Arthurian Life Sciences SPV GP Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

Contents

Corporate Information

Directors

Robert William Henry Lyne
Edward John Rayner
Marcus Karia
James Rawlingson (Resigned 2 October 2019)

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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London
SE1 2RT
United Kingdom

Registered Office

Sophia House
28 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
Wales
CF11 9LJ

Directors' Report

Registered Number 08416124

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors of the Company

The directors are shown on page 3.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of Arthurian Life Sciences SPV GP Limited (the "Company") is to provide general partner services.

Review of Business

The Company is general partner of one fund, The Wales Life Sciences Investment Fund LP ("WLSIF"), a £55m Welsh government-backed fund committed to boosting the life sciences industry in Wales. Revenue is dependent on the performance of WLSIF, negative performance will result in a reduction of fee income.

The directors note the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on corporate activity; it is anticipated that there will be some resultant impact on the underlying portfolio companies within the fund, either as a result of clinical delays, trading disruption or general corporate activity. The directors continue to monitor the performance of the fund closely.

Future Developments

The Company intends to continue to provide general partner services as part of the Arix Bioscience group.

Going Concern

The Company is supported both by its parent, Arix Capital Management Limited, and an ultimate parent, Arix Bioscience plc, which has considerable financial resources. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate support and resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Exemptions

The Company qualifies as a small company under Section 382 of the Companies Act 2006. Therefore, the directors have taken advantage of the Small Companies' exemption (Companies Act 2006, section 414b) in not preparing a Strategic Report. In preparing the Directors' Report, the directors have taken advantage of the Small Companies' exemptions provided by Section 415a of the Companies Act 2006.

Directions Indemnity

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

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

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

Signed on behalf of the Board

Marcus Karia
Director
24 April 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arthurian Life Sciences SPV GP Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Arthurian Life Sciences SPV GP Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Directors are responsible for 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 to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Directors are also responsible for 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.

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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Richard McGuire

Richard McGuire (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
24 April 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue	4	634	1,031
Administrative Expenses	5	(632)	(1,008)
Operating profit		**2**	**23**
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the year		**2**	**23**

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The Company has no items of Other Comprehensive Income.

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	448	991
		448	**991**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(433)	(978)
		(433)	**(978)**
NET ASSETS		**15**	**13**
EQUITY			
Share capital and share premium	10	-	-
Retained earnings		15	13
		15	**13**
TOTAL EQUITY		**15**	**13**

Registered number 08416124

The financial statements on pages 8 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Marcus Karia
Director
24 April 2020

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
As at 1 January 2019	-	-	13	13
Profit for the year	-	-	2	2
As at 31 December 2019	**-**	**-**	**15**	**15**

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	(Accumulated losses) / Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
As at 1 January 2018	-	-	(10)	(10)
Profit for the year	-	-	23	23
As at 31 December 2018	**-**	**-**	**13**	**13**

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Authorisation of Financial Statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Arthurian Life Sciences SPV GP Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Marcus Karia. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except when otherwise indicated.

The results of Arix Bioscience plc are available from 20 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 6EQ.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in Note 2.

2. Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures: a Statement of Cash Flows and related notes; disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries; disclosures in respect of capital management; the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

As the Arix Bioscience plc financial statements include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these accounts is disclosed in Note 3.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Company is in a net asset position and an agreement is in place between the Company and Arix Capital Management Limited ("ACML") whereby ACML has agreed that it will not demand repayment of any intercompany loan, in whole or in part, for at least 12 months after signing of the 2019 financial statements for ACML and the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises of amounts receivable in respect of general partner services in the normal course of business and is shown exclusive of VAT.

General partner fees are invoiced quarterly in advance, resulting in the recognition of deferred revenue, which is released to the income statement over the period to which it relates. The actual value of fees receivable from the WLSIF is not determined until after the end of the accounting period and can be reduced if impairments to investment values are recognised in the WLSIF. As such, an estimate is made (if required) of the potential reduction in fee and an adjustment to revenue is made accordingly. Further information in respect of this estimate is given in Note 3. Included within Revenue are general partner fees which are paid by a limited partner of the WLSIF, which are subsequently repaid to the same limited partner by the Company, by way of a rebate mechanism. Rebate payments to the limited partner are recognised in Administrative Expenses.

c. Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as either at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets have been acquired and is determined on initial recognition.

Amortised cost assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's amortised cost assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Recognition of financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that its loans and other receivables are impaired. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within administrative expenses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within administrative expenses. The Company's financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model are its loans and receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The identified impairment loss is considered immaterial.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty. Where these conditions are met, the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sales performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, short term bank deposits and bank overdrafts to the extent that there is a right to offset against other cash balances.

f. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

g. Trade Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value, generally being the invoiced amount, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

h. Current and Deferred Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Balance Sheet. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

General partner fees recognisable

As disclosed in accounting policy 2, the level of general partner fee receivable is dependent on the underlying performance of the WLSIF to which is relates. Specifically, the fee is calculated annually as a percentage of the total funds invested and available for investment, less any write downs of costs of investments made.

At the end of each financial period, the amount (if any) of write down in costs of investments made may not have been finalised, resulting in the requirement of an estimate of any potential write down in cost; this will also impact the fee receivable by the Company. At the end of the year ended 31 December 2018 and year ended 31 December 2019, it was estimated that there had been a write down in investment costs.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have considered the relationship that the Company has with The Wales Life Sciences Investment Fund (the "WLSIF") and specifically as to whether the Company controls WLSIF. The directors note that while the Company, in its role as general partner to WLSIF, exercises power over the activities of WLSIF, it does not have sufficient exposure to variability of returns from WLSIF to meet the definition of control and therefore acts as an agent, rather than principal of WLSIF. Accordingly, WLSIF has not been consolidated into these financial statements and the financial statements reflect the performance of the Company only.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Revenue

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000
General partner fee income	634	1,014
Other income	-	17
	634	**1,031**

5. Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses charged are as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000
Fund management expense	619	991
Legal and professional fees	5	6
Auditors' remuneration	8	11
Total administrative expenses	**632**	**1,008**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6. Auditors' Remuneration

The Company obtained services from the auditors as detailed below:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000
Statutory audit services		
Fees payable for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	8	11
Total auditors' remuneration	**8**	**11**

7. Tax on profit

The income tax for the year is £nil (2018: £nil)

The tax on the Company's profit before tax is the same as (2018: same as) the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard tax rate applicable to the profits of the Company as follows:

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000	Year Ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit before taxation	2	23
Standard tax at 19% (2018: 19%)	-	4
Effects of:		
Group relief available	-	(4)
Total tax charge	**-**	**-**

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Following changes to the UK's long term corporation tax rate, deferred tax balances have been calculated using a rate of 19% (2018: 17%).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Trade and Other Receivables

	As at 31 Dec 2019 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2018 £'000
Trade receivables	448	991
	448	**991**

The fair value of other receivables approximates to their fair value. Other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

All other receivables balances are denominated in British pound Sterling. Intercompany balances are interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Trade and Other Payables

	As at 31 Dec 2019 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2018 £'000
Amounts due to group undertakings	299	836
Accruals and other payables	134	142
	433	**978**

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

Intercompany balances are interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Share Capital

	As at 31 Dec 2019 £	As at 31 Dec 2018 £
Authorised		
100 (2018: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

	As at 31 Dec 2019 £	As at 31 Dec 2018 £
Allotted and Called Up		
At beginning of year	100	100
Proceeds from shares issued	-	-
At end of year	**100**	**100**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11. Average Number of Employees (including directors)

The average number of employees including executive directors during the year was 3 (2018: 3). Employees are not remunerated for services performed relating to this entity or through this entity

12. Related Party Relationships and Transactions

During the year, the Company received general partner fee income totalling £634k (2018: £991k) from The Wales Life Sciences Investment Fund LP, an entity in which the Company acts as general partner. At 31 December 2019, £448k (31 December 2018: £991k) was owed to the Company in respect of these fees.

During the year, the Company paid fund management expenses totalling £465k (2018: £866k) to Arix Capital Management Limited, an entity under common control. At 31 December 2019, £272k was owed by the Company in respect of these fees (31 December 2018: £820k).

During the year, Arix Bioscience plc, the Company's direct and ultimate parent, paid fees totalling £11k (2018: £11k) on behalf of the Company. At 31 December 2019, £27k (31 December 2018: £16k) was owed by the Company in respect of these fees.

13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company's ultimate controlling party is Arix Bioscience plc. Arix Bioscience plc is a public company registered in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group into which these accounts are consolidated is Arix Bioscience plc. Copies of the ultimate parent company's financial statements are available at 20 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 6EQ.

14. Related Undertakings

The Company is the general partner of The Wales Life Sciences Investment Fund LP, registered in England and Wales with an address of 3 Assembly Square, Britannia Quay, Cardiff, Wales, CF10 4PL. The fund is considered neither a subsidiary nor an associate.

15. Events After the Reporting Year

Subsequent to year end, the global economy has seen high levels of global market volatility in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a macroeconomic impact across all industry sectors. The Company is closely monitoring the latest market developments relating to COVID-19. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is highly uncertain. The full extent of the economic impacts on the financial performance of the Company, its operation or the global economy as a whole is yet unknown. The Company believes that this is a non-adjusting event at 31 December 2019 for the purposes of these financial statements.