ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Philip John Ashman Richard S. Eiswirth, Jr. C. Daniel Myers

Company secretary

Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited

Registered number

08018355

Registered office

Royal Pavilion Wellesley Road Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1PZ

Trading Address

5 New Street Square London

EC4A 3TW

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Senior Statutory Auditor

30 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1AG

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Business review

Alimera Sciences Limited (the Company) is a pharmaceutical company that specializes in the commercialization of prescription ophthalmic pharmaceuticals. The Company's only commercially approved product is ILUVIEN, which has been developed to treat diabetic macular oedema (DMO). The Company is headquartered in Aldershot in the United Kingdom.

The Company recorded turnover of €12.2M (2017: €8.5M). In the period the entity received subsidization income from group undertakings. As of the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of €2.6M (2017: €2.2M).

The principal activity of the Company is that of sales & marketing, distribution and logistics of ILUVIEN.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board continually reviews the risks facing the business and ensures those risks are managed appropriately. The key risks identified to the Board in relation to the UK business are:

- · Reliance on one prescription ophthalmic product
- Positioning versus competitors in the current market place
- Need for additional financing
- Inability to achieve our strategic objectives

The key risks are regularly assessed by the Board and appropriate processes and controls have been put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

Financial key performance indicators

A number of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) are used by the Company in managing and monitoring business performance. Financial KPI's include liquidity, turnover and overall profitability.

This report was approved by the board on 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Richard S. Eiswirth, Jr.

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €322,776 (2017 - €123,989).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Philip John Ashman Richard S. Eiswirth, Jr. C. Daniel Myers

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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. They 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Richard S. Eiswirth, Jr.

Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALIMERA SCIENCES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alimera Sciences Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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 Auditor's 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that whilst the company generated a profit during the year ended 31 December 2018 and has net current assets as of that date, the company is reliant on the continued support of its parent company for trading revenues and to recover the carrying value of related parties receivables. The financial statements of the Group of which the Company is a part, disclosed significant uncertainty about the Group's future revenues and the ability to continue as a going concern. As stated in note 2.2, these circumstances, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALIMERA SCIENCES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALIMERA SCIENCES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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 is 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.

Auditor's 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 an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Auditor's report.

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 an Auditor's report 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 this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Anthony Thomas BSc ACA Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Senior Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

London

Date: 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover	4	12,246,662	8,538,334
Cost of sales		(1,187,806)	(825,957)
Gross profit		11,058,856	7,712,377
Administrative expenses		(10,629,419)	(2,585,925)
Operating profit	5	429,437	5,126,452
Interest payable and expenses	7	(53,722)	(4,918,632)
Profit before tax		375,715	207,820
Tax on profit	8	(52,939)	(83,831)
Profit for the financial year		322,776	123,989
			

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:€Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ALIMERA SCIENCES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:08018355

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 €		2017 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		34,038		71,903
Tangible assets	10	•	37,108		77,444
			71,146		149,347
Current assets					
Stocks	11	805,321		452,534	
Debtors	12	79,698,139		68,895,599	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,583,973		2,244,314	
		83,087,433		71,592,447	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(79,504,642)	*	(39,195,996)	ا بوس س
Net current assets			3,582,791		32,396,451 ^{**}
Total assets less current liabilities			3,653,937		32,545,798
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		-		(29,857,002)
Net assets			3,653,937		2,688,796
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital	18		1,201		1,201
Other reserves	19		2,958,699		2,316,334
Profit and loss account	19		694,037		371,261
		•	3,653,937		2,688,796

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Richard S. Eiswirth, Jr

Director

Date: 30 SEPT. 2019

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2018	1,201	2,316,334	371,261	2,688,796
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	•	322,776	322,776
Total comprehensive income for the year	•		322,776	322,776
Share options movement	-	642,365	-	642,365
At 31 December 2018	1,201	2,958,699	694,037	3,653,937

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

•	# Je*			,
	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2017	1,201	1,644,544	247,272	1,893,017
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-		123,989	123,989
Total comprehensive income for the year	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	123,989	123,989
Share options movement	-	671,790	-	671,790
At 31 December 2017	1,201	2,316,334	371,261	2,688,796

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

Alimera Sciences Limited is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. It's registered head office is located at Royal Pavilion Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1PZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

As a qualifying entity, the individual accounts of Alimera Sciences Limited have also adopted the following disclosure exemptions under FRS102:

- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes
- financial instrument disclosures, including:
 - categories of financial instruments,
 - items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and
 - exposure to and management of financial risks
- share based payments
- compensation of Key Management personnel.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realisation assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Whilst the Company generated a profit during the year ended 31 December 2018 and has net current assets as of that date, it is reliant upon the support of its parent company for trading revenues and to realise the carrying value of related party receivables.

To date the parent company and the Group of which it is the ultimate parent ('the Group'), has incurred recurring losses, negative cash flow from operations and has an accumulated deficit of earnings. The Group's ability to achieve profitability and positive cash flow is dependent upon its ability to increase revenue and contain is expenses, as well as the ability to comply with debt covenants (see Note 14). In management's opinion, the uncertainty regarding future revenues raises substantial doubt about the ability of the Group, and of the Company, to continue as a going concern without access to additional debt or equity financing, over the course of the next twelve months.

The directors have considered the business plan and potential sources of funding and expect to obtain sufficient funding in the next twelve months to enable the Group and the Company to continue as a going concern. The directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty over achieving the projected revenue and managing the cost base as forecasted, as well as the timing and quantum of future fund raisings.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Turnover

The company performs sales & marketing, distribution and logistics functions. Turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account when goods and services are supplied or made available to customers against orders received and significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer and the amount of turnover can be measured reliably.

Turnover excludes value added tax and other similar taxes. Turnover is stated after the deduction of discounts and allowances for estimated future rebates and returns. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following basis:

Software

- 3 years

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements

- 5 years

Office equipment

- 5 years

Computer equipment

- 3 years

2.6 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks.

2.7 Foreign currencies

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Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of financial position date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Pensions

The company contributes to defined contribution schemes in respect of its employees. The schemes are managed independently of the company and the assets of the scheme are held separately in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2.9 Cash flow

The Company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.15 Share based payments

The Company participates in a group share option plan whereby the parent Company grants options to employees of the Company. The grant date fair value of the options applicable to employees of the Company is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period. The fair value of awards is estimated at grant date using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Statement of financial position date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Statement of comprehensive income over the remaining vesting period.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include the fair valuation of the external debt held at year end, bad debt provision, slow-moving stock provisions, share based payments and deferred taxation.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2018 €	2017 €
United Kingdom	2,658,578	2,128,971
Rest of Europe	9,588,084	6,409,363
	12,246,662	8,538,334

Included within sales in the year includes subsidization payment of €1,634,001 (2017: (€3,165,704)) from the parent company, Alimera Sciences Inc.

5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Research & development charged as an expense	1,513,012	1,444,704
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	41,360	57,641
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	37,865	31,685
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	26,083	28,849
	Exchange differences	3,334,811	(8,331,177)
	Defined contribution pension cost	127,923	93,375
	. '*		٠ <u>ـ .</u>
6.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Wages and salaries	2,441,082	2,260,295
	Social security costs	372,282	333,864
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	127,924	93,375
	Share-based payments cost	642,365	671,790
		3,583,653	3,359,324
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	ne year was as f	ollows:
		2018	2017
		No.	No.
	Sales and administrative		30
7.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Other loan interest payable	53,722	4,918,632

8.	Taxation		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Corporation tax		_
	Current tax on profits for the year	283,230	445,337
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(230,291)	(361,506)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	52,939	83,831
	Section 1995	:	
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
la)	ractors affecting tax charge for the year	rd rate of corno	v
Fo.1	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corpo	rătion tax in
ini	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa	rd rate of corpo	rátion≓tax in 2017
E ₂ (The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa	·	
(a)	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa	2018	2017
ra i	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2018 €	2017 €
Fal	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%(2017: 19.25%)	2018 €	2017 €
Fra I	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2018 € 375,715	2017 € 207,820
iai	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%(2017: 19.25%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2018 € 375,715 = 71,386	2017 € 207,820 ————————————————————————————————————
tal	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%(2017: 19.25%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2018 € 375,715 71,386	2017 € 207,820
tal	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%(2017: 19.25%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2018 € 375,715 = 71,386	2017 € 207,820 40,005

9.	Intangible assets	
		Software €
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2018	130,933
	At 31 December 2018	130,933
	Amortisation	
	At 1 January 2018	59,030
	Charge for the year	37,865
	At 31 December 2018	96,895
	ed e	<u></u>
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2018	34,038
•	At 31 December 2017	71,903

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. Tangible fixed assets

11.

Long-term leasehold property €	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
151,450	20,987	71,720	244,157
-	•	1,024	1,024
151,450	20,987	72,744	245,181
,	Audi		
. 91,939	12,767	62,007	166,713
30,290	1,9 <u>5</u> 9	9,111	41,360
122,229	14,726	71,118	208,073
29,221	6,261	1,626	37,108
59,511	8,220	9,713	77,444
·		2018 €	2017 €
		805,321	452,534
	leasehold property € 151,450 151,450 91,939 30,290 122,229	leasehold property € 151,450	leasehold property Office equipment Computer equipment 151,450 20,987 71,720 - - 1,024 151,450 20,987 72,744 91,939 12,767 62,007 30,290 1,959 9,111 122,229 14,726 71,118 29,221 6,261 1,626 59,511 8,220 9,713 2018 €

The amount of stock recognised as an expense in the year was €920,533 (2017: €737,006).

12.	Debtors		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Trade debtors	3,652,181	1,370,427
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	74,152,919	66,208,995
	Other debtors	620,616	443,586
	Prepayments and accrued income	239,731	70,190
	Deferred taxation	1,032,692	802,401
		79,698,139	68,895,599
		ž:	
13.	Cash and cash equivalents		ė
		2018 €	2017 €
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,583,973	2,244,314
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
	***	. €	€
	Bank loans	-	306,232
	Trade creditors	845,280	574,876
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,280,654	36,522,554
	Corporation tax	713,716	636,782
	Other taxation and social security	531,155	118,222
	Accruals and deferred income	1,133,837	1,037,330
		 	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

2018

2017 €

Other loans

29,857,002

In January 2018 the external debt facility was repaid by the ultimate parent company and new external financing was obtained by the Group.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and carry no interest.

16. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

77,792,051

68,023,008

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

(80,295,994) (68,297,994)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Deferred taxation		
	2018 €	2017 €
At beginning of year	802,401	414,723
Charged to profit or loss	230,291	387,678
At end of year	1,032,692	802,401
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2018	2017
	. €	€
Accelerated capital allowances	1,032,692	802,401
Share capital	•	
	2018	2017
Allotted, called up and fully paid	€	€
1,201 Ordinary shares of €1 each	1,201	1,201
	At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss At end of year The deferred tax asset is made up as follows: Accelerated capital allowances Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid	At beginning of year 802,401 Charged to profit or loss 230,291 At end of year 1,032,692 The deferred tax asset is made up as follows: 2018 € Accelerated capital allowances 1,032,692 Share capital 2018 € Allotted, called up and fully paid

19. Reserves

The entity has the following classes of reserves:

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Other reserves - relates to the recognition of the expense implicit in share options awarded to employees by the ultimate parent of the company for services rendered in the company which has been recognised as an expense in the year.

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

20. Pension commitments

The company contributes to defined contribution schemes in respect of its employees. The schemes are managed independently of the company and the assets of the scheme are held separately in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to €127,923 (2017: €93,375).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 €	2017 €
Not later than 1 year	106,338	242,173
	106,338	242,173

22. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Paragraph 33.1A on the basis that the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alimera Sciences, Inc.

23. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Alimera Sciences BV, a company registered in the Netherlands. The ultimate parent is Alimera Sciences, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States which is SEC listed. Alimera Sciences Inc heads both the largest and smallest group undertaking for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Copies of the financial statements of Alimera Sciences, Inc. can be obtained from the 6120 Windward Parkway, Suite 290, Alpharetta, GA.