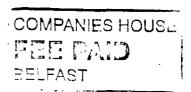
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Kernel Management Partners Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

Registered number: 303054

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors	Niall Olden
	Martina Kinsella
	Denise Sidhu

Vincent Fennelly (deceased 14 February 2018) Andrew Graham (appointed 10 April 2019) Colin O'Brien (appointed 15 July 2019)

Secretary Niall Olden

Denise Sidhu

Registered office Rubicon Centre

Rossa Avenue Bishopstown

Cork

KPMG Independent auditor

Chartered Accountants

85 South Mall

Cork

Bankers Allied Irish Bank

Western Road

Cork

Bank of Ireland St Patrick Street

Cork

Solicitor LK Shields

Solicitors

39/40 Upper Mount Street

Dublin 2

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements ("financial statements") of Kernel Management Partners Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities, business review and future development

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of investment management services to;

- Bank of Ireland Kernel Capital Partners Private Equity Fund;
- Bank of Ireland Kernel Capital Partners Private Equity Fund II;
- Bank of Ireland Seed and Early Stage Equity Fund 2009;
- The Bank of Ireland Kernel Capital Growth Fund (ROI);
- The Bank of Ireland Kernel Capital Growth Fund (ROI) II; and
- The Bank of Ireland Kernel Capital Growth Fund (NI).

The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

The directors do not foresee the principal activity changing in the foreseeable future.

Results for the year

The result for the year is outlined on page 8.

Risk assessment

The directors have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the key risks facing the Company. The directors consider the principal risk faced by the Company is financial risk including financing, liquidity and credit risks from its principle counterparties, being the venture capital limited partnerships that it provides investment management services to and the Company's bankers.

The Company has treasury policies and budgetary and financial reporting procedures supported by appropriate key performance indicators to manage its risks.

Directors and secretaries interests and transactions

In accordance with the Articles of Association the directors are not required to retire by rotation. Mr Vincent Fennelly, Director, passed away on 14th February 2018.

The directors and secretaries who held office at 31 December 2018 had no interests other than those shown below in the shares of the Company or other group companies:

Name of director	Name of Company	Description of share	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Niall Olden	Liberty Street Investments Limited	Ordinary	2,551	2,551
Martina Kinsella	Liberty Street Investments Limited	Ordinary	2,551	2,551

Post balance sheet events

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which require disclosure in or amendment to the financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Brexit

In a referendum held on 23 June 2016, the electorate of the United Kingdom (UK) resolved to leave the European Union (EU). The negotiation of the UK's exit terms remains uncertain and may change during the withdrawal process. Until the terms of the UK's exit from the EU are clearer, it is not possible to determine the full impact that the UK's departure and/or any related matters may have on the Company and its investments.

Dividends

During the year the Company paid a dividend in accordance with Note 18 to its shareholders.

Political contributions

No political contributions were made during the year (2017: €Nil).

Accounting records

The directors believe they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the obligation to keep adequate accounting records, by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the finance function. The accounting records are kept at the Company's registered office, Rubicon Centre, Rossa Avenue, Bishopstown, Cork.

Relevant audit information

The directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Independent auditor

Pursuant to Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

On behalf of the board

Denise Sidhu Director Piector 14 August

7 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.*

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Denise Sidhu
Director

Niall Olden

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KPMG Audit 85 South Mall Cork T12 A3XN Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Kernel Management Partners Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kernel Management Partners Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 set out on pages 8 to 26, which comprise the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31
 December 2018 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



KPMG Audit 85 South Mali Cork T12 A3XN Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Kernel Management Partners Limited (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Other information (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



KPMG Audit 85 South Mall Cork **T12 A3XN** Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Kernel Management Partners Limited (continued)

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8fa98202dc9c3a/Description of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

19 August 2019

Barrie O'Connell

for and on behalf of

Berew O'Cornell

KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

85 South Mail

Cork

Ireland

Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Income	2	2,236,078	2,588,399
Staff costs Other operating expenses	3	(1,237,316) (391,993)	(1,173,640) (518,226)
Operating profit	5	606,769	896,533
Other income	6	18,629	14,269
Profit on ordinary activities before interest		625,398	910,802
Fair value movement on investments Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	12 7 8	(14,978) 31 (7,503)	(47,964) 28 (7,510)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		602,948	855,356
Taxation	9	(83,960)	(112,954)
Profit for the financial year		518,988	742,402
Other comprehensive income Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		 -	
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences		(1,901)	(4,478)
Total comprehensive income for the year		517,087	737,924

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Fixed assets	40		00.004
Tangible assets	10	28,380	60,261
Intangible assets Financial assets	11 12	12,435 128,980	105,260
Deferred tax asset	15	5,767	7,740
		175,562	173,261
Current assets	4.5		
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	303,764 2,320,927	541,842 4,641,983
		2,624,691	5,183,825
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(611,653)	(685,573)
Net current assets		2,013,038	4,498,252
Total assets less current liabilities		2,188,600	4,671,513
Net assets		2,188,600	4,671,513
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	8,634	8,634
Capital redemption reserve fund		2,806	2,806
Profit and loss account		2,183,539	4,664,551
Foreign currency translation reserve		(6,379)	(4,478)
Shareholders' equity		2,188,600	4,671,513

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Denise Sidhu Director Niall Olden Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital €	Other un- denominated capital €	Foreign currency translation reserve €	Profit and loss €	Total €
At 1 January 2017 Profit for the year Movement during the year	8,634	2,806 - -	- - (4,478)	3,922,149 742,402 -	3,933,589 742,402 (4,478)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,478)	742,402	737,924
At 31 December 2017	8,634	2,806	(4,478)	4,664,551	4,671,513
Profit for the year Movement during the year		:	(1,901)	518,988 -	518,988 (1,901)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,901)	518,988	517,087
Transactions with owners of the Company Dividends to shareholders		-		(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2018	8,634	2,806	(6,379)	2,183,539	2,188,600

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the year		518,988	742,402
Adjustments for: Fair value movement on investments	12	14,978	47,968
Grant income Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges Taxation Depreciation	6 7 8 9 10/11	(18,629) (31) 7,503 8,021 37,639	(14,269) (28) 7,510 7,632 40,195
		568,469	831,410
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors Tax paid	13	238,078 (8,256)	(387,654) (21,453)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors Grant income	14 6	(73,920) 18,629	84,067 14,269
Interest received	7	31	28
Interest paid	8	(7,503)	(7,510)
Net cash from operating activities		735,528	513,166
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets Purchase of investments	10 12	(17,886) (54.750)	(14,635)
Repayment of loans	12	(54,759) 16,061	(10,248) -
Net cash from investing activities		(56,584)	(24,883)
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid		(3,000,000)	
Net cash from financing activities		(3,000,000)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(2,321,056) 4,641,983	488,283 4,153,700
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2,320,927	4,641,983

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102").

The functional and presentational currency of these financial statements is Euro.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Consolidation

The Company has availed of the size exemption under the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and therefore has not prepared group accounts.

Income recognition

The Company acts as investment manager to certain venture capital funds (as outlined in the directors' report) and as such is entitled to receive income for the provision of investment management services from the General Partners of the respective funds on an accruals basis for the period when the service was provided.

Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised on an accruals basis.

Pensions

Amounts paid to defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Investments in associate undertakings

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Investments that are held as part of the Company's investment portfolio are carried in the balance sheet at fair value even though the Company may have significant influence over those companies, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account in the period of the change.

Financial instruments

In accordance with FRS 102, the Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to the financial instruments that fall in scope of those sections. In addition, and as required by the standard, the presentation and disclosure requirements of FRS 102 have also been applied.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. As outlined below, the Company has designated its financial asset investments that meet the definition of basic debt financial instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition as they form part of a group of financial assets that are managed with its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial instruments

Investment in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares
Investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares are measured initially at
the transaction price. Transaction costs are recognised directly in the profit and loss account.
Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair
value with changes in their fair value recognised in the profit and loss account.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are measured at cost.

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and cash deposits.

Taxation

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided on the Company's taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets.

Motor vehicles
 Computer equipment
 Fixtures and fittings
 Office equipment
 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether intangible fixed assets are impaired.

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of intangible fixed assets which is 3 years.

Government grants

Government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they relate or in periods in which the related costs are incurred.

Expenses

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

2 Income

The Company's income represents the value, excluding value added tax, of services provided during the year.

,	2018 €	2017 €
The income by geographic region is as follows:		
Ireland	1,500,603	1,823,775
United Kingdom	735,475	764,624
	2,236,078	2,588,399

Notes (continued)

3 Staff numbers and costs

The average numbers of employees (including the directors) employed by the Company during the year was 11 (2017: 12) and is analysed as follows:

	2018 €	2017 €
Administration Directors	8 3	8 4
Employment costs	2018 €	2017 €
Wages and salaries Social welfare costs	1,120,659 114,074	1,063,238 109,695
Staff pension	2,583	707
	1,237,316	1,173,640
Directors' remuneration and transactions		
Directors' remuneration (including persons connected with directors)	rs):	
	2018 €	2017 €
Emoluments	501,869	411,440
Contributions to pension schemes	48,226	43,795
Directors Insurance	4,053	5,420
	554,148	460,655

In addition to the directors' remuneration set out above, fees of €3,750 (2017: €37,498) were paid to a non-executive director in consideration for consultancy services provided.

5	Operating profit	2018 €	2017 €
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation and amortisation	37,639	39,474
	Auditor's remuneration	14,760	12,000

The Company has borne the audit fee for its subsidiary undertakings without recourse.

Notes (continued)

6	Other income	2018 €	2017 €
	Grant income (i)	18,629	14,269
	Total other income	18,629	14,269
	(i) 2018 income related to grant received in respect of 3 year	EU supported eDig	giregion project.
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2018 €	2017 €
	Interest income	31	28
		31	28
8	Interest payable and similar charges	2018 €	2017 €
	Bank interest and charges	7,503	7,510
		7,503	7,510
9	Taxation	2018 €	2017 €
	Current taxation Current tax charge	8,021	7,632
	Consideration payable to group companies for losses surrendered	73,966	107,245
	Total current tax	81,987	114,877
	Deferred tax Deferred tax credit	1,973	(1,923)
	Total deferred tax	1,973	(1,923)
	Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	83,960	112,954

Notes (continued)

9 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge

The tax charge for the year is higher than the current charge that would result from applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit on ordinary activities. The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 €	2017 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	602,948	855,356
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.5%	75,368	106,920
Effect of: Net (income)/expenses not allowable for tax purposes Case IV income taxable at higher rate Higher tax rate on overseas earnings Other adjustments	3,603 5 2,819 2,165	1,893 4 2,741 1,396
	83,960	112,954

Tangible fixed assets	Motor vehicles €	Computer equipment €	Office equipment €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Cost At beginning of year Additions in year	69,000 -	103,624 4,677	11,893 -	43,108 781	227,625 5,458
At end of year	69,000	108,301	11,893	43,889	233,083
Depreciation At beginning of year Charge for year	32,581 22,998	92,773 10,171	9,281 633	32,429 3,837	167,064 37,639
At end of year	55,579	102,944	9,914	36,266	204,703
Net book value At 31 December 2018	13,421	5,357	1,979	7,623	28,380
At 31 December 2017	36,419	10,851	2,312	10,679	60,261
	Cost At beginning of year Additions in year At end of year Depreciation At beginning of year Charge for year At end of year At end of year Net book value At 31 December 2018	Cost At beginning of year 69,000 Additions in year 69,000 At end of year 69,000 Depreciation At beginning of year 32,581 Charge for year 22,998 At end of year 55,579 Net book value At 31 December 2018 13,421	Cost At beginning of year 69,000 103,624 Additions in year - 4,677 At end of year 69,000 108,301 Depreciation 32,581 92,773 Charge for year 32,998 10,171 At end of year 55,579 102,944 Net book value At 31 December 2018 13,421 5,357	Cost At beginning of year 69,000 103,624 11,893 Additions in year - 4,677 - At end of year 69,000 108,301 11,893 Depreciation At beginning of year 32,581 92,773 9,281 Charge for year 22,998 10,171 633 At end of year 55,579 102,944 9,914 Net book value At 31 December 2018 13,421 5,357 1,979	Cost At beginning of year 69,000 103,624 11,893 43,108 Additions in year - 4,677 - 781 At end of year 69,000 108,301 11,893 43,889 Depreciation At beginning of year 32,581 92,773 9,281 32,429 Charge for year 22,998 10,171 633 3,837 At end of year 55,579 102,944 9,914 36,266 Net book value At 31 December 2018 13,421 5,357 1,979 7,623

Notes (continued)

11	Intangible fixed assets	Computer software €	Total €
	Cost At beginning of year	45,376	45,376
	Additions in year	12,435	12,435
	At end of year	57,811	57,811
	Depreciation At beginning of year	45,376	45,376
	At end of year	45,376	45,376
	Net book value At 31 December 2018	12,435	12,435
	At 31 December 2017	**************************************	-

12	Financial fixed assets	Limited Partnership (Note 1) €	nvestment in financial instrument (Note 2) €	Shares in subsidiaries (Note 2) €	Total €
	Cost	_		-	_
	At 1 January 2018	104,954	_	306	105,260
	Additions in year	4,759	50,000	•	54,759
	Repayments of loans in year	(16,061)	•	-	(16,061)
	Fair value movement on investment	(14,978)	-	-	(14,978)
	At 31 December 2018	78,674	50,000	306	128,980

Note 1: Investment in SK Partners.

During the year, the Company invested €4,759 (2017: €6,726) in SK Partners, a Limited Partner of the Seroba Life Sciences Fund II Limited Partnership. The total amount invested in SK Partners as at 31 December 2018 was €149,701 (2017: €144,941), representing a capital commitment of €15 and €144,686 (2017: €15 and €144,926) in loan commitments. The Company's investment in SK Partners is carried at fair value. Information on fair value measurement is given in note 21.

Notes (continued)

12 Financial fixed assets (continued)

Note 2: Investments in subsidiaries

During the year, the Company invested €50,000 in a loan note instrumental in Eversheds.

Details of the Company's investments are as follows:

Name and registered office	Detail of investment	Shareholding %	Principal activity
Kernel Seed Fund 2009 Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	1 ordinary share of €1 each	100%	General Partner of venture capital fund
Kernel Life Sciences Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	100 ordinary shares of €1 each	100%	Holding of investments
KC GPI Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	100 ordinary shares of €1 each	100%	General Partner of venture capital fund
KC GPII Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	100 ordinary shares of €1 each	100%	General Partner of venture capital fund
KC Venture Capital Nominees Limited, Rossa Avenue, Bishopstown, Co. Cork	2 ordinary shares of €1 each	100%	Special Limited Partner to venture capital fund
Kernel Management Growth Fund Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	1 ordinary share of €1 each	100%	General Partner of venture capital fund
NI GPI Limited Rubicon Centre Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	1 ordinary share of €1 each	100%	General Partner of venture capital fund
NI Venture Nominees Limited Rossa Avenue Bishopstown, Co. Cork	1 ordinary share of €1 each	100%	Special Limited Partner to venture capital funds

In the opinion of the directors, the realisable value of investment in unlisted shares, private equity funds and shares in subsidiary undertakings are not less than their carrying value.

Notes (continued)

13	Debtors	2018 €	2017 €
	Amounts owed from group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Corporation tax receivable	256,261 47,490 13	495,461 46,372 9
		303,764	541,842
	Amounts due from group undertakings are interest free, unsecu	ured and repayable	on demand.
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 €	2017 €
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Trade creditors and accruals Accruals Deferred grant income PAYE/PRSI Corporation Tax payable VAT payable	495,661 43,043 66,544 - 11 3,462 2,932	424,611 27,600 160,656 10,000 52,923 6,793 2,990
		611,653	685,573
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecur	red and repayable o	on demand.
15	Deferred tax asset	2018 €	2017 €
	At beginning of year Movement for the year	7,740 (1,973)	5,817 1,923
	At end of year	5,767	7,740

Deferred tax arises on temporary differences from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Notes (continued)

16	Share capital	2018 €	2017 €
	Authorised		
	97,790 (2017: 97,790) Ordinary Shares of €1.269738 each	124,168	124,168
	2,210 (2017: 2,210) Redeemable Shares of €1.269738 each	2,806	2,806
	At end of year	126,974	126,974
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	€	€
	At the beginning and end of year:		
	6,800 (<i>2017: 6,800</i>) Ordinary Shares of €1.269738 each	8,634	8,634
			and the second

17 Related party transactions

Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

Liberty Street Investments Limited owns a 75% interest in the Company. Liberty Street Investments Limited is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

Key management personnel

There were no transactions other than those described in notes 4 and 5, with key management personnel during the year (2017: €Nil).

Total compensation of key management personnel during the year amounted to €0.55 million (2017: €0.5 million).

Other related party transactions	2018	2017
Related party balances existing at year end were as follows:	€	€
Amounts due from Kernel Seed Fund 2009 Limited	157,585	128,316
Amounts due from KC Venture Capital Nominees Limited	198	198
Amounts due from Kernel Management Growth		
Fund Limited	212	131,217
Amounts due from NI GPI Limited	98,194	235,658
Amounts due from NI Venture Nominees Limited	72	72
Amounts due to KC GPII Limited	(24,468)	(24,468)
Amounts due to NI GPI Limited	(358,277)	(355,920)
Amounts due to Kernel Management Growth Fund Limited	(112,916)	(44,223)

Included in amounts owed by the Company is consideration payable for tax losses surrendered to the Company during the year of €5,274 (2017: €62,273) by NI GPI Limited, and €68,692 (2017: €44,223) by Kernel Management Growth Fund Limited.

Notes (continued)

17 Related party transactions (continued)

During the year the Company received management fees as follows:	2018 €	2017 €
Amounts paid by KC GPII Limited Amounts paid by Kernel Seed Fund 2009 Limited Amounts paid by Kernel Management Growth Fund Limited Amounts paid by NI GPI Limited	197,233 656,662 519,438 735,475	236,014 976,645 418,315 568,810

During the year, the Company paid a dividend of €3,000,000 (2017: €Nil) to its shareholders.

The Company is related to both the General Partners and the Special Limited Partners of the funds to which the Company provides investment management services.

18 Contingencies and commitments

The Company has committed an amount of €150,000 (2017: €150,000) to a venture capital fund, total funds drawn down at 31 December 2018 amounted to €149,701 (2017: €144,941).

19 Post balance sheet events

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which require disclosure in or amendment to the financial statements.

20 Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company invests in financial instruments in accordance with its investment strategy.

The Company has the authority to make and manage investments in line with the Company's investment objectives.

Credit risk

The Company is subject to credit risk on its loan investments and cash and deposits.

Liquidity risk

The funding policy of the Company is to ensure that it has adequate funding in place ahead of planned investments. The Company currently views liquidity risk as low, as Company interests can only be paid out of asset realisations.

Price risk

The valuation of unquoted investments depends upon a combination of market factors and the performance of the underlying asset. The Company does not hedge the market risk inherent in the portfolio but manages asset performance risk on as asset-specific basis.

Notes (continued)

21	Financial instruments	2018 20 €	
	(a) Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities:		
	Assets measured at fair value through profit and loss - Investment in Limited Partnership - Investment in Financial Instrument	78,674 50,000	104,954
	Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost - Debtors - Cash and cash equivalents - Creditors	303,764 2,320,927 (611,653)	541,842 4,641,983 (685,573)

The investment in a limited partnership is carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss. In determining the fair value, relevant guidance included in the International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines is taken into account. Where fair value is no longer available for an asset measured at fair value, its carrying amount at the last date the asset was reliably measured becomes its new cost. Such investments are carried at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(b) The investment methodology techniques used are as follows:

Methodology	Description	Inputs
Net asset valuation	Net asset valuation is used for unlisted funds	Net asset at fair value reported by the Fund manager

(c) Fair value measurement

Investments are initially recognised at cost, and this is deemed to be the best indicator for fair value unless:

- there is an external event that would indicate a change in the fair value of an investment. This
 would include new investment rounds for an investee company, led by external third parties that
 place a higher or lower value on the investee company; or
- (ii) the Company determines that, where the operating performance of the investee company differs from forecasted operating performance, this may indicate an increase or decrease in the fair value of the investee.
- (iii) Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In the absence of a quoted price for a financial asset, or the availability of the price of a recent transaction for a similar asset, fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Notes (continued)

21 Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures fair values using the following value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1 investments that are classified at Level 1 are valued based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 investments that are classified at Level 2 are valued based on the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset, this is adjusted where the last transaction price is not a good estimate of fair value.
- Level 3 investments are classified at Level 3 if the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value. Investments at Level 3 are valued using a valuation technique in order to estimate the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

All of the Company investments are categorised as Level 3 investments as described above. Valuation of the Company's investments in private companies requires significant judgement or estimation to the absence of quoted market values, inherent lack of liquidity and the long-term nature of such investments. The determination of fair value is based on the best information available in the circumstances, taking into consideration a combination of internal and external factors and may incorporate the Company's own assumptions. Among the factors considered by the Company in determining the fair value of investments are the cost of the investment, current operating performance and future expectations for the underlying portfolio company and reference to observable valuation measures for comparable companies.

The values assigned to the investments are based on reliable information and do not necessarily represent the amounts that might ultimately be realised, as such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot be determined until the individual investments are actually liquidated. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, the assigned values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed and the difference could be material.

Transfers between Levels are recognised at the end of the reporting period in which the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer had occurred and are based on the latest audited fair values of portfolio investments.

The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations. Valuation techniques used by the Company are detailed in note 21(b).

Notes (continued)

21 Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair value measurement (continued)

Impairment

A financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is 'impaired' if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Provisions for diminution in values are made where the Company deems it appropriate, including situations where the Company considers that there has been a material change in the financial position, or otherwise, of the investee company. The deficit on valuations is taken to the profit and loss account. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss account.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled;
- (ii) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- (iii) the Company, despite having retained some significant risk and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the Company derecognises the asset and recognises separately any rights and obligations retained or created in the transfer.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the carrying amount of the transferred asset shall be allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations shall be measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised shall be recognised in the profit and loss account in the period of the transfer.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Company has retained significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company shall continue to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and shall recognise a financial liability for the consideration received.

22 Key judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Notes (continued)

22 Key judgements and estimates (continued)

Fair value of investments not quoted in an active market

The fair values of investments that are not quoted in an active market, are determined by using valuation techniques including the price of recent investments, discounted cash flows and recent comparable transactions. The methods used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by the Group.

23 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved the financial statements on 14 August 2019.

In accordance with Regulation 32 of the Overseas Companies Regulations 2009.

OS AA01



Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

Companies House

4	What this form is for You may use this form to accompany your accounts disclosed under parent law. What this form is NOT for You cannot use this form to register an alteration of manner of compliance with accounting requirements.	For further information, please refer to our guidance at www.companieshouse.gov.uk
Part 1	Corporate company name	→ Filling in this form Please complete in typescript or in
Corporate name of overseas company •	KERNEL MANAGEMENT PARTNERS LIMITED	bold black capitals. All fields are mandatory unless specified or indicated by *
UK establishment number	B R 0 1 6 6 0 3	• This is the name of the company in its home state.
Part 2	Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company	
A1	Legislation	
	Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and, if applicable, the legislation under which the accounts have been audited.	This means the relevant rules or legislation which regulates the preparation and, if applicable, the
Legislation @	FRS 102	audit of accounts.
A2	Accounting principles	
Accounts	Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted accounting principles? Please tick the appropriate box. No. Go to Section A3. Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those principles below, and then go to Section A3.	Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.
Name of organisation or body •	UK FINANCIAL REPORTING COUNCIL	
A3	Accounts	<u>, </u>
Accounts	Have the accounts been audited? Please tick the appropriate box. No. Go to Section A5. Yes. Go to Section A4.	

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A4	Audited accounts	
Audited accounts	Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards? Please tick the appropriate box. No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'. Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.	Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.
Name of organisation or body •	UK FINANCIAL REPORTING COUNCIL	
A5	Unaudited accounts	
Unaudited accounts	Is the company required to have its accounts audited? Please tick the appropriate box. No. Yes.	
Part 3	Signature	
	I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.	
Signature	Signature X Deure Siden.	
	This form may be signed by: Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.	

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

Presenter information

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name			·					
Company name KPMG CORPORATE LEGAL								
ADVISORY SERVICES								
Address 1 STOKES PLACE								
Post town ST. STEPHENS GREEN								
County/Region DUBLIN 2								
Postcode								
Country IRELAND								
DX								
Telephone 41	0 1999							

✓ Checklist

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- You have signed the form.

Important information

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.

☑ Where to send

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ. DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF. DX ED235 Edinburgh 1 or LP - 4 Edinburgh 2 (Legal Post).

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG. DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.

7 Further information

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk