

Concord Medical Services Holdings Ltd

Form 20-F

June 28, 2011

Table of Contents

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- Registration statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
or
- Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010
or
- Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____
or
- Shell company report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
Date of event requiring this shell company report
Commission file number 001-34563

Concord Medical Services Holdings Limited
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Cayman Islands
(**Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization**)
18/F, Tower A, Global Trade Center
36 North Third Ring Road, Dongcheng District
Beijing 100013

People's Republic of China
(**Address of Principal Executive Offices**)

Mr. Steve Sun
Telephone: (86 10) 5957-5269
Facsimile: (86 10) 5957-5252
18/F, Tower A, Global Trade Center
36 North Third Ring Road, Dongcheng District
Beijing 100013

People's Republic of China
(**Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile Number and Address of Company Contact Person**)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

American Depositary Shares, each representing three

New York Stock Exchange

ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

142,353,532 Ordinary Shares

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. **Yes No**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting
Standards as issued by the
International Accounting Standards
Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which consolidated financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <u>PART I</u> | 4 |
| <u>ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS</u> | 4 |
| <u>ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u> | 4 |
| <u>ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION</u> | 4 |
| <u>ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u> | 34 |
| <u>ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u> | 58 |
| <u>ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES</u> | 84 |
| <u>ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u> | 93 |
| <u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u> | 94 |
| <u>ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING</u> | 95 |
| <u>ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u> | 96 |
| <u>ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u> | 102 |
| <u>ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u> | 103 |
| <u>PART II</u> | 105 |
| <u>ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u> | 105 |
| <u>ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u> | 105 |
| <u>ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u> | 106 |
| <u>ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u> | 107 |
| <u>ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS</u> | 107 |
| <u>ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u> | 107 |
| <u>ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u> | 107 |
| <u>ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASES</u> | 107 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| <u>ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT</u> | 108 |
| <u>ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u> | 108 |
| <u>PART III</u> | 109 |
| <u>ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> | 109 |
| <u>ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> | 109 |
| <u>ITEM 19. EXHIBITS</u> | 109 |
| <u>EX-8.1</u> | |
| <u>EX-12.1</u> | |
| <u>EX-12.2</u> | |
| <u>EX-13.1</u> | |
| <u>EX-13.2</u> | |

Table of Contents

CONVENTIONS THAT APPLY TO THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this annual report on Form 20-F to:

ADRs are to the American depositary receipts, which, if issued, evidence our ADSs;

ADSs are to our American depositary shares, each of which represents three ordinary shares;

China and the PRC are to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purposes of this annual report only, Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau;

Concord Medical, we, us, our company and our are to Concord Medical Services Holdings Limited, its predecessor entities and its consolidated subsidiaries;

ordinary shares are to our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;

PRC subsidiaries are to our subsidiaries incorporated in the People's Republic of China, including Aohua Medical, Aohua Leasing, Shanghai Medstar, CMS Hospital Management Co., Ltd., or CMS Hospital Management, Xing Heng Feng Medical, Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Lingdun Medical Investment Management Co., Ltd., and Wan Jie Hua Xiang Medical Technology Development Limited;

RMB and Renminbi are to the legal currency of China;

US\$ and U.S. dollars are to the legal currency of the United States; and

£ is to the legal currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This annual report on Form 20-F includes our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

We completed our initial public offering of 12,000,000 ADSs, each representing three ordinary shares, on December 16, 2009. On December 11, 2009, we listed our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CCM .

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following tables set forth the selected consolidated financial and operating data of us and our predecessor, Our Medical Services, Ltd., or OMS, for the periods indicated. Concord Medical was incorporated on November 27, 2007. On March 7, 2008, the shareholders of Ascendium Group Limited, or Ascendium, exchanged their shares in Ascendium for shares of Concord Medical at the rate of 10 shares in Concord Medical for one share in Ascendium. As a result, Concord Medical became our ultimate holding company. Prior to that, on October 30, 2007, Ascendium had acquired 100% of the equity interest in OMS. We refer to this transaction as the OMS reorganization in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared as if the current corporate structure had been in existence from September 10, 2007, the date on which Ascendium was incorporated. Prior to the OMS reorganization, which became effective on October 30, 2007, OMS, together with Shenzhen Aohua Medical Services Co., Ltd., or Aohua Medical, in which OMS effectively held all of the equity interest at the time, operated all of the business of our company. As a result of the OMS reorganization, there was a change in control of OMS with the Ascendium shareholders effectively acquiring OMS from the OMS shareholders. For additional information relating to our history and reorganization, see Item 4. Information on the Company. For financial statements reporting purposes, OMS is deemed to be the predecessor reporting entity for periods prior to October 30, 2007.

The following selected consolidated statements of operations and other consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010 (Successor Period) (other than the income (loss) per ADS data) and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 (Successor Period) have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which is included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F. The following selected consolidated statements of operations and other consolidated financial data for the period from January 1, 2007 to October 30, 2007 (Predecessor Period), for the period from September 10, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor Period) and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 (Successor Period) have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report on Form 20-F. The following selected consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report on Form 20-F. The unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair statement of our financial position and operating results for the period presented. You should read the selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with those financial statements and the related notes and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The consolidated financial statements of each of us and our predecessor are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results expected for any future periods.

Table of Contents

| | Predecessor | | | Concord Medical (Successor) | | | US\$ |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | Year Ended December 31, 2006 RMB | Period from January 1, 2007 to October 30, 2007 RMB | Period from September 10, 2007 to December 31, 2007 RMB | Year Ended December 31, 2008 RMB | | | |
| | | | | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | | |
| | (in thousands, except share, per share and per ADS data) | | | | | | |
| Selected Consolidated Statements of Operations Data | | | | | | | |
| Revenues, net of business tax, value-added tax and related surcharges: | | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | 61,440 | 63,082 | 13,001 | 155,061 | 260,162 | 349,248 | 52,916 |
| Management services | 876 | 4,340 | 982 | 12,677 | 28,739 | 22,805 | 3,455 |
| Other, net | | | | 4,051 | 3,535 | 17,471 | 2,647 |
| Total net revenues | 62,316 | 67,422 | 13,983 | 171,789 | 292,436 | 389,524 | 59,018 |
| Cost of revenues: | | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | (22,388) | (20,396) | (1,908) | (25,046) | (60,937) | (93,771) | (14,208) |
| Amortization of acquired intangibles | | | (2,002) | (20,497) | (26,493) | (26,488) | (4,013) |
| Management services | (24) | (20) | (4) | (54) | (131) | (2,441) | (370) |
| Total cost of revenues | (22,412) | (20,416) | (3,914) | (45,597) | (87,561) | (122,700) | (18,591) |
| Gross profit | 39,904 | 47,006 | 10,069 | 126,192 | 204,875 | 266,824 | 40,427 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Selling expenses(1) | (1,267) | (1,601) | (757) | (5,497) | (7,675) | (17,150) | (2,598) |
| General and administrative expenses (1) | (15,600) | (8,467) | (57,171) | (18,869) | (29,821) | (70,008) | (10,607) |

Edgar Filing: Concord Medical Services Holdings Ltd - Form 20-F

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Operating income (loss) | 23,037 | 36,938 | (47,859) | 101,826 | 167,379 | 179,666 | 27,222 |
| Interest expense | (1,710) | (954) | (279) | (7,455) | (6,891) | (7,448) | (1,128) |
| Change in fair value of convertible notes | | | (341) | (464) | | | |
| Foreign exchange loss | | | (4) | (325) | (213) | (5,436) | (824) |
| (Loss) gain from disposal of equipment | (469) | (1,555) | (25) | 658 | | 543 | 82 |
| Interest income | 68 | 15 | | 430 | 948 | 7,865 | 1,192 |
| Other income (expenses) | | | | 7,734 | | (399) | (60) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 20,926 | 34,444 | (48,508) | 102,404 | 161,223 | 174,791 | 26,484 |
| Income tax (expenses) benefit | (4,097) | (15,014) | 182 | (23,335) | (36,396) | (43,873) | (6,647) |
| Net income (loss) | 16,829 | 19,430 | (48,326) | 79,069 | 124,827 | 130,918 | 19,837 |
| Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests | | | | | | (1,518) | (230) |
| Accretion of Series A contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares | | | | (270,343) | (30,050) | | |
| Accretion of Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares | | | | (304,763) | (48,359) | | |
| Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders | 16,829 | 19,430 | (48,326) | (496,037) | 46,418 | 129,400 | 19,607 |
| Income (loss) per share basic and diluted (2) | 0.34 | 0.39 | (0.97) | (8.63) | 0.62 | 0.89 | 0.13 |
| Income (loss) per ADS basic and diluted | 1.02 | 1.17 | (2.91) | (25.89) | 1.86 | 2.66 | 0.40 |
| | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 57,481,400 | 74,648,779 | 146,040,594 | |

Shares used in
computation basic
and diluted(2)

ADSs used in
computation basic
and diluted

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 16,666,667 | 16,666,667 | 16,666,667 | 19,160,467 | 24,882,926 | 48,680,198 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

- (1) Our selling expenses included share-based compensation, RMB0.3 million in 2009, and RMB2.5 million (US\$0.4 million) in 2010. Our general and administrative expenses included share-based compensation expenses related to certain share options granted in 2007, 2008, and 2009 that amounted to RMB49.5 million, RMB4.2 million, RMB0.7 million and RMB7.0 million (US\$1.1 million) in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. We did not recognize any share-based compensation expenses in 2006. We did not grant any share options under our 2008 share incentive plan in 2010.
- (2) On November 17, 2009, we effected a share split whereby all of our issued and outstanding 704,281 ordinary shares of a par value of US\$0.01 per share were split into 70,428,100 ordinary shares of US\$0.0001 par value per share and the number of our authorized ordinary shares was increased from 4,500,000 to 450,000,000. The share split has been retroactively reflected in this annual report so that share numbers, per share price and par value data are presented as if the share split had occurred from our inception.

Table of Contents

| | 2006 RMB | 2007 RMB | As of December 31, | | 2010 RMB | US\$ |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|
| | | | 2008 RMB | 2009 RMB | | |
| | | | (in thousands) | | | |
| Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data | | | | | | |
| Cash | 606 | 39,792 | 353,991 | 1,037,239 | 535,783 ⁽¹⁾ | 81,179 |
| Total current assets | 23,333 | 66,135 | 492,978 | 1,252,512 | 904,416 | 137,032 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 231,215 | 54,703 | 349,121 | 573,042 | 907,336 | 137,475 |
| Goodwill | | 259,282 | 300,163 | 300,163 | 300,163 | 45,479 |
| Acquired intangible assets, net | | 129,998 | 181,838 | 155,345 | 146,113 | 22,138 |
| Total assets | 256,330 | 543,023 | 1,514,395 | 2,443,865 | 2,663,044 | 403,490 |
| Long-term bank borrowings, current portion | | | 39,840 | 57,487 | 60,906 | 9,228 |
| Long-term bank borrowings, non-current portion | | | 52,120 | 80,915 | 45,089 | 6,832 |
| Series A contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares | | | 254,358 | | | |
| Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares | | | 411,101 | | | |
| Total shareholders' equity | 134,264 | 394,878 | 565,020 | 2,153,748 | 2,301,835 | 348,762 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | 256,330 | 543,023 | 1,514,395 | 2,443,865 | 2,663,044 | 403,490 |

(1) The decrease in cash as of the December 31, 2010 as compared to December 31, 2009 was primarily the results of PPE purchasing and acquisition occurred in 2010.

| Predecessor Period from | Concord Medical (Successor) Period from | Concord Medical (Successor) |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|

| | January 1, 2007 to October 30, 2007 RMB | September 10, 2007 to December 31, 2007 RMB | Year Ended December 31, | | | US\$ |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | 2008 RMB (in thousands) | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | |
| Selected Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 44,593 | 6,103 | 46,774 | 135,883 | 190,972 | 28,936 |
| Net cash used in investing activities (1) | (50,452) | (30,441) | (376,371) | (272,269) | (529,468) | (80,222) |
| Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities | 6,020 | 63,225 | 649,494 | 819,846 | (154,933) | (23,475) |
| Exchange rate effect on cash | | 138 | (5,698) | (212) | (8,027) | (1,217) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash | 161 | 39,025 | 314,199 | 683,248 | (501,456) | (75,978) |

(1) Net cash used in investing activities in 2008, 2009 and 2010 includes acquisitions, net of cash acquired, of RMB231.5 million, RMB32.2 million and RMB45.0 million (US\$6.8 million), respectively.

Table of Contents

| | Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to October 30, 2007 RMB | Concord Medical (Successor) | Concord Medical (Successor) | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Period from September 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007 RMB | Year Ended December 31, | | | US\$ |
| | | | 2008 RMB (in thousands) | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | |
| Total net revenues generated by our primary medical equipment under lease and management services arrangements: | | | | | | |
| Linear accelerators | 3,206 | 877 | 40,506 | 90,278 | 108,974 | 16,511 |
| Head gamma knife systems | 40,408 | 8,731 | 65,365 | 67,406 | 80,909 | 12,259 |
| Body gamma knife systems | 13,537 | 2,565 | 20,071 | 25,241 | 38,599 | 5,848 |
| PET-CT scanners | | | 5,241 | 24,196 | 41,036 | 6,218 |
| MRI scanners | 2,899 | 437 | 15,123 | 33,880 | 51,738 | 7,839 |
| Others (1) | 3,032 | 391 | 8,755 | 19,161 | 27,992 | 4,241 |
| Total net revenues lease and management services | 63,082 | 13,001 | 155,061 | 260,162 | 349,248 | 52,916 |

- (1) Other primary medical equipment used includes CT scanners and ECT scanners for diagnostic imaging, electroencephalography for the diagnosis of epilepsy, thermotherapy to increase the efficacy of and for pain relief after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, high intensity focused ultrasound therapy for the treatment of cancer, stereotactic radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease and refraction and tonometry for the diagnosis of ophthalmic conditions.

Exchange Rate Information

Our business is primarily conducted in China and all of our revenues are denominated in Renminbi. Periodic reports made to shareholders will be expressed in Renminbi with translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at the then current exchange rate solely for the convenience of the reader. Conversions of Renminbi into U.S. dollars in this annual report are based on, for all dates through December 31, 2008, at the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in Renminbi per U.S. dollar as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or the noon buying rate, and for January 1, 2009 and all later dates and periods, the noon buying rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to Renminbi in this annual report were made at a rate of RMB6.6000 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect as of December 30, 2010. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. The PRC government imposes control over its foreign currency

reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade. On June 24, 2011, the noon buying rate was RMB6.4737 to US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

| Period | Exchange Rate (Renminbi per US Dollar)⁽¹⁾ | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|
| | End | Average⁽²⁾ (RMB per US\$1.00) | Low | High |
| 2006 | 7.8041 | 7.9579 | 8.0702 | 7.8041 |
| 2007 | 7.2946 | 7.6072 | 7.8127 | 7.2946 |
| 2008 | 6.8225 | 6.9477 | 7.2946 | 6.7800 |
| 2009 | 6.8259 | 6.8307 | 6.8470 | 6.8176 |
| 2010 | 6.6000 | 6.6497 | 6.6745 | 6.6000 |
| 2011 | | | | |
| January | 6.6017 | 6.5964 | 6.6364 | 6.5809 |
| February | 6.5713 | 6.5761 | 6.5965 | 6.5520 |
| March | 6.5483 | 6.5645 | 6.5743 | 6.5483 |
| April | 6.4900 | 6.5267 | 6.5477 | 6.4900 |
| May | 6.4786 | 6.4957 | 6.5073 | 6.4786 |
| June (through June 24) | 6.4737 | 6.4757 | 6.4824 | 6.4628 |

7

Table of Contents

- (1) The source of the exchange rate is: (i) with respect to any period ending on or prior to December 31, 2008, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and (ii) with respect to any period ending on or after January 1, 2009, the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board.
 - (2) Annual averages are calculated from month-end rates. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.
- B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not Applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Company

We may encounter difficulties in successfully opening new centers or renewing agreements for existing centers due to the limited number of suitable hospital partners and their potential ability to finance the purchase of medical equipment directly.

Our growth was driven by our ability to expand our network of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers by primarily entering into new agreements with top-tier hospitals in China, which are 3A hospitals, the highest ranked hospitals by quality and size in China as determined in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Health, or the MOH. The agreements that hospitals enter into with us and our competitors are typically long-term in nature with terms of up to 20 years. As a result, in any locality or at any given time, there may only be a limited number of top-tier hospitals that have not yet entered into long-term agreements with us or our competitors and with which we are able to enter into new agreements. In addition, quotas imposed by government authorities as to the number and type of certain medical equipment that can be purchased, such as head gamma knife systems or PET-CT scanners, will further limit the number of top-tier hospitals that we or our competitors can enter into agreements within a given period. See Risks Related to Our Industry Healthcare administrative authorities in China currently set procurement quotas for certain types of medical equipment. Due to the limited supply of suitable top-tier hospitals and increasing competition, we may not be able to enter into agreements with new hospital partners or renew agreements with existing hospital partners on terms as favorable as those that we have been able to obtain in the past, or at all. Some of our competitors may have greater financial resources than us, which may provide them with an advantage in negotiating new agreements with hospitals, including our existing hospital partners. In addition, if adequate funding becomes available for hospitals to purchase medical equipment directly, hospitals may choose to purchase and manage radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment on their own instead of entering into or renewing agreements with us or our competitors. If we are unable to compete effectively in entering into agreements with new hospital partners or to renew existing agreements on favorable terms, or at all, or if hospitals choose to purchase and manage their own medical equipment, our growth prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Finally, the development of new centers generally involves a ramp-up period during which time the operating efficiency of such centers may be lower than our established centers, which may negatively affect our profitability.

Table of Contents

We have historically derived a significant portion of our revenues from centers located at a limited number of our hospital partners and regions in which we operate and our accounts receivable are also concentrated with a few hospital partners.

We have historically derived a large portion of our total net revenues from a limited number of our partner hospitals. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, net revenues derived from our top five hospital partners amounted to approximately 37.8%, 33.6% and 31.8% of our total net revenues, respectively. Our largest hospital partner accounted for 13.5%, 10.1% and 12.3% of our total net revenues during those periods, respectively. In addition, centers located in Beijing, Henan province and Guangdong province accounted for 26.1%, 11.0% and 8.0% of our total net revenues in 2008, respectively, 21.7%, 9.9% and 8.3% of our total net revenues in 2009 respectively, and centers located in Beijing, Shaanxi province and Liaoning province accounted for 25.6%, 12.3% and 10.2% of our total net revenues in 2010, respectively. We may continue to experience such revenue concentration in the future. Due to the concentration of our revenues and dependence on a limited number of hospital partners, any one or more of the following events, among others, may cause material fluctuations or declines in our revenues and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and prospects:

reduction in the number of patient cases at the centers located at these partner hospitals;

loss of key experienced medical professionals;

decrease in the profitability of such centers;

failure to maintain or renew our agreements with these hospital partners;

any failure of these hospital partners to pay us our contracted percentage of any such center's revenue net of specified operating expenses;

any regulatory changes in the geographic areas where our hospital partners are located; or

any other disputes with these hospital partners.

In addition, three of our hospital partners, including two of our top five hospital partners in terms of revenue contribution, accounted for 38.5% of our total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2010. Any significant delay in the payment of such accounts receivable could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We conduct our business in a heavily regulated industry.

The operation of our network of centers is subject to various laws and regulations issued by a number of government agencies at the national and local levels. Such rules and regulations relate mainly to the procurement of large medical equipment, the pricing of medical services, the operation of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment, the licensing and operation of medical institutions, the licensing of medical staff and the prohibition on non-profit civilian medical institutions from entering into cooperation agreements with third parties to set up for-profit centers that are not independent legal entities. Our growth prospects may be constrained by such rules and regulations, particularly those relating to the procurement of large medical equipment. If we or our hospital partners fail to comply with such applicable laws and regulations, we could be required to make significant changes to our business and operations or suffer fines or penalties, including the potential loss of our business licenses, the suspension from use of our medical equipment, and the suspension or cessation of operations at centers in our network. In addition, many of the agreements we have entered into with our hospital partners provide for termination in the event of major government policy changes that cause the agreements to become inexecutable. Our hospital partners may invoke such termination right to our disadvantage.

Table of Contents***We depend on our hospital partners to recruit and retain qualified doctors and other medical professionals to ensure the high quality of treatment services provided in our network of centers.***

Our success is dependent in part upon our hospital partners' ability to recruit and retain doctors and other medical professionals and on our and our hospital partners' ability to train and manage these medical professionals. Although we may help our hospital partners to identify and recruit suitable, qualified doctors and other medical professionals, almost all of these medical professionals are employed by our partner hospitals rather than by us. As a result, we may have little control over whether such medical professionals will continue to work in the centers in our network. In addition, there is a limited pool of qualified medical professionals with expertise and experience in radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging in China, and our hospital partners face competition for such qualified medical professionals from other public hospitals, private healthcare providers, research and academic institutions and other organizations. In the event that our hospital partners fail to recruit and retain a sufficient number of these medical professionals, the resulting shortage could adversely affect the operation of centers in our network and our growth prospects.

Any failure by our hospital partners to make contracted payments to us or any disputes over, or significant delays in receiving, such payments could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Most of the centers in our network are established through long-term lease and management services arrangements entered into with our hospital partners. We also provide management services to certain radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers through service-only agreements. Payments for treatment and diagnostic imaging services provided in the centers in our network are typically collected by our hospital partners who then pass on to us our contracted percentage of such revenue net of specific operating expenses on a periodic basis. Our total outstanding accounts receivable from our hospital partners were RMB92.8 million, RMB111.3 million, and RMB 169.4 million (US\$25.7 million) as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 10.5% of our accounts receivable reported on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 were still outstanding. The average turnover days of our accounts receivable in 2010 were 130 days. Any failure by our hospital partners to pay us our contracted percentage, or any disputes over or significant delays in receiving such payments from our hospital partners, for any reason, could negatively impact our financial condition. Accordingly, any failure by us to maintain good working relationships with our hospital partners, or any dissatisfaction on the part of our hospital partners with our services, could negatively affect the operation of the centers and our ability to collect revenue, reduce the likelihood that our agreements with hospital partners will be renewed, damage our reputation and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations through new acquisitions or joint ventures or to successfully realize the anticipated benefits of any such acquisition or joint venture.

We have historically complemented our organic development of new centers through the selective acquisition of complementary businesses or assets or the formation of joint ventures, and we may continue to do so in the future. For example, we recently entered into an agreement to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang'an Hospital, a licensed full-service private hospital. The closing of this acquisition is subject to satisfactory due diligence by the Company of the Hospital and relevant government approval. The identification of suitable acquisition targets or joint venture candidates can be difficult, time consuming and costly, and we may not be able to successfully capitalize on identified opportunities. We may not be able to continue to grow our business as anticipated if we are unable to successfully identify and complete potential acquisitions in the future. Even if we successfully complete an acquisition or establish a joint venture, we may not be able to successfully integrate the acquired businesses or assets or cooperate successfully with the joint venture partner. Integration of the acquired business or assets or cooperation with the joint venture partners can be expensive, time consuming and may strain our resources. Such integration or cooperation could also require significant attention from our management team, which may prevent key members of our management from focusing on other important aspects of our business.

In addition, we may be unable to successfully integrate or retain employees or management of the acquired businesses or assets or retain the acquired entity's patients, suppliers or other partners. Consequently, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions or joint ventures. Furthermore, future acquisitions or joint ventures could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity or equity-linked securities or the incurrence of debt,

Table of Contents

contingent liabilities or expenses, or other charges, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be successful in negotiating the conversion of a few of our cooperation agreements with our partner hospitals into lease and management agreements due to regulatory changes.

Since the effectiveness in September 2000 of the Implementation Opinions on the Classified Management of Urban Medical Institutions, which was promulgated by the MOH, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Ministry of Finance and the National Development Reform Committee, or NDRC, non-profit civilian medical institutions are no longer permitted to enter into cooperation agreements or to continue to operate under existing cooperation agreements with third parties pursuant to which the parties jointly invest in or cooperate to set up for-profit centers or units that are not independent legal entities. However, according to the Opinions on Certain Issues Regarding Classified Management of Urban Medical Institutions issued in July 2001 by the same authorities, a non-profit civilian medical institution may, if lacking sufficient funds to purchase medical equipment outright, enter into a leasing agreement pursuant to which the medical institution leases medical equipment from its partner at market rates. To comply with these regulatory changes, we have transitioned most of our cooperation agreements with non-profit civilian hospitals to lease and management agreements. However, we are still negotiating the transition of our cooperation agreements relating to 13 of our centers located at eight of our partner hospitals, which centers combined revenues in 2008, 2009 and 2010 constituted approximately 17.3%, 10.3% and 7.9% of our total net revenues, respectively. Although neither we nor any of our hospital partners have incurred any penalties to date for continuing to operate under cooperation agreements at these centers, there can be no assurance that we will not incur penalties in the future or that we will be able to successfully negotiate the conversion of these agreements. If we are unable to successfully negotiate the conversion of our cooperation agreements with these hospitals or if government authorities decide to assess penalties against either us or our hospital partners or to suspend the operation of these centers before we are able to complete the transition, our business, financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected.

We are not aware of any similar restriction imposed by military healthcare administrative authorities on the cooperation agreements that we have entered into with military hospitals, which are hospitals regulated by the military but most of which are otherwise the same as other government-owned civilian hospitals open to the public. Accordingly, we have maintained our cooperation agreements with 16 military hospitals as of December 31, 2010. However, as military hospitals are also government-owned, if military hospitals are required by military healthcare administrative authorities to transition away from cooperation agreements in the future, we will have to negotiate a similar conversion of the agreements with our military hospital partners. If we are unable to successfully negotiate lease and management or other alternative agreements with our existing military hospital partners on terms not less favorable than those under our cooperation agreements, our business, financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected.

We cannot assure you that government authorities will not interpret regulations differently from us to find that our lease and management agreements are still not in compliance with relevant regulations.

Based on the opinion of our PRC counsel, Jingtian & Gongcheng Attorneys At Law, we believe that our lease and management agreements with civilian public hospital partners, which terms continue to provide that our revenues from hospital-based centers are to be calculated based on contracted percentages of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses, are in compliance with the Implementation Opinions on the Classified Management of Urban Medical Institutions and the Opinions on Certain Issues Regarding Classified Management of Urban Medical Institutions. However, we and our PRC counsel cannot assure you that the MOH or other competent authorities will not interpret these regulations differently to find that our lease and management agreements are still not in compliance with such regulations, in which instance, such authorities could, among other things, declare our lease and management agreements to be void, order our civilian hospital partners to terminate such agreements with us, order our civilian hospitals partners to suspend or cease operation of the centers governed by such agreements, suspend the use of our medical equipment, or confiscate revenues generated under the noncompliant agreements. Furthermore, we may have to change our business model which may not be successful. If any of the above were to occur, our business, financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents

There may be corrupt practices in the healthcare industry in China, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage if our competitors engage in such practices and may harm our reputation if our hospital partners and the medical personnel who work in our centers, over whom we have limited control, engage in such practices.

There may be corrupt practices in the healthcare industry in China. For example, in order to secure agreements with hospital partners or to increase direct sales of medical equipment or patient referrals, our competitors, other service providers or their personnel or equipment manufacturers may engage in corrupt practices in order to influence hospital personnel or other decision-makers in violation of the anti-corruption laws of China and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA. We have adopted a policy regarding compliance with the anti-corruption laws of China and the FCPA to prevent, detect and correct such corrupt practice. However, as competition persists and intensifies in our industry, we may lose potential hospital partners, patient referrals and other opportunities to the extent that our competitors engage in such practices or other illegal activities. In addition, our partner hospitals or the doctors or other medical personnel who work in our network of centers may engage in corrupt practices without our knowledge to procure the referral of patients to centers in our network. Although our policies prohibit such practices, we have limited control over the actions of our hospital partners or over the actions of the doctors and other medical personnel who work in our network of centers since they are not employed by us. If any of them were to engage in such illegal practices with respect to patient referrals or other matters, we or the centers in our network may be subject to sanctions or fines and our reputation could be adversely affected by any negative publicity stemming from such incidents.

We are planning to establish and operate specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us and are subject to significant risks.

As part of our growth strategy we plan to establish specialty cancer hospitals that will focus on providing radiotherapy services as well as diagnostic imaging services, chemotherapy and surgery. For example, in January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang an Hospital, a licensed full-service private hospital, from certain shareholders of the hospital for a total consideration of approximately RMB210.0 million (US\$31.8 million). The closing of this acquisition is subject to satisfactory due diligence by the Company of the hospital and relevant government approval. In addition, at the Beijing Proton Medical Center, one of our planned specialty cancer hospitals, we plan to offer proton beam therapy treatment services with which we have had no prior experience. Since we do not have experience in operating our own specialty cancer hospital, or in providing many of the services that we plan to offer in our specialty cancer hospitals, such as chemotherapy treatments, surgical procedures or proton beam therapy, we may not be able to provide as high a level of service quality for those treatment options as for the other treatments that are currently offered at our network of centers, which may result in damage to our reputation and our future growth prospects. In addition, we may not be successful in recruiting qualified medical professionals to effectively provide the services that we intend to offer in our specialty cancer hospitals. Furthermore, although our brand name is well known among referring doctors, patients are not currently familiar with our brand as we do not carry our own brand name in our network of centers under our existing agreements with our hospital partners. Therefore, when we establish our own specialty cancer hospitals under our brand name, we may not be able to immediately gain wide acceptance among patients and, thus, may be unable to attract a sufficient number of patients to our new hospitals.

We could also face increased exposure to liability claims at our specialty cancer hospitals, including claims for medical malpractice. We may need to obtain medical malpractice insurance and other types of insurance that we do not currently carry, each of which could increase our expenses and decrease our profitability. In addition, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be available at a reasonable price or that we will be able to maintain adequate levels of liability insurance coverage, if at all. In addition, our specialty cancer hospitals will also be required to obtain various quotas, permits and authorizations, which are currently the responsibility of our hospital partners under our existing agreements. See **Risks Related to Our Industry** Healthcare administrative authorities in China currently set procurement quotas for certain types of medical equipment and **Risks Related to Our Industry** We or our hospital partners may be unable to obtain various permits and authorizations from regulatory authorities in China relating to our medical equipment, which could delay the installation or interrupt the operation of our equipment.

Table of Contents

Finally, if our plans change for any reason or the anticipated timetable or costs of development change for our specialty cancer hospitals, our business and future prospects may be negatively impacted. There can be no assurance that the planned specialty cancer hospitals will be completed or that, if completed, they will achieve sufficient patient cases to generate positive operating margins. In addition, as our currently planned specialty cancer hospitals are to be established through joint ventures with other parties, we also may not be successful in cooperating with such joint venture partners in operating our specialty cancer hospitals. See Risk Factors Related to Our Business We may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations through any new acquisitions or joint ventures, which we may not be able to successfully execute.

We rely on the doctors and other medical professionals providing services in our network of centers to make proper clinical decisions and we rely on our hospital partners to maintain proper control over the clinical aspects of the operation of our network of centers.

We rely on the doctors and other medical professionals who work in our network to make proper clinical decisions regarding the diagnosis and treatment of their patients. Although we develop treatment protocols for doctors, provide periodic training for medical professionals in our network of centers on proper treatment procedures and techniques and host seminars and conferences to facilitate consultation among doctors providing services in our network of centers, we ultimately rely on our hospital partners to maintain proper control over the clinical activities of each center and over the doctors and other medical professionals who work in such centers. Any incorrect clinical decisions on the part of doctors and other medical professionals or any failure by our hospital partners to properly manage the clinical activities of each center may result in unsatisfactory treatment outcomes, patient injury or possibly death. Although part of the liability for any such incidents may rest with our partner hospitals and the doctors and other medical professionals they employ, we may be made a party to any such liability claim which, regardless of its merit or eventual outcome, could result in significant legal defense costs for us, harm our reputation, and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The centers in our network have experienced claims as to a limited number of medical disputes since they commenced operations. As of December 31, 2010, three centers in our network have agreed to pay an aggregate amount of approximately RMB 71,465 (US\$10,828) to settle such claims. Any expenses resulting from such liability claims are generally required to be accounted for as expenses of the relevant center, which could reduce our revenue derived from such center. We do not carry malpractice or other liability insurance at many of the centers in our network, and at those centers that do carry such insurance, it may not be sufficient to cover any potential liability that may result from such claims. For our specialty cancer hospitals that are currently under development, we will likely face direct liability claims for any such incidents.

Any failures or defects of the medical equipment in our network of centers or any failure of the medical personnel who work at the centers in our network to properly operate our medical equipment could subject us to liability claims and we may not have sufficient insurance to cover any potential liability.

Our business exposes us to liability risks that are inherent in the operation of complex medical equipment, which may contain defects or experience failures. We rely to a large degree on equipment manufacturers to provide technical training to the medical technicians who work in our network of centers on the proper operation of our complex medical systems. If such medical technicians are not properly and adequately trained by the equipment manufacturers or by us, they may misuse or ineffectively use the complex medical equipment in our network of centers. These medical technicians may also make errors in the operation of the complex medical equipment even if they are properly trained. Any medical equipment defects or failures or any failure of the medical personnel who work in the centers to properly operate the medical equipment could result in unsatisfactory treatment outcomes, patient injury or possibly death. Although the liability for any such incidents rests with the equipment manufacturers or the medical technicians, we may be made a party to any such liability claim which, regardless of its merit or eventual outcome, could result in significant legal defense costs for us, harm our reputation, and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any expenses resulting from such liability claims may be accounted for as expenses of the center, which could reduce our revenue derived from such center. We do not carry product liability insurance at any of the centers in our network.

Table of Contents

Any downtime for maintenance and repair of our medical equipment could lead to business interruptions that could be expensive and harmful to our reputation and to our business.

Significant downtime associated with the maintenance and repair of medical equipment used in our network of centers would result in the inability of the centers to provide radiotherapy treatment or diagnostic imaging services to patients in a timely manner. We primarily rely on equipment manufacturers or third party service companies for maintenance and repair services. The failure of manufacturers or third party service companies to provide timely repairs on our equipment could interrupt the operation of centers in our network for extended periods of time. Such extended downtime could result in lost revenues for us and our partner hospitals, dissatisfaction on the part of patients and our partner hospitals and damage to the reputation of the centers in our network, our partner hospitals and our company.

We rely on a limited number of equipment manufacturers.

Much of the medical equipment used in our network of centers is highly complex and is produced by a limited number of equipment manufacturers. These equipment manufacturers provide training on the proper operation of our medical equipment to the medical personnel who work in the centers in our network as well as maintenance and repair services for such equipment. Any disruption in the supply of the medical equipment or services from these manufacturers, including as a result of failure by any such manufacturers to obtain the requisite third-party consents and licenses for the intellectual property used in the equipment they manufacture, may delay the development of new centers or negatively affect the operation of existing centers and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may fail to protect our intellectual property rights or we may be exposed to misappropriation and infringement claims by third parties, either of which may have a material adverse effect as to our business.

We have applied for and obtained the registration of our trademark Medstar in China to protect our corporate name. As of December 31, 2010, we also owned the rights to 106 domain names that we use in connection with the operation of our business. We believe that such domain names provide us with the opportunity to enhance our marketing efforts for the treatments and services provided in our network and enhance patients' knowledge as to cancers, the benefits of radiotherapy and the various treatment options that are available. Our failure to protect our trademark or such domain names may undermine our marketing efforts and result in harm to our reputation and the growth of our business.

Furthermore, we cannot be certain that the equipment manufacturers from whom we purchase equipment have all requisite third-party consents and licenses for the intellectual property used in the equipment they manufacture. As a result, those equipment manufacturers may be exposed to risks associated with intellectual property infringement and misappropriation claims by third parties which, in turn, may subject us to claims that the equipment we have purchased infringes the intellectual property rights of third parties. We have in the past been subject to, and may in the future continue to be subject to, such claims by third parties. As a result, we may be named as a defendant in, or joined as a party to, any intellectual property infringement proceedings against equipment manufacturers relating to any equipment we have purchased. If a court determines that any equipment we have purchased from our equipment manufacturers infringes the intellectual property rights of any third party, we may be required to pay damages to such third party and the centers in our network may be prohibited from using such equipment, either of which could damage our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any such proceeding may also be costly to defend and may divert our management's attention and other resources away from our business. Furthermore, the standard equipment purchase agreements that we enter into with our equipment manufacturers typically do not contain indemnification provisions for intellectual property claims. Although we have obtained specific indemnity from one equipment manufacturer for a patent infringement claim, there can be no assurance that we would be able to recover any damages, lost profits or litigation costs resulting from any intellectual property infringement claims or proceedings in which we are named as a party.

On December 4, 2009, we received a notice that a legal proceeding was initiated against us that alleges a gamma knife system currently in use in certain centers in our network was previously found to infringe upon the patent of a third party. This claim relates to a patent used in the head gamma knife system manufactured by one of

Table of Contents

our equipment manufacturers, Our Medical New Technology Co., Ltd., or Our Medical New Technology. A previous legal proceeding involving such patent was initiated in June 2000 against Our Medical New Technology, its related parties and our subsidiary, AMS. The relevant PRC court determined in 2004 that all head gamma knife systems manufactured by Our Medical New Technology after the patent owner began to contest the use of such patent on December 23, 1999 were manufactured without the requisite consent to use the patent in question. The relevant PRC court also ordered the use of such equipment to cease. Based on our current assessment, we have identified one head gamma knife system in one of the centers in our network that may be subject to such claim. Revenue derived from such center represented approximately 1.5%, 0.9% and 0.8% of our total net revenues in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Our Medical New Technology, the manufacturer of the head gamma knife system that may be subject to this claim, has agreed to indemnify us for any damages or losses that we may incur from any intellectual property infringement by such system. We are also continuing to assess whether there is any other medical equipment in our network that might be subject to this claim. On April 12, 2010, Our Medical New Technology filed a petition with the Patent Reexamination Board of the State Intellectual Property Office challenging the validity of the patent in question. In February 2011, the Patent Reexamination Board issued a decision nullifying the patent in question in whole. Currently, the decision of the Patent Reexamination Board is being appealed at the No.1 Beijing Appellate Court.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our executive officers and other key personnel, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

We depend on key members of our management team, which includes Mr. Jianyu Yang, a director and our chief executive officer and president, Dr. Zheng Cheng, a co-chairman of our board of directors and our chief operating officer, Mr. Steve Sun, a co-chairman of our board of directors and our chief financial officer, Mr. Jing Zhang, a director and our executive president, Mr. Yaw Kong Yap, a director and our financial controller, as well as other key personnel for the continued growth of our business. The loss of any of these members of our management team or other key employees could delay the implementation of our business strategy and adversely affect our operations. Our future success will also depend in large part on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified management personnel. The process of hiring suitable, qualified personnel is often lengthy and such talented and highly qualified management personnel is often in short supply in China. If our recruitment and retention efforts are unsuccessful in the future, it may be more difficult for us to execute our business strategy. Mr. Boxun Zhang, our former corporate vice president, left our company in 2010. Although our business and operation were not affect in any material way, we cannot assure we can always make similar smooth transition if other executive officers or key personnel were to leave our company in the future. Although none of the key members of our management team is nearing retirement age in the near future and we are not aware of any current key members of our management team or other key personnel planning to retire or leave us, if one or more of such personnel are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them readily, if at all. Consequently, our business may be severely disrupted, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new officers. In addition, we do not maintain key employee insurance. We have entered into employment agreements and confidentiality agreements with all of the key members of our management team and other key personnel. However, if any disputes arise between any of our key members of our management team or other key personnel and us, we cannot assure you, in light of uncertainties associated with the PRC legal system, the extent to which any of these agreements could be enforced in China, where all key members of our management team and other key personnel reside and hold some of their assets. See Risks Related to Doing Business in China Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our reported earnings could decline if we recognize impairment losses on intangible assets and goodwill relating to the OMS reorganization and other acquisitions.

As a result of the OMS reorganization in October 2007 and our acquisitions of China Medstar and other businesses in 2008, we have recorded goodwill as well as certain acquired intangibles, which intangibles are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives. In addition, we may continue to selectively acquire complementary businesses in the future, such as our planned acquisition of 52% equity interests in Chang an Hospital, that may result in increases in recorded goodwill and acquired intangibles. Such goodwill is tested for impairment by us annually or more frequently if an event occurs or a circumstance develops that would require more frequent assessments. Examples of such events or circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant adverse change in the legal or business climate, an

adverse regulatory action or unanticipated competition. In the future, we

Table of Contents

could recognize impairment losses on the intangible assets and goodwill, which could result in a charge to our reported results of operations and cause our reported earnings to decline.

We do not have insurance coverage for some of our medical equipment and do not carry any business interruption insurance.

We do not have insurance for six units of our medical equipment, which are electroencephalography and thermotherapy equipment from which centers we derived less than 1.0% of our total revenues in each of 2008, 2009 and 2010. Damage to, or the loss of, such uninsured equipment due to natural disasters, such as fires, floods or earthquakes, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. In addition, the operations in our network of centers may be particularly vulnerable to natural disasters that disrupt transportation since many patients travel long distances to reach such centers. Also, we do not have any business interruption insurance. Any business disruption could result in substantial expenses and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, the strong earthquake that struck Sichuan Province in May 2008 resulted in the suspension of operations at three of our centers in Chengdu, the provincial capital of Sichuan Province, for approximately one month due to the diversion of hospital resources toward the treatment of earthquake victims.

Most of our radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment contains radioactive materials or emits radiation during operation.

Most of the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment in our network of centers, including gamma knife systems, proton beam therapy systems, linear accelerators and PET-CT systems, contain radioactive materials or emit radiation during operation. Radiation and radioactive materials are extremely hazardous unless properly managed and contained. Any accident or malfunction that results in radiation contamination could cause significant harm to human beings and could subject us to significant legal expenses and result in harm to our reputation. Although equipment manufacturers and our hospital partners and their staff may bear some or all of the liability and costs associated with any accidents or malfunctions, if we are found to be liable in any way we may also face severe fines, legal reparations and possible suspension of our operating permits, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Also, certain of our medical equipment require the periodic replacement of their radioactive source materials. We do not directly oversee the handling of radioactive materials during the replacement or reloading process or during the disposal process, and any failure on the part of our hospital partners to handle or dispose of such radioactive materials in accordance with PRC laws and regulations may have an adverse effect on the operation of such centers.

Any change in the regulations governing the use of medical data in China, which are still in development, could adversely affect our ability to use our medical data and could potentially subject us to liability for our past use of such medical data.

The centers in our network collect and store medical data from radiotherapy treatments for purposes of analysis, use in training doctors providing services in our network and improving the effectiveness of the treatments provided in our network of centers. In addition, doctors in our network utilize such medical data to conduct clinical research. We do not make any such medical data public and only keep such medical data for our internal use and for research purposes by doctors upon the approval of our medical affairs department and our hospital partners. Chinese regulations governing the use of such medical data are still in development but currently do not impose any restrictions on the internal use of such data by us as long as we have the permission of our hospital partners who have ownership of such data. Any change in the regulations governing the use of such medical data could adversely affect our ability to use such medical data and could subject us to liability for past use of such data, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial results.

Our directors, executive officers and significant shareholders have substantial influence over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

As of the date of this annual report, our directors, executive officers and significant shareholders beneficially owned approximately 41.0% of our outstanding share capital. As such, they have substantial influence over our business, including decisions regarding mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our

Table of Contents

assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. This concentration of ownership may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and might reduce the price of our ADSs. These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders.

Our articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could adversely affect the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Our third amended and restated articles of association limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. For example, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges, and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our ordinary shares, in the form of ADS or otherwise. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or to make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors issues preferred shares, the price of our ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs may be adversely affected.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future. Our failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements which could require us to restate financial statements in the future, or cause us not to be able to provide timely financial information, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on our stock price.

With respect to our evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, we concluded that as of December 31, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective and as of December 31, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. In addition, in connection with management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for the period covered by this Annual Report, management has identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and has concluded that as of December 31, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were not effective. Our current independent registered public accounting firm has expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. See Item 15 Controls and Procedures.

Despite our efforts to ensure the integrity of our financial reporting process, we cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. Any failure to maintain or improve existing controls or implement new controls could result in additional material weaknesses and cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations which in turn could cause our shares to be de-listed or suspended from trading on the NYSE. In addition, any such failure could result in material misstatements in our financial statements and adversely affect the results of annual management evaluations regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Any of the foregoing could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our share price.

We may require additional funding to finance our operations, which financing may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all, and if we are able to raise funds, the value of your investment in us may be negatively impacted.

Our business operations may require expenditures that exceed our available capital resources. To the extent that our funding requirements exceed our financial resources, we will be required to seek additional financing or to defer planned expenditures. There can be no assurance that we can obtain these bank loans or additional funds on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In addition, our ability to raise additional funds in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including, but not limited to:

Table of Contents

our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;

general market conditions for capital raising and debt financing activities; and

economic, political and other conditions in China and elsewhere.

Furthermore, if we raise additional funds through equity or equity-linked financings, your equity interest in our company may be diluted. Alternatively, if we raise additional funds by incurring debt obligations, we may be subject to various covenants under the relevant debt instruments that may, among other things, restrict our ability to pay dividends or obtain additional financing. Servicing such debt obligations could also be burdensome to our operations. If we fail to service such debt obligations or are unable to comply with any of these covenants, we could be in default under such debt obligations and our liquidity and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We have granted security interests over certain of our medical equipment in order to secure bank borrowings. Any failure to satisfy our obligations under such borrowings could lead to the forced sale of such equipment.

In order to secure bank loans in an aggregate amount of RMB112.8 million, RMB149.9 million and RMB189.0 million (US\$28.6 million) as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, we have granted security interests in equipment with a net carrying value of RMB81.6 million, RMB155.8 million and RMB173.5 million (US\$26.3 million), respectively, representing 23.4%, 27.2% and 19.1% of the net value of our net property, plant and equipment of RMB349.1 million, RMB573.0 million and RMB907.3 million (US\$137.5 million) as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Any failure on our part to satisfy our obligations under these loans could lead to the forced sale of our medical equipment that secure these loans, the suspension of the operation of the centers in which such medical equipment is used, or otherwise damage our relationship with our hospital partners and our reputation in the medical community, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation. We may grant additional security interests in our equipment in order to secure future bank borrowings.

Our business may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi as a significant portion of our capital expenditures relates to the purchase of medical equipment priced in U.S. dollars.

A significant portion of our capital expenditures relates to the purchase of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment from manufacturers outside of China. As the price of such equipment is denominated almost exclusively in U.S. dollars, any depreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar could cause a significant increase our capital expenditures, reduce the profitability of our network of centers and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we grant employee share options, restricted shares or other equity incentives in the future, our net income could be adversely affected.

We adopted our 2008 share incentive plan on October 16, 2008, which was subsequently amended on November 17, 2009. We are required to account for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC subtopic 718-10, *Compensation-Stock Compensation, Overall*, which requires a company to recognize, as an expense, the fair value of share options and other equity incentives to employees based on the fair value of equity awards on the date of the grant, with the compensation expense recognized over the period in which the recipient is required to provide service in exchange for the equity award. On November 27, 2009, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 4,765,800 ordinary shares under our 2008 share incentive plan, of which options to purchase an aggregate of 1,716,500 ordinary shares were granted to our executive officers and directors, and the remainder to other employees. We did not grant any option under our 2008 share incentive plan in 2010. We granted share options in 2007, before adopting our 2008 share incentive plan, to certain executive officers that were subsequently exercised in 2008. As a result, we have incurred share-based compensation expenses of RMB4.2 million in 2008, RMB1.0 million in 2009 and RMB9.6 million (US\$1.5 million) in 2010 related to such options. Our share-based compensation has resulted in us incurring a net loss for the period from September 10, 2007 to December 31, 2007

Table of Contents

of RMB48.3 million. If we grant more options, restricted shares or other equity incentives in the future, we could incur significant compensation charges and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are a Cayman Islands company and, because judicial precedent regarding the rights of shareholders is more limited under Cayman Islands law than that under U.S. law, you may have less protection for your shareholder rights than you would under U.S. law.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, the Companies Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. In addition, some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands.

As a result of all of the above, public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a company headquartered in the U.S.

You may have difficulty enforcing judgments obtained against us.

We are a Cayman Islands company and substantially all of our assets are located outside of the United States. Substantially all of our current operations are conducted in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons. It may also be difficult for you to enforce judgments obtained in U.S. courts based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors, most of whom are not residents in the United States and the substantial majority of whose assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands or the PRC would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts against us or such persons predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state and it is uncertain whether such Cayman Islands or PRC courts would be competent to hear original actions brought in the Cayman Islands or the PRC against us or such persons predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state.

We are exempt from certain corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

We are exempt from certain corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, by virtue of being a foreign private issuer. We are required to provide a brief description of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the corporate governance practices required to be followed by U.S. domestic companies under the NYSE rules. The standards applicable to us are considerably different than the standards applied to U.S. domestic issuers. The significantly different standards applicable to us do not require us to:

have a majority of the board be independent (other than due to the requirements for the audit committee under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act);

have a minimum of three members in our audit committee;

have a compensation committee, a nominating or corporate governance committee;

Table of Contents

provide annual certification by our chief executive officer that he or she is not aware of any non-compliance with any corporate governance rules of the NYSE;

have regularly scheduled executive sessions with only non-management directors;

have at least one executive session of solely independent directors each year;

seek shareholder approval for (i) the implementation and material revisions of the terms of share incentive plans, (ii) the issuance of more than 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares or 1% of the voting power outstanding to a related party, (iii) the issuance of more than 20% of our outstanding ordinary shares, and (iv) an issuance that would result in a change of control;

adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines; or

adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees.

We intend to rely on all such exemptions provided by the NYSE to a foreign private issuer, except that we have established a compensation committee, will seek shareholder approval for the implementation of share incentive plans and for the increase in the number of shares available to be granted under share incentive plans and have adopted and disclosed corporate governance guidelines and a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees. As a result, you may not be provided with the benefits of certain corporate governance requirements of the NYSE.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse United States federal income tax consequences to United States Holders.

We do not expect to be a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for 2011, and we do not expect to become one in the future, although there can be no assurance in this regard. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is made on an annual basis and depends on the composition of our income and assets. A non-U.S. corporation will be considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (which includes cash). The market value of our assets may be determined in large part by the market price of our ADSs and ordinary shares, which is likely to fluctuate. In addition, the composition of our income and assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our cash. If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which United States Holders (as defined in Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation United States Federal Income Taxation) hold ADSs or ordinary shares, certain adverse United States federal income tax consequences could apply to such United States Holders. See Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation United States Federal Income Taxation Passive Foreign Investment Company.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Healthcare administrative authorities in China currently set procurement quotas for certain types of medical equipment.

The procurement, installation and operation of large medical equipment in China are regulated by the Rules *on Procurement and Use of Large Medical Equipment* issued on December 31, 2004 by the MOH, the NDRC, and the Ministry of Finance. Pursuant to these rules, quotas for large medical equipment are set by the NDRC and the MOH or the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities, and hospitals must obtain a large medical equipment procurement license prior to the procurement of any such equipment. For medical equipment classified as Class A large medical equipment, which includes gamma knife systems, proton beam therapy systems and PET-CT scanners, procurement planning and approval are conducted by the MOH and the NDRC and large medical equipment procurement licenses are issued by the MOH. For medical equipment classified as Class B large medical equipment, which includes linear accelerators and MRI and CT scanners, procurement planning and approval are conducted by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities with ratification by the MOH and the large

Table of Contents

medical equipment procurement licenses are issued by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities. These rules apply to all public and private civilian medical institutions, whether non-profit or for-profit. Although these rules do not directly apply to military hospitals in China, which are hospitals regulated by the military but most of which are otherwise the same as other government-owned civilian hospitals open to the public, they are used as a reference by the healthcare administrative authority of the general logistics department of the PRC People's Liberation Army, or the PLA, in approving the procurement of such medical equipment. The procurement regulations issued by the MOH stipulate that from 2007 to 2010, the issuance of procurement licenses for no more than 60 head gamma knife systems shall be approved nationwide. Of these 60 systems, 37 have already been allocated as of the date of this annual report, out of which four have been allocated to our hospital partners. In addition, procurement regulations issued by the MOH stipulate that from 2008 to 2010, the total number of PET-CT large medical equipment procurement licenses issued in China cannot exceed 38 and by the end of 2010 the total number of PET-CT systems in China cannot exceed 96. Such procurement plan was subsequently amended and after consultation with the MOH, by the end of 2010, the total number of PET-CT systems in China cannot exceed 110 after such modification. Out of the total number of PET-CT system quota that are available by the end of 2010, 106 have been allocated as of the date of this annual report, out of which only two have been allocated to our hospital partners since most of our partner hospitals where our PET-CT scanners are located are military hospitals as of the date of this annual report. There is currently no guidance as to the total number of Class A large medical equipment procurement licenses that may be issued for other types of Class A large medical equipment that the centers in our network operate. In addition, many provincial administrative authorities do not provide the general public with information on their procurement planning and quotas for Class B large medical equipment procurement licenses, if any. Although the current number of procurement licenses available did not have a significant impact on our existing expansion plan in 2010, the limitation on the number of procurement licenses available and any adverse change to such procurement licenses available in the future as a result of any change in government policy, increases in competition and the number of applicants for the procurement licenses or other factors, or any failure of our hospital partners to obtain such licenses as expected, may affect our expansion plan after 2010, which could have a material adverse effect on our future prospects.

In addition, for most of the medical equipment that we intend to install and operate in our specialty cancer hospitals, we will need to obtain large medical equipment procurement licenses from the MOH or provincial level healthcare administrative authorities. Such licenses might not be obtained in a timely manner or at all, which could delay or prevent the opening of our specialty cancer hospitals, and could have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy and results of operations. See **Risks Related to Our Business** We are planning to establish and operate specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us and are subject to significant risks.

Certain of our hospital partners have not received large medical equipment procurement licenses or interim procurement permits for some of the medical equipment in our network of centers which could result in fines or the suspension from use of such medical equipment.

The quota requirement for large medical equipment procurement became effective in March 2005. A medical institution that houses equipment purchased prior to that time is required to retroactively apply for and obtain a large medical equipment procurement license. If a medical institution is unable to obtain a procurement license as a result of a lack of procurement quotas for such medical equipment allocated to the region in which the medical institution is located, an interim procurement permit for large medical equipment must be obtained in lieu thereof. As of the date of this annual report, of the 108 units of medical equipment in the centers in our network that are subject to large medical equipment procurement quota requirements, 78 were issued with a procurement license, two were issued with an interim procurement permit subsequent to the implementation of the quota requirement, 20 were issued with procurement permits or authorizations by competent regulatory authorities prior to the implementation of the quota requirement but have not received new procurement licenses or interim procurement permits under the quota requirements that became effective in 2005, and eight, which accounted for approximately 6.9%, 7.1% and 7.6% of our total net revenues in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, have not yet been issued with any procurement license or permit. Although our hospital partners have applied to the competent regulatory authorities for procurement licenses for these last 28 centers, we cannot assure you that they will be successful. If our hospital partners fail to receive either a procurement license or an interim procurement permit, the centers in our network operating such medical equipment

may be required to discontinue operations and may be deprived of the revenue derived from the operation of such equipment or assessed a fine, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Table of Contents

We believe that the 20 units of equipment, for which procurement permits or authorizations were obtained from the regulatory authorities prior to the implementation of the quota requirement but no new procurement licenses or interim procurement permits under the 2005 quota requirements have been issued, are unlikely to face fines or other penalties from such regulatory authorities, although we cannot be certain. These 20 units of equipment accounted for approximately 20.6%, 17.5% and 17.4% of our total net revenues in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. In addition, for the two units of medical equipment that were issued with interim procurement permits subsequent to the implementation of the quota requirement, the relevant regulations require that hospitals pay taxes derived from the use of equipment covered by such interim permits, which may increase the operating costs of the centers in our network that operate such equipment. Also, upon the expiration of the useful life of medical equipment issued with interim procurement permits, hospitals are not permitted to replace such medical equipment with a newer model, in which case we may not be able to continue or renew our agreements with such hospital partners with interim procurement permits for medical equipment reaching the end of its life unless they are able to obtain a new procurement license.

Pricing for the services provided by our network of centers may be adversely affected by reductions in treatment and examination fees set by the Chinese government.

Centers in our network are primarily located in non-profit civilian and military hospitals in China. The medical service fees charged by these non-profit hospitals are subject to price ceilings set by the relevant provincial or regional price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities in accordance with the Opinion Concerning the Reform of Medical Service Pricing Management issued on July 20, 2000 by the NDRC and the MOH. These price ceilings can be adjusted by those authorities downwards or upwards from time to time. For example, in 2006, treatment fees for the head gamma knife in one of the centers in our network decreased by approximately 30% and in 2007, and treatment fees for the body gamma knife in one of the centers in our network decreased by approximately 25%. However, overall, the average medical service fees for each of the treatments and diagnostic imaging services provided across our network of centers have remained stable since 2007. The relevant price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities provide notices to hospitals, which in turn provide immediate notice to us, as to any change in the pricing ceiling for medical services. The timing between when notices are provided by the relevant price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities and the effective date of such pricing change varies in different cities and regions as well as the relevant medical services in question, but typically ranges from one to three months. According to the Implementation Plan for the Recent Priorities of the Health Care System Reform (2009-2011), which was issued by the State Council on March 18, 2009, the Chinese government is aiming to reduce the examination fees for large medical equipment. In addition, according to the Opinion on the Reform of Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare Service Pricing Structures issued on November 9, 2009 by the NDRC, the MOH and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, or the MHRSS, the Chinese government is also aiming to reduce the treatment fees for large medical equipment. If the examination or treatment fees for the services provided by the centers in our network are reduced by the government under these or other policies, our contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses may decrease, hospitals may be discouraged from entering into or renewing their agreements with us, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business may be harmed by technological and therapeutic changes or by shifts in doctors' or patients' preferences for alternative treatments.

The treatment of cancer patients is subject to potentially revolutionary technological and therapeutic changes. Future technological developments could render our equipment and the services provided in our network of centers obsolete. We may incur significant costs in replacing or modifying equipment in which we have already made a substantial investment prior to the end of its anticipated useful life. In addition, there may be significant advances in other cancer treatment methods, such as chemotherapy, surgery, biological therapy, or in cancer prevention techniques, which could reduce demand or even eliminate the need for the radiotherapy services that we provide. Also, patients and doctors may choose alternative cancer therapies over radiotherapy due to any number of reasons. Any shifts in doctors' or patients' preferences for other cancer therapies over radiotherapy may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

The technology used in some of our radiotherapy equipment, particularly our body gamma knife and our proton beam therapy system, has been in use for a limited period of time and the international medical community has not yet developed a large quantity of peer-reviewed literature that supports their safe and effective use.

The technology in some of our radiotherapy equipment, particularly the body gamma knife system and the proton beam therapy system, has been in use for a limited period of time, and the international medical community has not yet developed a large quantity of peer-reviewed literature that supports their safe and effective use. As a result, such technology may not continue to gain acceptance by doctors and patients in China or may lose any acceptance such technology has previously gained if negative information were to emerge concerning their effectiveness or safety. As our agreements with manufacturers do not directly address such contingencies, we cannot assure you that equipment manufacturers would allow us to return their equipment or to otherwise reimburse us for any losses that we may suffer under all such circumstances. Since each unit of our medical equipment represents a significant investment, any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Our business may be adversely affected by impending healthcare reforms in China.

In January 2009, the Chinese government approved in principle a healthcare reform plan to address the affordability of healthcare services, the rural healthcare system and healthcare service quality in China. In March, 2009, the Chinese government published the healthcare reform plan for 2009 to 2010, which broadly addressed medical insurance coverage, essential medicines, provision of basic healthcare services and reform of public hospitals. The published healthcare reform plan also called for additional government spending on healthcare over the next three years of RMB850.0 billion to support the reform plan. According to the Implementation Plan for the Recent Priorities of the Health Care System Reform (2009-2011), which was issued by the State Council on March 18, 2009, the Chinese government is aiming to reduce the examination fees for large medical equipment. In addition, according to the Opinion on the Reform of Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare Service Pricing Structures issued on November 9, 2009 by the NDRC, the MOH and the MHRSS, the Chinese government is also aiming to reduce the treatment fees for large medical equipment. Although many details related to the implementation of the healthcare reform plan are not yet clear, the implementation of any policy that reduces examination or treatment fees for large medical equipment or provides more funding for hospitals to purchase their own equipment may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some details of the implementation of the healthcare reform that have been published, including a policy drafted jointly by five ministries, including the Ministry of Finance, NDRC and MOH, providing general principles and guidelines for government subsidies and investments in the public healthcare system, a policy statement allowing doctors to practice in up to three hospital within the same province, and the release of a list of 307 essential drugs whose prices are subject to central government guidelines and provincial government tenders. The distribution of these drugs is expected to encompass all government-owned healthcare facilities by 2020. In addition, the government has implemented a pilot plan as to the new rural healthcare insurance program whereby patients are required to pay hospitals only a portion of their medical expenses upfront and hospitals are required to seek payment of the balance from the government. Any resulting disputes or late or delinquent reimbursement payments may affect the collection of revenue at our network of centers and could increase our accounts receivables days. On February 11, 2010, the MOH, the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, the NDRC, the Ministry of Finance and the MHRSS jointly issued the Guidance of Pilots of Public Hospital Reform, or the Public Hospital Reform Guidance, which provides the general plan and policy of public hospital reforms that encourages private capital to invest in the medical service industry. Hospitals may take measures through cooperation, management and reorganization to promote the rational distribution of medical resources. The Public Hospital Reform Guidance may result in an increase competition as hospitals receive more private capital to finance the construction and operation of their own radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging center. In addition, the PRC government also calls for the reduction of the examination or treatment fees for large medical equipment in the Public Hospital Reform Guidance which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Pricing for the services provided by our network of centers may be adversely affected by reductions in treatment and examination fees set by the Chinese government.

Table of Contents

We or our hospital partners may be unable to obtain various permits and authorizations from regulatory authorities in China relating to our medical equipment, which could delay the installation or interrupt the operation of our equipment.

For our hospital-based centers, our hospital partners are required to obtain a radiation safety permit from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, or MEP, and a radiotherapy permit from the competent healthcare administrative authorities in order to operate the medical equipment in our network of centers that contains radioactive materials or emit radiation during operation. Our hospital partners are also required to obtain a radiation worker permit from the competent provincial healthcare administrative authorities for each medical technician who operates such equipment. Any failure on the part of our hospital partners to obtain approvals or renewals of these permits from the MEP or the competent healthcare administrative authorities could delay the installation, or interrupt the operation, of our medical equipment, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Each of our planned specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us will be required to obtain a radiation safety permit from the MEP and a radiotherapy permit as well as a medical institution practicing license and radiation worker permits for our staff from the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities. Any failure on our part to obtain approvals or renewals of these permits could delay the opening, or interrupt the operation, of our specialty cancer hospitals, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation. For more information on risks related to our planned specialty cancer hospitals, see Risks Related to Our Business. We are planning to establish and operate specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us and are subject to significant risks.

If the government and public insurers in the PRC do not continue to provide sufficient coverage and reimbursement for the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging services provided by our network of centers, our revenues could be adversely affected.

Although self payments account for a high percentage of total medical expenses in China, approximately 27.5% of total medical expenses were sourced from direct payments by the government and approximately 35.1% of total medical expenses were sourced from government-directed public medical insurance schemes, commercial insurance plans and employers in 2009, according to the MOH. For public servants and others covered by 1989 Administrative Measure on Public Health Service and the 1997 Circular of Reimbursement Coverage of Large Medical Equipment of Public Health Service, the government currently either fully or partially reimburses medical expenses for certain approved cancer diagnosis and radiotherapy treatment services, including treatments utilizing linear accelerators and diagnostic imaging services utilizing CT and MRI scanners. However, gamma knife treatments and PET scans are currently not eligible for reimbursement under this plan. Urban residents in China are covered by one of two urban public medical insurance schemes and rural residents are covered under a new rural healthcare insurance program launched in 2003. The urban employees basic medical insurance scheme, which covers employed urban residents, partially reimburses urban workers for treatments utilizing linear accelerators and gamma knife systems and diagnostic imaging services utilizing CT and MRI scanners, with reimbursement levels varying from province to province. For urban non-workers and rural residents, the types of cancer diagnosis and radiotherapy treatments that are covered are generally set with reference to the policy for urban employees in the same region of the country, but the reimbursement levels for covered medical expenses for urban non-workers and rural residents, which vary widely from region to region and treatment to treatment, are generally lower than those for urban employees in the same region. We cannot assure you that the current coverage or reimbursement levels for cancer diagnosis or radiotherapy treatments will persist. If the national or provincial authorities in China decide to reduce the coverage or reimbursement levels for the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging services provided by our network of centers, patients may opt for or be forced to resort to other forms of cancer therapy and our business, financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Adverse changes in political, economic and other policies of the Chinese government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could materially and adversely affect the growth of our business and our competitive position.

All of our business operations are conducted in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are affected significantly by economic, political and legal developments in China. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including:

the degree of government involvement;

the level of development;

the growth rate;

the control of foreign exchange;

the allocation of resources;

an evolving regulatory system; and

lack of sufficient transparency in the regulatory process.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in the past 30 years, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The Chinese economy has also experienced certain adverse effects due to the recent global financial crisis. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us.

The Chinese economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although in recent years the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of the productive assets in China is still owned by the Chinese government. The continued control of these assets and other aspects of the national economy by the Chinese government could materially and adversely affect our business. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over Chinese economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

Any adverse change in the economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on overall economic growth and the level of healthcare investments and expenditures in China, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and consequently have a material adverse effect on our businesses.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a material adverse effect on us.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. In 1979, the PRC government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. The overall effect of legislation since then has been to significantly enhance the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. We conduct all of our business through our subsidiaries established in China. These subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested

Table of Contents

enterprises. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involves uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to us. In addition, some regulatory requirements issued by certain PRC government authorities may not be consistently applied by other government authorities (including local government authorities), thus making strict compliance with all regulatory requirements impractical, or in some circumstances, impossible. For example, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce the legal protection that we enjoy either by law or contract. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. These uncertainties may impede our ability to enforce the contracts we have entered into with our business partners, customers and suppliers. In addition, such uncertainties, including the inability to enforce our contracts, together with any development or interpretation of PRC law that is adverse to us, could materially and adversely affect our business and operations. Furthermore, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries. Accordingly, we cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, or the preemption of local regulations by national laws. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to us and other foreign investors, including you. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources and management attention.

The M&A rule establishes more complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The M&A rule establishes additional procedures and requirements that could make some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a Chinese domestic enterprise. We may grow our business in part by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the M&A rule to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

Recent PRC regulations, particularly SAFE Circular No. 75 relating to acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign entities, may limit our ability to acquire PRC companies and adversely affect the implementation of our strategy as well as our business and prospects.

In 2005, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or the SAFE issued a number of rules regarding offshore investments by PRC residents. The currently effective rule, the Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Return Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted Via Offshore Special Purpose Companies, known as SAFE Circular No. 75, was issued on October 21, 2005 and further clarified by Circular No. 106 issued by the SAFE on May 29, 2007. SAFE Circular No. 75 requires PRC residents to register with and receive approvals from the SAFE in connection with certain offshore investment activities. Since we are a Cayman Islands company that is controlled by PRC residents, we are affected by the registration requirements imposed by SAFE Circular No. 75. Also, any failure by our shareholders who are PRC residents to comply with SAFE Circular No. 75, or change in SAFE policy and regulations in respect of SAFE Circular No. 75, could adversely affect us in a variety of ways. SAFE Circular No. 75 provides, among other things, that prior to establishing or assuming control of an offshore company for the purpose of transferring to that offshore company assets of, or equity interests in, an enterprise in the PRC, each PRC resident (whether a natural or legal person) who is an ultimate controller of the offshore company must complete prescribed registration procedures with the relevant local branch of the SAFE. Such PRC resident must amend his or her SAFE registration under certain circumstances, including upon any further transfer of equity interests in, or assets of, an onshore enterprise to the offshore company as well as any material change in the capital of the offshore company, including by way of a transfer or swap of shares, a merger or division, a long-term equity or debt investment or the creation of any security interests in favor of third parties. The

registration and filing procedures under SAFE rules are prerequisites for other approval and registration procedures necessary for capital inflow from the offshore entity, such as inbound investments or shareholder loans, or capital outflow to the offshore entity, such as the payment of profits or

Table of Contents

dividends, liquidating distributions, equity sale proceeds, or the return of funds upon a capital reduction. SAFE Circular No. 75 applies retroactively and to indirect shareholdings. PRC residents who have established or acquired direct or indirect control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in the PRC in the past are required to complete the registration procedures by March 31, 2006. The failure or inability of a PRC resident shareholder to receive any required approvals or make any required registrations could subject the PRC subsidiary to fines and legal sanctions, restrict the offshore company's additional investments in the PRC subsidiary, or limit the PRC subsidiary's ability to make distributions or pay dividends offshore. Due in part to the uncertainties relating to the interpretation and implementation of SAFE Circular No. 75, its effect on companies such as ours is difficult to predict.

Currently, several of our shareholders who are residents in the PRC and are subject to the above registration or amendment of registration requirements have applied to SAFE's local branches to make the required make-up SAFE registration with respect to their existing investments in our company. Because of the current suspension of acceptance of such make-up registration by the SAFE authorities due to reportedly forthcoming new SAFE regulations, such shareholders' applications are still pending. We cannot assure you that these shareholders' pending applications will eventually be approved by the authorities. Furthermore, there may be additional PRC shareholders, whose identities we may not be aware of and whose actions we do not control, who are not in compliance with the registration procedures set forth in SAFE Circular No. 75. If the SAFE determines that any of our PRC shareholders failed to make filings that they should have made with respect to any of our offshore entities, we could be subject to fines and legal penalties, or the SAFE could impose restrictions on our foreign exchange activities, including the payment of dividends and other distributions to us or our affiliates and our PRC subsidiaries' ability to receive capital from us. Any of these actions could, among other things, materially and adversely affect our business operations, acquisition opportunities and financing alternatives.

PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of our initial public offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries.

In utilizing the proceeds from our initial public offering in December 2009 or from any further offerings, as an offshore holding company of our PRC subsidiaries, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries. Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example, loans by us to our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries in China, each of which is a foreign-invested enterprise, to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the SAFE or its local counterpart.

We may also decide to finance our PRC subsidiaries through capital contributions. These capital contributions must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce in China or its local counterpart. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans or capital contributions by us to our subsidiaries or any of their respective subsidiaries. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals, our ability to use the proceeds of our initial public offering and to capitalize our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could adversely and materially affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to use our revenues effectively and the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to obtain financing.

We receive all of our revenues in Renminbi, which currently is not a freely convertible currency. Restrictions on currency conversion imposed by the PRC government may limit our ability to use revenues generated in Renminbi to fund our expenditures denominated in foreign currencies or our business activities outside China, if any. Under China's existing foreign exchange regulations, Renminbi may be freely converted into foreign currency for payments relating to current account transactions, which include among other things dividend payments and payments for the import of goods and services, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Our PRC subsidiaries are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior approval from the SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Our PRC subsidiaries may also retain foreign currency in their respective current account bank accounts for use in payment of international current account transactions. However,

Table of Contents

we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not take measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, and of foreign currencies into Renminbi, for payments relating to capital account transactions, which principally includes investments and loans, generally requires the approval of SAFE and other relevant PRC governmental authorities. Restrictions on the convertibility of the Renminbi for capital account transactions could affect the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to make investments overseas or to obtain foreign currency through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from us. In particular, if our PRC subsidiaries borrow foreign currency from us or other foreign lenders, they must do so within approved limits that satisfy their approval documentation and PRC debt to equity ratio requirements. Further, such loans must be registered with the SAFE or its local counterpart. In practice, it could be time-consuming to complete such SAFE registration process.

If we finance our PRC subsidiaries through additional capital contributions, the amount of these capital contributions must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce in China or its local counterpart. On August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated Circular 142, a notice regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested company of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. The notice requires that Renminbi converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested company may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC unless specifically provided for otherwise in its business scope. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of Renminbi funds converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such Renminbi may not be changed without approval from SAFE, and may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not yet been used for purposes within the company's approved business scope. Violations of Circular 142 may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines as set forth in the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries or with respect to future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to use the proceeds we receive from our initial public offering and to capitalize or otherwise fund our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could adversely and materially affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

Fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies, determined by the Bank of China, against which it can rise or fall by as much as 0.3% each day.

There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. In addition, as we rely entirely on dividends paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries, any significant revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and financial condition, and the value of any dividends payable on our ADSs in foreign currency terms. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars that we receive from a future offering into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount that we receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations.

Table of Contents

The increase in the PRC enterprise income tax and the discontinuation of the preferential tax treatment currently available to us could, in each case, result in a decrease of our net income and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our PRC subsidiaries are incorporated in the PRC and are governed by applicable PRC income tax laws and regulations. Prior to January 1, 2008, entities established in the PRC were generally subject to a 30% state and 3% local enterprise income tax rate. There were various preferential tax treatments promulgated by national tax authorities that were available to foreign-invested enterprises or enterprises located in certain areas of China. In addition, some local tax authorities may allow enterprises registered in their tax jurisdiction to enjoy lower preferential tax treatments according to local preferential tax policy. For example, Shanghai Medstar was entitled to a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% before January 1, 2008 due to its status as a foreign-invested manufacturing enterprise registered in the Shanghai Waigaoqiao free trade zone.

The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, was enacted on March 16, 2007 and became effective on January 1, 2008. The implementation regulations under the EIT Law issued by the PRC State Council became effective January 1, 2008. Under the EIT Law and the implementation regulations, the PRC has adopted a uniform tax rate of 25% for all enterprises (including foreign-invested enterprises) and revoked the previous tax exemption, reduction and preferential treatments applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. However, there is a transition period for enterprises, whether foreign-invested or domestic, that received preferential tax treatments granted in accordance with the then prevailing tax laws and regulations prior to January 1, 2008. Enterprises that were subject to an enterprise income tax rate lower than 25% prior to January 1, 2008 may continue to enjoy the lower rate and gradually transition to the new tax rate within five years after the effective date of the EIT Law. In 2009, our subsidiaries Aohua Medical and Shanghai Medstar each had a preferential income tax rate of 20% that is increased to 22% in 2010, and is scheduled to increase to 24% in 2011 and 25% in 2012. We cannot assure you that the preferential income tax rates that we enjoy will not be phased out at a faster rate or will not be discontinued altogether, either of which could result in a decrease of our net income and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Also, the reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15%, as described above, that our subsidiary Shanghai Medstar enjoyed before January 1, 2008, for which only foreign-invested manufacturing enterprises registered in the Shanghai Waigaoqiao free trade zone were eligible, was granted based on Shanghai tax authorities' local preferential tax policy. It is uncertain whether the transitional tax rates under the EIT Law would apply to companies that enjoyed a preferential reduced tax rate of 15% under a local preferential tax policy. If Shanghai Medstar cannot enjoy the such transitional tax rates under the EIT Law, it will be subject to the standard enterprise income tax rate, which is currently 25%, and our income tax expenses would increase, which would have a material adverse effect on our net income and results of operation. In addition, under current PRC regulations, if it is determined that a taxpayer has underpaid tax due to prior incorrect advice from relevant tax authorities, the taxpayer may still be required to retroactively pay the full amount of unpaid tax within three years of such determination, although the taxpayer would not be subject to any penalty or late payment fee. If we are required to make such retroactive tax payments due to the retroactive cancellation of Shanghai Medstar's preferential reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15%, our financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries for our cash needs, and any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We conduct all of our business through our consolidated subsidiaries incorporated in China. We rely on dividends paid by these consolidated subsidiaries for our cash needs, including the funds necessary to pay any dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders, to service any debt we may incur and to pay our operating expenses. The payment of dividends by entities established in China is subject to limitations. Regulations in China currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with accounting standards and regulations in China. Each of our PRC subsidiaries, including wholly foreign-owned enterprises, or WFOEs, and joint venture enterprises is also required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves or statutory capital reserve fund until the aggregate amount of such reserves reaches 50% of its respective registered capital. Our statutory reserves are not distributable as loans, advances or cash dividends. We anticipate that in the foreseeable future our PRC subsidiaries will need to continue to set aside 10% of

their respective after-tax profits to their statutory reserves. In addition, if

Table of Contents

any of our PRC subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. Any limitations on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to transfer funds to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends and otherwise fund and conduct our business.

In addition, under the EIT law, the *Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Negotiated Reduction of Dividends and Interest Rates*, or Notice 112, which was issued on January 29, 2008, the *Arrangement between the PRC and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion*, or the Double Taxation Arrangement (Hong Kong), which became effective on December 8, 2006, and the *Notice of the State Administration of Taxation Regarding Interpretation and Recognition of Beneficial Owners under Tax Treaties*, or Notice 601, which became effective on October 27, 2009, dividends from our PRC subsidiaries paid to us through our Hong Kong subsidiary may be subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 10%, or at a rate of 5% if our Hong Kong subsidiary is considered as a beneficial owner that is generally engaged in substantial business activities and entitled to treaty benefits under the Double Taxation Arrangement (Hong Kong). Furthermore, the ultimate tax rate will be determined by treaty between the PRC and the tax residence of the holder of the PRC subsidiary. We are actively monitoring the proposed withholding tax and are evaluating appropriate organizational changes to minimize the corresponding tax impact.

Dividends we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

The EIT Law provides that a maximum income tax rate of 20% may be applicable to dividends payable to non-PRC investors that are non-resident enterprises, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC, and the State Council has reduced such rate to 10%, in the absence of any applicable tax treaties that may reduce such rate, through the implementation regulations. We are a Cayman Islands holding company and substantially all of our income may be derived from dividends we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC. If we are required under the EIT Law to pay income tax for any dividends we receive from our subsidiaries, the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay to our shareholders and ADS holders may be materially and adversely affected.

According to the Double Taxation Arrangement between Hong Kong and PRC (PRC-HK DTA), Guoshuihan [2008] No. 112, Guoshuihan [2009] No. 601 and Guoshuihan [2009] No. 81, dividends paid to enterprises incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to a withholding tax of 5% provided that a Hong Kong resident enterprise owns over 25% of the PRC enterprise continuously in the last 12 months before distributing the dividend and can be considered as a beneficial owner and entitled to treaty benefits under the PRC-HK DTA. Thus, as Cyber Medical Network Limited, or Cyber Medical, is a Hong Kong company and owns 100% of CMS Hospital Management, under the aforementioned arrangement dividends paid to us through Cyber Medical by CMS Hospital Management may be subject to the 5% income tax if we and Cyber Medical are considered as non-resident enterprises under the EIT Law and Cyber Medical is considered as a beneficial owner and entitled to treaty benefits under the Double Taxation Arrangement (Hong Kong). If Cyber Medical is not regarded as the beneficial owner of any such dividends, it will not be entitled to the treaty benefits under the Double Taxation Arrangement (Hong Kong). As a result, such dividends would be subject to normal withholding income tax of 10% as provided by the PRC domestic law rather than the favorable rate of 5% applicable under the Double Taxation Arrangement (Hong Kong).

The British Virgin Islands, where OMS, the direct holding company of Aohua Medical and Aohua Leasing, is incorporated, does not have a tax treaty with the PRC. Thus, if OMS is considered a non-resident enterprise under the EIT law, the 10% withholding tax would be imposed on our dividend income received from Aohua Medical and Aohua Leasing.

We may be classified as a resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, which could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders.

The EIT Law provides that enterprises established outside of China whose de facto management bodies are located in China are considered resident enterprises and are generally subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on their worldwide income. In addition, a circular issued by the State Administration of Taxation on April 22, 2009 regarding the standards used to classify certain Chinese-invested enterprises controlled

Table of Contents

by Chinese enterprises or Chinese group enterprises and established outside of China as resident enterprises clarified that dividends and other income paid by such resident enterprises will be considered to be PRC source income, subject to PRC withholding tax, currently at a rate of 10%, when recognized by non-PRC enterprise shareholders. This circular also subjects such resident enterprises to various reporting requirements with the PRC tax authorities. Under the implementation regulations to the enterprise income tax, a de facto management body is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise. In addition, the circular mentioned above sets out criteria for determining whether de facto management bodies are located in China for overseas incorporated, domestically controlled enterprises. However, as this circular only applies to enterprises established outside of China that are controlled by PRC enterprises or groups of PRC enterprises, it remains unclear how the tax authorities will determine the location of de facto management bodies for overseas incorporated enterprises that are controlled by individual PRC residents like us and some of our subsidiaries. Therefore, although substantially all of our management is currently located in the PRC, it remains unclear whether the PRC tax authorities would require our overseas registered entities to be treated as PRC tax resident enterprises. We do not currently consider our company to be a PRC tax resident enterprise. However, if the PRC tax authorities disagree with our assessment and determine that we are a resident enterprise, we may be subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide income and dividends paid by us to our non-PRC shareholders as well as capital gains recognized by them with respect to the sale of our shares may be subject to a PRC withholding tax. This will have an impact on our effective tax rate, a material adverse effect on our net income and results of operations, and may require us to withhold tax on our non-PRC shareholders.

Dividends payable by us to our foreign investors and gains on the sale of our ADSs or ordinary shares may become subject to taxes under PRC tax laws.

Under the EIT Law and implementation regulations issued by the State Council, a 10% PRC income tax is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are non-resident enterprises, which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or which have such establishment or place of business but have income not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to a 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. It is unclear whether dividends paid on our ordinary shares or ADSs, or any gain realized from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and would as a result be subject to PRC tax. If we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, then any dividends paid to our overseas shareholders or ADS holders that are non-resident enterprises may be regarded as being derived from PRC sources and, as a result, would be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of 10%. In addition, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, non-resident enterprise shareholders of our ordinary shares or ADSs may be eligible for the benefits of income tax treaties entered into between China and other countries. If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on dividends payable to our non-PRC investors that are non-resident enterprises, or if you are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, the value of your investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

If we are found to have failed to comply with applicable laws, we may incur additional expenditures or be subject to significant fines and penalties.

Our operations are subject to PRC laws and regulations applicable to us. However, the scope of many PRC laws and regulations are uncertain, and their implementation could differ significantly in different localities. In certain instances, local implementation rules and their implementation are not necessarily consistent with the regulations at the national level. Although we strive to comply with all applicable PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that the relevant PRC government authorities will not determine that we have not been in compliance with certain laws or regulations.

We face risks related to natural disasters and health epidemics in China, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by natural disasters or the outbreak of health epidemics in China. For example, in May 2008, Sichuan Province experienced a strong earthquake, measuring

Table of Contents

approximately 8.0 on the Richter scale, that caused widespread damage and casualties. In addition, as our network of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers are located in hospitals across China, our operations may be particularly vulnerable to any health epidemic. In the last decade, the PRC has suffered health epidemics related to the outbreak of avian influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. In April 2009, an outbreak of the H1N1 virus, also commonly referred to as swine flu, occurred in Mexico and has spread to other countries, including China. If the outbreak of swine flu were to become widespread in China or increase in severity, it could have an adverse effect on economic activity in China, and our business and operations could be adversely affected. Any future natural disasters or health epidemics in the PRC could also have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares and ADSs

The market price for our ADSs may be volatile.

The market price for our ADSs is likely to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

announcements of technological or competitive developments;

regulatory developments in China affecting us or our competitors;

announcements of studies and reports relating to the effectiveness or safety of the services provided in our network of centers or those of our competitors;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results and changes or revisions of our expected results;

changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;

changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other medical services companies;

addition or departure of our senior management and other key personnel;

release or expiry of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding ordinary shares or ADSs; and

sales or perceived sales of additional ordinary shares or ADSs.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders have often instituted securities class action litigation against that company. If we were involved in a class action suit or other securities litigation, it would divert the attention of our senior management, require us to incur significant expense and, whether or not adversely determined, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Substantial future sales or perceived sales of our ADSs in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Sales of our ADSs or ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. As of December 31, 2010, we had 142,353,532 ordinary shares outstanding. Concord Medical completed its share repurchase program in the fourth quarter 2010. Since the inception of the share repurchase program in July 2010, the Company repurchased a total of 1,700,656 ADSs, representing 5,101,968 ordinary shares, for an aggregate consideration of US\$11.4 million, including fees. As of

Table of Contents

December 31, 2010, the Company had a total of 17.4 million ADSs outstanding, representing 52.2 million ordinary shares, or 37% of its outstanding ordinary shares.

In addition, certain of our shareholders or their transferees and assignees have the right to cause us to register the sale of their shares under the Securities Act upon the occurrence of certain circumstances. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in these shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of the registration. Sales of these registered shares in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Holders of ADSs have fewer rights than shareholders and must act through the depositary to exercise those rights.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights as our shareholders and may only exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, if the vote is by show of hands, the depositary will vote the deposited securities in accordance with the voting instructions received from a majority of holders of ADSs that provided timely voting instructions. If the vote is by poll, the depositary will vote the deposited securities in accordance with the voting instructions it timely receives from ADS holders. In the event of poll voting, deposited securities for which no instructions are received will not be voted. Under our third amended and restated articles of association, the minimum notice period required to convene a general meeting is seven days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient notice of a shareholders meeting to permit you to your ordinary shares to allow you to cast your vote with respect to any specific matter. In addition, the depositary and its agents may not be able to send voting instructions to you or carry out your voting instructions in a timely manner. We will make all reasonable efforts to cause the depositary to extend voting rights to you in a timely manner, but we cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote your shares. Furthermore, the depositary and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any such vote. As a result, you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and you may lack recourse if your ordinary shares are not voted as you requested. In addition, in your capacity as an ADS holder, you will not be able to call a shareholder meeting.

You may be subject to limitations on transfers of your ADSs.

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems it expedient to do so in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deem it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to your holdings and you may not receive cash dividends if it is impractical to make them available to you.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. However, we cannot make any such rights available to you in the United States unless we register such rights and the securities to which such rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Also, under the deposit agreement, the depositary bank will not make rights available to you unless the distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities are either registered under the Securities Act, or exempted from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

In addition, the depositary has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on our ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the

Table of Contents

depository may, at its discretion, decide that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depository may determine that it is not practicable to distribute certain property through the mail, or that the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depository may decide not to distribute such property and you will not receive such distribution.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY**A. History and Development of the Company**

Concord Medical Services Holdings Limited, or Concord Medical, was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on November 27, 2007 and became our ultimate holding company on March 7, 2008, when the shareholders of Ascendium Group Limited, or Ascendium, a holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on September 10, 2007, exchanged all of their shares for shares of Concord Medical. Prior to that, on October 30, 2007, Ascendium had acquired 100% of the equity interest in Our Medical Services, Ltd., or OMS, resulting in a change in control. We refer to this transaction as the OMS reorganization in this annual report. Prior to the OMS reorganization, OMS, together with Shenzhen Aohua Medical Services Co., Ltd., or Aohua Medical, in which OMS effectively held all of the equity interest at the time, operated all of our business.

Aohua Medical was incorporated by OMS on July 23, 1997 and OMS contributed RMB4.8 million to Aohua Medical, representing 90% of the equity interest in Aohua Medical. The other 10% of Aohua Medical was held by two nominees who acted as the custodians of such equity interest. On June 10, 2009, this 10% equity interest was transferred to our subsidiary Shenzhen Aohua Medical Leasing and Services Co., Ltd., or Aohua Leasing. The two nominees have not maintained their required capital contributions at any time subsequent to the incorporation of Aohua Medical. Due to this capital deficiency as well as other legal conditions, the two nominees had no legal rights to participate either retrospectively or prospectively at any time in any profits or losses of Aohua Medical or to share in any residual assets or any proceeds in the event that Aohua Medical encountered a liquidation event. For these reasons, we do not account for this 10% equity interest as a minority interest in our consolidated results of operations or financial position.

On July 31, 2008, our subsidiary Ascendium acquired 100% of the equity interest in China Medstar together with its wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Medstar (Shanghai) Leasing Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Medstar, for approximately £17.1 million. China Medstar, through its then subsidiary Shanghai Medstar, engaged in the provision of medical equipment leasing and management services to hospitals in the PRC. On March 1, 2009, 100% of the equity interest in Shanghai Medstar was transferred from China Medstar to Ascendium. On August 17, 2009, the registration for such transfer was completed.

On October 28, 2008, we acquired control of Beijing Xing Heng Feng Medical Technology Co., Ltd., or Xing Heng Feng Medical, through our subsidiaries Aohua Leasing and CMS Hospital Management Co., Ltd., or CMS Hospital Management, by acquiring 100% of its equity interest, which corresponded to its then paid-in registered capital. We paid total consideration of approximately RMB35.0 million for this acquisition.

In April 2010, we acquired four radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in Hebei Province for RMB60.0 million (US\$9.1 million), including RMB42.0 million (US\$6.4 million) in cash and RMB18.0 million (US\$2.7 million) in contingent consideration, by acquiring 100% of the equity interest in Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd. The acquisition payment was made from cash generated from our operating cash flow.

In July 2010, we have acquired 52% equity interest in Chang an CMS International Cancer Center for RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million) from Chang an Hospital.

In January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang an Hospital, a licensed full-service private hospital, from certain shareholders of the Hospital for a total consideration of approximately RMB210.0 million (US\$31.8 million). The closing of this acquisition is subject to satisfactory due diligence by the Company of the Hospital and relevant government approval.

Table of Contents

As of the date of this report, we conduct substantially all of our operations through the following subsidiaries in the PRC:

Shenzhen Aohua Medical Services Co., Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC that engages in the provision of radiotherapy and diagnostic center management services to hospitals in the PRC;

Shenzhen Aohua Medical Leasing and Services Co., Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC that engages in the provision of radiotherapy and diagnostic equipment leasing services to hospitals in the PRC;

Medstar (Shanghai) Leasing Co., Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC that engages in the sale of medical equipment and the provision of radiotherapy and diagnostic equipment leasing and management services to hospitals in the PRC;

CMS Hospital Management Co., Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC that engages in the provision of radiotherapy and diagnostic equipment management services to hospitals in the PRC;

Beijing Xing Heng Feng Medical Technology Co., Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the PRC that engages in the provision of radiotherapy and diagnostic equipment management services to hospitals in the PRC;

Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center, which specializes in cancer diagnosis and treatment in Xi'an, was established by us and Chang'an Hospital in which we will have controlling equity interest upon the consummation of the acquisition described above; and

Tianjing Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd, our wholly owned subsidiary incorporate in the PRC that manages four radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in Hebei province.

On December 11, 2009, our ADSs were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Our agent in the United States is National Registered Agents, Inc., the address of which is 875 Avenue of Americas, Suite 501, New York, New York 10001.

Our principal executive offices are located at 18/F, Tower A, Global Trade Center, 36 North Third Ring Road East, Dongcheng District, Beijing, People's Republic of China, 100013. Our telephone number at this address is (86 10) 5903-6688 and our fax number is (86 10) 5957-5252. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is at Scotia Centre, 4th Floor, P.O. Box 2804, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands KY1-1112. Our website is www.concordmedical.com. The information contained on our website is not a part of this annual report.

Table of Contents**B. Business Overview****Overview**

We operate the largest network of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in China in terms of revenues and the total number of centers in operation in 2008, according to a report by Frost & Sullivan commissioned by us that compared our pro forma revenues against the revenues of our competitors in 2008 and our number of centers and units of equipment against those of our competitors as of the end of 2008. As of the date of this report, our network comprised 121 centers based in 68 hospitals, spanning 46 cities across 24 provinces and administrative regions in China. These hospitals are substantially comprised of 3A hospitals, the highest ranked hospitals by quality and size in China as determined in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Health, or the MOH. Cancer was the leading cause of death in China in 2008 according to the MOH, and there is a relatively low penetration of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment compared to developed countries. We believe that our leading network and our experience and expertise uniquely position us to address the underserved market in China for radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging services.

Most of the centers in our network are established through long-term lease and management services arrangements entered into with our hospital partners. Under these arrangements, we receive a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Each center is located on the premises of our hospital partners and is typically equipped with a primary unit of advanced radiotherapy or diagnostic imaging equipment, such as a linear accelerator, head gamma knife system, body gamma knife system, positron emission tomography-computed tomography scanner, or PET-CT scanner, or magnetic resonance imaging scanner, or MRI scanner. We provide clinical support services to doctors who work in the centers in our network, which include developing treatment protocols for doctors and organizing joint diagnosis between doctors in our network and clinical research. In addition, we help recruit and determine the compensation of doctors and other medical personnel in our network and are typically in charge of most of the non-clinical aspects of the centers' daily operations, including marketing, training and administrative duties. Our hospital partners are responsible for the centers' clinical activities, the medical decisions made by doctors, and the employment of the doctors in accordance with regulations.

We believe that our success is largely due to the high quality clinical care provided at our network of centers and our market-oriented management culture and practices. Many of the doctors who work in our network have extensive clinical experience in radiotherapy, some of whom are recognized as leading experts in radiation oncology in China. We enhance the quality of clinical care in our network through established training of, and on-going clinical education for, doctors in our network. We believe that our market-oriented management culture and practices allow us to manage centers more efficiently and offer more consistent and better patient services than our competitors. We believe that our success has given us a strong reputation within the medical community, which in turn gives us a competitive advantage in gaining patient referrals and establishing new centers.

To complement our organic growth, we have also selectively acquired businesses to expand our network. In July 2008, we acquired China Medstar Pte. Ltd., or China Medstar, a company then publicly listed on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange, or the AIM, for approximately £17.1 million. At the time of the acquisition, China Medstar jointly managed 23 centers with its hospital partners across 14 cities in China.

To further enhance our reputation and to employ high quality doctors, we are in the process of establishing and operating specialty cancer hospitals in China. We established our first specialty cancer hospital, Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center, in Xi'an, Shanxi Province in July 2010 with Chang'an Hospital, a licensed full-service private hospital. In January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang'an Hospital from certain shareholders of Chang'an Hospital for a total consideration of approximately RMB210 million. The consummation of this acquisition will give us effective control over the full capacity of 1,100 beds in Chang'an Hospital. We are also in the process of establishing the Beijing Proton Medical Center, another specialty cancer hospital, which is expected to commence operation in 2012 or 2013. We expect that the Beijing Proton Medical Center will be the first proton beam therapy treatment center in China equipped with a proton beam therapy system licensed for clinical use. In January 2011, we entered into a framework agreement with Sun Yat-Sen University Cancer Center and a third party to form a specialty hospital in Guangzhou for cancer diagnosis and treatment. We plan to establish and operate additional specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us.

Table of Contents

Our business has grown significantly in recent years through development of new centers, increases in the number of patient cases of existing centers and acquisitions. We have increased the number of centers in our network from 72 as of December 31, 2008, to 88 as of December 31, 2009 and to 119 as of December 31, 2010. Our total net revenues were RMB171.8 million, RMB292.4 million and RMB389.5 million (US\$59.0 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. For additional information relating to our history and reorganization and our financial presentation, see History and Development of the Company, Organizational Structure and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

Our Network of Centers and Specialty Cancer Hospitals

As of the date of this report, we operated an extensive network of 121 centers based in 68 hospitals, spanning 46 cities across 24 provinces and administrative regions in China. These hospitals are substantially comprised of 3A hospitals, the highest ranked hospitals by quality and size in China as determined in accordance with the standards of the MOH. Our network includes 98 radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers and 23 centers that provide other treatment and diagnostic services, such as electroencephalography for the diagnosis of epilepsy, thermotherapy to increase the efficacy of and for pain relief after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, high intensity focused ultrasound therapy for the treatment of cancer, stereotactic radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease and refraction and tonometry for the diagnosis of ophthalmic conditions. Each center is typically equipped with a primary unit of medical equipment, such as a linear accelerator, head gamma knife system, body gamma knife system, PET-CT scanner or MRI scanner. Each center is located on the premises of our hospital partners with the facilities of the centers provided by the hospitals. Each center is usually comprised of a treatment area, a patient preparation and observation room, working areas for the center's doctors and other personnel and a waiting and reception area.

In addition to our network of centers, we established and are operating a specialty cancer hospital, Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center, that is majority owned by us in Xi'an, Shanxi Province. We are also currently in the process of establishing the Beijing Proton Medical Center in Beijing. In January 2011, we entered into a framework agreement with Sun Yat-Sen University Cancer Center and a third party to form a specialty hospital in Guangzhou for cancer diagnosis and treatment. We plan to establish and operate additional specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned by us.

Our Arrangements with Hospital Partners***Lease and Management Services Arrangements***

As of the date of this report, we had 121 centers that were established under lease and management services arrangements. We typically establish such centers with civilian hospitals by entering into a lease agreement and a management agreement. Centers at military hospitals, which are regulated by the military but most of which are otherwise the same as other government-owned hospitals open to the public, are typically established under a cooperation agreement. The reason for the two different contractual structures is to comply with the different regulations governing civilian and military hospitals in China. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulation of Our Industry Regulation of Medical Institutions Restrictions on Cooperation Agreements.

Under these lease and management services arrangements, we are responsible for purchasing the medical equipment used in the centers. We lease this medical equipment to the hospitals for a fixed period of time and establish and manage the centers in conjunction with our hospital partners. These arrangements are typically long-term in nature, ranging from six to 20 years. We receive from the hospital a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Such contracted percentage typically ranges from 50% to 90% and are typically adjusted based on a declining scale over the term of the arrangement but in some instances, are fixed for the duration of the arrangement. The specified operating expenses of centers typically include variable expenses such as the salaries and benefits of the medical and other personnel at the center, the cost of medical consumables, marketing expenses, training expenses, utility expenses and routine equipment repair and maintenance expenses.

Table of Contents

Typically, these lease and management services arrangements may be terminated upon the mutual agreement of the parties if the centers experience an operating loss for a specified period of time or fail to achieve certain operating targets. In addition, the arrangements typically can be terminated upon the default or failure by either party to perform its respective obligations under the arrangement. In the event of termination, most arrangements call for the parties to reach a mutual agreement as to the resolution of the remaining obligations of the parties or the division of assets that have been acquired for the centers. Under certain of these arrangements, our hospital partners are required to compensate us based on the average contracted percentage for an agreed upon period of time if we are not responsible for the early termination. Since the beginning of 2007, we have terminated the agreements of five centers in our network with our hospital partners primarily due to the unsatisfactory performances of the centers located in these hospitals. Excluding acquired and terminated centers, as of the date of this report, we entered into agreements with hospital partners to establish 74 new centers since the beginning of 2007. All of such agreements remain in force and 44 centers are already in operation.

Service-Only Arrangements

From time to time, we provide management services to radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers under service-only agreements. As of the date of this report, we had such agreements for four centers. Unlike the centers established under lease and management services arrangements, we do not purchase and lease to the hospitals the medical equipment used at the centers established under service-only agreements. Rather, we only manage such centers in exchange for a management fee typically consisting of a contracted percentage of the revenue net of specified operating expenses of the center. In addition, as compared to our lease and management services arrangements, the terms of the service-only agreements are typically shorter. We enter into such service-only agreements on a strategic basis to expand the coverage of our network. We will continue from time to time enter into additional strategic service-only agreements with other hospitals in the future.

As part of our arrangement to establish our first specialty cancer hospital, Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center, we entered into service-only agreements with a general hospital in Xi'an, Chang'an Hospital Co., Ltd., or Chang'an Hospital, in 2008 to provide management services to Chang'an Hospital and also the six radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers located in such hospital. We receive a management fee from the Chang'an Hospital that is equal to a percentage of its total revenues. For additional information, see Specialty Cancer Hospitals. In August 2009, we purchased from Chang'an Hospital the six units of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment that were located at the six centers that we managed under service-only agreements with Chang'an Hospital. The total agreed upon consideration for such equipment was approximately RMB72.7 million all of which was paid as of December 31, 2009. We subsequently entered into a long-term lease and management services arrangement with Chang'an Hospital pursuant to which we leased these six units of equipment to Chang'an Hospital. Two of the six units of equipment were combined into one center and we provide lease and management services to the five centers in which these six units of equipment are located.

Specialty Cancer Hospitals

We are currently in the process of establishing specialty cancer hospitals that will focus on providing radiotherapy services as well as diagnostic imaging services, chemotherapy and surgery. We intend for these specialty cancer hospitals to provide a complete and coordinated treatment program for cancer patients. We intend for these hospitals to be centers of excellence in our network providing cancer treatments to patients using the latest radiotherapy technology in China. Typically, in China the various specialist doctors such as surgeons, radiation oncologists or medical oncologists who provide care to a given cancer patient do not collaborate. We believe that the quality of cancer treatment will be greatly improved at our specialty cancer hospitals, because we will employ and manage the various specialist doctors directly and thereby promote the appropriate coordination of their services for the benefit of cancer patients. We believe that these hospitals will play an important role in further strengthening our reputation as the leading provider of radiotherapy services in China and developing our corporate brand. These specialty cancer hospitals will be majority owned and operated by us. We will purchase all of the medical equipment for these hospitals and will employ and manage all of the personnel, including doctors, nurses, medical technicians and administrative personnel. The specialty cancer hospitals will be licensed as for-profit hospitals in China and will be subject to the relevant PRC laws and regulations and permits requirements. As for-profit hospitals, the medical service

fees of our specialty cancer hospitals will not be subject to price controls but will be subject to certain taxes

Table of Contents

not applicable to non-profit hospitals. We plan to fund the development of our specialty cancer hospitals with proceeds raised from our initial public offering and with bank loans.

Chang an CMS International Cancer Center

We entered into a framework agreement and a supplemental agreement with Chang an Hospital, a private hospital serving the northeastern region of China, and Xi an Century Friendship Medical Technology R&D Co., Ltd., or Xi an Century Friendship, a subsidiary of Chang an Hospital, and pursuant to such agreements we established a specialty cancer hospital, Chang an CMS International Cancer Center, in Xi an, Shanxi Province. Chang an Hospital is controlled by Chang an Information Industry (Group) Co., Ltd., or Chang an Information Industry, a China-based conglomerate engaged in information technology, real estate and the medical industries. Under the framework agreement, Xi an Century Friendship established a wholly owned subsidiary, a cancer specialty hospital with a focus on cancer diagnosis and treatment services, which was subsequently renamed Chang an CMS International Cancer (CCICC), and transferred the land use rights and building in connection with establishing the specialty cancer hospital to CCICC. In April 2010, we, through our subsidiary Cyber Medical, entered into an agreement with Chang an Hospital to acquire 52% equity interest in CCICC. CCICC has a gross floor area of approximately 12,000 square meters with over 300 licensed patient beds. CCICC provides treatments for a wide range of tumor types using a variety of radiotherapy equipment as well as chemotherapy and surgery. We purchased a MM50 intensity-modulated radiation therapy system, a Novalis intensity-modulated radiation therapy system and PET-CT, MRI and CT scanners from Chang an Hospital. The hospital employs 198 employees, including 184 doctors and other medical professionals.

In January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang an hospital from certain shareholders of the hospital for a total consideration of approximately RMB 210.0 million (US\$31.8 million). The closing of this acquisition is subject to satisfactory due diligence by the Company of the Hospital and relevant government approval. The consummation of this acquisition will give us effective control over the full capacity of 1,100 beds in Chang an Hospital. The acquisition is intended to expand the development of CCICC by consolidating the full capacity of the hospital into CCICC.

Beijing Proton Medical Center

We have also entered into a framework agreement with Chang an Information Industry to establish the Beijing Proton Medical Center. The Beijing Proton Medical Center will allow us to bring the latest in radiotherapy treatment technology to China and increase the radiotherapy treatment options available to cancer patients. The Beijing Proton Medical Center is expected to be operational in 2012 and is expected to be the first proton beam therapy system in China licensed for clinical use. The Beijing Proton Medical Center is expected to have a gross floor area of approximately 12,700 square meters and have 50 licensed patient beds. The Beijing Proton Medical Center will primarily offer treatments using a proton beam therapy system, which treatments are designed to be non-invasive and usually do not require hospitalization. As a result, the Beijing Proton Medical Center will not require the use of as many patient beds as the Chang an CMS International Cancer Center. In addition, the proton beam therapy system occupies a much larger installation area than the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment that is to be used in the Chang an CMS International Cancer Center, which reduced physical areas for licensed beds that can be made available in the Beijing Proton Medical Center.

The framework agreement contemplates that we are to invest equity capital to the Beijing Proton Medical Center project that was previously invested and developed by Chang an Information Industry, Hong Kong Jian Chang Group Ltd. and China-Japan Friendship Hospital. We will then obtain approximately 93.0% of the equity interest in Beijing Century Friendship Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Beijing Century Friendship, which will in turn own approximately 55.0% of the Beijing Proton Medical Center. The remaining approximately 7.0% of the equity interest in Beijing Century Friendship will be owned by Xi an Wanjie Changxin Medical Development Co., Ltd., or Xi an Wanjie Changxin, a subsidiary of Chang an Information Industry. As a result, we will ultimately own approximately 51.2% of the Beijing Proton Medical Center, with the remaining equity interest owned by Xi an Wanjie Changxin, Hong Kong Jian Chang Group Ltd. and China-Japan Friendship Hospital.

The framework agreement provides that it will only become effective upon our payment of RMB10.0 million in deposit to Chang an Information Industry. As of the date of this report, we have not made such deposits.

Table of Contents

However, we have, as of December 31, 2010, provided Beijing Century Friendship with interest-free loans of RMB26.6 million (US\$4.0 million) for working capital purposes towards establishing the Beijing Proton Medical Center. We are currently waiting for the relevant permits and approvals to be obtained by the other shareholders to the Beijing Proton Medical Center. We plan to enter into additional definitive agreements as to the establishment of the Beijing Proton Medical Center after the relevant permits and approvals are obtained. Total development costs for the completion of Beijing Proton Medical Center are expected to be approximately RMB500.0 million to RMB600.0 million. We plan to fund the development of the Beijing Proton Medical Center with proceeds raised from our initial public offering and with bank loans.

Financing Leases

In 2010, we entered into financing lease agreements in connection with sales and leaseback agreement with several hospitals to which we lease radiotherapy, diagnostic and other equipments. We will transfer the leased properties to the lessee by the end of the lease term pursuant to the financing lease agreement. The terms of the financing leases vary, usually between 3 to 5 years. The net investment in financing lease is in the range of RMB3.0 million to RMB42.3 million, depending on the types of equipments subject to the leases.

Other Business Arrangements

We have, from time to time, purchased medical equipment from manufacturers or distributors for re-sale to hospitals, and have contractual relationships with certain equipment manufacturers, acted as a distributor of such manufacturer's equipment in selling medical equipment to hospitals. Although we may continue these activities on a limited basis in the future, we do not expect these activities to represent an important part of our business going forward.

Service Offerings in Our Network

Each of the centers in our network is typically equipped with a primary unit of medical equipment, such as a linear accelerator, head gamma knife system, body gamma knife system, PET-CT scanner or MRI scanner. Set forth below is a summary of the principal treatment and diagnostic imaging modalities provided at our centers.

Linear Accelerators External Beam Radiotherapy

As of the date of this report, we owned 24 linear accelerators and one MM50 intensity-modulated radiation therapy systems. Linear accelerators use microwave technology to deliver a high-energy x-ray beam directed at the tumor. Linear accelerators can be used to treat tumors in the brain or elsewhere in the body. A typical course of treatment given to a patient ranges from 20 to 40 daily sessions and with each session lasting for 10 to 20 minutes. Since linear accelerators move during treatment, they are not as precise as gamma knife systems. However, linear accelerators are capable of treating larger tumors. Linear accelerators can also be integrated with specialized computer software and advanced imaging and detection equipment to provide more effective and advanced treatments. Such advanced treatments include three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy, which uses imaging equipment to create detailed, three-dimensional representations of the tumor and surrounding organs. The radiation beam can then be shaped to match the patient's tumor, thereby reducing the radiation damage to healthy tissues. In general, such advanced modalities increase the medical service fees that can be charged as compared to the maximum medical service fees that can be charged for treatments.

Gamma Knife Radiosurgery

A gamma knife is used in radiosurgery for the treatment of tumors and other abnormal growths. A gamma knife uses multiple radiation sources, which differentiates it from traditional radiotherapy where only a single radiation source is used. These radioactive sources, which are typically cobalt-60, a radioactive isotope, emit gamma rays that are passed through a collimator unit to produce a highly-focused beam of radiation. The individual beams

Table of Contents

then converge to deliver an extremely concentrated dose of radiation to locations within the patient that are identified using imaging guidance systems, such as PET-CT or MRI scanners. The intense radiation produced by a gamma knife at a precise target point destroys tumor cells, while minimizing damage to the surrounding healthy tissues. The treatment procedure is minimally or non-invasive and may be used as a primary or supplementary treatment option for cancer patients. The treatment requires no general anesthesia and provides an alternative treatment option to patients who may not be good candidates for surgery. In addition, the gamma knife procedure usually involves shorter patient hospitalization, is more cost effective than surgery and avoids many of the potential risks and complications that are associated with other treatment options. Our network of centers currently operates two types of gamma knife systems, head gamma knife systems and body gamma knife systems. As of the date of this report, we owned 35 gamma knife systems, including 22 head gamma knife systems and 13 body gamma knife systems.

Head Gamma Knife Systems

Head gamma knife systems are primarily used for the treatment of brain tumors. The treatment is typically completed in one 10 to 30 minute session rather than in multiple daily sessions spanning several weeks during which time small doses of radiation are given at each session. Head gamma knife systems can also be used to treat other conditions, such as certain types of brain lesions, trigeminal neuralgia (facial pain) and arteriovenous malformations (abnormal connection between veins and arteries).

Body Gamma Knife Systems

Body gamma knife systems are used for the treatment of tumors located in the body but outside of the brain. Treatments using the body gamma knife are provided over a course of multiple sessions spanning several weeks. The radiation that converges from the individual beams is less concentrated than in head gamma knife systems due to the difficulty of fixing and restricting the movement of the body. This is a widely used technology in China that was developed domestically and approved by the PRC State Food and Drug Administration, or the SFDA. However, the body gamma knife system has not been broadly introduced and widely adopted outside of China. We believe this is because the Chinese manufacturers of body gamma knife system have determined that the time and cost of gaining approval for use of the body gamma knife system in countries other than China are likely commercially prohibitive. In addition, potential gamma knife system manufacturers outside of China may not have historically viewed clinical studies conducted by users of body gamma knife systems in China as sufficiently convincing for them to try to develop such systems outside of China. As a result, we believe that the international medical community has not yet had the opportunity to develop a large quantity of peer-reviewed literature that supports the safe and effective use of body gamma knife system and to adopt such technology outside of China.

Proton Beam Therapy

Proton beam therapy is a form of external beam radiotherapy that uses beams of protons rather than the x-ray beams used by linear accelerators. The advantages of proton beam therapy compared to other types of external beam radiotherapy is that a proton beam's signature energy distribution curve, known as the Bragg peak, allows for greater accuracy in targeting tumor cells so that healthy tissue is exposed to a smaller dosage. Proton beam therapy can focus cell damage caused by the proton beam at the precise depth of the tissue where the tumor is situated, while tissues located before the Bragg peak receive a reduced dose and tissues situated after the peak receive none. These advantages make proton beam therapy a preferred option for treating certain types of cancers where conventional radiotherapy would damage surrounding tissues to an unacceptable level, such as tumors near optical nerves, the spinal cord or central nervous system and in the head and neck area, as well as prostate cancer and cancer in pediatric cases. Proton beam therapy is not a widely utilized treatment modality, with only approximately 55 proton beam therapy treatment centers in operation or under construction worldwide. We plan to enter into the proton therapy market with the construction of our Beijing Proton Medical Center. See Our Network of Centers and Specialty Cancer Hospitals Specialty Cancer Hospitals.

Diagnostic Imaging

Our network of centers employs a wide range of diagnostic imaging equipment. Such equipment includes some of the most advanced diagnostic imaging technology available in China, including PET-CT scanners. A PET-

Table of Contents

CT scanner is a device that combines a positron emission tomography, or PET, scanner and a computed tomography, or CT, scanner in one unit. PET-CT scanners allow the functional imaging obtained by PET scanning, which depicts the spatial distribution of metabolic or biochemical activities in the body, to be more precisely aligned or correlated with the anatomic imaging obtained by a CT scanner. Other diagnostic imaging services offered in our centers include MRI. MRI scanners use a powerful magnetic field, radio frequency pulses and computers to produce detailed pictures of organs, soft tissues, bone and virtually all other internal body structures. MRI technology, which does not involve radiation, is typically able to provide a much greater level of contrast between the different soft tissues of the body than CT, making it especially useful in neurological or oncological imaging. As of the date of this report, we owned 13 PET-CT scanners and 21 MRI scanners.

Other Treatment and Diagnostic Modalities

Our network also includes centers that provide other treatments and diagnostic services through the use of other types of medical equipment. Such equipment currently includes CT, ECT, electroencephalography for the diagnosis of epilepsy, thermotherapy to increase the efficacy of and for pain relief after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, high intensity focused ultrasound therapy for the treatment of cancer, stereotactic radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease and refraction and tonometry for the diagnosis of ophthalmic conditions. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, revenues derived from centers that provide such other services were approximately 5.1%, 6.6% and 7.2%, respectively, of our total net revenues.

Medical Equipment Procurement

The medical equipment used in our network of centers is highly complex and there are usually a limited number of manufacturers worldwide that produce such equipment. We typically purchase the medical equipment used in our network directly from domestic manufacturers and through importers from overseas manufacturers.

In accordance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations, the procurement, installation and operation of Class A or Class B large medical equipment by hospitals in China are subject to procurement quotas or procurement planning and a large medical equipment procurement license must be obtained prior to the purchase of such medical equipment. For medical equipment classified as Class A large medical equipment, which includes gamma knife systems, proton beam therapy systems and PET-CT scanners, quotas are set by the MOH and the NDRC and large medical equipment procurement licenses are issued by the MOH. For medical equipment classified as Class B large medical equipment, which includes linear accelerators and MRI and CT scanners, procurement planning and approval is conducted by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities with ratification by the MOH and the large medical equipment procurement licenses are issued by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities. A large medical equipment procurement license is not required for medical equipment that is not classified as either Class A or Class B large medical equipment. These rules concerning procurement of large medical equipment apply to all public and private medical institutions in China, whether non-profit or for-profit, except for military hospitals in China, which have a separate procurement system. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulation of Our Industry Regulation of Medical Institutions Large Medical Equipment Procurement License.

Once non-profit hospitals have obtained large medical equipment procurement licenses, the purchase of medical equipment for such hospitals is conducted through a collective tender process. The tender process is centralized in accordance with relevant PRC laws and regulations and is supervised by the MOH for Class A large medical equipment. For Class B large medical equipment, the tender process is supervised by the relevant provincial health administrative authorities. Equipment purchases by military hospitals are also conducted through a centralized collective tender process supervised by the general logistics department of the PLA. The government or military authority will appoint an agent to manage the tender process who must be certified by the government and qualified to conduct the tender process. The agent publicizes information relevant to the tender process, such as the type of equipment requested by the hospital and the desired commercial terms. The manufacturers will prepare the tender document according to the agent's requirement and submit their bids to the agent on or before the specified date. The agent will then consult with industry experts in evaluating each bid and the industry experts will make a determination on the winning manufacturer. When the tender process is complete, the results are publicly announced and an import permit is issued for the equipment of the winning manufacturer. We then begin negotiations with such

Table of Contents

manufacturer or its importer on the purchase price and the purchasing terms for the equipment based on the general commercial terms submitted by such manufacturer in the tender process.

Operation of Radiotherapy and Diagnostic Imaging Centers in Our Network

The following is a brief summary of the various aspects of the operations of the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in our network.

Management Structure

We manage each of the radiotherapy and diagnostic centers jointly with our hospital partners. Our hospital partners appoint a medical director to each center and are responsible for the centers' clinical activities, the medical decisions made by doctors, and the employment of doctors in accordance with the licensing regulations. We provide clinical support to doctors, including developing treatment protocols for doctors and organizing joint diagnosis between doctors in our network and clinical research. We appoint either an operations director or a project manager to each center. Such director or manager provides most of the non-clinical aspects of the centers' day-to-day operations, which include marketing, providing training and clinical education to doctors and other medical personnel in the centers and other general administrative duties such as arranging for the repair and maintenance of medical equipment. Budgets for each center are established annually based on discussions between our hospital partners and us. Costs incurred at the centers usually require approval of both our hospital partners and us. As a matter of practice, certain major expenditures of the center are subject to further approval by our hospital partners' management and our management.

We have established operating procedures and a comprehensive quality assurance program to ensure that our centers operate efficiently and provide consistent and high quality services. The operating procedures cover the use and maintenance of the medical equipment and interactions with patients, from initial patient appointment and registration to post-treatment follow-up. The operations director or project manager of each center is primarily responsible for ensuring the adherence to our operating procedures and comprehensive quality assurance program.

At the corporate level, we have established a dedicated operations department to supervise and provide support to ensure the effective operation of each center. We actively monitor the activities of each center and conduct scheduled annual evaluations for all centers. These evaluations focus on whether the applicable procedures are followed and whether our operating personnel are performing at the expected level. In addition to the scheduled annual review, we also conduct unscheduled evaluations for certain randomly selected centers. The results of these evaluations are used to help determine the compensation received by our operations directors or project managers and our other employees at the centers. We receive weekly reports on the operating activities for each center, which help us identify opportunities for continued improvement with regards to various aspects of each center's operations. We also have a risk management department that helps to ensure that we meet applicable PRC laws and regulations and compliance standards for the operation of our business. We have also adopted a code of ethics.

For our specialty cancer hospitals, we have full operating control over all clinical and non-clinical aspects of its operation, including direct supervision over medical decisions made by doctors at CCICC, and we intend to establish the same level of full operating control for Beijing Proton Medical Center.

Staffing

In addition to the operations director or project manager appointed by us to each center, we also typically staff each center with dedicated marketing and accounting personnel. Our hospital partners appoint medical directors to the centers and, except in very limited cases, they also assign all of the doctors and other medical personnel to the centers. However, we also help our hospital partners to recruit many of the doctors or medical personnel providing services at the center. We provide feedback to our hospital partners as to the suitability and performance of the doctors and other medical personnel at each center, and work with our hospital partners to ensure that each center is staffed with the most qualified and suitable personnel. In addition, we help our hospital partners to determine the compensation of doctors and other medical personnel providing services in our network of centers. We also, on a very limited basis, enter into employment agreements with doctors to work at centers in our network after consulting

Table of Contents

with our hospital partners where such centers are based. In addition to the CCICC acquisition, we are currently in the process of establishing other specialty cancer hospitals. We will be responsible for employing and managing all personnel of these specialty cancer hospitals, including doctors and other medical personnel.

Medical Affairs

We have a medical affairs department to support the training, clinical education and clinical research activities of our network of centers. Prior to setting up a new center, we arrange training for the medical professionals of such new center at certain established centers in our network designated as training centers. This provides the medical professionals of such new center with the opportunity to gain hands-on clinical experience in advanced radiotherapy treatment and diagnostic imaging technologies and to benefit from the considerable clinical knowledge of the doctors and other medical personnel at the designated training centers. The doctors at the designated training centers will evaluate the performance of the medical professionals of the new center and ensure that they can provide high quality clinical care. In addition, we also arrange training for the medical staff with the medical equipment manufacturers. We also periodically provide follow-up training at selected centers and host academic conferences and semi-annual academic seminars where doctors and other medical personnel from our network of centers and medical experts in China are invited to share their knowledge and clinical experience. From time to time, we invite experts from professional or academic institutions, such as the Oncology Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science, to give lectures and provide guidance as to the latest developments and trends in radiotherapy treatments.

We believe that a well-managed clinical research program enhances the reputation of doctors in our network, which in turn enhances the reputation of our network of centers. We maintain a database of radiotherapy treatments. This collection of data can be used, upon approval by us and our hospital partners, to conduct cross-center clinical research and statistical analysis to determine the efficacy and potential of treatment methods offered in our network. We actively organize, encourage and assist doctors in our network to engage in clinical research and to publish their results. We assist in coordinating the clinical research efforts between different radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in our network, which is critical for certain research initiatives that require a significant amount of clinical data that would be difficult for one center to collect.

Doctors in China have historically had very limited opportunities for discussions or consultations with doctors outside of their own hospital. Our network offers doctors the opportunity to consult with each other on challenging cases and treatments. In addition, we have developed treatment protocols that are introduced to each center and can be followed by doctors in our network of centers. We also evaluate the clinical activities of each center as part of our annual evaluations to ensure that high quality treatments or services are provided to patients. We also publish an internal quarterly magazine titled *Stereotactic Radiosurgery* that highlights the different clinical cases being treated in our centers and the latest developments in radiosurgery treatment. We further assist in the publication of other literature related to radiosurgery.

Marketing

Marketing efforts for each center in our network are primarily initiated and implemented by the marketing personnel or the operations director or project manager situated at each center with the support of our headquarters. Each center's marketing efforts are directed at other doctors in the hospital where the center is based and at other local hospitals. These marketing efforts are focused on informing such doctors of the applicability and benefits of radiotherapy and the expertise and experience of the doctors at the centers. We also create and distribute educational materials and brochures and engage in consumer advertising and educational campaigns through television, magazines and electronic media.

Each center is required to report its marketing activities to us, and we closely monitor such activities and give approval for major marketing initiatives. We also oversee the budget for marketing activities at the centers. We assist the centers by providing relevant content for marketing materials and help to coordinate with leading experts in the medical community to attend conferences or seminars hosted by the centers. As our network of centers continues to expand and as we begin operating our specialty cancer hospitals, we plan to begin centralizing certain of the marketing and advertising efforts.

Table of Contents***Accounting and Payment Collection***

Our hospital partners are responsible for patient billing and fee collections and for delivering to us our contracted percentage of medical fees based on our arrangements with them. We typically hire accounting personnel to each of our centers who are in charge of keeping books and records as to the revenues and expenses of the center. We reconcile the accounting records for each center in our network with our hospital partners periodically. After the revenue net of specified operating expenses of a center is agreed upon between us and our hospital partner, we will bill our hospital partner for our portion of the revenue determined based on our contracted percentage. Our hospital partners will then go through their internal approval process, which usually takes about 45 days from the time of billing before making payments to us. We have implemented accounting procedures at each of the centers in our network, and perform periodic reviews to ensure that such activities are properly conducted. For our specialty cancer hospitals, we will be responsible for patient billing and fee collection.

Medical Equipment Maintenance and Repair

Equipment maintenance and repair are typically carried out by the equipment manufacturers or third party service companies. The manufacturers typically provide equipment warranties for a period of one year. After the warranty period expires, we typically enter into service agreements with the manufacturers or third party service companies to provide periodic maintenance and repair services. We have also established a dedicated engineering team that is responsible for the general preventive maintenance of medical equipment used in our network of centers. Our engineering team serves as an initial point of contact when problems are encountered and coordinates with equipment manufacturers or a third-party service company to ensure that problems are resolved in a timely manner whenever they arise.

Pricing of Medical Service

Medical service fees generated through the use of both Class A and Class B large medical equipment at non-profit civilian hospitals and military hospitals are subject to the pricing guidance of the relevant provincial or regional price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities. The pricing guidance sets forth the range of medical service fees that can be charged by non-profit civilian medical institutions and military hospitals. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Industry Pricing for the services provided by our network of centers may be adversely affected by reductions in treatment and examination fees set by the Chinese government and Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulation of Our Industry Pricing of Medical Services. The relevant price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities provide notices to hospitals, which in turn provide immediate notices to us, as to any change in the pricing ceiling for medical services. The timing between when notices are provided by the relevant price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities and the effective date of such pricing change varies in different cities and regions as well as the relevant medical services in question, but typically ranges from one to three months. For-profit hospitals or centers based in for-profit hospitals in China, such as our planned specialty cancer hospitals, are not subject to such pricing restrictions and are entitled to set medical service fees based on their cost structures, market demand and other factors.

Business Development

We have a business development team responsible for pursuing opportunities to develop centers with hospitals and a hospital investment team responsible for pursuing opportunities to establish specialty cancer hospitals. When examining potential opportunities, we take into account factors that include:

population density, demographics and the level of economic development of the regions or cities in which such new centers would be located; and

the reputation of the potential hospital partner and its doctors, nurses and other personnel and the number of licensed patient beds and patient volume.

Table of Contents

After each potential opportunity is identified and evaluated by the business development team or the hospital investment team, as applicable, the opportunity is presented to our investment committee for review. Our investment committee is comprised of several of our senior executives and members of our board of directors, and includes Mr. Steve Sun, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Jing Zhang, Dr. Zheng Cheng, Mr. Yaw Kong Yap, Mr. Zhihui Xie, Mr. Jie Xin from CICC and Mr. Feng Xiao from the Carlye Group. New projects need to be approved by a super-majority approval of our investment evaluation committee and by our chief executive officer.

Competition

The radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging market in China is fragmented and the competition is intense. The centers in our network compete primarily on a regional or local basis with government-owned and private hospitals that offer radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging services either directly or in conjunction with third parties, such as China Renji Medical Group Ltd. and Jiancheng Investment Co. In addition, since hospitals typically establish radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers located on their premises through long term lease and management services arrangements with us or our competitors, in a given locality over a given period there may only be a limited number of top-tier hospitals who have not yet entered into long-term arrangements with us or other companies like and type of certain medical equipment that can be purchased by us or our hospital partners, such as head gamma knife systems of PET-CT scanners, further limit the number of top-tier hospitals that we or our competitors can enter into arrangements with in a given period. We primarily compete with our competitors on the range of the option of services provided by us and our competitors, the reputation of centers in our network among doctors and patients in China and level of patient service and satisfaction.

In addition, we also compete with those who offer other types of available treatment methods that we do not offer, such as chemotherapy, surgery, different forms of radiotherapy that we do not currently offer, other alternative treatment methods commercialized in recent years and certain treatments that are currently in the experimental stage. These treatments may be more effective or less costly, or both, compared to the treatment methods that our centers provide.

Environmental Matters

The MOH enacted the Administrative Measures on Medical Wastes Management of Medical Institutions in 2003, which sets forth the management of and criteria for the disposal of medical waste generated in the operation of medical institutions. As the supervising authority, the environmental protection authority at the county or higher levels is responsible for environmental inspections of hospitals within their jurisdictions. The MOH and the environmental protection authorities have also promulgated a series of specific regulations on the disposal of dangerous medical waste and the requirements of vehicles used to transport medical wastes. In addition, certain of the medical equipment used in our network of centers, such as gamma knife systems, use radioactive sources. In accordance with the Regulation on Radioisotope and Radiation Equipment Safety and Protection promulgated by the PRC State Council in 2005, these radioactive sources should be returned to the manufacturer of such radioactive materials or sent to dedicated radioactive waste disposal units appointed by the MEP. Radioactive materials are generally obtained from, and returned to, the medical equipment manufacturers or other third parties, which then have the ultimate responsibility for their proper disposal. However, as all centers in our network are located on the premises of our hospital partners, we do not directly oversee the disposal of certain medical waste generated in the centers. The failure of any of our hospital partners to dispose of such waste in accordance with PRC laws and regulations may have an adverse effect on the operation of centers in our network. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company Most of our radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment contains radioactive materials or emits radiation during operation. For our specialty cancer hospitals, we will be responsible for the disposal of the medical waste generated.

Insurance

We maintain property insurance on many of the medical equipment used in our network of centers to protect against loss in the event of fire, earthquake, flood and a wide range of natural disasters. We do not typically maintain any professional malpractice liability insurance since we do not employ the doctors and other medical personnel providing services in the centers, except in very limited cases and the centers are located on the premises of our hospital partners. Accordingly, we are not directly responsible for any incidents that occur in the course of

Table of Contents

providing treatment. However, as certain agreements entered into with our hospital partners require us to share in the expenses related to medical disputes and for such expenses to be included as the expenses of the centers, we have obtained malpractice liability insurance for a limited number of centers. We do not maintain product liability insurance for the medical equipment. We do not maintain real property insurance on the centers as this is the responsibility of our hospital partners. We do not maintain business interruption insurance or key employee insurance for our executive offices as we believe it is not the normal industry practice in China to maintain such insurance. We consider our current insurance coverage to be adequate. However, uninsured damage to any of the medical equipment in our network of centers or inadequate insurance carried by our partner hospitals as to their respective centers could result in significant disruption to the operation of centers in our network and result in a material adverse effect to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have entered into framework agreements to establish specialty cancer hospitals that are to be majority-owned by us. We will employ all of the personnel of such hospitals, including doctors, nurses and medical technicians. As a result, we plan to obtain professional malpractice liability insurance for such specialty cancer hospitals. However, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be available at a reasonable price or that we will be able to maintain adequate levels of professional and general liability insurance coverage

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

On December 4, 2009, we received a notice that a legal proceeding was initiated against us that alleges a gamma knife system currently in use in certain centers in our network was previously found to infringe upon the patent of a third party. This claim relates to a patent used in the head gamma knife system manufactured by one of our equipment manufacturers, Our Medical New Technology. A previous legal proceeding involving such patent was initiated in June 2000 against Our Medical New Technology, its related parties and our subsidiary, AMS. The relevant PRC court determined in 2004 that all head gamma knife systems manufactured by Our Medical New Technology after the patent owner began to contest the use of such patent on December 23, 1999 were manufactured without the requisite consent to use the patent in question. The relevant PRC court also ordered the use of such equipment to cease. Based on our current assessment, we have identified one head gamma knife system in one of the centers in our network that may be subject to such claim. Revenue derived from such center represented approximately 1.5%, 0.9% and 0.8% of our total net revenues in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Our Medical New Technology, the manufacturer of the head gamma knife system that may be subject to this claim, has agreed to indemnify us for any damages or losses that we may incur from any intellectual property infringement by such system. We are also continuing to assess whether there is any other medical equipment in our network that might be subject to this claim. On April 12, 2010, Our Medical New Technology filed a petition with the Patent Reexamination Board of the State Intellectual Property Office challenging the validity of the patent in question. In February 2011, the Patent Reexamination Board issued a decision nullifying the patent in question in whole. Currently, the decision of the Patent Reexamination Board is being appealed at the No.1 Beijing Appellate Court. We do not currently believe that this claim would result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are not currently involved in any other material litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings. However, we may from time to time become a party to various other litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

Regulation of Our Industry

This section sets forth a summary of the most significant regulations or requirements that affect our business activities in China or our shareholders' right to receive dividends and other distributions from us.

General Regulatory Environment

China's healthcare industry is regulated by various government agencies, including the Ministry of Health, or MOH. The MOH has branch offices across China that oversee the healthcare industry at the provincial and county levels, which branch offices, together with the MOH, we refer to as the healthcare administrative authorities. The healthcare administrative authorities and other government agencies, such as the National Development and Reform Commission, or NDRC, the State Food and Drug Administration, or SFDA, the Ministry of Environmental

Table of Contents

Protection, or MEP, and the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, have promulgated rules and regulations relating to the procurement of large medical equipment, the pricing of medical services, the operation of radiotherapy equipment, the licensing and operation of medical institutions and the licensing of medical staff.

Permits Required by Our Company***Medical Equipment Operating Enterprise Permits***

The SFDA categorizes medical equipment into three classes according to the level of control by the government authorities that, in the judgment of the SFDA, is required for their safe and effective operation. Class I medical equipment are those medical equipment that require only an ordinary level of control in order to ensure their safe and effective operation. Class II medical equipment are those medical equipment that require a heightened level of control in order to ensure their safe and effective operation. Class III medical equipment are those medical equipment that are used to support or maintain human life, are implanted into the human body or otherwise pose a potential danger to the human body. Class III medical equipment require strict control in order to ensure their safe and effective operation. In order to ensure an adequate level of control in the operation of Class II and Class III medical equipment, enterprises that engage in the operation of such equipment, which include gamma knife systems, linear accelerators, MRI systems and PET-CT systems, must each obtain a medical equipment operating enterprise permit from the relevant provincial drug supervision and administration agency. As a result, our subsidiaries Shanghai Medstar, Aohua Medical, Xing Heng Feng Medical and Aohua Leasing must each obtain a medical equipment operating enterprise permit from the relevant provincial drug supervision and administration agency pursuant to the Medical Equipment Supervision and Administration Regulation effective as of April 1, 2000. Each such permit is valid for a term of five years and, prior to expiration, must be reviewed by and an extension of its term must be obtained from the relevant authorities. All of our aforementioned subsidiaries have received a medical equipment operating enterprise permit.

Radiation Safety Permits

As organizations that produce, sell or use radioactive materials or devices in the PRC, our subsidiaries Shanghai Medstar, Aohua Medical and Aohua Leasing are required to obtain radiation safety permits from the relevant national or provincial environmental protection authorities pursuant to the Regulation on Radioisotope and Radiation Equipment Safety and Protection issued on September 14, 2005 by the PRC State Council and the Rules on Radioisotopes and Radiation Device Safety Permit issued on January 18, 2006 by the State Environmental Protection Administration (now the MEP) and amended on December 6, 2008 by the MEP. Each such radiation safety permit is valid for a term of five years and, prior to expiration, must be reviewed by and an extension of its term must be obtained from the relevant authorities. All of our aforementioned subsidiaries have received a radiation safety permit.

Any organization that is subject to radiation safety permitting requirements is required to strictly observe state regulations regarding individual radiation dosage monitoring and health administration, conduct individual dosage monitoring and occupational health examinations for its staff that are directly involved in the production, sale or use of radioactive materials or devices and maintain individual dosage files and occupational health files. Any used radioactive source materials must be returned to the manufacturer or the original exporter of the equipment. If return to the manufacturer or the original exporter is not possible, the used radioactive materials must be delivered to a qualified radioactive waste consolidation and storage unit for storage.

Leasing Company Permit

As foreign-invested companies engaged in the leasing or financial leasing business, certain of our subsidiaries must obtain a Foreign-invested Enterprise Approval Certificate from the MOFCOM or its competent local branch. Each such certificate will specify the permitted business scope of the foreign-invested company as either leasing or financial leasing. Foreign-invested leasing companies, such as our subsidiary, Aohua Medical, are permitted to operate their businesses for no more than 30 years after obtaining such certificates, after which time they are required to apply for and obtain an extension of the term of their certificate. Foreign-invested leasing companies are also required to observe the rules for the registered capital and total investment provided in the Company Law issued by the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of the PRC on December 29, 1993,

Table of Contents

as amended from time to time, and other relevant regulations. Foreign-invested financial leasing companies, such as our subsidiaries Aohua Leasing and Shanghai Medstar are, in addition to the aforementioned requirements for foreign-invested leasing companies, subject to the additional requirements of maintaining a registered capital level of at least US\$10 million, having qualified professionals and having senior managers with professional qualifications and with no less than 3 years of management experience. Our subsidiaries Aohua Leasing and Shanghai Medstar have each obtained a foreign-invested financial leasing company permit and our subsidiary Aohua Medical has obtained a foreign-invested leasing company permit.

Regulation of Medical Institutions***Distinction between For-Profit and Non-Profit Medical Institutions***

Medical institutions in China can be divided into three main categories: public non-profit medical institutions, private non-profit medical institutions and for-profit medical institutions. Medical institutions falling under each category have differing registered business purposes and governing financial, tax, pricing and accounting standards than medical institutions falling under one of the other categories. Public non-profit medical institutions, including those owned by the government and military hospitals, are set up and operated to provide a public service and are eligible for financial subsidies from the government. In contrast, private non-profit medical institutions are not eligible for government financial subsidies. Both public and private non-profit medical institutions are required to set their medical service fees within a range stipulated by the relevant governmental price control authorities, to implement financial and accounting systems in accordance with standards promulgated by government authorities and to retain any profits for the continued development of such institutions.

For-profit medical institutions are permitted to set prices for their medical services in accordance with the market, to implement financial and accounting systems in accordance with market practice for business enterprises and to distribute profits to their shareholders. Like private non-profit medical institutions, for-profit medical institutions are not entitled to government financial subsidies. The specialty cancer hospitals that we plan to develop will be established as for-profit medical institutions.

Medical Institution Practicing License

Pursuant to the Regulation on Medical Institution issued on February 26, 1994 by the PRC State Council, any organization or individual that intends to establish a medical institution must obtain a medical institution practicing license from the relevant healthcare administrative authorities. In determining whether to approve any application, the relevant healthcare administrative authorities are to consider whether the proposed medical institution comports with the population, medical resources, medical needs and geographic distribution of existing medical institutions in the regions for which such authorities are responsible as well as whether the proposed medical institution meets the basic medical standards set by the MOH. Each of the independent specialty cancer hospitals that we intend to establish would need to obtain such a medical institution practicing license. We are applying for a license for CCICC and it is currently operated within Chang'an Hospital, which has the necessary license.

Large Medical Equipment Procurement License

The procurement, installation and operation in China of large medical equipment, which is defined as any medical equipment valued at over RMB5.0 million or listed in the medical equipment administration catalogue of the MOH, is regulated by the Rules on Procurement and Use of Large Medical Equipment issued on December 31, 2004 by the MOH, the NDRC and the Ministry of Finance, which became effective on March 1, 2005. Pursuant to these rules, quotas for large medical equipment are set by the MOH and the NDRC or the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities, and hospitals must obtain a large medical equipment procurement license prior to the procurement of any such equipment that is covered by the rules on procurement. For large medical equipment classified as Class A large medical equipment, which includes gamma knife systems, proton beam therapy systems and PET-CT scanners, quotas are set by the MOH and the NDRC and large medical equipment procurement licenses are issued by the MOH. For large medical equipment classified as Class B large medical equipment, which includes linear accelerators and MRI and CT scanners, procurement planning and approval is conducted by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities with ratification by the MOH and the large medical equipment

Table of Contents

procurement licenses are issued by the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities. However, many provincial administrative authorities do not provide the general public with information on their procurement planning and quotas for Class B large medical equipment procurement licenses, if any. A large medical equipment procurement license is not required for medical equipment that is not classified as either Class A or Class B large medical equipment. These rules concerning procurement of large medical equipment apply to all public and private medical institutions in China, whether non-profit or for-profit, except for military hospitals which have a separate procurement system. See Regulation of Military Hospitals.

In accordance with the 2008-2010 National PET-CT Procurement Plan issued on May 13, 2008 by the MOH and the NDRC, the total number of PET-CT large medical equipment procurement licenses issued in China cannot exceed 38 from the date of the plan through the end of 2010. In accordance with the National Gamma Ray Stereotactic Head Radiosurgery System Procurement Plan issued on March 20, 2007 by the MOH and the NDRC, from the date of the plan through the end of 2010, the total number of large medical equipment procurement licenses issued for head gamma knife systems cannot exceed 60 nationwide. Procurement applications for head gamma knife equipment must be filed with the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities along with a feasibility report, which must be reviewed by such provincial authorities before it is submitted to the MOH for approval. There is currently no guidance as to the total number of large medical equipment procurement licenses that may be issued for other types of medical equipment that the centers in our network operate.

With respect to any Class A or Class B large medical equipment purchased before the Rules on Procurement and Use of Large Medical Equipment came into effect on March 1, 2005, the medical institution that houses such equipment must apply to the MOH or the relevant provincial healthcare administrative authorities for a large medical equipment procurement license for such equipment. If such medical institution is unable to obtain a procurement license as a result of a lack of procurement quotas for such medical equipment allocated to the region in which the medical institution is located, an interim procurement permit for large medical equipment is required to be obtained in lieu thereof. Moreover, any medical institution holding an interim permit must pay taxes on income derived from the use of the equipment covered by the interim permit and, upon the expiration of the useful life of such medical equipment, the medical institution must dispose of such equipment and is not permitted to replace it with a newer model. Some of our medical equipment have not yet received a large medical equipment procurement license or an interim permit. For more information, see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Industry Certain of our hospital partners have not received large medical equipment procurement licenses or interim procurement permits for some of the medical equipment in our network of centers which could result in fines or the suspension from use of such medical equipment.

Radiotherapy Permit

Medical institutions that engage in radiotherapy are governed by the Regulatory Rules on Radiotherapy issued on January 24, 2006 by the MOH and are required to obtain a radiotherapy permit from the relevant healthcare administrative authorities. These rules require such medical institutions to possess qualifications sufficient for radiotherapy work, which include having adequate facilities for housing radiotherapy equipment as well as having qualified, properly trained personnel. Medical institutions that operate medical equipment containing radioactive materials are also required to obtain a radiation safety permit. See Permits Required by Our Company Radiation Safety Permits.

Radiation Worker Permit

Medical institutions that engage in the operation of medical equipment that contains radioactive materials or emits radiation during operation are required to obtain a radiation worker permit from the competent healthcare administrative authorities for each medical technician who operates such equipment.

Regulation of Military Hospitals

The procurement, installation and operation of large medical equipment by medical institutions of the PLA is regulated by the healthcare administrative authority of the general logistics department of the PLA with reference to the Rules on Procurement and Use of Large Medical Equipment. The general logistic department of the PLA

Table of Contents

issues a large equipment application permit to those military hospitals approved for procurement. The procurement planning records and annual reviews are provided to the MOH for its records.

Restrictions on Cooperation Agreements

Since the effectiveness in September 2000 of the Implementation Opinions on the Management by Classification of Urban Medical Institutions by the MOH, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Ministry of Finance and the NDRC, non-profit medical institutions other than military hospitals have been prohibited from entering into new cooperation agreements or continuing to operate under existing cooperation agreements with third parties pursuant to which the parties jointly invest in or cooperate to set up for-profit centers or units that are not independent legal entities. However, according to the Opinions on Certain Issues Regarding Management by Classification of Urban Medical Institutions issued on July 20, 2001 by the MOH, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Ministry of Finance and the NDRC, a non-profit medical institution that lacks sufficient funds to purchase medical equipment outright may enter into a leasing agreement pursuant to which the medical institution leases medical equipment at market rates. In response to this regulatory change, we have replaced the majority of our cooperation agreements with non-profit civilian hospitals with leasing and management agreements. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company We may not be successful in negotiating the conversion of a few of our cooperation agreements with our partner hospitals into lease and management arrangements due to regulatory changes.

Regulation of Proton Treatment Centers

Pursuant to the Administrative Measures on Clinical Application of Medical Technology, effective as of May 1, 2009, medical institutions must apply to the MOH for approval before utilizing certain medical technologies. On November 13, 2009, the MOH issued the Trial Administrative Rules on Proton and Heavy Ion Radiotherapy Technologies, which provide the guidelines for government authorities to review and approve applications of medical institutions for clinical use of proton and heavy ion radiotherapy technologies. Furthermore, these rules set out the minimum requirements for medical institutions and their medical staff to provide proton and heavy ion radiotherapy. Such requirements include, among other things, that medical institutions that are eligible for providing proton and heavy ion radiotherapy must (i) be 3A hospitals; (ii) have a radiotherapy department with 10 or more years of radiotherapy experience and 30 or more inpatient beds; (iii) have a diagnostic imaging department with five or more years of diagnostic imaging experience and equipped with diagnostic imaging equipment such as MRI, CT and PET-CT; and (iv) have at least two staff doctors possessing technical competence in the clinical application of proton and heavy ion radiotherapy technologies. Our Beijing Proton Medical Center has already received preliminary approval from the MOH prior to the promulgation of these new rules. These rules will apply to any proton or heavy ion radiotherapy treatment centers that we or our hospital partners may build and operate in the future.

Registration of Doctors

Doctors in China must obtain a doctor practitioner or assistant doctor practitioner license in accordance with the Law on Medical Practitioners, effective as of May 1, 1999, and the Interim Measures for Registration of Medical Practitioners, effective as of July 16, 1999. Currently, each doctor is required to practice in the medical institution specified in such doctor's registration. If a doctor intends to change such doctor's practice location, including but not limited to moving to or from a non-profit medical institution or to or from a for-profit medical institution, practice classification, practice scope or other registered matters, such doctor is required to apply for such change with the competent healthcare administrative authorities. However, with the approval of the medical institution with which a doctor is affiliated, such doctor may, within such doctor's scope of practice, undertake outside consultations, including diagnostic and treatment activities, for patients of another medical institution.

The Notice Concerning the Doctors to Practice in Different Locations, which is issued by the MOH on September 11, 2009, sets forth the basic principals for doctors to practice in different medical institutions. Pursuant to the notice doctors are allowed to be employed by more than two medical institutions subject to the approval of the MOH. However the implementation details are currently unclear. On January 1, 2010, the Trial Management Measures Concerning the Doctors to Practice in Different Locations issued by Guangdong provincial branches of the MOH became effective. The measures provide that doctors, who meet the requirements set forth therein, may

Table of Contents

apply for practicing in different medical institutions. The measures are currently effective for a trial period of three years.

Pricing of Medical Services

Pursuant to the Opinion Concerning the Reform of Medical Service Pricing Management issued by the NDRC and the MOH on July 20, 2000, medical services fees generated through the use of both Class A and Class B large medical equipment at non-profit medical institutions and military hospitals are subject to the pricing guidelines of the relevant provincial or regional price control authorities and healthcare administrative authorities. The pricing guidance sets forth the range of medical services fees that can be charged by non-profit medical institutions and military hospitals. For-profit medical institutions are not subject to such pricing restrictions and are entitled to set medical services fees based on their cost structures, market demand and other factors. According to the Implementation Plan for the Recent Priorities of the Health Care System Reform (2009-2011), which was issued by the State Council on March 18, 2009, the Chinese government is aiming to reduce the examination fees for large medical equipment. In addition, according to the Opinion on the Reform of Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare Service Pricing Structures issued on November 9, 2009 by the NDRC, the MOH and the MHRSS, the Chinese government is also aiming to reduce the treatment fees for large medical equipment. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Pricing for the services provided by our network of centers may be adversely affected by reductions in treatment and examination fees set by the Chinese government.

Medical Insurance Coverage

China has a complex medical insurance system that is currently undergoing reform. Typically, those covered by medical insurance must pay for medical services out of their own pocket at the time services are rendered and must then seek reimbursement from the relevant insurer. For public servants and others covered by the 1989 Administrative Measure on State Provision of Healthcare and the 1997 Circular on Reimbursement Coverage of Large Medical Equipment under State Provision of Healthcare, the PRC government currently either fully or partially reimburses medical expenses for certain approved cancer diagnosis and radiotherapy treatment services, including treatments utilizing linear accelerators and diagnostic imaging services utilizing CT and MRI scanners. However, gamma knife treatments and PET scans are currently not eligible for reimbursement under this plan.

Urban residents in China that are not covered by the 1989 Administrative Measure on State Provision of Healthcare and the 1997 Circular on Reimbursement Coverage of Large Medical Equipment under State Provision of Healthcare are covered by one of two nationwide public medical insurance schemes, which are the Urban Employees Basic Medical Insurance Program and the Urban Residents Basic Medical Insurance Program. Rural residents in China are covered under a new Rural Cooperative Medical Program launched in 2003. The Urban Employees Basic Medical Insurance Program, which covers employed urban residents, partially reimburses urban workers for treatments utilizing linear accelerators and gamma knife systems and diagnostic imaging services utilizing CT and MRI scanners, with reimbursement levels varying from province to province. However, diagnostic imaging services utilizing PET and PET-CT scans are currently not reimbursable under the Urban Employees Basic Medical Insurance Program. For urban non-workers who are covered by the Urban Residents Basic Medical Insurance Program and rural residents who are covered by the new Rural Cooperative Medical Program, the types of cancer diagnosis and radiotherapy treatments that are covered are generally set with reference to the policy for urban employees in the same region of the country. However, the reimbursement levels for covered medical expenses for urban non-workers and rural residents, which vary widely from region to region and treatment to treatment, are generally lower than those for urban employees in the same region. Currently no reimbursement is available for proton beam therapy treatments. The table below summarizes certain key aspects of these three medical insurance programs:

| | Urban Employees Basic Medical Insurance Program | Urban Residents Basic Medical Insurance Program | Rural Cooperative Medical Program |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| Launch Time | 1998 | 2007 | 2003 |
| Participants | Urban employees | Urban non-employees | Rural residents |

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Participation | Mandatory | Voluntary | Voluntary |
| | | 52 | |

Table of Contents

| | Urban Employees Basic Medical Insurance Program | Urban Residents Basic Medical Insurance Program | Rural Cooperative Medical Program |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Number of People covered in 2008 | Approximately 200.0 million (33.0% of China's urban population) | Approximately 118.3 million (19.5% of China's urban population) | Approximately 815 million (91.5% of China's rural population) |
| Total reimbursement amount in 2008 | RMB208.4 billion | N/A | RMB66.2 billion |
| Funding | Employers and employees: employer contributes approximately 6% of each employee's total salary; and employee contributes approximately 2% of such employee's total salary. | Households and the government: monthly premium are paid by each household; and government subsidizes no less than RMB80 per person annually and RMB40 per person annually for the mid/western regions of China, with greater subsidies provided to low-income families and disabled persons. | Individuals and the government: individual pays no less than RMB20 per year and local government subsidizes no less than RMB40 per person annually; and government subsidizes RMB40 per person annually for the middle and western regions of the country and a smaller amount for the eastern region. |
| General Reimbursement Policy | Reimbursement comes from two sources: individual's reimbursement account and the social medical expense pool: All of the employee's contribution and 30% of the employer's contribution are allocated to the individual's reimbursement account; the reimbursement cap from the individual account is the balance of that account; and The remaining 70% of the employer's contribution is aggregated into a social medical expense pool; the reimbursement cap from the social medical expense pool for an individual participant in a calendar year is around four times the regional | There is no specific requirement or guidance from the central government. Reimbursement policy is separately determined by local governments. | The central government suggests that, beginning in the second half of 2009, the reimbursement cap for all regions should be no less than six times the average annual per capita net income of rural residents in the region. |

average annual salary.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Examples of Local Reimbursement Policy | <p><u>Shanghai</u>: reimbursement cap from the social medical expense pool for an individual participant in a calendar year is approximately four times the average annual salary in Shanghai from the previous year.</p> <p><u>Inner Mongolia</u>: reimbursement cap from the social medical expense pool for an individual participant in a calendar year is RMB25,000.</p> | <p><u>Jiangsu Province</u>: approximately 50% to 60% of medical expense can be reimbursed by the program.</p> <p><u>Sichuan Province</u>: approximately 60% (and not less than 50%) of medical expense can be reimbursed by the program.</p> <p><u>Guangdong Province</u>: approximately 40% to 60% of medical expense can be reimbursed by the program; maximum reimbursement amount is approximately two times the average annual salary in Guangdong province from the previous year.</p> | <p><u>Guangdong Province</u>: maximum reimbursement amount is approximately RMB50,000 per person per year.</p> <p><u>Hubei Province</u>: maximum reimbursement amount for hospitalization is approximately RMB30,000 per person per year.</p> <p><u>Anhui Province</u>: maximum reimbursement amount for hospitalization is approximately RMB30,000 per person per year.</p> |
|--|---|--|--|

Sources: MOH, MHRSS, National Bureau of Statistics, and various other central and local PRC government websites.

Foreign Exchange Control and Administration

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulation promulgated on January 29, 1996, as amended on January 14, 1997 and August 5, 2008, and various regulations issued by the SAFE and other relevant PRC government authorities, the Renminbi is freely convertible only with respect to current account items, such as trade-related receipts and payments, interest and dividends. Capital account items, such as direct equity investments, loans and repatriations of investments, require the prior approval of the SAFE or its local branches for conversion of Renminbi into foreign currency, such as U.S. dollars, and remittance of the foreign currency outside the PRC. Payments for transactions that take place within the PRC must be made in Renminbi. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account are still subject to limitations and require approvals from, or registration with, the SAFE and other relevant PRC governmental authorities, or their competent local branches.

Table of Contents

On August 29, 2008, the SAFE promulgated SAFE Circular No. 142, a notice regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested company of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how converted Renminbi may be used. This notice requires that Renminbi converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested company only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC unless specifically provided for otherwise in its business scope. In addition, the SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of Renminbi funds converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such Renminbi may not be changed without SAFE's approval and may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not yet been used for purposes within the company's approved business scope. Violations of SAFE Circular No. 142 may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines as set forth in the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulation. As a result, SAFE Circular No. 142 may significantly limit our ability to transfer the net proceeds from our initial public offering to our PRC subsidiaries, which may adversely affect the continued growth of our business.

Pursuant to SAFE Circular No. 75, (i) a PRC resident must register with the local SAFE branch before establishing or controlling an overseas special purpose vehicle, or SPV, for the purpose of obtaining overseas equity financing using the assets of or equity interests in a domestic enterprise; (ii) when a PRC resident contributes the assets of or its equity interests in a domestic enterprise into an SPV, or engages in overseas financing after contributing assets or equity interests into an SPV, such PRC resident must register his or her interest in the SPV and any subsequent change thereto with the local SAFE branch; and (iii) when the SPV experiences a material event, such as a change in share capital, merger or acquisition, share transfer or exchange, spin-off or long-term equity or debt investment, the PRC resident must, within 30 days after the occurrence of such event, register such event with the local SAFE branch. On May 29, 2007, the SAFE issued guidance to its local branches for the implementation of the SAFE Circular No. 75, which guidance provides for more standardized, specific and stringent supervision regarding such registration requirements and requires PRC residents holding any equity interests or options in SPVs, directly or indirectly, controlling or nominal, to register with the SAFE.

Currently, several of our shareholders who are residents in the PRC and are subject to the above registration or amendment of registration requirements, have applied to SAFE's local branches to make the required SAFE registration with respect to their investments in our company. Because of the current suspension of acceptance of such registrations by the SAFE authorities due to reportedly forthcoming new SAFE regulations, such shareholders' applications are still pending. We cannot assure you that these shareholders' pending applications will eventually be approved by the authorities. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Recent PRC regulations, particularly SAFE Circular No. 75 relating to acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign entities, may limit our ability to acquire PRC companies and adversely affect the implementation of our strategy as well as our business and prospects.

Dividend Distributions

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulation promulgated in 1996, as amended in 1997 and 2008, and various regulations issued by the SAFE and other relevant PRC government authorities, the PRC government imposes restrictions on the convertibility of Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, on the remittance of currency out of China. Our PRC subsidiaries are regulated under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law, which was issued on April 12, 1986 and amended on October 31, 2000, the Implementation Rules of the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law, which was issued on October 28, 1990 and amended on April 12, 2001, and the newly revised PRC Company Law, which became effective as of January 1, 2006. Pursuant to these regulations, each of our PRC subsidiaries must allocate at least 10.0% of its after-tax profits to a statutory common reserve fund. When the accumulated amount of the statutory common reserve fund exceeds 50.0% of the registered capital of such subsidiary, no further allocation is required. Funds allocated to a statutory common reserve fund may not be distributed to equity owners as cash dividends. Furthermore, each of our PRC subsidiaries may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits, as determined by such subsidiary's ultimate decision-making body, to its staff welfare and bonus funds, which allocated portion may not be distributed as cash dividends.

Regulations Relating to Employee Share Options

Pursuant to the Administration Measure for Individual Foreign Exchange issued in December 2006 and the Implementation Rules of Administration Measure for Individual Foreign Exchange, issued in January 2007 by the
54

Table of Contents

SAFE, all foreign exchange matters relating to employee stock award plans or stock option plans for PRC residents may only be transacted upon the approval of the SAFE or its authorized branch. On March 28, 2007, the SAFE promulgated the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Award Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, PRC citizens who participate in employee stock award and share option plans of an overseas publicly-listed company must register with the SAFE and complete certain related procedures. These procedures must be conducted by a PRC agent designated by the subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company with which the PRC citizens affiliate. The PRC agent may be a subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company, any such PRC subsidiary's trade union having legal person status, a trust and investment company or other financial institution qualified to act as a custodian of assets. Such participant's foreign exchange income received from the sale of shares or dividends distributed by the overseas publicly-listed company must first be remitted into a collective foreign exchange account opened and managed by the PRC agent prior to any distribution of such income to such participants in a foreign currency or in Renminbi.

Pursuant to Circular No. 106, employee stock award plans of SPVs and employee share option plans of SPVs must be filed with the SAFE while applying for the registration for the establishment of the SPVs. After employees exercise their options, they must apply for an amendment to the registration for the SPV with the SAFE. We intend to comply with these regulations and to ask our PRC optionees to comply with these regulations. However, as these rules have only been recently promulgated, it is currently unclear how these rules will be interpreted and implemented. If the applicable authorities determine that we or our PRC optionees have failed to comply with these regulations, we or our PRC optionees may be subject to fines and legal sanctions.

Provisions Regarding Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors and Overseas Listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the PRC Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the CSRC and the SAFE, jointly issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rule, which became effective on September 8, 2006. The M&A Rule, among other things, includes provisions that require any offshore special purpose vehicle, or SPV, formed for the purpose of an overseas listing of equity interests in a PRC company that is controlled directly or indirectly by one or more PRC companies or individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such SPV's securities on an overseas stock exchange. The application of the M&A Rule is currently unclear. However, our PRC counsel, Jingtian & Gongcheng Attorneys At Law, has advised us that based on its understanding of the current PRC laws, rules and regulations and the M&A Rule, the M&A Rule does not require that we obtain prior CSRC approval for the listing and trading of our ADSs on the NYSE, because our acquisition of the equity interest in our PRC subsidiaries is not subject to the M&A Rule due to the fact that Aohua Medical and Shanghai Medstar were already foreign-invested enterprises before September 8, 2006, the effective date of the M&A Rule. Jingtian & Gongcheng Attorneys At Law has further advised us that their opinions summarized above are subject to the timing and content of any new laws, rules and regulations or clear implementations and interpretations from the CSRC in any form relating to the M&A Rule.

Regulation of Loans between a Foreign Company and its Chinese Subsidiary

A loan made by foreign investors as shareholders in a foreign-invested enterprise is considered to be foreign debt in China and is subject to several Chinese laws and regulations, including the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulation of 1996 and its amendments of 1997 and 2008, the Interim Measures on Foreign Debts Administration of 2003, or the Interim Measures, the Statistical Monitoring of Foreign Debts Tentative Provisions of 1987 and its implementing rules of 1998, the Administration Provisions on the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange of 1996, and the Notice of the SAFE on Issues Related to Perfection of Foreign Debts Administration, dated October 21, 2005.

Under these rules and regulations, a shareholder loan in the form of foreign debt made to a Chinese entity does not require the prior approval of the SAFE. However, such foreign debt must be registered with and recorded by the SAFE or its local branch in accordance with relevant PRC laws and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries can legally

borrow foreign exchange loans up to their respective borrowing limits, which is defined as the difference

55

Table of Contents

between the amount of their respective total investment and registered capital as approved by the MOFCOM, or its local counterparts. Interest payments, if any, on the loans are subject to a 10% withholding tax unless any such foreign shareholder's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Pursuant to Article 18 of the Interim Measures, if the amount of foreign exchange debt of our PRC subsidiaries exceeds their respective borrowing limits, we are required to apply to the relevant Chinese authorities to increase the total investment amount and registered capital to allow the excess foreign exchange debt to be registered with the SAFE.

Taxation

For a discussion of applicable PRC tax regulations, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

Regulation on Employment

On June 29, 2007, the National People's Congress promulgated the Labor Contract Law of PRC, or the Labor Law, which became effective as of January 1, 2008. On September 18, 2008, the PRC State Council issued the PRC Labor Contract Law Implementation Rules, which became effective as of the date of issuance. The Labor Law and its implementation rules are intended to give employees long-term job security by, among other things, requiring employers to enter into written contracts with their employees and restricting the use of temporary workers. The Labor Law and its implementation rules impose greater liabilities on employers, require certain terminations to be based upon seniority rather than merit and significantly affect the cost of an employer's decision to reduce its workforce. Employment contracts lawfully entered into prior to the implementation of the Labor Law and continuing after the date of its implementation remain legally binding and the parties to such contracts are required to continue to perform their respective obligations thereunder. However, employment relationships established prior to the implementation of the Labor Law without a written employment agreement were required to be memorialized by a written employment agreement that satisfies the requirements of the Labor Law within one month after it became effective on January 1, 2008.

C. Organizational Structure

The following diagram illustrates our company's organizational structure, and the place of formation, ownership interest and affiliation of each of our principal subsidiaries and affiliated entities as of the date of this report.

Table of Contents**D. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Our principal headquarters are located at 18/F, Tower A, Global Trade Center, 36 North Third Ring Road East, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100013. We occupy and use this office space with a gross floor area of approximately 1,931 square meters, pursuant to lease agreements entered into in March 2009 each with a term of three years. The following table sets forth our other leased properties as of the date of this report:

| Location | Size (in square meters) | Expiration Date |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Beijing | 348 | December 2012 |
| Shanghai | 24 | May 2012 |
| Shanghai | 342 | April 2013 |
| Shenzhen | 522 | November 2012 |

The centers in our network typically have gross floor area ranging from approximately 100 to 400 square meters depending on the services provided at the center. We established a specialty cancer hospital in Xi'an Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center, that is majority owned by us and have entered into an agreement to establish and operate another specialty cancer hospital in Beijing, Beijing Proton Medical Center, that is to be majority owned by us. Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center has a gross floor area of approximately 12,000 square meters and Beijing Proton Medical Center has a planned gross floor area of approximately 12,700 square meters. We obtained the land use rights for properties occupied by Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center and expect to obtain the land use rights for properties occupied by Beijing Proton Medical Center. For additional information on our centers and specialty cancer hospitals, please see Our Network of Centers and Specialty Cancer Hospitals.

We owned the following primary medical equipment as of the date of this report, which are located in the various centers across our network:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of primary medical equipment owned ⁽¹⁾ : | |
| Linear accelerators ⁽²⁾ | 25 |
| Head gamma knife systems | 22 |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Body gamma knife systems | 13 |
| PET-CT scanners | 13 |
| MRI scanners | 21 |
| Others ⁽³⁾ | 23 |
| Total | 117 |

- (1) Excluding data from 4 centers under service-only agreements as of the date of this report.
- (2) Including a MM50 intensity-modulated radiation therapy system.
- (3) Other primary medical equipment used includes CT scanners and ECT scanners for diagnostic imaging, electroencephalography for the diagnosis of epilepsy, thermotherapy to increase the efficacy of and for pain relief after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, high intensity focused ultrasound therapy for the treatment of cancer, stereotactic radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease and refraction and tonometry for the diagnosis of ophthalmic conditions.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion may contain forward looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. See G. Safe Harbor. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors or in other parts of this annual report.

A. Operating Results**Overview**

We operate the largest network of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in China in terms of revenues and the total number of centers in operation in 2008, according to a report by Frost & Sullivan commissioned by us that compared our pro forma revenues against the revenues of our competitors in 2008 and our number of centers and units of equipment against those of our competitors as of the end of 2008. Most of the centers in our network are established through long-term lease and management services arrangements typically ranging from six to 20 years entered into with hospitals. Under these arrangements, we receive a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Such contracted percentages typically range from 50% to 90% and are adjusted based on a declining scale over the term of the arrangement but in certain circumstances are fixed for the duration of the arrangement. Each center is located on the premises of our hospital partners and is typically equipped with a primary unit of advanced radiotherapy or diagnostic imaging equipment, such as a linear accelerator, head gamma knife system, body gamma knife system, PET-CT scanner or MRI scanner. We manage each center jointly with our hospital partner and we purchase the medical equipment used in our network of centers and lease such equipment to our hospital partners.

To complement our organic growth, we have also selectively acquired businesses to expand our network. In July 2008, we acquired China Medstar, a company then publicly listed on the AIM, for approximately £17.1 million or approximately RMB238.7 million (US\$35.0 million). At the time of the acquisition, China Medstar jointly managed 23 centers with its hospital partners across 14 cities in China. In addition to our acquisition of China Medstar, we have also acquired other businesses in 2008, including Xing Heng Feng Medical, a company that managed two centers providing PET-CT scan diagnosis with its hospital partners, in October 2008.

To further enhance our reputation as a leading provider of radiotherapy treatment service and attract high quality doctors, we plan to establish and operate specialty cancer hospitals in China. We have entered into an agreement in

Table of Contents

Center, in Xi'an, Shanxi Province. In addition, we are in the process of establishing another specialty cancer hospital, the Beijing Proton Medical Center, which is expected to commence operation in 2012.

Our business has grown significantly in recent years through development of new centers, increases in the number of patient cases in our network and acquisitions. We have increased the number of centers in our network from 72 at the end of 2008 to 88 as of December 31, 2009 and to 119 as of December 31, 2010. Our total net revenues were RMB171.8 million in 2008. Our total net revenues in 2008 on a pro forma basis, which gives effect to our acquisition of China Medstar as if it had been completed on January 1, 2008, were RMB234.7 million. Our total net revenues increased to RMB292.4 million in 2009 from RMB171.8 million for 2008, due primarily to (i) an increase in the number of patient cases from existing centers and the opening of new centers, and (ii) consolidation of China Medstar's revenues for the entire fiscal year 2009 as compared to only five months of 2008, as a result of the acquisition of China Medstar being completed in July 2008. Our total net revenues increased to RMB389.5 million (US\$59.0 million) in 2010 from RMB292.4 million in 2009, due primarily to business expansion and patient volume growth.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our financial performance and results of operations are generally affected by the number of cancer patients in China. According to a report by Frost & Sullivan, patients diagnosed with cancer in China increased from approximately 2.8 million patients in 2003 to 3.5 million patients in 2008. Frost & Sullivan further estimates that new cancer cases will increase to approximately 4.1 million in China in 2015. Based on a survey conducted by the MOH, the increase in cancer cases is primarily attributable to demographic changes and urbanization. With the continued increase in disposable income, government healthcare spending and medical insurance coverage, there has been a considerable increase in demand for cancer diagnosis and treatments and we have been able to grow our business significantly by providing high quality radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging services in China to address such needs. In addition, public hospitals generally lack the financial resources to purchase, or the expertise to operate, radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers. Such factors combined have contributed favorably to the growth of our business.

We believe that the radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging market will continue to be favorable in the future. However, changes in the cancer treatment market in China, whether due to changes in government policy or any decrease in the number of cancer cases treated by radiotherapy in China, may have an adverse effect on our results of operations. See Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Regulation of Our Industry.

In addition to general industry and regulatory factors, our financial performance and results of operations are affected by company-specific factors. We believe that the most significant of these factors are:

- our ability to expand our network of centers;
- the number of patient cases treated in our network;
- the operational arrangements with our hospital partners;
- the range and mix of services provided in our network; and
- the cost of our medical equipment.

Our Ability to Expand Our Network of Centers

Our ability to expand our network of centers is one of the most important factors affecting our results of operation and financial condition. Historically, our business growth has been primarily driven by developing new centers through entering into new arrangements with hospital partners or acquisitions from third parties and we expect this to continue to be the key driver for our future growth. Each additional center that we develop increases the number of patient cases treated in our network and contributes to our continued revenue growth. However, new centers developed through our entering into new arrangements with hospital partners generally involve a ramp-up

Table of Contents

period during which time the operating efficiency of such centers may be lower than that of our established centers, which may negatively affect our profitability. In addition, if we establish additional centers through acquisition, our acquired intangible assets will increase and the resulting amortization expenses may, to a significant extent, offset the benefit of the increase in revenues generated from centers established through acquisitions. Further, other factors such as the financial resources and know-how of hospitals in China to purchase medical equipment directly and to operate radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers independently, and the number of units of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment that are allocated by the PRC government for purchase, will also affect our ability to expand our network. Our ability to expand our network will depend on a number of factors, such as:

the reputation of our existing network of centers and doctors providing services in our network of centers;

our financial resources;

our ability to timely establish and manage new centers in conjunction with our hospital partners; and

our relationship with our hospital partners.

In 2008, we added 32 new centers under lease and management services arrangements, of which 25 were added through various acquisitions in 2008. In 2009, we added 23 new centers to our network under similar lease and management services arrangements, five of which were converted in August 2009 from six centers that were previously managed under service-only agreements, and one new center to our network under service-only agreement. In 2010, we added 33 new centers to our network, of which 31 were under lease and management services arrangements, and 2 were under service-only agreements. We closed two centers in 2010 after their contracts expired.

The Number of Patient Cases Treated in Our Network

Increasing the number of patient cases diagnosed and treated at our existing centers is important for the continued growth of our business. The number of patient cases is primarily driven by doctor referrals. Doctors decide whether to refer patients to centers in our network based on factors such as the reputation of the center, the location of the center and the reputation of the doctors who provide services in the center. In addition, the referring doctors' awareness of the efficacy and benefits of radiotherapy treatments and their preference as to other cancer treatment methods also contribute to their willingness to refer cases for diagnosis and treatment to the centers in our network. Accordingly, we have focused our marketing efforts on increasing referring doctors' awareness of the efficacy of radiotherapy treatments and the advantages of the treatment options available to their patients in our network of centers. There is also typically a ramp-up period for newly established centers during which time acceptance by doctors and patients of such new centers gradually pick up and the number of patient cases increase.

The Operational Arrangements with Our Hospital Partners

The majority of our total net revenues is derived from our lease and management services arrangements with our hospital partners which typically range from six to 20 years and under which we receive a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Such contracted percentages typically ranges from 50% to 90% and are typically adjusted based on a declining scale over the term of the arrangement but in certain circumstances, are fixed for the duration of the arrangement. In the event that specified operating expenses exceed the revenues of the center, we would collect no revenues from such center. As a result, our ability to negotiate a higher contracted percentage and our ability to contain operating expenses will have a significant effect on our revenues and profitability.

In negotiations with hospitals as to our contracted percentage, we consider factors such as:

the size and location of potential hospital partner;

the length of the arrangement;

Table of Contents

the type of medical equipment to be installed in the hospital's center;

the capabilities of the doctors that will provide services at the centers; and

the potential growth of such center.

Our ability to achieve a higher contracted percentage also depends on our bargaining power relative to our potential hospital partners and on the purchase price of the medical equipment to be used at the new centers. We believe that our contracted percentage of centers' revenue for new arrangements will generally decline over time as the purchase prices of the primary medical equipment used in our network of centers decrease due to technological advancement and increased competition.

We also provide management services to a small number of centers through service-only agreements where we receive a management fee equal to a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Such service-only agreements typically increase our profitability as we do not own the medical equipment used by such centers, and thus do not incur the associated depreciation expenses. However, service-only agreements are usually short-term in nature, and the risk of non-renewal of such agreements is high. We also typically receive a lower contracted percentage under such service-only agreements compared to the percentage we receive from centers managed under lease and management services arrangements. Accordingly, we do not intend to substantially increase the number of service-only agreements in the future.

In addition to the CCICC acquisition, we are also currently in the process of establishing other specialty cancer hospitals that will be majority owned and operated by us. For such hospitals, we will need to hire a significant number of medical and other personnel and incur other start-up costs that will result in an increase in our operating expenses without a corresponding increase in revenues during the initial ramp-up period. As a result, our profitability may be negatively affected.

The Range and Mix of Services Provided in Our Network

The medical service fees charged for the services provided in our network of centers vary by the type of medical equipment used as well as the provinces or regions in China in which such centers are located due to the varying applicable price ceilings. Medical service fees in China are subject to government controlled price ceilings established by the relevant government authorities in the different provinces and regions. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Industry Pricing for the services provided by our network of centers may be adversely affected by reductions in treatment and examination fees set by the Chinese government and Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulation of Our Industry Pricing of Medical Services. The maximum medical service fees for the same treatment using the same equipment may differ between provinces and regions. Centers established in provinces or regions with a significantly higher price ceiling may result in an increase in our revenues derived from such centers and higher profit margin for the centers, resulting in an increase in our profitability. In addition, certain medical services allow us to charge higher fees than other types of medical services. For example, medical service fees for treatments provided through head gamma knife systems typically range from approximately RMB9,000 to RMB20,000 per patient case, with each treatment lasting one session for approximately 10 to 30 minutes, medical service fees for treatments provided through body gamma knife systems typically range from approximately RMB12,500 to RMB25,000 per patient case, with each treatment lasting five to ten sessions and 10 to 20 minutes each, and medical service fees for treatments provided through linear accelerators typically range from approximately RMB8,000 to RMB40,000 per patient case, with each treatment lasting from 20 to 40 sessions and 10 to 20 minutes each. In addition, linear accelerators can be integrated with specialized computer software and advanced imaging and detection equipment to provide more effective and advanced treatments such as three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy, which significantly increase the medical service fees per treatment. Furthermore, diagnostic imaging services typically have a lower profit margin than radiotherapy treatment.

Table of Contents

The Cost of Our Medical Equipment

Depreciation expense associated with the medical equipment that we purchase and use in the centers represents a significant portion of our cost of revenues. Our ability to reduce the price of medical equipment purchased, thereby reducing the depreciation expense associated with the medical equipment purchased, will serve to increase our profitability. Our extensive network of centers has provided us with increased bargaining power with equipment manufacturers. We have entered into strategic agreements with certain medical equipment manufacturers in order to lower the average cost of our equipment. Such agreements provide that we will receive preferential pricing if we purchase a certain number of units of equipment from a manufacturer within a given period of time. However, we are not required by such agreements to commit to purchase a minimum number of units of equipment from such manufacturers or precluded from purchasing equipment from other manufacturers. We aim to continue to enter into additional strategic agreements with medical equipment manufacturers to further reduce the cost of our equipment in the future. Furthermore, we expect the purchase prices of our primary medical equipment to decrease over time as a result of technological advancement and increased competition

Financial Impact of Our Reorganization and Acquisitions

We completed the following acquisition of the following four businesses since 2008:

China Medstar in July 2008 for approximately £17.1 million or approximately RMB238.7 million;

Xing Heng Feng Medical in October 2008 for approximately RMB35.0 million;

Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd. in April 2010 for approximately RMB60.0 million (US\$9.1 million);

certain medical equipment located in Tianjin People's Liberation Army 272 Hospital and the related business from a third party for RMB14.0 million;

certain medical equipment located in People's Liberation Army 254 Hospital and the related business from another third party for RMB4.0 million;

The consideration paid for each acquisition was allocated to the net assets acquired at estimated fair value, with the acquired intangible assets amortized over the period of expected benefits to be realized. The results of operations of China Medstar were consolidated into our results of operations commencing in August 2008, the results of operations of Xing Heng Feng Medical were consolidated into our results of operations commencing in November 2008, and the results of operations of Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd. were consolidated into our results of operation commencing in April 2010.

We did not make any acquisition in 2009. However, we entered into an agreement in April 2010 to acquire four radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in Hebei Province for RMB60.0 million (US\$9.1 million) by acquiring 100% of the equity interest in Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd.

In July 2010, we acquired 52% equity interest in Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center for RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million) from Chang'an Hospital.

In January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang'an Hospital from certain shareholders of Chang'an Hospital for a total consideration of approximately RMB210 million (US\$31.8 million). The consummation of this acquisition will give us effective control over the full capacity of 1,100 beds in Chang'an Hospital. After this acquisition, we plan to transform Chang'an Hospital into a full-service hospital with a special focus on cancer diagnosis and treatment services.

Table of Contents**Revenues**

The majority of our revenues are directly related to the number of patient cases treated in our network. We receive a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Such revenues are derived from medical service fees received by our hospital partners for the services provided in the centers. The specified operating expenses of centers typically include variable expenses, such as salaries and benefits of the medical and other personnel at the center, the cost of medical consumables, marketing expenses, training expenses, utility expenses and routine equipment repair and maintenance expenses. Corporate level expenses that cannot be directly attributable to one center are typically accounted for as our cost of revenues. In addition, under certain lease and management services arrangements with our hospital partners, certain of the center-incurred expenses may be accounted for as our cost of revenues rather than as the expenses of the centers. Our contracted percentages typically range from 50% to 90% and are typically adjusted on a declining scale over the term of the arrangement. In certain circumstances, the contracted percentage is fixed for the duration of the arrangement. Revenues derived from such centers are accounted for as lease and management services on our consolidated statement of operation.

We also provide management services to a limited number of centers through service-only agreements under which the medical equipment is owned by the hospital or other third parties. We typically receive a management fee from each center equal to a contracted percentage of the center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. Revenues derived from providing management services through service-only agreements are accounted for as management services on our consolidated statement of operation. As of December 31, 2010, we managed four centers under service-only agreements.

We also generate revenues, which are reported as net, from the sale of medical equipment we have purchased to hospitals and receive commissions from manufacturers for acting as their agent for the sale of such medical equipment to hospitals. We typically enter into a separate purchase agreement with manufacturers or the distributors of such manufacturers each time we purchase medical equipment for sale.

A capital lease is accounted for as if there was an acquisition of an asset and an incurrence of an obligation at the inception of the lease. The capitalized lease obligation reflects the present value of future rental payments, discounted at the appropriate interest rates. The cost of the asset is amortized over the lease term. However, if ownership is transferred at the end of the lease term, the cost of the asset is amortized as set out below under property, plant and equipment.

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, we had financing lease income of nil, nil and RMB5.1 million (US\$0.8 million), net of tax, respectively.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our total net revenues for the periods indicated.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | 2008 | | 2009 | | | 2010 | |
| | RMB | % of Total Net Revenues | RMB | % of Total Net Revenues | RMB | US\$ | |
| | (in thousands, except for percentages) | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | 155,061 | 90.3 | 260,162 | 89.0 | 349,248 | 52,916 | 89.7% |
| Management services | 12,677 | 7.4 | 28,739 | 9.8 | 22,805 | 3,455 | 5.9% |
| Other, net | 4,051 | 2.3 | 3,535 | 1.2 | 17,471 | 2,647 | 4.4% |
| Total net revenues | 171,789 | 100.0 | 292,436 | 100.0 | 389,524 | 59,018 | 100.0% |

Fees for medical services provided at the centers are paid directly to our hospital partners by patients and we are not responsible for patient billing and fee collection. Medical service fees in China are typically paid in full upfront by

patients prior to receiving services. Generally, patients claim reimbursements, if any is available under the applicable public or private medical insurance plans. As a result, hospitals do not generally experience bad debt problems. However, the healthcare reform announced by the PRC government in January 2009 has introduced pilot public medical insurance plans. Under these plans patients are only responsible for paying their deductible amounts

Table of Contents

upfront and hospitals are responsible for seeking reimbursements from the relevant government authorities after the treatments are provided. Certain of the hospitals in which some of the centers in our network are based, as well as Chang an Hospital, are involved in such pilot medical insurance plan. We do not expect such change in payment timing to have a direct effect on our ability to collect our contracted percentage from our hospital partners. However, the ability of our hospital partners to collect medical service fees from the government authorities in a timely manner may affect the timing of payments made by our hospital partners to us as a result.

In the past, we have recorded limited amounts of uncollectible accounts receivable. Our allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to RMB3.8 million, RMB2.0 million and RMB1.4 million (US\$0.2 million) as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

We have historically derived a large portion of our total net revenues from a limited number of our hospital partners. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, net revenue derived from our top five hospital partners amounted to approximately 37.8%, 33.6% and 31.8%, respectively, of our total net revenues. Our largest hospital partner accounted for 13.5%, 10.1% and 12.3%, respectively, of our total net revenues during those periods. We expect this revenue concentration to decline over time as our network of centers continues to expand.

Chang an Hospital was the largest hospital partner in terms of revenue contribution for the year ended December 31, 2010 and accounted for approximately 12.3% of our total net revenues in 2010. In August 2009, we purchased the six units of the medical equipment housed in these six centers from Chang an Hospital. We provide management services to Chang an Hospital through a lease and management services agreement. Under the lease and management services arrangement with Chang an Hospital, we receive a contracted percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses. The contracted percentage is adjusted based on a declining scale over the term of the arrangement. The arrangement may be terminated due to changes in government policies that prohibit the lease of such medical equipment and Chang an Hospital will be required to pay us an amount equal to the purchase price of the medical equipment less depreciation. In addition, the arrangement can be terminated by us upon the default or failure by Chang an Hospital to perform its obligations. In July 2010, we acquired from Chang an Hospital through our subsidiary Cyber Medical 52% equity interest in Chang an CMS International Cancer Center for RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million). Chang an CMS International Cancer Center currently owns the relevant building and land in which Chang an Hospital is located, including the five centers that we currently manage for Chang an Hospital.

We are subject to approximately 5% business tax and related surcharges on certain of our revenues, except as described in our accompanied consolidated financial statements. Such taxes and surcharges amounted to RMB4.5 million, RMB10.8 million and RMB17.5 million (US\$2.7 million) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, and are deducted prior to deriving our total net revenues. In addition, revenue derived from the sale of medical equipment are net of value-added tax of 17% which amounted to RMB0.9 million, RMB1.5 million and RMB1.2 million (US\$0.2 million) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

We established and are operating a specialty cancer hospital, Chang an CMS International Cancer Center, that is majority owned by us in Xi An, Shaanxi Province. We are also currently in the process of establishing the Beijing Proton Medical Center in Beijing. In January 2011, we entered into an agreement with Sun Yat-Sen University Cancer Center and a third party to form a specialty hospital in Guangzhou for cancer diagnosis and treatment.

Table of Contents**Cost of Revenues and Operating Expenses**

The following table sets forth our cost of revenues and operating expenses in absolute amounts and as percentage of our total net revenues for the periods indicated.

| | 2008 | | Year Ended December 31, 2009 | | | 2010 | |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | RMB | % of Total Net Revenues | RMB | % of Total Net Revenues | RMB | US\$ | % of Total Net Revenues |
| Cost of revenues: | | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | 25,046 | 14.6 | 60,937 | 20.8 | 93,771 | 14,208 | 24.1 |
| Amortization of acquired intangibles | 20,497 | 11.9 | 26,493 | 9.1 | 26,488 | 4,013 | 6.8 |
| Management services | 54 | 0.0 | 131 | 0.0 | 2,441 | 370 | 0.6 |
| Total cost of revenues | 45,597 | 26.5 | 87,561 | 29.9 | 122,700 | 18,591 | 31.5 |
| Gross Profit | 126,192 | 73.5 | 204,875 | 70.1 | 266,824 | 40,427 | 68.5 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Selling expenses | 5,497 | 3.2 | 7,675 | 2.6 | 17,150 | 2,598 | 4.4 |
| General and administrative expenses (1) | 18,869 | 11.0 | 29,821 | 10.2 | 70,008 | 10,607 | 18.0 |
| Total operating expenses | 24,366 | 14.2 | 37,496 | 12.8 | 87,158 | 13,205 | 22.4 |

- (1) Our selling expenses included share-based compensation, RMB0.3 million in 2009, and RMB2.5 million (US\$0.4 million) in 2010. Our general and administrative expenses included share-based compensation expenses related to certain share options granted in 2007, 2008 and 2009 that amounted to RMB4.2 million, RMB0.7 million and RMB7.0 million (US\$1.1 million) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. We didn't grant any share options under our 2008 share incentive plan in 2010.

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues primarily consists of the amortization of acquired intangibles and the depreciation of medical equipment purchased, installed and operated in our network of centers. With the exception of the amortization of acquired intangible assets, we expect such cost of revenues to increase in the future in line with the growth in our total net revenues as we continue to expand our network of centers and purchase more medical equipment. Our cost of revenues also include salaries and benefits for personnel employed by us and assigned to centers in our network, such as our project managers, as well as other costs that include certain training, marketing and selling and equipment repair and maintenance expenses that are not accounted for as the centers' operating expenses in accordance with the terms of our lease and management services arrangements with our hospital partners. In addition, certain expenses are allocated as our cost of revenues instead of centers' operating expenses if such expenses are incurred across several centers and cannot be allocated to one individual center. Our amortization of acquired intangibles in connection with the OMS reorganization, the acquisition of China Medstar, Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management

Co., Ltd. and other businesses was RMB20.5 million, RMB26.5 million and RMB26.5 million (US\$4.0 million) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. We expect our amortization of acquired intangibles in connection with the OMS reorganization and the acquisition of China Medstar and other businesses to fall between the range of approximately RMB24.1 million and RMB17.1 million annually between 2011 and 2015.

Once our specialty cancer hospitals are established, our cost of revenues will also include costs associated with the operations of such hospitals. We expect such costs of revenue to include depreciation and amortization of the properties, buildings and equipment that are used by our specialty cancer hospitals, the salaries and benefits associated with our medical and non-medical personnel and overhead costs, which include the cost of materials for medical procedures and utility, repair and maintenance expenses.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses consist primarily of expenses associated with the development of new centers and specialty cancer hospitals, such as salaries and benefits for our business development personnel, marketing expenses and travel related expenses. Selling expenses have increased in absolute amount from 2008 through 2010 as a result of increased efforts to expand our network of centers and our specialty cancer hospitals. We expect our selling expenses to continue to increase in absolute amount in the future, in line with the expansion of our network and the growth in our total net revenues. Our selling expenses include share-based compensation, RMB0.3 million in 2009, and RMB2.5 million (US\$0.4 million) in 2010.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for our finance, human resources and administrative personnel, fees and expenses of legal, accounting and other professional services, insurance expenses, travel related expenses, depreciation of equipment and facilities used for administrative purposes, and other expenses. Our general and administrative expenses also include share-

Table of Contents

based compensation expenses in 2008, 2009 and 2010 that amounted to RMB4.2 million, RMB0.7 million and RMB7.0 million (US\$1.1 million), respectively, which significantly increased our general and administrative expenses for those periods. See Share-based Compensation. Without taking into account the share-based compensation expenses, our general and administrative expenses have increased in absolute dollar terms as we have recruited additional general and administrative employees and have incurred additional costs related to the growth of our business. We expect such expenses to continue to increase in absolute dollar terms in the future, in line with the expansion of our network of centers and the growth in our total net revenues.

Share-based Compensation

On November 17, 2007, OMS, the predecessor of our company, adopted a share option plan, or the OMS option plan, pursuant to which OMS granted to three of its executive directors, Mr. Haifeng Liu, Mr. Jianyu Yang and Mr. Steve Sun, or the OMS grantees, options to purchase a total of up to 25,000,000 ordinary shares, or the OMS share options, to purchase the ordinary shares of OMS at an exercise price of US\$0.80 per share, which the board of OMS determined to become vested upon the satisfaction of a number of performance conditions that related to the completion of the OMS reorganization, achievement of net profit target of OMS, and the raising of new financing. The OMS share options were exercisable from the date of completion of the 2007 audited consolidated financial statements of OMS to December 31, 2008 and were transferrable to any individuals designated by the OMS grantees.

On August 18, 2008, the board of directors of OMS contemplated that the OMS grantees had achieved all performance conditions outlined in the OMS option plan. However, as the capital structure of our company had changed at that time such that we had replaced OMS as the ultimate holding company of our subsidiaries, the board of directors of OMS resolved that the OMS option plan would be settled in vested options to purchase 21,184,600 ordinary shares to purchase shares of our company, with each option having an exercise price of US\$0.79 exercisable before December 31, 2008. On the same day, two of the OMS grantees, Mr. Jianyu Yang and Mr. Steve Sun, exercised their respective options to purchase an aggregate of 6,355,400 ordinary shares of our company, with total proceeds from such exercise received by us amounting to approximately RMB34.4 million. We recorded share-based compensation expense of approximately RMB49.5 million in 2007 related to these options granted, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses. The third OMS grantee, Mr. Haifeng Liu, sold all of his vested options to purchase 14,829,200 ordinary shares of our company to three former directors of China Medstar who are now our directors and executive officers as employment incentive for such directors. The three executive directors subsequently exercised the vested options with total proceeds from such exercise received by us amounting to approximately US\$11.7 million. Given the transfer of the OMS share options to the three directors was provided as an employment incentive, we recorded additional share-based compensation expense of approximately RMB4.2 million in 2008, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses.

On October 16, 2008, our board of directors adopted the 2008 share incentive plan, which was subsequently amended on November 17, 2009 to increase the number of ordinary shares available for grant under the plan. The plan provides for the grant of options, share appreciation rights, or other share-based awards to key employees, directors or consultants. Our board of directors and shareholders authorized the issuance of up to 4,765,800 ordinary shares upon exercise of awards granted under our 2008 share incentive plan. On November 27, 2009, we granted options to purchase 4,765,800 ordinary shares, of which options to purchase 1,716,500 ordinary shares were granted to our executive officers and directors, and the remainder to other employees. We recorded RMB9.6 million (US\$1.5 million) in 2010 in share compensation expenses related to such share option grant. We did not grant any options under our 2008 share incentive plan in 2010.

Accretion of Series A and Series B Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Under the terms of the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement dated as of October 20, 2008, which was subsequently amended on November 17, 2009 and on December 7, 2009, by and among us, our shareholders and certain other parties named therein, holders of the Series A and Series B redeemable convertible preferred shares have the right to require us to repurchase their preferred shares if (i) three years after the closing date of the subscription of the Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares a qualified initial public offering has not taken place, (ii) any of certain of our key directors has resigned which resulted in or would be likely to result in a material adverse effect on our business, or (iii) we or any of our subsidiaries have breached or

Table of Contents

failed to be in compliance with any applicable laws which has had or would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our business. In the event of a repurchase under this right, we are required to repurchase all of the outstanding Series A or Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares at a repurchase price equal to the original issue price of the preferred shares, plus an amount which would have accrued on the original issue price at a compound annual rate of at least 12.5% from the date of issuance up to and including the date on which such repurchase price is paid. The accretion of the Series A and Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares is reflected as a charge against net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and totaled RMB270.3 million and RMB304.8 million in 2008 and RMB30.1 million and RMB48.4 million in 2009 for Series A and Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares, respectively. All of our Series A and Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares were converted into ordinary shares upon our initial public offering in December 2009.

Taxation***Cayman Islands***

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Under the current law of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to income or capital gains tax. In addition, dividend payments made by us are not subject to withholding tax in the Cayman Islands.

British Virgin Islands

Certain of our subsidiaries are established in the British Virgin Islands and under the current laws of the British Virgin Islands, such subsidiaries are not subject to income tax.

Hong Kong

We did not have any assessable profits subject to the Hong Kong profits tax in 2008, 2009 and 2010. We do not anticipate having any income subject to income taxes in Hong Kong in the foreseeable future.

Singapore

We did not have any assessable profits subject to the Singapore profits tax in 2008, 2009 and 2010. We do not anticipate having any income subject to income taxes in Singapore in the foreseeable future.

People's Republic of China

Our PRC subsidiaries are incorporated in the PRC and are governed by applicable PRC income tax laws and regulations. The EIT Law was enacted on March 16, 2007 and became effective on January 1, 2008. The implementation regulations under the EIT Law issued by the PRC State Council became effective January 1, 2008. Under the EIT Law and the implementation regulations, the PRC has adopted a uniform tax rate of 25% for all enterprises (including foreign-invested enterprises) and has revoked the previous tax exemption, reduction and preferential treatments applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. However, there is a transition period for enterprises, whether foreign-invested or domestic, that were registered on or before March 16, 2007 and received preferential tax treatments granted by relevant tax authorities prior to January 1, 2008. Some enterprises that were subject to an enterprise income tax rate lower than 25% prior to January 1, 2008 may continue to enjoy the lower rate and gradually transition to the new tax rate within five years after the effective date of the EIT Law. In 2010, our subsidiaries Aohua Medical and Shanghai Medstar each had a preferential income tax rate of 22% that is scheduled to increase to 24% in 2011 and 25% starting from 2012. Our other PRC subsidiaries are subject to the tax rate of 25% in 2010.

The EIT Law provides that enterprises established outside of China whose de facto management bodies are located in China are considered resident enterprises and are generally subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on their worldwide income. In addition, a recent circular issued by the State Administration of Taxation regarding the standards used to classify certain Chinese-invested enterprises controlled by Chinese

Table of Contents

enterprises or Chinese group enterprises and established outside of China as resident enterprises clarified that dividends and other income paid by such resident enterprises will be considered to be PRC source income, subject to PRC withholding tax, currently at a rate of 10%, when recognized by non-PRC enterprise shareholders. This circular also subjects such resident enterprises to various reporting requirements with the PRC tax authorities. Under the implementation regulations to the EIT Law, a de facto management body is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise. In addition, the recent circular mentioned above details that certain Chinese-invested enterprises controlled by Chinese enterprises or Chinese group enterprises will be classified as resident enterprises if all of the following are located or resident in China: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, company seal, and minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings; and half or more of the directors with voting rights or senior management. However, as this circular only applies to enterprises established outside of China that are controlled by PRC enterprises or groups of PRC enterprises, it remains unclear how the tax authorities will determine the location of de facto management bodies for overseas incorporated enterprises that are controlled by individual PRC residents like us and some of our subsidiaries. Therefore, although substantially all of our management is currently located in the PRC, it remains unclear whether the PRC tax authorities would require our overseas registered entities to be treated as PRC tax resident enterprises. If the PRC tax authorities determine that we are a resident enterprise, we may be subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide income.

Under the EIT Law, a maximum withholding income tax rate of 20% may be applicable to dividends payable to non-PRC investors that are non-resident enterprises, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC, and the State Council has reduced such rate to 10% through the implementation regulations. We are a Cayman Islands holding company and PRC-HK DTA, substantially all of our income may be derived from dividends we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC. According to the PRC-HK DTA, Guoshuihan [2008] No.112, Guoshuihan [2009] No.601 and Guoshuihan [2009] No.81, dividends paid to enterprises incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to a withholding tax of 5% provided that a Hong Kong resident enterprise owns no less than 25% of the PRC enterprise continuously in the last 12 months before distributing the dividend and can be considered as a beneficial owner and entitled to treaty benefits under the PRC-HK DTA. Thus, dividends paid to us through our Hong Kong subsidiary by our subsidiaries in China may be subject to the 5% income tax if the Cayman Islands holding company and our Hong Kong subsidiary are considered as non-resident enterprises under the EIT Law and our Hong Kong subsidiary is considered to be a beneficial owner and entitled to treaty benefits under the PRC-HK DTA. If we are required under the EIT Law to pay income tax for any dividends we receive from our subsidiaries, it will materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay to our shareholders and ADS holders.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting period and (iii) the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during each reporting period. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions, expectations regarding the future based on available information and reasonable assumptions, which together form a basis for making judgments about matters not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. When reviewing our financial statements, you should consider (i) our selection of critical accounting policies, (ii) the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies and (iii) the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements as their application places the most significant demands on the judgment of our management.

Revenue

Lease and Management Services. The majority of our revenues are derived directly from hospitals that enter into medical equipment lease and management service arrangements with us. A lease and management service arrangement will typically include the purchase and installation of diagnostic imaging and/or radiation oncology

Table of Contents

system (medical equipment) at the hospital, and the full-time deployment of a qualified system technician that are responsible for certain management services of managing radiotherapy or diagnostic services such that the hospital and doctors can provide specialized services to their patients. Under lease and management service arrangements with independent hospitals, with terms ranging from six to 20 years in duration, we receive a specified percentage of the net profit of the hospital unit that delivers the diagnostic imaging and/or radiation oncology services determined in accordance with the terms of the arrangement.

We have determined that the lease and management service arrangements contain a lease of medical equipment pursuant to ASC subtopic 840-10, *Leases, Overall*. The hospital has the ability and the right to operate the medical equipment while obtaining more than a minor amount of the output. The arrangement also contains a non-lease deliverable as the management service element. The arrangement consideration is allocated between the lease element and the non-lease deliverables on a relative fair value basis. ASC 840, *Leases*, is applied to the lease elements of the arrangement and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, is applied to other elements of the arrangement not within the scope of ASC 840.

Revenues generated by the lease arrangement are based purely on a profit share formula. Certain of the lease and management services arrangements may include a transfer of ownership or bargain purchase option at the end of the lease term. Due to the length of the lease term, the collectibility of these minimum lease payments are not considered predictable and there are important uncertainties regarding the future costs to be incurred by us relating to the arrangement. Therefore, the lessor's additional criteria for capital lease classification in ASC 840-10-25-42 to 840-10-25-44, *Leases, Overall, Recognition, Lessors* was not met even if any of the ASC 840-10-25-1, *Leases, Overall, Recognition, General*, criteria for capital leases are met. Consequently, we account for all lease arrangements as operating leases. As the collectibility of the minimum lease rental is not considered predictable, and the remaining rental is considered contingent, we recognize revenue when the lease payments under the arrangement become due, that is, when the profit share under the arrangement is determined and agreed upon by both parties to the agreement. For the service element of the arrangement, revenue is only considered determinable at the time the payments under the arrangement become due, that is, when the profit share under the arrangement is determined and agreed upon by both parties. Revenue is recognized when determined if all other basic criteria have also been met.

Revenue derived from the lease and management service arrangement is recorded under Lease and management service in the consolidated statements of operations and is recorded net of business tax of 5% if any.

Management Services. To a lesser extent, we provide stand-alone management services to certain hospitals which are already in possession of medical equipment. The fee for the management service arrangement is either based on a contracted percentage of monthly revenue generated by the specified hospital unit (revenue share) or in limited instances on a fixed monthly fee. The consideration that is based on a contracted percentage of revenue is recognized when the monthly fees under the arrangement become due, when the revenue share under the arrangement is determined and agreed upon by both parties to the arrangement. Revenue derived from stand-alone management services is recorded under Management Services in the consolidated statements of operations.

Medical Equipment Sales. Revenues arising from sales of medical equipment and services are recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and the delivery of the medical equipment or services has occurred. When the fees associated with an arrangement containing extended payment terms are not considered to be fixed or determinable at the outset of arrangement, revenue is recognized as payments become due, and all of the other criteria above have been met. Pursuant to the application of ASC subtopic 605-45, *Revenue Recognition, Principal Agent Considerations*, we record revenue related to medical equipment sales on a net basis when the equipment is delivered to the customer and the sales price is determinable. Revenue derived from medical equipment sales is recorded under Other in the consolidated statements of operations.

Financing Lease. Pursuant to ASC subtopic 840-30, *Leases, Capital Leases*, we records revenue related to financing lease income attributable to direct financing leases so as to produce a constant rate of return on the balance of the net investment in the lease. During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, we had financing lease income of nil, nil and RMB5.1 million (US\$0.8 million), net of

Table of Contents

tax, respectively. Income derived from medical financing lease is recorded under *Other, net* in the consolidated statements of operations.

Others. On July 1, 2008, we entered into a framework agreement with Xi'an to build a cancer center in northwest China, or the Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center (CCICC). In April 2010, the transaction was consummated with us paying RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million) for a controlling interest of 52% in the CCICC, while Xi'an holds a non-controlling interest of 48%. As of December 31, 2010, the clinic license for CCICC has not been obtained. In accordance with a supplemental agreement, we obtained the CCICC trial period revenue from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 which amounted to RMB8.3 million (US\$1.3 million).

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We consider many factors in assessing the collectability of our receivables due from our customers, such as the aging of the amounts due, the customer's payment history and credit-worthiness. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in the period in which uncollectability is determined to be probable. Accounts receivable balances are written off after all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Under ASC subtopic 350-20, *Intangibles, Goodwill and Other, Goodwill*. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. We assess goodwill for impairment in accordance with ASC subtopic 350-20 at the reporting unit level. ASC subtopic 350-20 describes the reporting unit as an operating segment or one level below the operating segment, depending on whether certain criteria are met. We determined that we have only one reporting unit and have assigned goodwill to the reporting unit and tested for impairment annually as of December 31.

An impairment loss must be measured if the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows from the use and eventual disposition of the asset is less than the net book value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss will generally be measured as the difference between the net book value of the asset and their estimated fair value. The Company determined it has one reporting unit in which all goodwill was tested for impairment at each reporting period end resulting in no impairment charge.

Acquired Intangible Asset, net

We depreciate and amortize our property, plant and equipment and acquired intangibles over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or contract terms using the straight-line method of accounting of the assets which closely approximates the pattern in which the economic benefits of the asset are consumed. We make estimates of the useful lives in order to determine the amount of depreciation and amortization expense to be recorded during each reporting period. We estimate the useful lives at the time the assets are acquired based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipated technological or other changes. If technological changes were to occur more rapidly than anticipated or in a different form than anticipated, we might shorten the useful lives assigned to these assets, which would result in the recognition of increased depreciation and amortization expense in future periods. There has been no change to the estimated useful lives during the period presented.

We evaluate long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and acquired intangibles, which are subject to depreciation and amortization, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We assess recoverability by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to its estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, we recognize an impairment charge based on the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. We estimate the fair value of the asset based on the best information available, including prices for similar assets and in the absence of an observable market price, the results of using a present value technique to estimate the fair value of the asset.

Table of Contents

Share-based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation under ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*. Under ASC 718, the cost of all share-based payment transactions must be recognized in our consolidated financial statements based on their grant-date fair value over the required period, which is generally the period from the date of grant to the date when the share compensation is no longer contingent upon additional service from the employee, or the vesting period. This statement also requires us to adopt a fair value-based method of measuring the compensation expense related to share-based compensation. For options granted to employees, we record share-based compensation expenses for the fair value of the options at the grant date. Currently, consistent with the job functions of the grantees, we categorize these share-based compensation expenses in our general and administrative expenses, as well as selling expenses.

The determination of fair value of equity awards such as options requires making complex and subjective judgments about the projected financial and operating results of the subject company. It also requires making certain assumptions such as cost of capital, general market and macroeconomic conditions, industry trends, comparable companies, share price volatility of the subject company, expected lives of options and discount rates. These assumptions are inherently uncertain. These assumptions significantly affect the determination of the fair value of equity awards, and, as a result, the amount of employee share-based compensation expense we recognize on our consolidated financial statements. We engaged an independent valuation firm to assist us in assessing the fair value of our share options and underlying ordinary shares on a contemporaneous basis.

Business Combinations

We have made a number of acquisitions and may make strategically important acquisitions in the future. When recording an acquisition, we allocate the purchase price of the acquired company to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. With the assistance of a valuation firm, we determined the fair values of identifiable intangible assets, including acquired lease agreements. These valuations require us to make significant estimates and assumptions which include future expected cash flows from the acquired lease agreements, discount rates, and assumptions regarding the period of time the acquired lease agreements, services agreements and customer relationships will continue. Such assumptions may be incomplete or validity of such assumptions and estimates.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth a summary, for the periods indicated, of our consolidated results of operations. Our historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period.

| | 2008 | | Year Ended December 31 | | | | 2010 | |
|---|--|--------|------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--|
| | RMB | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | |
| | (in thousands, except for percentages) | | | | | | | |
| Summary Consolidated Statements of Operation Data | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues, net of business tax, value-added tax and related surcharges: | | | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | 155,061 | 90.3 | 260,162 | 89.0 | 349,248 | 52,916 | 89.7 | |
| Management services | 12,677 | 7.4 | 28,739 | 9.8 | 22,805 | 3,455 | 5.8 | |
| Other, net | 4,051 | 2.3 | 3,535 | 1.2 | 17,471 | 2,647 | 4.5 | |
| Total net revenues | 171,789 | 100.0 | 292,436 | 100.0 | 389,524 | 59,018 | 100 | |
| Cost of revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Lease and management services | (25,046) | (14.6) | (60,937) | (20.8) | (93,771) | (14,208) | (24.1) | |
| Amortization of acquired intangibles | (20,497) | (11.9) | (26,493) | (9.1) | (26,488) | (4,013) | (6.8) | |
| Management services | (54) | (0.0) | (131) | (0.0) | (2,441) | (370) | (0.6) | |
| Total cost of revenues | (45,597) | (26.5) | (87,561) | (29.9) | (122,700) | (18,591) | (31.5) | |
| Gross profit | 126,192 | 73.5 | 204,875 | 70.1 | 266,824 | 40,427 | (68.5) | |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Selling expenses (2) | (5,497) | (3.2) | (7,675) | (2.6) | (17,150) | (2,598) | (4.4) | |
| General and administrative expenses (1) | (18,869) | (11.0) | (29,821) | (10.2) | (70,008) | (10,607) | (18.0) | |
| Operating income | 101,826 | 59.3 | 167,379 | 57.2 | 179,666 | 27,222 | 46.1 | |
| Interest expense | (7,455) | (4.3) | (6,891) | (2.4) | (7,448) | (1,128) | (1.9) | |
| Change in fair value of convertible notes | (464) | (0.3) | | | | | | |
| Foreign exchange loss | (325) | (0.2) | (213) | (0.1) | (5,436) | (824) | (1.4) | |
| Gain from disposal of equipment | 658 | 0.4 | | | 543 | 82 | 0.1 | |
| Interest income | 430 | 0.3 | 948 | 0.3 | 7,865 | 1,192 | 2.0 | |
| Other income (expense) | 7,734 | 4.5 | | | (399) | (60) | (0.1) | |
| | 102,404 | 59.6 | 161,223 | 55.1 | 174,791 | 26,484 | 44.9 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| Income before income taxes | | | | | | | |
| Income tax expenses | (23,335) | (13.6) | (36,396) | (12.4) | (43,873) | (6,647) | (11.3) |
| Net income | 79,069 | 46.0 | 124,827 | 42.7 | 130,918 | 19,837 | 33.6 |

- (1) Our general and administrative expenses included share-based compensation expenses related to certain share options granted in 2007, 2008 and 2009 that amounted to RMB4.2 million and RMB0.7 million, and RMB7.0 million (US\$1.1 million) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. We didn't grant any share options under our 2008 share incentive plan in 2010.
- (2) Our selling expense included share-based compensation expenses amounted to RMB0.3 million in 2009 and RMB2.5 million (US\$0.4 million) in 2010.

As a result of our acquisition of China Medstar on July 31, 2008, China Medstar became our consolidated subsidiary and its results of operations from August 2008 to December 31, 2008 have been consolidated in our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Total Net Revenues. Our total net revenues increased by 33.2% to RMB389.5 million (US\$59.0 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB292.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to an increase of approximately 10% in patient cases from existing centers and increase in patient cases as a result of the opening of 33 new centers in 2010.

Cost of Revenues. Total cost of revenues increased by 40.1% to RMB122.7 million (US\$18.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB87.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due primarily to an increase in our depreciation costs related to the opening on new centers and the resulting increase in salaries and benefits for additional personnel employed by and assigned to the new centers.

Cost of revenues as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 31.5% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 29.9% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due primarily to:

Table of Contents

an increase in the number of new centers that are in operation and the higher cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues associated with such centers during their ramp-up period; and

an increase in the number of new centers that offer diagnostic imaging services, which have a higher cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues as compared to radiotherapy treatments.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 30.2% to RMB266.8 million (US\$40.4 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB204.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our gross margin decreased to 68.5% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 70.1% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 132.4% to RMB87.2 million (US\$13.2 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB37.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to (i) an increase in salaries and employee benefits payment associated with an increased headcount primarily as a result of business expansion, (ii) an increase in professional expenses associated with being a public company; and (iii) an increase in share-based compensation expense of RMB8.6 million.

Selling Expenses. Our selling expenses increased by 123.5% to RMB17.2 million (US\$2.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase in our selling expenses was due primarily to an approximately 118.3% increase in travelling expenses, entertainment expense, and office expenses to approximately RMB10.8 million (US\$1.6 million) related to increased business development efforts and an increase in share-based compensation expenses from RMB0.3 million in 2009 to RMB2.5 million (US\$0.4 million) in 2010.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 134.8% to RMB70.0 million (US\$10.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB29.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due primarily to (i) an increase in salaries and benefits payment in connection with the increased headcount of our personnel and their travel related expenses, (ii) an increase in professional expenses associated with being a public company; and (iii) an increase in share-based compensation expenses from RMB0.7 million in 2009 to RMB7.0 million (US\$1.1 million) in 2010.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, our operating income increased by 7.3% to RMB179.7 million (US\$27.2 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB167.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Operating margin decreased to 46.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 57.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest Expense. Our interest expense increased by 8.1% to RMB7.4 million (US\$1.1 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Foreign Exchange Loss. Our foreign exchange loss increased significantly to RMB5.4 million (US\$0.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The loss was due primarily to depreciation of our cash balances held in U.S. dollars against the Renminbi.

Gain from Disposal of Equipment. We recorded a gain of RMB0.5 million from the disposal of equipment for the year ended December 31, 2010. We did not record such gain for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest Income. Our interest income increased significantly to RMB7.9 million (US\$1.2 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due primarily to the increase in interest rate.

Income Taxes. Our income tax expense increased by 20.5% to RMB43.9 million (US\$6.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB36.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due primarily to increase in our taxable profits, as well as a higher effective enterprise income tax rate of 25.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 22.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

Net Income and Net Margin. As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased by 4.9% to RMB130.9 million (US\$19.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB124.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Net margin decreased to 33.6% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 42.7% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Total Net Revenues. Our total net revenues increased by 70.2% to RMB292.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB171.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily due to (i) an increase of approximately 135.2% in patient cases from existing centers and increase in patient cases as a result of the opening of 16 new centers in 2009, and (ii) consolidation of China Medstar's revenues for the entire fiscal year 2009 as compared to only the last five months of 2008, as a result of the acquisition of China Medstar being completed in July 2008.

Cost of Revenues. Total cost of revenues increased by 92.0% to RMB87.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to (i) an increase in our depreciation costs related to the opening on new centers and the resulting increase in salaries and benefits for additional personnel employed by and assigned to the new centers and (ii) consolidation of China Medstar's cost of revenues for the entire fiscal year 2009 as compared to only the last five months of 2008, as a result of the acquisition of China Medstar being completed in July 2008.

Cost of revenues as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 29.9% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 26.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to:

- an increase in the number of new centers that are in operation and the higher cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues associated with such centers during their ramp-up period; and
- an increase in the number of new centers that offer diagnostic imaging services, which have a higher cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues as compared to radiotherapy treatments.

This increase in cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues was partially offset by an increase in net revenues derived from centers managed under service-only agreements as a percentage of our total net revenues to 9.8% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 7.4% for the year ended December 31, 2008. Centers managed under service-only agreements have a lower cost of revenues as a percentage of total net revenues as compared to centers managed under lease and management services arrangements. This is because we do not purchase the medical equipment used in the centers managed under service-only agreements and, as a result, do not incur the associated equipment depreciation and amortization expenses.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 62.4% to RMB204.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB126.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our gross margin decreased to 70.1% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 73.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 53.9% to RMB37.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB24.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to (i) an increase in salaries and employee benefits payment associated with an increased headcount primarily as a result of business expansion, (ii) RMB1.0 million in share-based compensation expenses related to certain option grants in November 2009 and (iii) consolidation of China Medstar's operating expenses for the entire fiscal year 2009 as compared to only the last five months of 2008. Operating expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues decreased to 12.8% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 14.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to increased economies of scale.

Selling Expenses. Our selling expenses increased by 39.6% to RMB7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase in our selling expenses was due primarily to an approximately 172.0% increase in travelling expenses and

Table of Contents

office expenses to approximately RMB2.3 million related to increased business development efforts. Selling expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues decreased to 2.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 3.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008 mainly due to increased economies of scale.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 58.0% to RMB29.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to (i) increases in salaries and benefits payment in connection with the increased headcount of our personnel and their travel related expenses, and (ii) increases in auditing expenses. Our share-based compensation charges in 2009 includes options that we granted in November 2009 to our executive officers, directors and other employees to purchase pursuant to our 2008 share incentive plan an aggregate of 4,765,800 ordinary shares. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues decreased to 10.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 11.0% for the year ended December 31, 2008 mainly due to economies of scale.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, our operating income increased by 64.4% to RMB167.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB101.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Operating margin decreased to 57.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 59.3% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Interest Expense. Our interest expense decreased by 7.6% to RMB6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease was due primarily to a decrease in the imputed interest rate on borrowings due to related party, which was partially offset by increase in our total interest expense from bank borrowings.

Change in Fair Value of Convertible Notes. We recorded a gain of RMB0.5 million from change in fair value of convertible notes for the year ended December 31, 2008. As all convertible notes were converted into our Series A contingently redeemable preferred shares in 2008, we did not record such gain for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Foreign Exchange Loss. Our foreign exchange loss decreased by 34.5% to RMB0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The loss was due primarily to depreciation of our cash balances held in U.S. dollars against the Renminbi.

Gain from Disposal of Equipment. We recorded a gain of RMB0.7 million from the disposal of equipment for the year ended December 31, 2008 while we did not record such gain for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest Income. Our interest income increased by 120.5% to RMB0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to an increase in cash balances during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 primarily as a result of proceeds received from the issuance of our Series B contingently convertible preferred shares in October 2008.

Income Taxes. Our income tax expense increased by 56.0% to RMB36.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB23.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due primarily to increase in our taxable profits, which was partially offset by a lower effective enterprise income tax rate of 22.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 22.8% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Net Income and Net Margin. As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased by 57.9% to RMB124.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB79.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Net margin decreased to 42.7% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 46.0% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**B. Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our liquidity needs include (i) net cash used in operating activities that consists of (a) cash required to fund the initial build-out and continued expansion of our network and (b) our working capital needs, which include payment of our operating expenses and financing of our accounts receivable; and (ii) net cash used in investing activities that consists of the investments in our direct investment entities. To date, we have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from operations and short- and long-term bank borrowings, as well as the issuance of convertible notes and contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares and more recently through the proceeds from our initial public offering.

As of December 31, 2010, we had RMB535.8 million (US\$81.2 million) in cash, RMB83.0 million (US\$12.6 million) in short-term borrowings outstanding and RMB106.0 million (US\$16.1 million) in long-term borrowings outstanding, including the current portion of such long-term borrowings outstanding.

On November 17, 2009, we entered into a framework strategic cooperation agreement with China Construction Bank Company Limited, Shenzhen Branch, or CCB Shenzhen. Under the agreement, subject to compliance by CCB Shenzhen with relevant laws and regulations, credit approval by CCB Shenzhen and the negotiation and signing of definitive loan agreements, CCB Shenzhen intends to grant us credit facilities up to an amount equivalent to RMB1.5 billion (US\$227.3 million), either in RMB or in foreign currencies, over the course of the next three years to support our development. The credit facilities may be in the form of, among others, working capital loans, fixed asset project loans, bridge loans or guarantees. No assurance can be given that any portion of such credit facilities will be eventually granted to us as currently contemplated in this agreement or at all.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | US\$ |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| | RMB | RMB | RMB | |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Selected Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow Data | | | | |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 46,774 | 135,883 | 190,972 | 28,936 |
| Net cash used in investing activities (1) | (376,371) | (272,269) | (529,468) | (80,222) |
| Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities | 649,494 | 819,846 | (154,933) | (23,475) |
| Exchange rate effect on cash | (5,698) | (212) | (8,027) | (1,217) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash | 314,199 | 683,248 | (501,456) | (75,978) |
| Cash at beginning of the year | 39,792 | 353,991 | 1,037,239 | 157,157 |
| Cash at end of the year | 353,991 | 1,037,239 | 535,783 | 81,179 |

(1) Net cash used in investing activities in 2008, 2009 and 2010 includes acquisitions, net of cash acquired, of RMB231.5 million, RMB32.2 million and RMB45.0 million (US\$6.8 million), respectively.

Operating Activities

The primary factors affecting our operating cash flow is the amount and timing of payments of our contractual percentage of each center's revenue net of specified operating expenses that we received from our hospital partners and cash payments that we made in connection with establishing new centers.

Net cash generated from operating activities increased by 40.5% to RMB191.0 million (US\$28.9 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 from RMB135.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Net cash generated from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was due primarily to cash received from hospital partners. This increase was partially offset by an increase in notes and accounts receivable of RMB58.4 million (US\$8.8 million) and an increase in deposits for non-current assets and prepayment in land use right of RMB55.5 million (US\$8.4 million).

Table of Contents

Net cash generated from operating activities increased by 190.5% to RMB135.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from RMB46.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Net cash generated from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was due primarily to cash received from an increased number of hospital partners which, in turn, was primarily a result of our acquisition of China Medstar. This increase was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable and a decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2008 was RMB46.8 million. Net cash generated from operating activities was due primarily to cash received from our hospital partners, which was partially offset by deposits made by us that amounted to RMB15.0 million to Chang an Hospital as performance guarantee, a decrease in accounts payable that amounted to RMB20.2 million and an increase in accounts receivable that amounted to RMB19.3 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was RMB529.5 million (US\$80.2 million). Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was due primarily to (i) deposits paid for the purchase of medical equipment that amounted to RMB293.9 million (US\$44.5 million), (ii) the purchase of buildings and medical equipments for new centers that amounted to RMB111.1 million (US\$16.8 million), (iii) payments for acquisition of Tianjin Kangmeng of RMB45.0 million (US\$6.8 million) and (iv) an increase in net investment in financing lease of RMB85.9 million (US\$13.0 million).

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was RMB272.3 million. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was due primarily to (i) deposits paid for the purchase of medical equipment for new centers that amounted to RMB63.0 million, (ii) the purchase of medical equipment for new centers (including the purchase from Chang an Hospital of the six units of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment) that amounted to RMB168.8 million and (iii) the payment of the remaining acquisition consideration for Xing Heng Feng Medical and certain other business of RMB32.0 million.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was RMB376.4 million. Net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was due primarily to our acquisitions of China Medstar, Xing Heng Feng Medical and certain other businesses to expand our network that amounted to RMB231.5 million, deposits paid for the purchase of medical equipment for new centers that amounted to RMB95.1 million and the purchase of medical equipment for new centers that amounted to RMB31.6 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was RMB154.9 million (US\$23.5 million). Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was due primarily to repayment of short-term bank borrowings of RMB143.0 million (US\$21.7 million), repayment of long-term bank borrowings of RMB88.1 million (US\$13.4 million), payment for repurchase of ordinary shares of RMB76.8 million (US\$11.6 million) and an increase in restricted cash of RMB113.0 million (US\$17.1 million), which were partially offset by the proceeds from short-term bank borrowing of RMB214.5 million (US\$32.5) and the proceeds from long-term bank borrowing of RMB55.7 million (US\$8.4 million).

Net cash generated from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was RMB819.8 million. Net cash generated from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was due primarily to the proceeds from our initial public offering, net of issuance cost, of RMB820.9 million, the proceeds from long-term bank borrowings of RMB135.6 million, the proceeds from short-term bank borrowings of RMB19.0 million and a decrease in restricted cash of RMB4.7 million, which were partially offset by the repayment of long-term bank borrowings of RMB89.1 million and the repayment of short-term bank borrowings of RMB28.3 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities in 2008 was RMB649.5 million. Net cash generated from financing activities in 2008 was due primarily to proceeds received from the issuance of our Series A and Series B contingently redeemable convertible preferred shares and convertible notes that amounted to RMB613.2 million, proceeds received from the exercise of share options that amounted to RMB114.6 million and proceeds from short-

Table of Contents

term bank borrowings of RMB20.8 million, which was partially offset by repayments of loans from certain related parties that amounted to RMB41.7 million, the repayment of long-term bank borrowings of RMB37.9 million and the repayment of short-term bank borrowings of RMB21.5 million.

Acquisitions and Capital Expenditures

We entered into an agreement in April 2010 to acquire four radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers in Hebei Province for RMB60.0 million (US\$9.1 million), including RMB42.0 million (US\$6.4 million) in cash and RMB18.0 million (US\$2.7 million) in contingent consideration, by acquiring 100% of the equity interest in Tianjin Kangmeng Radiology Equipment Management Co., Ltd. The acquisition payment was made from cash generated from our operating cash flows. Furthermore, we have acquired 52% equity interest in Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center for RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million) from Chang'an Hospital in July 2010. Chang'an CMS International Cancer Center currently owns part of the land use right and the building in which Chang'an Hospital is currently located.

In January 2011, we entered into agreements through our subsidiaries to acquire a total of 52% equity interest in Chang'an Hospital from certain of its shareholders for a total consideration of approximately RMB 210.0 million (US\$31.8 million). The closing of this acquisition is subject to satisfactory due diligence by the Company of the Hospital and relevant government approval.

In 2008, 2009 and 2010, our capital expenditures totaled RMB31.6 million, RMB228.7 million and RMB405.0 million (US\$61.4 million), respectively. In past years, our capital expenditures related primarily to the purchase of medical equipment and the acquisition of assets from third parties. Capital expenditures increased by 77.1% in 2010 as compared to 2009 as we have established 15 more new centers in 2010 as compared to 2009. Our capital expenditures in 2010 included the CCICC acquisition for the total consideration of approximately RMB103.2 million (US\$15.6 million). Capital expenditures increased significantly in 2009 as compared to 2008 as we established a significant number of our own centers in 2009 as compared to 2008, where in 2008 the expansion of our network was primarily through acquisition. In August 2009, we purchased from Chang'an Hospital the six units of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging equipment that were located at the six centers that we previously managed under service-only agreements with Chang'an Hospital. The total agreed upon consideration for such equipment was approximately RMB72.7 million, which was fully paid as of December 31, 2009. We subsequently entered into a long-term lease and management services arrangement with Chang'an Hospital pursuant to which we leased these six units of equipment to Chang'an Hospital. Two of the six units of equipment were combined into one center and we provide lease and management services to the five remaining centers in which these six units of equipment are located.

We estimate that our expected aggregate capital expenditures in 2011 will be approximately RMB500 million (US\$75.8 million) to RMB600 million (US\$90.9 million), which we will use mainly for the continued expansion of our network of radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging centers, including for the purchase of medical equipment and for the establishment of our specialty cancer hospitals.

We believe that our current levels of cash and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. However, we may need additional cash resources in the future if we experience changed business conditions or other developments or if we find and wish to pursue opportunities for investment, acquisition, strategic cooperation or other similar actions. If we ever determine that our cash requirements exceed our amounts of cash on hand, we may seek to issue debt or equity securities or obtain a credit facility. Any issuance of equity or equity-linked securities could cause dilution for our shareholders. Any incurrence of indebtedness could increase our debt service obligations and cause us to be subject to restrictive operating and finance covenants. It is possible that, when we need additional cash resources, financing will only be available to us in amounts or on terms that would not be acceptable to us or financing will not be available at all.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (the FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-13 (ASU 2009-13), *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. ASU 2009-13 amends ASC subtopic 605-25, Revenue Recognition, Multiple-Element Arrangements, regarding revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. These updates addresses how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting, and how the arrangement consideration

Table of Contents

should be allocated among the separate units of accounting. These updates are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010 and may be applied retrospectively or prospectively for new or materially modified arrangements. In addition, early adoption is permitted. By providing another alternative for determining the selling price of deliverables, the guidance for arrangements with multiple deliverables will allow companies to allocate arrangement consideration in multiple deliverable arrangements in a manner that better reflects the transaction's economics and will often result in earlier revenue recognition. The new guidance modifies the fair value requirements of previous guidance by allowing best estimate of selling price in addition to vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) and other third-party evidence (TPE) for determining the selling price of a deliverable. A vendor is now required to use its best estimate of the selling price when VSOE or TPE of the selling price cannot be determined. In addition, the residual method of allocating arrangement consideration is no longer permitted under the new guidance. The Group will adopt ASU 2009-13 for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 2011. The Group does not expect that the adoption of ASU 2009-13 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. ASU 2010-06 amends ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, to require a number of additional disclosures regarding (1) the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, (2) the valuation techniques and inputs used, (3) the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and (4) the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Group does not expect that the adoption of ASU 2010-06 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-29 (ASU 2010-29), Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations (ASC 805). The objective of this standard is to address diversity in practice about the interpretation of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosure requirements for business combinations. This standard specifies that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This standard also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosures under ASC 805 to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. This standard is effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2010-29 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

C. Research and Development

We do not make, and do not expect to make, significant expenditures on research and development activities.

Intellectual Property

We have applied to the PRC Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce for and obtained the registration of our trademark Medstar in October 2009 to protect our corporate name. We also own the rights to 106 domain names that we use in connection with the operation of our business. Many of the domain names that we own include domain names in Chinese that contain relevant key words associated with various types of cancer, radiotherapy, gamma knife systems, linear accelerators or other medical equipment used or treatments and services provided in our network. We believe that such domain names provide us with the opportunity to enhance our marketing efforts for the treatments and services provided in our network and enhance patients' knowledge as to cancers, the benefits of radiotherapy and the various treatment options that are available. Other than the use of our trademark and domain names, our business generally is not directly dependent upon any patents, licensed technology or other intellectual property. However, we cannot be certain that the equipment manufacturers from which we purchase equipment have all requisite third-party consents and licenses for the

Table of Contents

intellectual property used in the equipment they manufacture. As a result, those equipment manufacturers may be exposed to risks associated with intellectual property infringement and misappropriation claims by third parties which, in turn, may subject us to claims that the equipment we have purchased infringes the intellectual property rights of third parties. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risk Related to Our Company We may fail to protect our intellectual property rights or we may be exposed to misappropriation and infringement claims by third parties, either of which may have a material adverse effect as to our business. As we begin to operate specialty cancer hospitals under our own brand name in the future and as our brand name gains more recognition among the general public, we will work to increase, maintain and enforce our rights in our trademark portfolio, the protection of which is important to our reputation and branding strategy and the continued growth of our business.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events since January 1, 2010 that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of our future operating results or financial condition.

E. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts or interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts. In the ordinary course of our business, we do not enter into transactions involving, or otherwise form relationships with, unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships that are established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2010:

| | Total | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | (RMB in thousands) | | |
| Short-term debt obligations-principal | 83,000 | 83,000 | | | |
| Short-term debt obligations-interest | 420 | 420 | | | |
| Long-term debt obligations-principal | 105,995 | 60,906 | 45,089 | | |
| Long-term debt obligations-interest | 5,065 | 1,627 | 3,438 | | |
| Capital lease obligations | 10,173 | 3,781 | 6,392 | | |
| Operating lease obligations | 8,234 | 4,448 | 3,786 | | |
| Purchase obligations | 46,912 | 46,912 | | | |
| Total | 259,799 | 201,094 | 58,705 | | |

Our short- and long-term debt obligations as of December 31, 2010 represent bank borrowings obtained by our subsidiaries. Our short-term bank borrowing outstanding as of December 31, 2010 had a weighted average interest rate of 4.60% per annum. Our long-term bank borrowing outstanding as of December 31, 2010 had a weighted average interest rate of 5.30% per annum.

As of December 31, 2010, we had RMB83.0 million (US\$12.6 million) in short-term borrowings outstanding and RMB106.0 million (US\$16.1 million) in long-term borrowings outstanding, including the current portion of such long-term borrowings outstanding.

In 2009, Shanghai Medstar entered into three long-term borrowing arrangements with the Agricultural Bank of China with a total amount of RMB53.8 million, all with a term to maturity of three years. These long-term borrowing arrangements each has a variable annual interest rate equal to 90% of the benchmark lending rate of the

Table of Contents

People's Bank of China adjusted every three months. Under the terms of the arrangements, Shanghai Medstar was required to make monthly payments beginning in October 2009 in an amount equal to RMB170,000 and a final payment of RMB50,000 at maturity related to one of the borrowings and monthly payments beginning in November 2009 in an amount equal to RMB1.2 million and a final payment of RMB0.4 million at maturity related to another borrowing.

In January 2009, Aohua Medical has entered into a long-term loan agreement with China Construction Bank, Shenzhen Branch for RMB20.0 million that matures in January 2012. This long-term borrowing has a variable annual interest rate equal to 110% of the benchmark lending rate of the People's Bank of China, adjusted every 12 months, secured by accounts receivable of Aohua Medical and Aohua Leasing and guaranteed by Aohua Leasing. Aohua Medical is required to make monthly repayments as to the principal of the borrowing beginning on the fourth month after the loan is obtained.

In January 2009, Aohua Leasing obtained a trade financing facility in the principal amount of RMB20.0 million from China Construction Bank that expired in January 2010. Under this trade financing facility, Aohua Leasing was required to pay a management fee to China Construction Bank in an amount equal to 5.5% of the total principal amount under this facility. This trade financing facility was secured by accounts receivable of Aohua Leasing and guaranteed by Aohua Medical and Shanghai Medstar.

In June 2009, Shanghai Medstar also entered into a short-term loan agreement with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for RMB15.0 million that matures in June 2010 bearing interest