

BIOVENTIX PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

BIOVENTIX PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P Harrison I J Nicholson T Turner N J McCooke
Company secretary	Cargil Management Services Limited
Registered number	04923945
Registered office	27-28 Eastcastle Street London W1W 8DH
Independent auditors	James Cowper Kreston Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Reading Bridge House George Street Reading Berkshire RG1 8LS

BIOVENTIX PLC

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CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Introduction and Technology

Bioventix creates and supplies antibodies for use on blood-testing machines that are used in hospitals and other labs around the world. These blood-testing machines are supplied by large multinationals such as Roche Diagnostics, Siemens Healthineers, Abbott Diagnostics & Beckman Coulter. Antibody-based tests are used to diagnose many different conditions in the fields of heart disease, thyroid function, fertility, infectious disease, cancer etc. Bioventix makes antibodies using our sheep monoclonal antibody (SMA) technology for supply to diagnostic companies for subsequent manufacture into reagent packs that are used on the blood-testing machines. Our antibodies are preferred for use if they confer an improved performance when compared to other antibodies available to the machine manufacturers, which are often made in their own antibody creation labs.

Testosterone testing is a good example of a hormone test in which a Bioventix antibody facilitates an improvement. Testosterone tests sold by a number of customers using our 6A3 antibody enable reliable testing of testosterone levels not only in men, but also in women and children where testosterone levels are much lower.

We currently sell a total of around 10 grams of purified physical antibody per year which is mostly exported and charged in \$/mg and Euro/mg. In addition to revenues for physical antibody supplies, the sale by our customers of diagnostic products (based on our antibodies) to their downstream end-users attracts a modest royalty payable to Bioventix. These downstream royalties currently account for approximately 70% of our annual revenue.

Bioventix has own-risk antibody projects which results in our complete freedom to commercialise the antibodies produced. We also engage in contract antibody creation projects where customers supply materials, know-how and funding which results in antibodies that can only be commercialised with the partner company. In both cases, after initiation of a new project, it takes around a year for our scientists to create a panel of purified antibodies for evaluation by our customers. The evaluation process at customers' labs generally requires the fabrication of prototype reagent packs which can be compared to other tests (eg the customer's existing sales test or perhaps another "gold standard" method) on the assay platform being considered. The process of subsequent development thereafter at our customers can take many years before registration or approval (eg from the US FDA or EU authorities) is obtained and products can be sold to the benefit of the customers – and Bioventix - through the agreed sales royalty. This does mean that there is a gap of 4-10 years between our own research work and receipt by Bioventix of royalty revenue from product sales. It does also mean however, that after having achieved approval of an accurate diagnostic test using a Bioventix antibody, there is a natural continuity of use as a result of a reluctance by a customer to change from one antibody to another.

Another consequence of the approval process is that the antibodies discussed in the revenue review below for the current accounting period were created many years ago. Indeed, growth over the next few years will come from research work already carried out. By the same dynamics, the current research work active at our labs now is more likely to influence sales in the period 2023-2030.

2018/19 Financial Results

We are pleased to report our results for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. Revenues for the year increased by 16% to £9.29 million (2017/18: £7.98 million, excluding a back-royalty of £772k described in detail last year). This revenue increase, when coupled to a modest increase in costs has resulted in increased profits before tax of £6.97 million, 14% up on the 2017/18 figure of £6.09 million (again, excluding the back-royalty above). Despite increased dividend distribution, cash balances at the year-end stood at £6.5 million.

Our most significant revenue stream continues to come from the vitamin D antibody called vitD3.5H10. This antibody is used by a number of small, medium and large diagnostic companies around the world for use in vitamin D deficiency testing. Sales of vitD3.5H10 increased by 27% to £4.3 million during the year. Once again, sales have surpassed our expectations. Despite this pleasing news, we are increasingly sure that price pressure

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(i.e. \$/test prices achieved in the downstream market) is balancing the increase in market volume leading to a flattening total market in US Dollar terms. This is clearly evidenced by a number of our vitamin D customer revenue streams which, after a period of significant growth now appear to have reached a plateau.

An element of the growth in sales this year has come from certain individual customers who appear to be performing well in the downstream market with our antibody. Diazyme (San Diego, US) have made progress with their vitamin D assay which has the attractive feature of being run on general "chemistry" analysers. Boditech (South Korea) is another Bioventix customer who use the vitD3.5H10 antibody and has achieved significant success in the growing Asian vitamin D market with their vitamin D assay.

Sales of some other established "core" antibodies also enjoyed increased sales in the year. These are listed below together with the respective percentage increase/decrease from 2017/18:

- NT-proBNP: approximately £ 1.25M (+19%) [note: expires July 2021]
- testosterone: approximately £ 0.80M (+23%);
- T3: approximately £ 0.64M (+40%);
- drug-testing antibodies: approximately £ 0.49M (-24%);
- progesterone: approximately £ 0.47 (+18%);
- estradiol: approximately £ 0.33M (+14%)

The increase in most of these core antibodies that are sold to a number of customers in many countries does not have a single explanation over and above the 5-10% increase in the global diagnostics industry that is reported by third party analysts.

We have reported previously on the importance of our troponin project with Siemens Healthineers and troponin-related revenues via another separate technology sub-license. Total troponin sales during the reporting period were £120k. Whilst sales have materialised during the year, we are still in the early stages of product roll-outs for the new high sensitivity troponin assays support by SMAs. We have no reason to question our belief that these assays will generate significant value into the future and we look forward to continuing growth in the current financial year.

Our shipments of physical antibody to China continued to increase. Some sales are made directly but the majority are made through five appointed distributors. We are increasingly optimistic that these physical antibody sales will result in additional royalty payments which already flow in modest terms.

As with previous reporting periods, our revenues continue to be dominated by US Dollars and Euros. We have commented in recent reports on the effect of exchange rates on our revenues in the absence of any hedging mechanisms. We have no current plans to institute any hedging mechanisms and therefore any future changes in exchange rates, up or down will impact our reported Sterling revenues accordingly.

The cost of sales has been influenced (ie increased) to some extent by a reduction in antibody stocks. This is a transient effect that should be reversed during 2019/20 of approximately £200k on external contract chemistry services linked to the biotin and pollution projects described below. This level of expenditure will be maintained in 2019/20 reflecting continued activity with these research projects. All such research costs appear in full in the profit and loss account as there is no capitalisation of these costs.

Cash Flows and Dividends

The strong performance of the business during the year has resulted in cash balances of £6.5 million despite increased dividend distribution during the year. Over previous years, the Board has followed a cautious dividend policy that embraces continuity and it is the general intention of the Board to continue with this policy into the future. For the current year, the Board is pleased to announce a second interim dividend of 43 pence per share which, when added to the first interim dividend of 30 pence per share makes a total of 73 pence per share for the current year.

Our current view is that a cash balance of approximately £5 million is sufficient to facilitate operational and strategic agility with respect to possible corporate or technological opportunities that could arise in the

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foreseeable future. On this occasion, we have decided to distribute some surplus cash that is in excess of anticipated needs and we are pleased to announce a special dividend of 47 pence per share.

Accordingly, dividends totalling 90 pence per share will be paid in November 2019. The shares will be marked ex-dividend on 31 October 2019 and the dividend will be paid on 15 November 2019 to shareholders on the register at close of business on 1 November 2019.

Research and Future developments

As mentioned above, we expect that the commercial development of the new troponin assays will have a significant influence on Bioventix sales in the next few years. There are no antibodies in the future pipeline that are comparable to troponin in clear potential value and the ability to influence revenues in the next few years.

We have undertaken a range of research projects over the previous few years and have attempted to define these in terms of value and probability of success in the tables below.

↑ Increasing potential value	<i>high</i>	Secretoneurin (CardiNor) Amyloid (Pre-Diagnostics) MyC (King's/St Thomas's)	Pollution monitoring	
	<i>medium</i>		Biotin (own-risk) virus (contract) T4 (thyroxine)	
	<i>Low</i>		thyroglobulin (contract) Vitamin (contract)	Cancer (contract)
		<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>high</i>
Increasing probability of success →				

At our lab, we have reached a pause point in our work with secretoneurin and have transferred a series of antibodies and assay protocols to our partners at CardiNor (Oslo) and their Scandinavian collaborators. We await news in 2020 of their work to validate secretoneurin as a useful cardiac biomarker.

Work on amyloid beta continues in our lab and we expect to spend around another year making antibodies and constructing assays for the testing of amyloid beta fragments in human samples. Our partners at Pre-Diagnostics (coincidentally, also in Oslo) and their clinical collaborators are performing work to identify the utility of these antibodies and assays in dementia diagnostics. We made a further investment in Pre-Diagnostics of approximately £100k during the year and a further £200k shortly after the year-end.

Biotin is a vitamin supplement that is widely available and has been associated by some people with claims relating to hair and skin health. Biotin is also part of a "chemical Velcro" that is used in assay formats by some of our customers. It has become clear that high dose consumption of these biotin supplements can result in aberrant results from some clinical assays and a solution to this problem could have value. During the year, we have (through external chemistry contractors) made progress in synthesising the reagents required to support antibody creation. The first antibodies are emerging from this pipeline and should be delivered to candidate customers before the end of the calendar year. We believe that the largest potential customer for these antibodies has solved their particular biotin problem through internal means and no longer represent a sales opportunity for Bioventix. However, we know that other customers exist reassuring us that a modest potential market exists for these biotin interference products should we find a technical solution.

**CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT
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A new project that was initiated during the year relates to air pollution. Currently, atmospheric pollution is monitored using static air analysers but direct human exposure or "biomonitoring" is not routinely performed as no convenient tests exist. We are currently making antibodies and prototype tests that could be used in such direct human exposure biomonitoring. This project is outside our normal clinical focus but we speculate that human pollution biomonitoring could become significant in the years to come as populations become increasingly aware of the impact of pollution on health.

Regarding our core SMA antibody technology, we have successfully generated superior antibodies over the last 10-15 years and these antibodies are now in routine use at our customers. The antibody technology landscape has evolved over this time period. We are aware that rabbit monoclonal technology – a competitive antibody technology – does exist at some of our customers labs and this is likely to have resulted in some lost opportunities for our SMA technology. In addition, the steady development of "synthetic" antibody technology (known in the industry as "library" or "display" technology") has continued. This technology is perhaps not so directly competitive but is useful for targets which are fragile and liable to dissociation upon immunisation into sheep.

We continue to be aware of such technology developments and shape our research efforts accordingly into the future.

The Bioventix Team

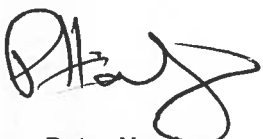
The composition of the Bioventix team has remained relatively stable over the year facilitating excellent performance and know how retention. The total head-count of 12 full-time equivalents is expected to remain largely unchanged as this adequately serves our manufacturing and research needs.

Starting towards the end of the financial year and continuing during Autumn 2019, we have embarked on a modest expansion of the production and research labs. Together with furniture and lab equipment upgrades, an investment of approximately £300k will be made in the Farnham facility, demonstrating our long-term commitment to the site.

The continued outstanding performance of the Company in a globally competitive market for antibodies is very satisfying. Our sheep monoclonal antibody technology continually delivers high performance antibodies to our customers. However, the operation of the antibody technology is made possible by the efforts of our expert staff and we would like to thank them for their remarkable achievements over the last year.

Conclusion

We are delighted to be able to report such positive news for the current year which is in line with the Board's expectations. Looking ahead to the future, we keenly anticipate the roll-out of high sensitivity troponin assays and modest growth from additional vitamin D and other antibody sales and royalties. Beyond that, growth will be linked not only to the troponin project but also our continued research activities as we look to seed additional projects that will germinate in the period 2025/2030 to create additional shareholder value.



Name **Peter Harrison**
Chief Executive Officer



I J Nicholson
Non-Executive Chairman

Date *18 October 2019*

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

BUSINESS REVIEW

Please refer to the full business review which is covered in the Chairman and Chief Executive's statement on pages 1 to 4.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Investment in AIM securities

Investment in shares traded on AIM is perceived to involve a higher degree of risk than investment in a company whose shares are listed on the Official List. An investment in the Ordinary Shares may be difficult to realise. Prospective investors should be aware that the value of the Ordinary Shares may go down as well as up and that the market price of the Ordinary Shares may not reflect the underlying value of the Company. Investors may therefore realise less than, or lose all of, their investment.

Volatility of share price

The trading price of the Ordinary Shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a number of events and factors, such as variations in operating results, announcements of innovations or new services by the Company or its competitors, changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts, the share price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable to the Company and news reports relating to trends in the Company's markets. These fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of the Ordinary Shares, regardless of the Company's performance.

Dependence on key employees

The Company's future success is substantially dependent on the continued services and performance of its senior management and other key personnel in the various areas of the Company's business. The loss of the services of certain key employees or the inability to recruit personnel of the appropriate calibre, could have a significant adverse effect of the business of the Company.

Technology

For SMAs that are in the research and development phase at Bioventix's customers, there is a risk of technical failure. This can occur as assays fail to perform with the desired precision. Failure can also arise when external "field trials" at hospitals using prototype assays identify patient samples that give erroneous results.

For projects at the early phase of Bioventix's pipeline and others that may feature in the medium to long term, there is a risk that new antibody technologies available to third party companies eclipse Bioventix's SMA technology and these new technologies produce superior antibodies. An example of such technologies includes monoclonal antibodies from rabbits.

The Company may come to face competition from other businesses that possess skills and technologies that are not known or available at present. Such competition could prevent the Company from achieving sales. Further, competitors may develop products or technologies that make Bioventix's technology obsolete.

The Company may also face claims that its use of its technology infringes the intellectual property rights of others and may become involved in legal proceedings in connection with such claims. The Company may also generally face legal proceedings in the course of its business. The Company cannot preclude the possibility that litigation may be brought against it from time to time. Any such claims, legal proceedings and litigation may have a material adverse effect on the financial performance and/or the business of the Company. The Company's insurance may not cover all or any part of any claims which customers or third parties may bring against the Company or may not be sufficient to protect the Company against any liability that may be imposed on it.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Regulatory environment

The medical diagnostics field in which the Company operates is highly regulated. Whilst the Company's antibodies are not themselves regulated, the tests in which they are used by the Company's customers must be approved by regulatory bodies such as the US Food and Drug Administration before they can be commercialised. Achieving and maintaining such approval by Bioventix's customers is therefore necessary to the continued success of the Company.

Distribution risk

Bioventix's antibodies are derived from sheep and therefore might be regarded as a sheep-derived product. Any future restriction on the distribution, import/export and use of sheep products or sheep-derived products that might be imposed by government or other authorities for whatever reason could materially affect Bioventix's business.

Market risk

There has been a process of merger and acquisition within the blood testing machine companies who are Bioventix's customers. Such activity can result in the rationalisation of individual machines. Therefore, machines that feature Bioventix antibodies could be replaced by machines that do not. Even in the absence of such mergers and acquisitions, machines can be developed within a company such that assays featuring Bioventix antibodies are withdrawn or replaced.

Competition

Whilst the Company does not operate under granted patents, the Directors believe that the Company has a significant set of know-how and skills that are unique. The Company may face competition from companies in business at present or not yet established that are or will be better funded, staffed or equipped than the Company. There is also a risk that the Company's principal target customers (blood testing manufacturers) may choose to use alternative antibodies. Competition from any source could adversely affect the Company's ability to generate income.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Foreign exchange risk

The majority of the Company's revenues are denominated in either US Dollars or Euros whilst the majority of its operating costs are in Sterling. The Company is therefore exposed to significant foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates. This may result in gains or losses with respect to movements in exchange rates which may be material and may also cause fluctuations in reported financial information that are not necessarily related to the Company's operating results.

Taxation

Any change in the Company's tax status or in taxation legislation could affect the Company's ability to provide returns to Shareholders. Statements in this document concerning the taxation of investors in Ordinary Shares are based on current UK tax law and practice which is subject to change. The taxation of an investment in the Company depends on the individual circumstances of investors.

Credit risk

The main credit risk of the company is attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are net of any bad debt provision.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Interest rate risk

Due to the lack of borrowing within the company the interest rate risk is deemed to be low, and there are no specific policies in place to review this.

Price risk

The key income stream is that of royalties and these prices are set at the start of the royalty agreement, thus limiting the exposure to sales price risk. The key cost to the company is that of its staff and this is a manageable cost price risk.

Liquidity risk

The company maintains a strong cash balance, and always looks to manage risks to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and that cash is invested safely and profitably. Short term flexibility is achieved by the use of money markets to deposit excess cash which is not required in the short term. The directors prepare rolling cashflow forecasts.

Ability to pay future dividends

The company's ability to pay dividends in the future is dependent upon the extent to which it has distributable reserves and cash available for this purpose. The Company can give no assurance to Shareholders that it will, or will not be able to, pay dividends in the future.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's operations.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is exposure to exchange rate fluctuations, but no other significant price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risks are managed conservatively by maintaining deposits of short to medium duration in High Street Banks, thereby reducing the risk of financial default.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit by maintaining a regular dialogue with customers, the majority of whom are multinational diagnostics companies.

Risks in relation to exchange rate fluctuations are discussed on page 6.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	9,290,029	8,751,608
Profit before tax	6,965,488	6,866,698
Cash balances	6,537,322	6,986,514

Revenues for the year of £9.29m (2018: £8.75m) were 6% up on the previous year. Profits before tax have increased by 1% year on year.

Cash balances at 30 June 2019 of £6.54m (2018: £6.99m) were lower than the previous year due to significantly increased dividend payments.

The company monitors various financial key performance indicators as part of its accounting and management reporting process.

The directors do not anticipate any material change in the nature of the company's operations in the foreseeable future.

OTHER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The future growth of the company relies on its research and development activities creating and being able to manufacture unique antibodies, that are required by our customers. The directors review and discuss the strategy and performance of our research and development, regularly throughout the year.

The company seeks to ensure that responsible business practice is fully integrated into the management of all its operations and into the culture of all parts of its business. It believes that the consistent adoption of responsible business practice is essential for operational excellence, which in turn is expected to ensure the delivery of its core objectives of sustained real growth in future profitability.

In a company this size the directors consider there are collectively numerous non-financial performance indicators but none individually are key.

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



P Harrison
Director

Date: 18 October 2019

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the development and supply of antibodies.

BUSINESS REVIEW

This company is required to produce a business review complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. This can be found in the Chairman and Chief Executive's statement on pages 1 to 4. In addition to this, information on the principal risks and uncertainties and key performance indicators can be found in the strategic report within pages 5 to 8.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the year research and development costs were incurred of £1,116k (2018 : £868k).

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE-Chairman's Statement

As Chairman of Bioventix plc it is my responsibility to ensure that the Board is performing its role effectively and has the capacity, ability, structure and support to enable it to continue to do so. We believe that a sound and well understood governance structure is essential to maintain the integrity of the Company in all its actions, to enhance performance and to impact positively on our shareholders, staff, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

After due consideration, Bioventix plc has adopted the QCA Corporate Governance Code ("the Code") as the benchmark for measuring our adherence to good governance principles. These principles provide us with a clear framework for assessing our performance as a Board and as a company, and this statement shows how we apply the Code's ten guiding principles in practice.

The Board has undertaken an annual review of the corporate governance framework that Bioventix operates and considers it to be effective and proportional to the size, risks, complexity and operations of Bioventix and reflective of the Company's culture and values. A Board Evaluation process was held in the financial year resulting in a number of codifications and an increased formality of corporate governance practices adopted by the Company. These are detailed further below.

The QCA Corporate Governance Code

	Principle	Disclosure
1	Establish a strategy and business model which promotes long-term value for shareholders	<p>The Company's strategy and business model is set out in the Company's annual report.</p> <p>The Company generates long-term value for shareholders and achieves sustainable shareholder returns by (i) its understanding of the globally competitive market for diagnostic antibodies; (ii) its research activities and development of suitable and commercially viable products; (iii) the employment of expert individuals and (iv) its relationships with multi-national clients. The annual report sets out a number of risks and uncertainties that may represent challenges to the execution of the Company's strategy and business model, and how such risks and uncertainties are managed by the Company.</p>
2	Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations	<p>Bioventix has an established programme of engaging openly with shareholders. Communications with shareholders are via its website, the publication of the Annual Report and the Interim Statement, trading and other announcements made on RNS and at the Annual General Meeting where the Board encourages investors to participate.</p> <p>The Company's website contains information on the Bioventix business, corporate information and specific disclosures required under AIM rules and the QCA Code. Following the announcement of the Company's full year and half year results the Company makes presentations to institutional shareholders, private client brokers and investment analysts. Periodic meetings and site visits are held with existing and prospective institutional and other investors. Formal feedback from shareholder meetings is provided by the Company's broker and discussion of this feedback is a standard item on the Board's agenda.</p>

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

3	Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long term-success	<p>The Company recognises its responsibility to promote its success for the benefit of its stakeholders and understands that the business has a responsibility towards its shareholders, employees, partners, customers, suppliers and to the local community. The Board is also conscious that the tone and culture that it sets will impact all aspects of the Company and the way employees behave and operate. The importance of sound ethical values and behaviors is crucial to the ability of the Company to successfully achieve its corporate objectives whilst, in particular, meeting the demands of a sophisticated client base. The Company has close on-going relationships with a broad range of its stakeholders; monitors feedback from them and uses this to develop future policy.</p>
4	Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organisation	<p>The Board is responsible for the Company's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness. The system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve the execution of the Company's strategic objectives and business model. The Board monitors financial controls through the setting and approval of an annual budget and the regular review of management accounts. Management accounts contain a number of indicators that are designed to reduce the possibility of misstatement in the financial statements.</p> <p>Each year on behalf of the Board, the Audit Committee reviews the effectiveness of these systems. This is achieved primarily by a comprehensive review of risks which cover both financial and non-financial issues potentially affecting the Group and from discussions with the external auditor. Details of these risks, and their management, are contained in the Company's Annual Report.</p> <p>The Board is not aware, to the best of its knowledge, of any significant failings or weaknesses in the system of internal control. On the recommendation of the audit committee, the Board has determined that an internal audit function is not required due to the small size of the administrative function and the high level of director review and authorisation of transactions.</p> <p>Where the management of operational risk requires outside advice, this is sought from expert parties, and the Company has put measures in place to protect itself against supplier failure including insurance and contingent stock.</p>
5	Maintain the board as a well-functioning, balanced team led by the chair	<p>The purpose of the Board is to ensure that the business is managed for the long-term benefit of all shareholders, whilst at the same time having regard for employees, customers, suppliers and our impact on the environment and the communities in which Bioventix operates. The full Board is responsible and accountable to the shareholders for the management and success of Bioventix and to provide effective controls to assess and manage risks in the Company.</p> <p>There is a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for the Board that includes matters relating to strategy & management; structure & capital; financial reporting & controls; internal controls; contracts; communications; board membership and other appointments; delegation of authorities and corporate governance.</p> <p>The Company has three non-executive Directors, each considered to be independent by the Board. Ian Nicholson became Non-Executive Chairman of the Company in 2007 and is considered by the Board to remain independent of the management and free to exercise independence of judgement. The Board meets on a minimum of 4 occasions with board meetings spread across each year which tie in as far as possible with the Group's financial reporting and trading calendars. This frequency is considered appropriate to the size and complexity of the Company and additional meetings are held as required.</p>

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

		<p>The Board has an audit committee, a remuneration committee and a nominations committee each with delegated duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>The audit committee, which comprises Treena Turner and Nick McCooke, with Treena Turner as Chairman, determines and examines any matters relating to the financial affairs of the Company including the terms of engagement of the Company's auditor and, in consultation with the auditor, the scope of the audit. In addition, it considers the financial performance, position and prospects of the Company and ensures they are properly monitored and reported on. The audit committee can request attendance at committee meetings by, amongst others, the Chief Executive. The formal terms of reference for the audit committee are published on the Company's website.</p> <p>The remuneration committee, which comprises Ian Nicholson and Nick McCooke, with Nick McCooke as Chairman, reviews the performance of the executive Director and sets their remuneration, determines the payment of bonuses to the executive Director and considers the Company's bonus and option schemes. The remuneration committee can request attendance at committee meetings by, amongst others, the Chief Executive. The formal terms of reference for the remuneration committee are published on the Company's website.</p> <p>The nomination committee, which comprises Ian Nicholson and Nick McCooke, with Nick McCooke as Chairman, reviews the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge, experience and diversity) of the Board and makes recommendations to the Board with regard to any changes; gives consideration to succession planning for directors and other senior executives and evaluates the balance of skills, knowledge, experience and diversity on the Board. The formal terms of reference for the nomination committee are published on the Company's website.</p> <p>The Board and its committees receive appropriate and timely information prior to each meeting. A formal agenda is produced for each meeting and board committee papers are distributed several days before meetings take place. Any director can challenge proposals with decisions being taken after discussion. Any director can ask for a concern to be noted in the minutes of the meeting which are circulated to all directors. Specific actions arising from meetings are agreed by the Board or relevant committee and then followed up by management.</p> <p>All relevant directors attended all board and board committee meetings during the year. All directors spend such time as is necessary to effectively carry out their roles and directors have access to advice or services needed to enable them to carry out their roles and duties.</p>
6	<p>Ensure that between them the directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities</p>	<p>The directors of the Company are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ian James Nicholson, Non-Executive Chairman • Peter John Harrison, Chief Executive Officer • Treena Joan Turner, Non-Executive Finance Director • Nicholas John McCooke, Non-Executive Director <p>The skills and experience of the Board are set out in their biographical details included within the investors section of the Company's website and are considered by the Board as representing an appropriate range of capabilities needed to deliver the strategy of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders over the medium to long term. The experience and knowledge of each of the Directors gives them the ability to constructively challenge strategy and to scrutinise performance. The Board is assisted by Ian Farrelly, the</p>

BIOVENTIX PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		<p>the Company Secretary, whose services are retained through a contract with Cargil Management Services Limited, a professional company secretarial services provider.</p> <p>At each Annual General Meeting ("AGM") one third of the Directors are subject to re-appointment by rotation under the Company's Articles of Association, as are Directors who have been appointed during the year. However, in line with best practice, all Directors, being eligible, will be seeking re-appointment by shareholders at the Company's forthcoming AGM.</p>
7	Evaluate board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement	<p>The collective performance of the Board is reflected in the success of the business. Evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual members had historically been implemented on an on-going and ad hoc basis, and in the financial year ended 30 June 2019 this process was improved with a formal board evaluation process being undertaken that was led by the Chairman, assisted by the Company Secretary.</p> <p>Individual directors responded to a detailed questionnaire covering numerous aspects of the effectiveness of the Board's performance as a unit, as well as that of its committees and the individual directors. The results of this questionnaire were compiled into a formal report that was reviewed and discussed by the Board.</p> <p>Whilst the overall results of the report were encouraging in that the consensus was that the Board, its committees and individual directors were felt to be performing well and in a positive way, a number of improvement recommendations concerning the codification of the Company's corporate governance practices were made. The improvement recommendations have now been implemented and will be monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.</p> <p>Succession planning is recognised as a material topic for the Company and is the responsibility of the Nominations Committee that makes recommendations to the Board concerning Board appointments.</p>
8	Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours.	<p>The Board recognises that its decisions will impact the corporate culture of the Company as a whole and that this will affect the performance of the business. The Board is also very conscious that the tone and culture that it sets will greatly impact all aspects of the Company and the way employees behave and operate. The importance of sound ethical values and behaviors is crucial to the ability of the Company to successfully achieve its corporate objectives whilst, in particular, meeting the exacting demands of a sophisticated customer base. The Company's ethical approach to business is reflected in the way the Company has been able to develop long term and fruitful relationships with its clients.</p> <p>The Company seeks to ensure that responsible business practice is fully integrated into the management of all its operations and into the culture of all parts of its business. It believes that the consistent adoption of responsible business practice is essential for operational excellence, which in turn is expected to ensure the delivery of its core objectives of sustained real growth in future profitability.</p>

BIOVENTIX PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9	Maintain Governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision making by the board	<p>The Company maintains appropriate governance structures and processes according to its size and complexity.</p> <p>There is a clear division of responsibility between the Non-Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive. The Chairman is responsible for running the business of the board and for ensuring appropriate strategic focus and direction. The Chief Executive is responsible for proposing the strategic focus to the Board, implementing it once it has been approved and overseeing the management of the Company.</p> <p>The role of the Independent Non-Executive Directors includes questioning and challenging the Executive Director and assisting where possible in developing strategic proposals, reviewing and commenting on the integrity of the Company's financial reporting systems and the information they provide; recommending appropriate standards of corporate governance; reviewing internal control systems; ensuring that risk management systems are robust and reviewing corporate performance and ensuring that performance is reported to shareholders. The roles of the Board and its Committees are described in section 5 above.</p>
10	Communicate how the company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders	<p>The Company recognises that meaningful engagement with its shareholders is integral to the continued success of the Company and the Company has actively engaged with shareholders through meetings, presentations and roadshows. The Board believes that the Annual Report and the Interim Report published at the half-year, play an important part in presenting all shareholders with an assessment of the Company's position and prospects. All RNS press releases are published on the Company's website. The Annual General Meeting is an opportunity for shareholders to meet and discuss the Company's business with the Directors.</p> <p>The Board is supported by the audit, remuneration and nominations committees, each of which has access to information, resources and advice that it deems necessary, at the Company's cost, to enable the committee to discharge its duties.</p>

DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,861,663 (2018 - £5,663,347).

A dividend of 91p per share was paid in October 2018. This equated to £4,678,013. (October 2017 - £3,648,459).

The board have declared and paid an interim dividend of 30p per share in April 2019. This equated to 1,542,502 (March 2018 - £1,284,669).

Following the end of the year, a dividend of 43p per share, together with a special dividend of 47p per share, has been declared.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

P Harrison
I J Nicholson
T Turner
N J McCooke

DIRECTORS' THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the year the company had in place Directors and Officers Insurance.

BIOVENTIX PLC

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, James Cowper Kreston, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on *18 October 2019* and signed on its behalf.



I J Nicholson
Director

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

Introduction

This Remuneration Report has been prepared by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board. The Committee is committed to transparent and quality disclosure.

The Remuneration Committee, comprising Ian Nicholson and Nick McCooke, with Nick McCooke as Chairman, reviews the performance of the executive Director and sets their remuneration, determines the payment of bonuses to the executive Director and considers the Company's bonus and option schemes. The remuneration committee can request attendance at committee meetings by, amongst others, the Chief Executive. The formal terms of reference for the remuneration committee are published on the Company's website.

In assessing appropriate remuneration arrangements the Remuneration Committee takes into account relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit and links a key part of Executive remuneration to the Company's financial and operational performance.

Remuneration policy

The Committee aims to ensure that total remuneration is set at an appropriate level for the Company and its operations.

The objectives and core principles of the remuneration policy are to ensure:

- remuneration levels support the Company strategy;
- an appropriate link between performance and reward;
- linking of long-term incentives to shareholder returns; and
- good teamwork by enabling all employees to share in the success of the business.

There are four elements that can make up the remuneration packages for the Executive Director:

- basic annual salary or fees;
- benefits in kind;
- discretionary annual bonus; and
- a long-term incentive plan.

Basic salary

The basic salary of the Executive Director is normally determined by the Committee towards the end of each financial year with any changes taking effect from 1 July. Basic salary is reviewed and adjustments made taking into account individual performance, market factors and sector conditions.

Benefits in kind and cash equivalents

Benefits provided to the Executive Director during the year comprised pension contributions.

Discretionary bonuses

A cash bonus award for performance during FY2018/19 was made to the Executive Director and most staff at the end of the year. Bonus criteria for the Executive Director are based on performance criteria that are designed to align with shareholder interests and comprise factors relating to shareholder return, earnings per share and performance against agreed long term corporate and operational milestones.

BIOVENTIX PLC

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Share Option Plan

Under the terms of the Company's 2013 EMI Share Option Scheme, Directors and employees are eligible for awards. Performance conditions do not apply to the awards and upon any change of control, all options vest in full. All options lapse upon the tenth anniversary of grant. No share option awards were made during the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Non executive Directors' fees

The Non executive Directors receive a fee for carrying out their duties and responsibilities. The level of such fees is set and reviewed annually by the Board, excluding the Non-executive Directors. The Non-executive Directors do not currently receive additional fees for acting as members of the Board's various committees.

Directors' remuneration

Director	Position	Salary £	Bonus £	Pension £	2019 £	2018 £
Peter Harrison	Chief Executive Officer	174,544	99,397	11,373	285,314	321,422
Nick McCooke	Non-Executive Director	19,134	-	-	19,134	18,576
Ian Nicholson	Non-Executive Director	22,510	-	-	22,510	21,855
Treena Turner	Non-Executive Director	-	-	-	-	-
Total		216,188	99,397	11,373	326,958	361,853

Treena Turner does not directly receive fees from the Company and is a partner in Wise & Co which receives payments from the Company for services provided to the Company. Treena Turner is not entitled to any benefits available to executive directors of the Company.

The bonus above was determined by the Remuneration Committee. The basis was designed to be consistent with companies of a similar profile and contains EPS and share price parameters, together with a smaller R&D element.

Of the share option charge for 2019 of £133,490 (2018 : £136,127), the following amounts related to the directors:

P Harrison - £36,820 (2018 : £36,820)
N McCooke - £4,275 (2018 : £4,275)
I Nicholson - £5,030 (2018 : £5,030)
T Turner - £4,275 (2018 : £4,275)

BIOVENTIX PLC

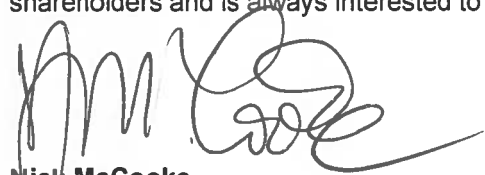
**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Share Option Awards

Director	Position	Date of Grant	Number of New Options Granted	Exercise Price Per Share (pence)	Exercise Period	Total Options Held Following This Grant
Peter Harrison	Chief Executive Officer	06/01/2017	23,704	13.50	3 years	23,704
Nick McCooke	Non-Executive Director	06/01/2017	2,752	13.50	3 years	2,752
Ian Nicholson	Non-Executive Director	06/01/2017	3,238	13.50	3 years	3,238
Treena Turner	Non-Executive Director	06/01/2017	2,752	13.50	3 years	2,752

Shareholder feedback

The objective of this report is to communicate the remuneration of the Directors and how this is linked to performance. In this regard the Board is committed to maintaining an open and transparent dialogue with shareholders and is always interested to hear their views on remuneration matters.

**Nick McCooke**

Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

BIOVENTIX PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bioventix PLC (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 2019 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 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

An overview of the scope of our audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ('ISAs (UK and Ireland)'). We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there is evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC (CONTINUED)

financial statements as a whole, taking into account our understanding of the company and its environment, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the company operates. The company operates via a standalone trading entity and thus a full scope audit was performed on this trading entity.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified in the Key audit matters section below. We have also set out how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas in order to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures should be read in this context. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue recognition

Risk description

There is an inherent risk around the completeness, and cut-off of revenue given the reliance on customer self-declarations and the timing of receipt of these.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

To assess the appropriateness and completeness of revenue recognised in the year we performed the following procedures:

- reviewed the design implementation of managements controls surrounding the self-declaration of royalty income and the completeness of this income stream;
- examined on a simple basis the royalty self-declarations made by customers for the year and agreed these to revenue recognised by the company;
- examined a sample of revenue transactions by reference to underlying contractual terms;
- examined on a sample basis goods delivery notes, invoices and postings for items dispatched around the period end;
- reviewed manual journals posted to the revenue account in the period and subsequent to year-end gaining an understanding of the appropriateness of these;
- considered the appropriateness and application of the company's accounting policy for revenue recognition; and
- considered the disclosures in the financial statements regarding revenue.

Key observations

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC (CONTINUED)

The results of our testing were satisfactory and we consider the disclosure surrounding revenue to be appropriate.

Management override

Risk description

In preparing the financial statements management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form a basis for making the judgements about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not available from other sources.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

During the course of our audit we performed the following procedures to address the risk of management override:

- assessed the appropriateness of accounting policy choices made by management and the basis of key judgements, estimated and assumptions;
- reviewed manual journal entries posted within the period for indicators of management bias, transactions outside the normal course of business or indicators of fraudulent activity;
- examined on a sample basis manual journals deemed to be higher risk gaining an appropriate understanding of the business rationale as well as confirming the accuracy of postings; and
- considered the value, nature and cause of misstatements identified during the course of the audit to identify indicators of bias.

Key observations

The results of our testing were satisfactory and we consider the disclosure surrounding accounting policy choices and key accounting judgements to be appropriate.

Valuation of Investments

Risk description

The company holds two unlisted investments, there is a risk that these investments are not being valued appropriately at the year end.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

To assess the accuracy and completeness of investment valuations we have performed the following procedures:

- reviewed the company's accounting policy for the valuation of investments against the requirements of accounting standards, and considered whether this policy has been implemented;
- vouched investment additions to supporting documentation and postings;
- considered the availability and reliability of evidence to support fair value of investments; and
- considered the disclosures in the financial statements regarding investments.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC (CONTINUED)

Key observations

The results of our testing were satisfactory and we consider the disclosures surrounding investments to be appropriate.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole to be £348,000 (2018: £340,000), based on 5 percent of pre-tax profit of £6,965,488. Performance materiality of £278,000 (2018: £272,000) was applied for testing and it was agreed with the board that we would report on all audit differences in excess of £17,400 (2018: £17,000), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Materiality in the prior year was also based on 5 percent of pre-tax profit.

We also report on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Other information included in the annual report

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 Auditors' 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.

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC (CONTINUED)

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 Directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 9, 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.

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 an Auditors' 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 Auditors' report.

BIOVENTIX PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BIOVENTIX PLC (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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.



Alan Poole BA (Hons) FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
James Cowper Kreston
Statutory Auditors
Reading Bridge House
George Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8LS

18 October 2019

BIOVENTIX PLC

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	9,290,029	7,979,217
Back dated royalty income		-	772,391
Total turnover		9,290,029	8,751,608
Cost of sales		(875,089)	(573,204)
Gross profit		8,414,940	8,178,404
Administrative expenses		(1,268,937)	(1,177,711)
Share option charge		(133,490)	(136,127)
Difference on foreign exchange		(99,559)	(71,901)
Research and development tax credit		17,906	40,223
Operating profit	5	6,930,860	6,832,888
Interest receivable and similar income	8	34,628	33,825
Interest payable and expenses	9	-	(15)
Profit before tax		6,965,488	6,866,698
Tax on profit	10	(1,103,825)	(1,203,351)
Profit for the financial year		5,861,663	5,663,347
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,861,663	5,663,347

The notes on pages 31 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Earnings per share:

	2019	2018
Basic	114.04	110.21
Diluted	112.12	108.31

BIOVENTIX PLC
REGISTERED NUMBER:04923945

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	514,821	497,802
Investments	13	388,377	291,424
		<u>903,198</u>	<u>789,226</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	14	239,295	283,093
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	3,933,915	3,816,790
Cash at bank and in hand	16	6,537,322	6,986,514
		<u>10,710,532</u>	<u>11,086,397</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(756,573)	(838,432)
Net current assets		<u>9,953,959</u>	<u>10,247,965</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>10,857,157</u>	<u>11,037,191</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	18	(30,854)	(26,225)
		<u>(30,854)</u>	<u>(26,225)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>10,826,303</u></u>	<u><u>11,010,966</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	257,134	256,934
Share premium account	20	435,908	395,108
Capital redemption reserve	20	1,231	1,231
Profit and loss account	20	10,132,030	10,357,693
		<u>10,826,303</u>	<u>11,010,966</u>

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



P Harrison
Director

Date: 18 October 2019

BIOVENTIX PLC

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2018	256,934	395,108	1,231	10,357,693	11,010,966
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,861,663	5,861,663
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,861,663	5,861,663
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(6,220,816)	(6,220,816)
Shares issued during the year	200	40,800	-	-	41,000
Share option charge	-	-	-	133,490	133,490
Total transactions with owners	200	40,800	-	(6,087,326)	(6,046,326)
At 30 June 2019	257,134	435,908	1,231	10,132,030	10,826,303

The notes on pages 31 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

BIOVENTIX PLC

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2017	256,934	395,108	1,231	9,491,347	10,144,620
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,663,347	5,663,347
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,663,347	5,663,347
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(4,933,128)	(4,933,128)
Share option charge	-	-	-	136,127	136,127
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(4,797,001)	(4,797,001)
At 30 June 2018	256,934	395,108	1,231	10,357,693	11,010,966

The notes on pages 31 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

BIOVENTIX PLC

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	5,861,663	5,663,347
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	67,499	58,498
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	353
Interest paid	-	15
Interest received	(34,628)	(33,825)
Taxation charge	1,103,825	1,203,351
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	43,797	(56,918)
(Increase) in debtors	(117,124)	(509,732)
Increase in creditors	26,047	27,237
Corporation tax (paid)	(1,207,102)	(566,356)
Share option charge	133,490	136,127
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,877,467	5,922,097
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(84,518)	(107,591)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	-	250
Purchase of unlisted and other investments	(96,953)	(95,864)
Interest received	34,628	33,825
Net cash from investing activities	(146,843)	(169,380)

BIOVENTIX PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of ordinary shares	41,000	-
Dividends paid	(6,220,816)	(4,933,128)
Interest paid	-	(15)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,179,816)	(4,933,143)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(449,192)	819,574
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,986,514	6,166,940
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	6,537,322	6,986,514
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	6,537,322	6,986,514
	6,537,322	6,986,514

The notes on pages 31 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

1. General information

Bioventix Plc (04923945) is a public limited company registered in England and Wales. The Registered Office is 27-28 Eastcastle Street, London, W1W 8DH.

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).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover is recognised for product supplied or services rendered to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria determine when turnover will be recognised:

Direct sales

Direct sales are recognised at the date of dispatch.

R&D income

Subcontracted R&D income is recognised based upon the stage of completion at the year-end.

Licence revenue and royalties

Annual licence revenue is recognised, in full, based upon the date of the invoice, and royalties are accrued over the period to which they relate. Revenue is recognised based on the returns and notifications received from customers and in the event that subsequent adjustments are identified, they are recognised in the period in which they are identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.5 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.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 Statement of financial position date, except that:

- 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.

2.8 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Plant and equipment	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% straight line

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.17 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.18 Employee benefits-share-based compensation

The company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense over the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. At each balance sheet date, the company will revise its estimates of the number of options are expected to be exercisable. It will recognise the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the profit and loss account, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies (as described in note 2), management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions. These estimates and underlying assumptions and are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

There were no areas requiring significant management judgment during the year ended 30 June 2019.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Product revenue and R&D income	3,010,496	2,487,049
Royalty and licence fee income	6,279,533	5,492,168
Back dated royalty income	-	772,391
	<u>9,290,029</u>	<u>8,751,608</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	468,692	619,714
Other EU	1,759,224	1,522,545
Rest of the world	7,062,113	6,609,348
	<u>9,290,029</u>	<u>8,751,607</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	67,499	58,498
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	10,350	10,150
Exchange differences	99,559	71,901
Research and development costs	1,116,210	868,515
	<u>1,393,618</u>	<u>1,009,064</u>

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	794,219	764,987
Social security costs	88,089	84,403
Share option charge	133,490	136,127
Cost of defined contribution scheme	30,114	29,100
	<u>1,045,912</u>	<u>1,014,617</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Management and administration	4	5
Scientific	12	10
	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

7. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	315,585	349,658
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	11,373	12,195
	<u>326,958</u>	<u>361,853</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8. Interest receivable

	2019 £	2018 £
Other interest receivable	34,628	33,825
	<u>34,628</u>	<u>33,825</u>

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest payable	-	15
	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

10. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,099,196	1,193,240
	1,099,196	1,193,240
Total current tax	1,099,196	1,193,240
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,629	10,111
Total deferred tax	4,629	10,111
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,103,825	1,203,351

BIOVENTIX PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>6,965,488</u>	<u>6,866,698</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	<u>1,323,443</u>	<u>1,304,673</u>
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	403	284
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(3,390)	(9,448)
Research and development tax credit	(238,848)	(128,131)
Share based payments	17,588	25,864
Other differences leading to an increase in the tax charge	4,629	10,109
Total tax charge for the year	<u><u>1,103,825</u></u>	<u><u>1,203,351</u></u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no material factors that may affect future tax charges.

11. Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividends paid	<u>6,220,816</u>	<u>4,933,128</u>
	<u><u>6,220,816</u></u>	<u><u>4,933,128</u></u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2018	475,000	394,745	7,500	38,545	915,790
Additions	-	34,572	-	49,946	84,518
At 30 June 2019	475,000	429,317	7,500	88,491	1,000,308
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	121,125	256,048	7,500	33,315	417,988
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,125	43,317	-	17,057	67,499
At 30 June 2019	128,250	299,365	7,500	50,372	485,487
Net book value					
At 30 June 2019	346,750	129,952	-	38,119	514,821
At 30 June 2018	353,875	138,697	-	5,230	497,802

Included in land and buildings is freehold land at cost of £118,750 which is not depreciated. (2018 - £118,750).

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

13. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2018	291,424
Additions	96,953
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2019	388,377 <hr/>

Bioventix Plc had a warrant to subscribe for 20,000 shares at a strike price of NOK 210 per share, in Pre Diagnostics AS. This had a duration to 30 April 2018. Bioventix Plc subscribed to 5,000 shares at a price of NOK 210 per share in May 2018 and subscribed to 5,000 shares at a price of NOK 210 per share in December 2018. The warrant to subscribe for the additional 10,000 shares at a price of NOK 210 has been extended to 31 August 2019. These were exercised post year end at a cost of £190,998.

14. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	239,295	283,093
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	239,295 <hr/>	283,093 <hr/>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £875,089 (2018 - £573,204).

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

15. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	696,675	824,492
Other debtors	32,492	36,940
Prepayments and accrued income	3,204,748	2,955,358
	<u>3,933,915</u>	<u>3,816,790</u>

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	6,537,322	6,986,514
	<u>6,537,322</u>	<u>6,986,514</u>

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	25,290	20,550
Corporation tax	483,343	591,249
Other taxation and social security	18,512	18,065
Accruals and deferred income	229,428	208,568
	<u>756,573</u>	<u>838,432</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

18. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(26,225)	(16,114)
Charged to profit or loss	(4,629)	(10,111)
At end of year	(30,854)	(26,225)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(30,854)	(26,225)
	(30,854)	(26,225)

19. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,142,674 (2018 - 5,138,674) Ordinary shares of £0.05 each	257,134	256,934

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

20. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issues of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption arose on the buy-back of shares by the company.

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

21. Share based payments

During the year the company operated an Approved Share Option Scheme (the "Option Scheme"), to incentivise employees.

The company has applied the requirements of FRS 102 Section 26 Share-based Payment to all the options granted. The Option Scheme provides for a grant price equal to the market value of the Company's shares on the date of the grant, as agreed with HMRC Shares and Assets Valuation Division.

The contractual life of an option is 10 years from the date of grant. Options granted become exercisable on the third anniversary of the date of grant. Exercise of an option is normally subject to continued employment, but there are also considerations for good leavers. All share based remuneration is settled in equity shares.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2019	Number 2019	<i>Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2018</i>	<i>Number 2018</i>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	13.40	89,938	13.40	89,938
Granted during the year		-		-
Exercised during the year	10.25	(4,000)		-
Outstanding and exercisable at the end of the year	13.50	85,938	<i>13.40</i>	<i>89,938</i>

	2019 Black Scholes	<i>2018 Black Scholes</i>
Option pricing model used		
Issue price	£3.12-£13.50	£3.12-£13.50
Exercise price (pence)	£3.12-£13.50	£3.12-£13.50
Option life	10 years	10 years
Expected volatility	25.15%	25.15%
Fair value at measurement date	£1.72-£4.66	£1.72-£4.66
Risk-free interest rate	1.02%	1.02%

Expected volatility was based on past volatility since the shares have been listed on AIM.

The expense recognised for share-based payments during the year ended 30 June 2019 was £133,490 (2018 : £136,127).

The number of staff and officers holding share options at 30 June 2019 was 15 (2018 : 15). The share options have been issued to underpin staff service conditions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

22. Earnings per share

The weighted average number of shares in issue for the basic earnings per share calculation is 5,140,203 (2018: 5,138,674) and for the diluted earnings per share, assuming the exercise of all share options is 5,228,138 (2018: 5,228,609).

The calculation of the basic earnings per shares is based on the profit for the period of £5,861,663 (2018: £5,663,347) divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue of 5,140,203 (2018: 5,138,674), the basic earnings per share is 114.04p (2018: 110.21p). The diluted earnings per share, assuming the exercise of all of the share options is based on 5,228,138 (2018: 5,228,609) shares and is 112.12p (2018: 108.31p).

23. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £30,114 (2018: £29,100). No contributions were owing at the year end (2018: £nil).

24. Related party transactions

During the year a dividend of £518,698 (2018: £411,048) was paid to a director and his wife.

During the year, fees of £19,155 (2018 : £16,750) were paid to Wise & Co, for accountancy, taxation and related services. T Turner is a partner within Wise & Co.

25. Controlling party

During the year there has not been an individual controlling party.

BIOVENTIX PLC

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		9,290,029	8,751,608
Cost Of Sales		(875,089)	(573,204)
Gross profit		<u>8,414,940</u>	<u>8,178,404</u>
Other operating income		<u>17,906</u>	<u>40,223</u>
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(1,501,986)	(1,385,739)
Operating profit		<u>6,930,860</u>	<u>6,832,888</u>
Interest receivable		34,628	33,825
Interest payable		-	(15)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(1,103,825)	(1,203,351)
Profit for the year		<u>5,861,663</u>	<u>5,663,347</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost of sales		
Opening stocks - finished goods	283,091	226,173
Closing stocks - finished goods	(239,295)	(283,091)
Purchases	831,293	630,122
	<u>875,089</u>	<u>573,204</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
Other operating income		
Other operating income	17,906	40,223
	<u>17,906</u>	<u>40,223</u>

BIOVENTIX PLC

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	2019 £	2018 £
Administration expenses		
Directors national insurance contributions	39,698	44,837
Directors salaries	315,585	349,658
Directors pension costs	11,373	12,195
Staff salaries	478,634	415,329
Share option charge	133,490	136,127
Staff national insurance contributions	48,391	39,567
Staff pensions	18,741	16,904
Staff training	849	189
Staff welfare	7,481	5,496
Recruitment expenses	-	1,132
Motor expenses	2,436	1,887
Entertainment	6,414	4,620
Travel and subsistence	11,611	18,305
Printing, stationery and postage	3,093	2,144
Telephone	2,607	2,713
General office expenses	618	-
Advertising and promotion	935	950
Trade subscriptions	141	262
Legal and professional	90,511	59,027
Auditors' remuneration	10,350	10,150
Accounting fees	19,155	16,750
Bank charges	1,893	1,427
Bad debts	-	13,047
Difference on foreign exchange	99,559	71,901
Sundry expenses	2,250	-
Rates, water and service charge	20,207	18,159
Light and heat	14,965	14,525
Cleaning of premises	3,529	1,992
Insurance	27,827	23,716
Repairs and maintenance	43,834	28,746
Water disposal and laundry	18,310	15,133
Depreciation - laboratory equipment	43,317	46,434
Depreciation - office equipment	17,057	4,939
Depreciation - freehold property	7,125	7,125
Profit/loss on sale of tangible assets	-	353
	1,501,986	1,385,739

BIOVENTIX PLC

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	34,628	33,825
	<u>34,628</u>	<u>33,825</u>
	<u><u>34,628</u></u>	<u><u>33,825</u></u>
	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest payable		
Bank overdraft interest payable	-	15
	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>15</u></u>