



# Unaudited Interim Results

For the six months ended 31 December 2022

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## About Bioventix plc:

Bioventix ([www.bioventix.com](http://www.bioventix.com)) specialises in the development and commercial supply of high-affinity monoclonal antibodies with a primary focus on their application in clinical diagnostics, such as in automated immunoassays used in blood testing. The antibodies created at Bioventix are generated in sheep and are of particular benefit where the target is present at low concentration and where conventional monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies have failed to produce a suitable reagent. Bioventix currently offers a portfolio of antibodies to customers for both commercial use and R&D purposes, for the diagnosis or monitoring of a broad range of conditions, including heart disease, cancer, fertility, thyroid function and drug abuse. Bioventix currently supplies antibody products and services to the majority of multinational clinical diagnostics companies. Bioventix is based in Farnham, UK and its shares are traded on AIM under the symbol BVXP.

The information communicated in this announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014.

- **Revenue up 25% to £5.9 million** (2021: £4.7 million)
- **Profit before tax £4.5 million** (2021: £3.6 million)
- **Closing cash balances of £5.2 million** (2021: £5.1 million)
- **Interim dividend up 20% to 62p per share** (2021: 52p)

# Highlights



# Chairman and Chief Executive's Statement

## Business review

**Bioventix is pleased to report revenues for the half-year of £5.9 million (2021: £4.7 million) in line with the Board's expectations. Sales of physical product have performed well and revenues from our vitamin D antibody and other core antibodies have all increased as anticipated.**

Sales relating to troponin antibodies grew significantly once again during the period. The continued roll-out of high sensitivity troponin tests provides further encouragement for our future sales in this area.

Total profits before tax for the half-year were up 27% to £4.5 million (2021: £3.6 million). The cash balances at 31 December 2022 stood at £5.2 million (2021 £5.1 million).

Our research activities continue in line with the plans we described in our 2022 annual report.

We continue to await news and critical data from both of our partners in Oslo; on our secretoneurin project with CardiNor for enhancing cardiac diagnostics and on our amyloid beta project with Pre-Diagnostics in Alzheimer's diagnostics. We hope to have more news on these two projects during 2023.

A considerable amount of our laboratory resource has been focused on the Tau biomarker which shows exciting potential in neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease.

We continue to create new antibodies which will be subjected to assay development and validation using clinical samples at the world-renowned laboratory of Kaj Blennow and Henrik Zetterberg at the University of Gothenburg. Using a novel Bioventix antibody, our academic collaborators in Gothenburg have recently published data on a novel assay that detects “brain-derived” Tau in blood (Brain 2022: 00; 1-14). Brain-derived Tau levels in blood appear to mimic Tau levels in cerebral spinal fluid and could be a useful blood biomarker for neurodegeneration that occurs later in the Alzheimer’s disease pathway. Currently, the preferred candidate research biomarkers for early Alzheimer’s disease are phosphorylated forms of Tau (pTaus). We eagerly await more data from Gothenburg on the pTau antibodies developed by us and delivered to Gothenburg in 2022. We will be providing additional antibodies from the Bioventix pipeline for further evaluation in Gothenburg later in 2023. We are delighted with the continuing development of this collaboration and the outlook remains exciting.

We are pleased with our progress on the continued development of our industrial pollution exposure assay. Our prototype lateral flow test for pyrene in industrial worker’s urine is due to feature in a new field trial at a UK industrial site during Q2.2023. The results from the device and phone-app will again be correlated with parallel samples analysed by a central health and safety laboratory. Important feedback from

the trial will be gained and is likely to prompt additional modifications to the phone-app camera reader system before more field trials are carried out in 2023 and 2024.

Forthcoming changes to both the UK Corporation Tax structure in respect of Research and Development and the headline rate of Corporation Tax will have an impact on our future reported earnings and cash flows. Nevertheless, we will endeavour to follow our established dividend policy and for the period under review, the Board is pleased to announce an interim dividend of 62 pence per share which represents a 20% increase on the interim dividend paid last year (52 pence per share). The shares will be marked ex-dividend on the 6th April 2023 and the dividend will be paid on 21st April 2023 to shareholders on the register at close of business on 11th April 2023.

In conclusion, after the difficulties experienced during the pandemic, we are pleased to see a solid performance of our core business and look forward to this continuing over the remainder of the year. We remain optimistic about our troponin revenues and the success of these high sensitivity troponin products around the world and we look forward to reporting further progress in the second half of the year.

**P Harrison**  
Chief Executive Officer

**I J Nicholson**  
Non-Executive Chairman



“

...we are pleased to see a solid performance of our core business...”

## Statement of comprehensive income for the six month period ended 31 December 2022

	<b>Unaudited Six months ended 31 Dec 2022 £</b>	Unaudited Six months ended 31 Dec 2021 £
Turnover	<b>5,895,137</b>	4,730,570
Cost of sales	<b>(431,051)</b>	(388,205)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5,464,086</b>	4,342,365
Administrative expenses	<b>(874,661)</b>	(669,107)
Share option charge	<b>(123,442)</b>	(129,873)
Difference on foreign exchange	<b>4,868</b>	10,565
Research and development tax credit adjustment	<b>9,674</b>	5,583
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4,480,525</b>	3,559,533
Interest receivable	<b>35,342</b>	2,657
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>	<b>4,515,867</b>	3,562,190
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<b>(785,488)</b>	(574,380)
<b>Profit for the financial period</b>	<b>3,730,379</b>	2,987,810
<b>Earnings per share for the period:</b>		
Basic (pence per share)	<b>71.61p</b>	57.35p
Diluted (pence per share)	<b>70.90p</b>	56.79p

## Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022

	<b>Unaudited 31 Dec 2022 £</b>	Unaudited 31 Dec 2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Tangible fixed assets	<b>640,219</b>	779,003
Investments	<b>610,039</b>	610,039
	<b>1,250,258</b>	1,389,042
<b>Current assets</b>		
Stocks	<b>525,656</b>	375,163
Debtors	<b>4,785,883</b>	3,813,882
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>5,148,376</b>	5,050,769
	<b>10,459,915</b>	9,239,814
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<b>(1,221,885)</b>	(836,475)
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>9,238,030</b>	8,403,339
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	<b>10,488,288</b>	9,792,381
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		
Deferred tax	<b>(22,649)</b>	(63,717)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>10,465,639</b>	9,728,664
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital	<b>260,467</b>	260,467
Share premium account	<b>1,332,472</b>	1,332,471
Capital redemption reserve	<b>1,231</b>	1,231
Profit and loss account	<b>8,871,469</b>	8,134,495
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>	<b>10,465,639</b>	9,728,664

## Statement of cash flows for the six month period ended 31 December 2022

	Unaudited 31 Dec 2022 £	Unaudited 31 Dec 2021 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the financial period	3,730,379	2,987,810
Depreciation of tangible assets	64,733	68,034
Interest received	(35,342)	(2,657)
Taxation charge	785,488	574,380
Decrease / (increase) in stocks	(63,841)	(42,705)
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	438,834	812,085
(Decrease) / increase in creditors	(95,049)	(212,127)
Corporation tax (paid)	(741,344)	(548,916)
Share option charge	123,442	129,873
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>4,206,300</b>	<b>3,765,777</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(10,583)	(3,317)
Interest received	35,342	2,657
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>24,759</b>	<b>(660)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Issue of ordinary shares	-	-
Movement on share premium account	-	-
Dividends paid	5,209,333	(5,209,333)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(5,209,333)</b>	<b>(5,209,333)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	6,126,650	6,494,985
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>5,148,376</b>	<b>5,050,769</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,148,376	5,050,769



A person wearing a white lab coat and heavy-duty, dark-colored gloves is handling a white rectangular block on a metal surface. The gloves have a label that reads "CRYO-GLOVES" and "TEMP SHIELD, INC.". The background is a blurred laboratory setting with a red tint.

# Notes to the financial information

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## 1.

While the interim financial information has been prepared using the company's accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the announcement does not itself contain sufficient information to comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102.

## 2.

This interim financial statement has not been audited or reviewed by the auditors.

## 3.

The accounting policies which were used in the preparation of this interim financial information were as follows:

### 3.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102.

### 3.2. Revenue

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

• Direct sales are recognised at the date of dispatch.

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

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

### 3.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is not charged on freehold land. Depreciation on other tangible fixed assets is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of those assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property – 2% straight line

Plant and equipment – 25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles – 25% straight line

Equipment – 25% straight line

### 3.4. Valuation of investments

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

### 3.5. Stocks

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

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

### 3.6. 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.

### 3.7. 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 twelve months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

### 3.8. Financial instruments

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

### 3.9. 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.

### 3.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot ex-change 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 ex-change rate when fair value was determined.

### 3.11. Finance costs

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

### 3.12. Dividends

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

### 3.13. Employee benefits-share-based compensation

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



# Notes to the financial information

## 3.14. Research and development

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

## 3.15. Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

## 3.16. Interest income

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

## 3.17. Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

## 3.18. Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

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

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



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