Registered number: 06237847

# **BRIGHTCOVE UK LIMITED**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



# BRIGHTCOVE UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06237847

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4.		73,583		60,353
Investments	5		10,091		10,091
	•		83,674	•	70,444
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	4,275,202		2,720,009	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	610,508		400,542	
		4,885,710	•	3,120,551	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,593,770)		(787,069)	
Net current assets			3,291,940		2,333,482
Total assets less current liabilities			3,375,614		2,403,926
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(437,711)		-
Net assets			2,937,903	,	2,403,926
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			2,936,903		2,402,926
			2,937,903	•	2,403,926

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

—Docusigned by:

Robert Monck

R J Noreck

Director

Date:9/28/2021 | 4:07:59 PM EDT

The notes on pages 2 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. General information

Brightcove UK Limited (the Company) is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered office is 5 New Street, London, EC4A 3TW.

The principal activity of the company for the period was providing sales support to its parent undertaking.

# 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# 2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent Company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of a non-EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

# 2.3 Going concern

The Company meets the majority of its day-to-day working capital requirements though support from its ultimate parent company. Brightcove Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Brightcove Inc. has confirmed to the Directors that it will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have considered the current business climate in light of COVID-19, reviewed the most current forecast for financial performance and forecast of cash flows, based on these factors is that COVID-19 has not had a material adverse effect.

# 2.4 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest £.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of amounts charged to the parent company under a sales and marketing agreement. Turnover is recognised when costs are incurred. Turnover is attributable to this one principal activity of the company.

# 2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

# 2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

#### 2.8 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 profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

# 2.9 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.9 Share based payments (continued)

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

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, profit or loss is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

#### 2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet 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 Balance Sheet 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 balance sheet date.

## 2.11 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property

- straight line over 5 years

Fixtures and fittings

- straight line over 5 years

Computer equipment

- straight line over 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

# 2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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 Profit and Loss Account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

#### 2.13 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.

#### 2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

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

# 2.15 Creditors

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.16 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 profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet 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 Balance Sheet.

# 2.17 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 ordinary shares.

# 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was 57 (2019 - 59). The directors are not remunerated through the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed asset	ets
-------------------------	-----

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	47,574	86,953	241,417	375,944
Additions	•	•	52,410	52,410
At 31 December 2020	47,574	86,953	293,827	428,354
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	46,912	86,953	181,726	315,591
Charge for the year on owned assets	662	•	38,518	39,180
At 31 December 2020	47,574	86,953	220,244	354,771
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	•	73,583	73,583
At 31 December 2019	662	-	59,691	60,353

# 5. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £

Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020

10,091

At 31 December 2020

10,091

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 5. Fixed asset investments (continued)

# Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

	_	•	•		
	Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
	Brightcove FZ-LLC	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Sales Support	Ordinary	100%
6.	Debtors				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts owed by group und	dertakings		3,349,085	2,358,499
	Other debtors			237,187	10,609
	Prepayments and accrued in	ncome		439,236	232,198
	Deferred taxation			249,694	118,703
				4,275,202	2,720,009
<b>7.</b>	Cash and cash equivalent	s			
				2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand			610,508	400,542
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling	g due within one year			
				2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors			33,907	41,068
	Corporation tax			32,155	15,166
	Other taxation and social se	curity		259,828	273,725
	Accruals and deferred incor	ne		1,267,880	457,110
				1,593,770	787,069
					======

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

2020 2019 £ £ 437,711 -

Other creditors

# 10. Share based payments

The company did not have any equity-settled plans or transactions. However the Company's parent, Brightcove Inc. had four stock-based compensation plans, relevant to the Company: the Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the 2004 Plan), the Stock Incentive Plan (the 2012 Plan), the Brightcove Inc. 2012 RSU Inducement Plan (the RSU Plan), and the Brightcove Inc. 2014 Stock Option Inducement Plan (the 2014 Stock Inducement Plan).

The total number of employees benefiting from the 2012 Plan was 46 and 59 in the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following is a summary of the stock option activity for the 2012 Plan:

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2020	Number 2020	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2019	Number 2019
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	9.43	118,923	8.82	91,828
Granted during the year	7.88	1,280	10.25	109,277
Exercised during the year	9.34	(10,531)	8.09	(17,444)
Expired during the year	10.20	(24,318)	10.31	(64,738)
Outstanding at the end of the year	9.20	85,354	9.43	118,923
Option pricing model used			2020 Black Scholes	-2019 Black Scholes
Time to maturity (years)			6.2	6.2
Expected volatility			46%	44%
Risk-free interest rate		_	0.72%	2.25%

As at 31 December 2020 a total number of 36,413 options were exercisable with a weighted average exercise price of \$8.64.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# Share based payments (continued)

The total number of employees benefiting from the RSU Plan was 30 and 39 in the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following is a summary of the stock option activity for the RSU Plan:

	Weighted average exercise price (\$) 2020	Number 2020	Weighted average exercise price (\$) 2019	Number 2019
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	9.48	178,545	8.24	172,163
Granted during the year	9.68	63,730	10.33	166,304
Exercised during the year	10.70	(50,713)	11.06	(49,571)
Cancelled during the year	9.34	(37,138)	9.38	(110,351)
Outstanding at the end of the year	3.99	154,424	9.48	178,545

# 11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution 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 £121,143 (2019 - £140,818). Contributions totalling £21,680 (2019 - £24,592) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

# 12. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Brightcove Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America and registered at 290 Congress St, 4th Floor, Boston, MA 02210.

The largest and smallest group for which accounts have been prepared is that headed by Brightcove Inc. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from www.brightcove.com.

#### 13. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 September 2021 by Jacqueline Biggs (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Nortons Assurance Limited.