**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03913197** 

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

<u>for</u>

Eurovestech Plc

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# Eurovestech Plc

# Company Information for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

**DIRECTORS:** 

R P Bernstein

R H Grogan Q C M Solt

**SECRETARY:** 

Q C M Solt

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

17c Curzon Street

London WIJ 5HU

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

03913197

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:** 

Lawrence Johns Registered Auditors 202 Northolt Road South Harrow Middlesex HA2 0EX

**BANKERS:** 

HSBC Bank Plc

Level 6

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4AY

**REGISTRARS:** 

Capita Registrars Northern House Woodsome Park Fenay Bridge Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD8 0GA

<u>Chairman's Report</u> <u>for the Year Ended 30 June 2018</u>

I write to update you on developments within the portfolio during the year ended 30th June 2018. Our focus remains unchanged: to add operational and strategic value. Our established policy continues: to make realisations and return capital to shareholders.

As minority shareholders in portfolio companies, the pace of realisations is something that we can influence but not control. The priority remains to maximise shareholder value and sell at favourable prices when opportunities are presented.

During the year, we were informed that portfolio company, Board Intelligence was seeking third party investment. I have previously described how well the business was progressing. It was therefore both unsurprising and pleasing to see Board Intelligence raise funds at nearly three times the cost of our investment four years ago. Demand for the shares was such that we were able to dispose of our holding and bank a profit of £455,000 against our £250,000 cost of investment. As well as providing welcome liquidity, it is gratifying to see the management of a portfolio company deliver so effectively.

#### ITWP Acquisitions Limited ("Toluna")

Toluna is a one of the world's leading providers of on demand consumer insights. Its end to end automated research combines advanced technology with on demand access to a global community of 20 million members.

The value of Eurovestech's total portfolio continues to be dominated by our holding in Toluna. This is the result of the tremendous long-term success of this investment. You will recall that our £2 million investment in this start up on-line market research company was one of the founding investments of our business, some eighteen years ago. Since that time, Eurovestech has sold shares worth £40 million. Eurovestech continues to hold a near 15% interest in the company and the value of this holding stands at £28.4 million, equivalent to more than 70% of net assets.

During the year under review, Toluna's performance matched our considerable focus: despite heavy investment, cash generated from operations increased by 15% to £13.6 million and revenue rose by more than 8% to more than £119 million. I am delighted to update you that this growth has accelerated in the current year, as both the recent investment and focus on digital is yielding excellent results. This performance is in marked contrast to several of the traditional, 'old economy' market research enterprises that have struggled to adapt to rapidly changing market dynamics.

As if to consolidate its positioning as a global market research solutions provider, during the period under review, Toluna acquired Shanghai based KuRun Data. It provides the largest online market research community on mainland China

As I wrote at the time of our interim results, we are acutely aware that although our cash returns are already equivalent to twenty times our cost of investment, our shareholders would like us to bank further gains sooner rather than later. Whilst as a 15% shareholder, we are unable to simply 'make this happen,' you can rest assured that as soon as the time is right and when an opportunity presents itself, we will continue to do the right thing for our shareholders.

Toluna is an extremely valuable business and we believe in better shape than it has been in several years. After our year end, one of the businesses operating in Toluna's space, Survey Monkey, listed on the NASDAQ. Whilst Survey Monkey currently has a greater emphasis on fully automated surveys than Toluna, it is loss making and forecasting annual revenues of around £200 million. It has a current market valuation of £1.3 billion. This augurs well for our shareholders.

Chairman's Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### VizEat

'airbnb for dining' is the simplest description of VizEat. As I have previously written, the business has already captured the imagination of Apple CEO Tim Cook, who described VizEat as precisely the sort of business that deserves to flourish as it uses new technology to connect people to meet, eat, drink and be merry. Subsequently, VizEat was awarded 'best of 2017' by the App Store.

The year under review was a busy and successful period for Vizeat. It signed a partnership with Chinese mobile phone giant Huawei, acquired London based Grub Club and in September acquired eatwith to become the world's largest community for authentic food experiences with locals in more than 130 countries.

During the year, Eurovestech invested €100,000. Following the period end, Vizeat closed a €4 million funding round at more than four times the cost of our original seed investment back in 2014.

Following the eatwith acquisition the company re-branded as eatwith.

Eurovestech owns 25.8% of the issued share capital of Vizeat. The holding, based on the most recent funding round, is valued at £4.25 million.

#### Other portfolio companies

I have already described the weighting of ITWP/Toluna on our net asset value. Let me briefly share developments at some other portfolio companies.

Audionamix has continued to deliver a substantial increase in software revenues. The focus is now to secure licensing transactions that capitalise on its technology. During the year, Audionamix agreed to convert its loans to Eurovestech into equity. As a result, Eurovestech now owns 99.9% of Audionamix's share capital, prior to the issue of any employee share options. We continue to monitor closely Audionamix's trading results, Whilst the scale of losses has diminished steadily, it continues to be the one portfolio company that still requires ongoing investment. The shareholding is valued at £1.5 million.

Magenta continues to make solid progress and in the year to December 2017, delivered an increase in revenue of 32 per cent. Trading in the current year is encouraging. Eurovestech owns 49.6% of Magenta's issued share capital

# Results and balance sheet

Over the year, Eurovestech incurred a loss of £0.2 million. Net assets ended at £39.5 million, equivalent to 11.4p a share, as against 11.7p a share at the start of the period.

Shareholders are aware that the timing of sales of our holdings in portfolio companies is uncertain and without disposals, our liquidity steadily deteriorates. During the year, the company raised £0.4 million from the issue of new shares to an institutional investor at 5.5p a share and borrowed £1.0 million. This loan was repaid in December 2018, prior to which a loan of £2.0 million was taken out. The key terms of these current borrowings are that that they are unsecured, at an interest rate of 8.0%, are repayable in December 2020 and subject to certain conditions, confers on the lender the right to purchase up to £2 million of Eurovestech's shareholding in ITWP at a discount of 25%.

# Share buy-back facility

Shareholders wishing to sell their shares should contact the company. The company will provide details of the stockbroker acting on behalf of the company to acquire shares.

<u>Chairman's Report</u> <u>for the Year Ended 30 June 2018</u>

#### Summary

During the year under review, Toluna, our core portfolio company, delivered strong growth. A few months ago, its competitor, Survey Monkey achieved a NASDAQ listing, valuing the loss-making business at £1.3 billion.

The year finished with Eurovestech's net assets at £39.5 million. Earlier this month, the Company secured unsecured borrowings that has avoided dilution of equity and should provide sufficient runway of working capital prior to anticipated realizations and subsequent significant returns of capital. I look forward to the remainder of the year to June 2019 with optimism.

R H Grogan Chairman

24 December 2018

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

This strategic report has been prepared in compliance with Section 414C of the Companies Act 2006 for the purpose of informing the members and helping them assess how the directors have performed their duty under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 to promote the success of the company.

#### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The company recorded a loss for the financial year after taxation amounting to £211,298 (30 June 2017: £2,435,129). Further details of the company's performance are given in the Chairman's Report on pages 2 to 4 of these financial statements.

The directors do not recommend any dividends for the year (30 June 2017: £nil) and no dividend was paid in the year (30 June 2017: £nil).

## **Future developments**

Details of future developments are detailed in the Chairman's statement on pages 2 to 4 of these financial statements.

#### Key performance indicators

The Company considers its key performance indicators to include growth in the value of its investment portfolio and total funds returned to shareholders.

Our aim is to create value and creating value often requires investment. Our management teams will actively find ways to invest in the technology, facilities and people in their companies to make the businesses profitable and sustainable. The performance of the portfolio of investments is reflected in the performance of the Company's investment portfolio which shows a carrying value of £39.4 million at 30 June 2018 compared to £39.7 million for 30 June 2017. This is attributable to £1.8 million disposal of Kalibrate Technologies Plc, a £0.1 million addition to VizEat, a £3.5 million addition to Audionamix via a loan conversion, a £2.8 million impairment to the Audionamix investment and a £0.7m revaluation of ITWP.

In the last year no surplus funds were returned to shareholders.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk regarding the future financial performance of Eurovestech Plc is the future performance of its portfolio.

A key risk for Eurovestech Plc is the identification and evaluation of investments. Executive management seeks to moderate the risk by undertaking comprehensive studies in co-operation with outside resources provided by appropriate industry and professional specialists of potential investments, and hence having greater assurance over the future success of investments it enters into. A further key risk is the successful performance of the existing investment portfolio. This is mitigated through monitoring of regular reporting by investee companies and working closely with their management, often through holding board positions at each investee company.

### Financial Risk management

The company's strategy is to follow an appropriate risk policy, which effectively manages exposures related to the achievement of business objectives. The company's activities expose it to a variety of risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the board and their policies are outlined below.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk as it operates primarily within Europe and the US with transaction denominated in Sterling, Euros and US dollars. The Company policy is to try to match the timing of the settlement of sales and purchase invoices so as to aim to eliminate currency exposure.

The Company does not hedge any transactions and foreign exchange differences on re-translation of foreign assets and liabilities are taken to the Profit and Loss Account. The Company does not consider there to be a significant risk from its investments.

Sensitivity to reasonably possible movements in exchange rates can be measured on the basis that all other variables remain constant. Strengthening or weakening of the Euro or US dollar against Sterling would impact equity and the results for the year.

The majority of the Company's financial assets are held in Sterling but movements in the exchange rate of the Euro and the US dollar against Sterling have an impact on both the result for the year and equity.

#### Interest rate risk

The Company finances its operations through equity fundraising and therefore does not carry significant borrowings. As the Company carries no long-term borrowings, the Directors consider that there is no significant interest rate risk.

#### Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because investments are held by the Company classified in the Balance Sheet "at fair value through profit or loss". During the last year share prices have remained volatile and had the quoted prices of theses investments increased or decreased the net result for the year would have been affected. As changes in valuation are taken to the Profit and Loss Account, the equity of the Company would have impacted by the same amount.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter-party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. In order to minimise the risk, the Company endeavours only to deal with companies (including investee companies) which are demonstrably creditworthy and this, together with the aggregate financial exposure, is continuously monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the value of the outstanding amount.

Provision of services by the Company results in trade debtors which the management considers to be of low risk. Other debtors include subscription monies from shareholders and are likewise considered to be low risk. Management do not consider that there is any concentration of risk within either trade or other debtors. No trade or other debtors have been impaired.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is considered to be small as the counter-parties are all substantial banks with high credit ratings. The maximum exposure is the amount of the deposit.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company currently holds substantial cash balances in Sterling to provide funding for normal trading activity. The Company also has access to additional equity funding and, for short term flexibility, overdraft facilities would be arranged with the Company's bankers. Trade and other creditors are monitored as part of normal management routine.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other members. The Company will also seek to minimise the cost of capital and attempt to optimise the capital structure. Capital for further development of the Company's activities is achieved by disposals and share issues. Dividends were paid to shareholders during the previous year, but not during the current year, following investment disposals and further capital returns may continue. The Company does not carry significant debt. There is no material difference between the fair values and the carrying values of these financial instruments.

## ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R P Bernstein - Director

24 December 2018

Report of the Directors

for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company in the year under review were those of investment in technology businesses.

#### DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 June 2018.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company does not perform any research and development activities.

#### EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the year from 1 July 2017 to the date of signing this report.

R P Bernstein

R H Grogan

Q C M Solt

The Directors have all occupied, or occupy, senior positions in UK and/or non-UK listed companies and have substantial experience in business. All of the Directors will submit themselves for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Code.

#### **Financial instruments**

The company's principle financial instruments comprise cash, trade debtors and loans, investments and creditors. The main risks associated with these financial assets and liabilities are set out in the strategic report. There is a detailed analysis of financial instruments in note 15 to the financial statements.

## Corporate governance

The Company is committed to a high standard of corporate governance and supports the principles laid down in the Combined Code 2010 (the "Code").

#### The board

The board of Directors (the "board") currently has three members, comprising the Non-Executive Chairman, Chief Executive, Director of investments and one further independent Non-Executive Director. All of the Directors bring strong judgement to the board's deliberations. The board is of sufficient size and diversity that the balance of skills and experience is considered to be appropriate for the requirements of the business. For the Non-Executive Directors who have served a term greater than nine years, a thorough review of their continued independence and suitability to continue as Directors is performed each year. The Non-Executive Directors may continue to serve more than nine years, subject to a thorough review of their continued independence and suitability.

#### The Chairman and Chief Executive

The Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the requirement to be headed by an effective board and to lead and control the Company. The division of responsibilities between the Chairman of the board and the Chief Executive is clearly defined. The Chairman leads the board in the determination of it s strategy and in the achievement of its objectives. The Chairman is responsible for organising the business but has no involvement in the day-to-day business of the Company. The Chief Executive has direct charge of the Company on a day-to-day basis and is accountable to the board for the financial and operational performance of the Company.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### Role of the board

The board is collectively responsible for the proper management of the Company. The board has a formal schedule of matters reserved to it for decision making, including responsibility for the overall management, performance and strategy of the Company, approval of annual and interim results, material acquisitions and disposals, material agreements and assessment of its going concern position.

Board members are given appropriate documentation in advance of each board or committee meeting, This normally includes information on current trading if its investee companies and additional information on other matters where the board is required to reach a decision.

#### **Board committees**

There are a number of committees of the board to which various matters are delegated. Details are set out below:

#### Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consists of the two Non-Executive Directors of the Company. Richard Grogan acts as the Chairman. The committee is responsible for: (i) making recommendations to the board on the Company's policy on the remuneration of the Executive Directors; (ii) the determination of the remuneration packages for each of the Executive Directors including any compensation payments and benefits; and (iii) the determination of awards under the Company's employee share plans to the Executive Directors and other employees of the Company. The Chairman of the committee reports the outcome of its meetings to the board.

#### **Nomination Committee**

The Nomination Committee comprises Richard Grogan and Quentin Solt, who acts as its Chairman. The committee meets as necessary and is responsible for considering and recommending to the board persons who are appropriate for appointment as Executive and Non-Executive Directors. There is a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the board under which the Nomination Committee considers suitable candidates who are proposed either by existing board members or by an external search firm. Careful consideration is given to ensure proposed appointees have enough time available to devote to the role and that the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the board is maintained. When the committee has found a suitable candidate, the Chairman of the committee will make a proposal to the whole board, which has retained responsibility for all such appointments. The Chairman of the committee reports the outcome of its meetings to the board.

### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee comprises Quentin Solt as Chairman and Richard Grogan. No Non-Executive Director currently has recent and relevant financial experience as required by the Code and this matter is under consideration by the Nomination Committee as part of their review of the existing board composition. Senior financial employees of the Company are also invited to attend by the committee as appropriate.

The role of the Audit Committee is to monitor the financial reporting process, the integrity of the Company's annual financial statements and the statutory audit of the financial statements. It is also responsible for reviewing the Company's internal financial control and risk management systems and the Company's relationship with the external auditors.

#### Shareholder relations

The Committee is committed to maintaining good communications with shareholders. The Chairman and Chief Executive have dialogue with individual shareholders in order to develop an understanding of their views which are fed back to the board. Presentations are made to analysts, investors and prospective investors covering the annual and interim results. The Company Secretary generally deals with questions from individual shareholders. All shareholders have the opportunity to ask questions to any of the Directors at the Company's Annual General Meeting each year. The Chairman will advise shareholders on proxy voting details.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### **Directors and Directors' interests**

The present membership of the board is set out below. All Directors served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

	Salary and fees £	Benefits in kind £	Bonus £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Executive Director					
Richard Philip Bernstein	225	-	•	225	225
Non-Executive Directors					
Richard Henry Grogan	20	2	-	22	22
Quentin Colin Maxwell Solt	42	-	-	42	39
	289	2	-	289	286

Save for the employee incentive arrangements noted above, no Director had either during or at the end of the year a material interest in any contract which was significant in relation to the Company's business.

#### Directors' interests in shares

The interests of the Directors and their families in the shares of the Company at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 were as follows:

	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Number	Number	Number	Number
	of shares	of shares	of options	of options
Richard Philip Bernstein	7,363,589	5,100,000	-	-
Quentin Colin Maxwell Solt	3,275,019	3,275,019	-	-
Richard Henry Grogan	-	-	-	_

## **Directors' Indemnities**

The Company has entered into indemnities with each of the Directors. The indemnities are in the form of Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions consistent with Section 234 of the UK Companies Act 2006 and have been in force throughout the year and to the date of signing the financial statements. These are available for inspection at the Company's registered office.

#### Internal control

The board is responsible for the Company's system of internal controls and reviewing its effectiveness, Internal control systems are designed to meet the particular needs of the company concerned and the risks to which it is exposed and, by their nature, can provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Executive Director monitors the Company's investments regularly, through receipt of financial reporting and frequent communication with investee management, including attendance at board meetings. Where possible, and prior to investing, the Company will seek to ensure that portfolio company Shareholder Agreements provide the Company with the right to receive timely monthly financial information.

The Executive Director also monitors the system of internal controls at subsidiary companies and review their effectiveness. Whenever the Company deals in quoted investments, controls are placed on the execution of trades and all transactions are confirmed in writing on the same day as the trade is executed. The Chief Executive monitors all current asset investments on a daily basis.

The Company remains mindful to the requirements of the Bribery Act and no changes were deemed necessary to its existing policy during the year.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The Directors have considered whether it is appropriate to have an internal audit function. Given the scale of the Company, it is not considered appropriate at this time.

#### Charitable donations

During the year to 30 June 2018 charitable donations were made of £nil (2017: £nil). There were no political donations.

#### Payment policy and practice

It is the Company's policy to settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of the transaction and to abide by them. Company trade creditors represented 29 days (30 June 2017: 31 days) of related expenditure in the year. All investment transactions are settled as they become due.

#### DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The review of business is now disclosed in the Strategic Report on pages 5 to 6 of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R P Bernstein - Director

24 December 2018

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Eurovestech Plc

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eurovestech Plc (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Reporting on other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Eurovestech Plc

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

#### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page eleven, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for the opinions we have formed.

Timothy O'Keeffe (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Lawrence Johns

Registered Auditors

South Harrow

24 December 2018

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
TURNOVER	3	20,000	20,000
Administrative expenses		(2,103,657)	2,556,327
		2,123,657	(2,536,327)
Other operating income		(2,272,675)	101,542
OPERATING LOSS	5	(149,018)	(2,434,785)
Interest receivable and similar income		2	1,387
		(149,016)	(2,433,398)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	62,282	1,731
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(211,298)	(2,435,129)
Tax on loss	7	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(211,298)	(2,435,129)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOM Capital redemption on share buy back Retained earnings on share buy back Income tax relating to components of oth comprehensive income			4,700 (4,700)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX	IE	<u> </u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOM FOR THE YEAR	E	(211,298)	(2,435,129)

Balance Sheet 30 June 2018

		30.6	5.18	30.6	.17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	8		15,169		28,973
Investments	9	•	39,392,092		39,748,102
			39,407,261		39,777,075
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	10	1,539,877		669,898	
Investments	11	19		937,474	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	131,834		19,997	
		1,671,730		1,627,369	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	1,544,731		2,086,943	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILIT	IES)		126,999		(459,574)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT		•			
LIABILITIES			39,534,260		39,317,501
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		3,468,227		3,375,604
Share premium account	18		634,736		299,302
Capital redemption reserve	18		4,465,826		4,465,826
Other reserves	18		100,000		100,000
Retained earnings	18		30,865,471		31,076,769
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			39,534,260		39,317,501

The financial statements on pages 15 to 31 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 December 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

R P Bernstein - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Share premium account £
3,380,304	33,516,598	327,802
(4,700)	(2,439,829)	(28,500)
3,375,604	31,076,769	299,302
92,623	(211,298)	335,434
3,468,227	30,865,471	634,736
Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Total equity £
4,461,126	100,000	41,785,830
4,700	-	(33,200) (2,435,129)
4,465,826	100,000	39,317,501
<u>-</u>	- -	428,057 (211,298)
4,465,826	100,000	39,534,260
	share capital £  3,380,304  (4,700)  3,375,604  92,623  Capital redemption reserve £  4,461,126  4,700  4,465,826	share capital for the capital

# Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	30.6.18	30.6.17
Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	(1,019,467)	(2,541,187)
Interest paid	(62,282)	(1,731)
Amounts owed by participating interests	(414,217)	-
Net cash from operating activities	(1,495,966)	(2,542,918)
Net easi from operating activities	(1,473,700)	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,493)	(19,262)
Purchase of investments	(90,452)	(17,000)
Sale of investments	1,824,793	590,597
Interest received	2	1,387
microst received		
Net cash from investing activities	1,732,850	572,722
Cash flows from financing activities		
New loans in year	980,000	-
Amount introduced by directors	-	1,533,104
Amount withdrawn by directors	(1,533,104)	-
Share issue	92,623	(4,700)
Share premium	335,434	(28,500)
Net cash from financing activities	(125,047)	1,499,904
· ·		
·		
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	111,837	(470,292)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of		
year 2	19,997	490,289
	<u></u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 2	131,834	19,997

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

# 1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE TAX ON LOSS TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	30.6.18	30.6.17
	£	£
Loss before tax on loss	(211,298)	(2,435,129)
Depreciation charges	15,297	11,829
Movement on investee company balances	-	(5,358)
Movement on current asset investments	95,301	414,270
Revaluations and impairments	(872,176)	(175,422)
Finance costs	62,282	1,731
Finance income	(2)	(1,387)
	(910,596)	(2,189,466)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(120,273)	(439,618)
Increase in trade and other creditors	11,402	87,897
Cash generated from operations	(1,019,467)	(2,541,187)

# 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

# Year ended 30 June 2018

	30.6.18	1.7.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	. 131,834	19,997
	<del></del>	
Year ended 30 June 2017		
	30.6.17	1.7.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	19,997	490,289

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Eurovestech Plc is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17c Curzon Street, London, W1J 5HU.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, however some financial assets have been modified by revaluation to be held at fair value through the profit and loss. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

#### Tangible assets

Depreciations is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life

Fixtures and fittings

25% on cost

Computer

equipment

25% on cost

### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

### Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Financial assets

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets consist of loans and receivables and investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified into specific categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the point of recognition. Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Investments - non-current

As the Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of increases in fair value, non-current investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. The Company manages and evaluates the performance of these investments on a fair value basis in accordance with its investment strategy and investment information provided to the board of Directors.

De-recognition of investments occurs when the rights to receive cashflows from the investments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In estimating fair value, the Directors use a methodology which is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investment and its materiality in the context of the total investment portfolio.

Methodologies are applied consistently from one year to another except where a change results in a better estimate of fair value. Only where fair value cannot be reliably measured is cost used as the basis of valuation.

The principal methodologies applied in valuing unlisted investments include the following:

- earnings multiple;
- price of recent investment; and
- net assets.

In applying the earnings multiple methodology, the Directors apply a market-based multiple that is appropriate and reasonable to the sustainable earnings of the Company. In the majority of cases the enterprise value of the underlying business is derived by the use of a multiple of earnings before interest and tax applied to current year's earnings where these can be forecast with a reasonable degree of certainty and are deemed to represent the best estimate of maintainable earnings. Where this is not the case, historic earnings will generally be used in their place. For companies which are early stage or not profitable, a multiple of revenue is used as the key measurement.

Listed investments held for long-term gain are valued on the basis of the bid price at the year-end date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Investments - current

Current asset investments are classified as held for trading and are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising on their fair value recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. Listed current investments are stated at bid price at the year-end date. Convertible loan notes are classified as loans and receivables and recorded at fair value.

#### Investments - derivatives

Where the company invests in Contract for difference investments, the investments are not held as assets as they are never actually owned. Any gains and losses arising are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account less any commission, interest charges, dividend adjustments and fees.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are recognised and carried at the original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectable amounts. An estimate of uncollectable amounts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Uncollectable amounts are written off to the Profit and Loss Account when identified.

#### Fair value estimation

The Company classifies financial assets using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the related fair value measurements. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a financial asset is classified is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to that asset's fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, such as prices from market transactions; and
- Level 3 One or more inputs that are not based on observable market data.

#### Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities consist of trade and other creditors and other loans.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost less settlement payments, using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, unless it is not material.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments, including share capital, are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are classified as creditors in the Balance Sheet.

Where the contractual terms of issued shares do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classified as an equity instrument.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and any exchange gains and losses are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account.

#### **Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are expensed to the Profit and Loss Account as incurred.

#### **Exceptional items**

Exceptional items are those that the Directors consider are of unusual size or nature that they are required to be separately disclosed to allow the user of the financial statements to understand the underlying performance of the Company.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use and is determined for an individual asset. If the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. Discount rates reflecting the asset specific risks and the time value of money are used for the value in use calculation.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is likely that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and that amount can be reasonably estimated. Where the Company expects all or some of the obligation to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset to the extent that it is virtually certain to be reimbursed. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Profit and Loss Account net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the year-end date. If material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cashflows using rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money.

#### Leases

For finance leases, where the Company bears substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership of the leased asset, the related asset is capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the lease in accordance with the capital balance outstanding.

Operating leases, where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

#### Long term incentive employee compensation

The Company operates a profit sharing scheme for the remuneration of its Directors and employees. Due to the long-term nature of this incentive scheme, the Company's future liabilities are contingent liabilities that are uncertain in their timing and amount and as such are exluded from the balance sheet of these financial statements.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Issued share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

#### Share premium

The share premium account represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of the expenses of the share issue.

#### Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents share premium that has been redeemed by the Company.

#### Other reserve

The other reserve represents equity-settled share-based employee expense until such share options are exercised.

#### Retained earnings

Retained earnings include all current and prior year results for the Company.

#### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

Current corporate tax assets and liabilities comprise those obligations to fiscal authorities in the UK where the Company carries out its operations, based on the taxable profit for the year. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted in the fiscal period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. All changes to current tax liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the Profit and Loss Account.

### Deferred tax

Deferred corporate taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. This involves the comparison of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements with their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are provided for in full. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the year-end date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the Profit and Loss Account, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

#### **Dividends**

Final equity dividends to the shareholders of Eurovestech Plc are recognised in the year that they are approved by shareholders. Interim equity dividends are recognised in the period that they are paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Dividends receivable are recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

#### Use of key accounting estimates and judgements

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below:

## Critical accounting assumptions and estimates

- (a) The valuation of non-current investments. Valuation of non-current investments requires a number of judgements including assessing the appropriate valuation multiples based on the stage of development of the portfolio companies and relevant industry comparators. Should the valuation show a diminution of value, a decision as to whether an impairment occurred is carried out. A number of factors are involved and include the likelihood of prolonged reduction in value, the overall economic outlook and industry or sector specific factors.
- (b) Accounting for the value of the Executive Directors' long-term incentive requires judgement over the period of ownership of the related investments, expected overall profit on disposal and the effective rate of interest.

#### 3. TURNOVER

The turnover and loss before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	Consultancy	30.6.18 £ 20,000	30.6.17 £ 20,000
	·	20,000	20,000
	An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
		30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
	United Kingdom	20,000	20,000
		20,000	20,000
4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
		30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
	Wages and salaries	296,764	289,000
	Social security costs	40,428	39,881
	Other pension costs	3,118	754
		340,310	329,635

20 4 10

20 6 17

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

# 4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
The average number of employees during the year was as follows.	30.6.18	30.6.17
Directors	3	3
Administration	2	2
	5	5
	30.6.18	30.6.17
Directors' remuneration	£ 225,000	£ 225,000
	<del></del>	
Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:	30.6.18	30.6.17
	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
Emoluments etc	225,000	225,000
OPERATING LOSS		
The operating loss is stated after charging:		
	30.6.18	30.6.17
Other operating leases	£ 1,966	£ 1,205
Depreciation - owned assets	15,297	11,829
Auditors' remuneration	20,000	40,000
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	·	
	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
Interest payable	£ 62,282	1,731

# 7. TAX ON LOSS

5.

6.

# Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2018 nor for the year ended 30 June 2017.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

## 7. TAX ON LOSS - continued

8.

# Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

		30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
Loss before tax		(211,298)	(2,435,129)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tag (2017 - 19.750%)	x in the UK of 19%	(40,147)	(480,938)
Effects of:			
Tax losses carried forward		40,147	480,938
Total tax charge		<u>-</u>	-
Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehens	ive income		
There were no tax effects for the year ended 30 June 2	2018.		
	Gross £	30.6.17 Tax £	Net £
Capital redemption on share buy back	4,700	-	4,700
Retained earnings on share buy back	(4,700)		(4,700)
	-	-	-
TANGIBLE ASSETS			
	Fixtures	0 .	
	and fittings	Computer equipment	Totals
	£	£	£
COST At 1 July 2017	30,689	56,315	87,004
Additions	-	1,493	1,493
At 30 June 2018	30,689	57,808	88,497
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2017	20,625	37,406	58,031
Charge for year	3,692	11,605	15,297
At 30 June 2018	24,317	49,011	73,328
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2018	6,372	8,797 ———	15,169
At 30 June 2017	10,064	18,909	28,973

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

# 9. INVESTMENTS

IIIV ESTIMENTS	Shares in group undertakings £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 July 2017	39,748,102
Additions	3,586,454
Disposals	(1,766,251)
Revaluations	689,121
Impairments	(2,865,334)
At 30 June 2018	39,392,092
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2018	39,392,092
At 30 June 2017	39,748,102
	<del></del>
Cost or valuation at 30 June 2018 is represented by:	
	Shares in
	group undertakings
	£
Valuation in 2015	(3,870,229)
Valuation in 2016	9,630,794
Valuation in 2017	(2,613)
Valuation in 2017	(3,617,395)
Cost	37,251,535
	39,392,092
	<del></del>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

## 9. INVESTMENTS - continued

The additions relate to cash investment in VizEat Limited and loans to Audionamix SA were converted into equity during the year.

The disposal is in relation to the company's investments in Kalibrate Technology plc, Magenta and Board Intelligence. The considerations received amounted to £1,455,047, £nil and £705,745 respectively and resulted in gains on disposal of £42,546 and £355,745 respectively, which are included in other operating income.

The Company's investments in associated companies at 30 June 2018 were as follows;

Name of Investment	Percentage interest in ordinary shares at 30 June 2018 (%)	Fair value at 30 June 2018 £
Audionamix SA	99.90	1,521,914
Magenta Corporation Limited	49.60	3,755,050
VizEat Limited	25.80	4,247,007
LogNet Information Systems		
Limited	23.05	1,400,000
ITWP Acquisitions Limited	14.82	28,365,480
PierianDx	2.00	50,863
Polyhedra Group Limited	0.20	-
Supponor Limited	<u> </u>	51,778
Investments carrying value		39,392,092

Registered Office Address

The registered offices of the investments are as follows;

Name of Investment

	Magenta Corporation Limited	17c Curzon Street, London	
	Audionamix SA	17c Curzon Street, London	
	VizEat Limited	Acre House, 11/15 William Road, London	
	Lognet Information Systems Limited	42-50 Hersham Road, Walton-On-Thames, Surrey	
	ITWP Acquisitions Limited	Ealing Cross 85 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London	
	PierianDx	77 Maryland Plaza, St. Louis, Missouri, USA	
	Polyhedra Hedra Group Limited	Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London	
	Supponor Limited	12 Hammersmith Grove, Suite 3125, London	
10.	DEBTORS		
		30.6.18	3(

	30.6.18	30.6.17
	£	£
Trade debtors	123,247	337,042
Amounts owed by participating interests	414,217	-
Other debtors	578,326	271,038
Directors' current accounts	335,489	-
Prepayments and accrued income	88,598	61,818
	1,539,877	669,898

The fair value of trade and other debtors approximates to their carrying value.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

11.	INVESTMENTS	30.6.18	30.6.17
	Listed investments	£ ————	£ 937,474
	Market value of listed investments at 30 June 2018 - £19 (2017 - £937,474).		
	Listed investments are carried at market value.		
12.	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND		
	Cash at bank and on call at the year end was £131,834 (2017: £19,997).		
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
	Other loans (see note 14) Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors Directors' current accounts Accruals and deferred income	980,000 107,305 54,776 65,802	103,034 43,955 44,917 1,533,614
	Accidais and deferred income	1,544,731	2,086,943
14.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Other loans	30.6.18 £ 980,000	30.6.17 £
		======	====
15.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follow	30.6.18	30.6.17
	Within one year Between one and five years	£ 120,955 483,820	£ 120,955 483,820
		604,775	604,775

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

## 16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categori	es of	financial	instrument
Cittogott			mon amen

	Financial Ass	otc	`		30 June 2018 £	30 June 2017 £
	Cash and cash	<del>-</del>			41,159	19,997
	Loans and deb	•			1,451,279	608,080
			h profit and loss - non-currer	•	39,118,418	39,748,102
		-	h profit and loss - current	ıı	19	937,474
	Financial liab	ilities				
	Borrowings				980,000	1,533,614
	Creditors				227,883	191,906
	Fair Value of Listed equity s Unlisted equity				19 39,118,418	937,474 39,748,102
17.	CALLED UP	SHARE CAPITAL	,			
	Allotted, issue	d and fully paid:				
	Number:	Class:		Nominal value:	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
	346,822,727	Ordinary		£0.01	3,468,227	3,367,443

During the year the company issued 7,272,727 ordinary £0.01 shares for £400,000. The company also cancelled the B, D and E ordinary share capital.

The company didn't buy back any shares from shareholders in the year (2017: 470,000 shares for a consideration of £33,200). The nominal value of shares bought back was £nil (2017: £4,700) with the balance reducing the share premium account accordingly.

# 18. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Totals £
At 1 July 2017 Deficit for the year	31,076,769 (211,298)	299,302	4,465,826	100,000	35,941,897 (211,298)
Cash share issue	<u> </u>	335,434		<u>-</u>	335,434
At 30 June 2018	30,865,471	634,736	4,465,826	100,000	36,066,033

At 30 June 2018, the company's distributable reserves were £8,147,462 (2017: £4,741,365). All gains which remain unrealised at the balance sheet date are not distributable.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In 2008, the Company entered into shareholder approved employee incentive arrangements with the Company's two Executive Directors. These incentive arrangements provide for each of the Executive Directors to receive 7.5 per cent of the net profits (after disposal costs) made by the Company in relation to its investments above a 5 per cent internal rate of return. Given the significant degree of estimation in respect of the calculation of the amount to be paid and the timing of its payment, the amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability and no provision is therefore recognised.

#### 20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Company had no capital commitments at 30 June 2018 (2017: £nil).

#### 21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the Company charged ITWP Acquisitions Limited £20,000 (2017: £20,000) in fees for Non-Executive Directors' services, plus rechargeable expenses, net of vat. At 30 June 2018, £6,000 (2017: £12,000) was due from ITWP Acquisitions Limited, inclusive of vat. ITWP Acquisitions Limited is one of Eurovestech Plc's investee companies.

During the year the Company provided additional loan funding of €457,249 (£409,452) (2017: €1,350,000 (£1,177,745) to Audionamix SA and \$nil (£nil) (2017: \$570,000 (£455,079) to Audionamix Inc. The total of the loans to Audionamix SA and Audionamix Inc. that had been provided for in previous years, were re-instated and converted to equity investments during the year. At 30 June 2018, €462,636 (£414,217) (2017: €nil (£nil)) was due from Audionamix SA. Audionamix SA and Audionamix Inc. are both Eurovestech Plc investee companies.

At the Balance Sheet date, included within other debtors, is an amount owed by a non-executive director of £63,842 (2017: £63,842).

At the Balance Sheet date, included within debtors, is an amount owed by a director of £335,489 (2017: £nil). This was repaid within 4 months of the year end.

The Company has a profit sharing agreement with its Executive Directors. Refer to note 18 for further details.

There were no other related party transactions.

# 22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In December 2018 the loan from Bluemoon Investments Limited of £980,000 was repaid and a new loan of £2,000,000 was taken out with HLF S.à.r.l.

The key terms of this current borrowing are that that it is unsecured, at an interest rate of 8.0%, is repayable in December 2020 and subject to certain conditions, confers on the lender the right to purchase up to £2 million of Eurovestech's shareholding in ITWP at a discount of 25%.

There are no other significant subsequent events.

#### 23. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Copies of these financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ (www.companieshouse.gov.uk) and from the Eurovestech PLC website (www.eurovestech.co.uk).