The enclosed information constitutes regulated information as defined in the Royal Decree of 14 November 2007 regarding the duties of issuers of financial instruments which have been admitted for trading on a regulated market

QUEST FOR GROWTH

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY - JUNE 2017

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

Results

In the first half of 2017, return on equity was 16.4% (compared to the net asset value at the end of the prior financial year). The net asset value per share stood at 10.36 euros, against 8.91 euros on 31 December 2016. In these six months, Quest for Growth booked a result of 22.1 million euros (1.27 euros per ordinary share), compared with a loss (calculated according to IFRS) of 3.1 million euros (-0.26 euros per share) in the first half of 2016.

The share price on 30 June 2017 was 8.04 euros, compared to 7.649 euros at the end of last year. On 30 June 2017, the share's list price was discounted at 22%, as against 14% on 31 December 2016.

Market environment

In the second quarter, the stock markets saw little advancement in spite of a stream of positive economic indicators. Since the beginning of the year, the European exchanges (STOXX Europe 600 index) have risen exactly 5%. The return including dividends is 8%. Small caps performed better than the wide market: in the United States, the S&P 500 index rose by around 8%. Converted into euros, this rise is fully offset by a concomitant fall in the dollar.

Investments in listed companies

The portfolio of listed companies continued to perform well. Only Kiadis Pharma (down 35% in the first half-year) was markedly out of line, having disappointed shareholders with a capital round that was not completely successful. No fewer than five of the portfolio's stocks rose by over 30%: Technotrans, Nexus, USU Software, TKH Group and UDG Healthcare. The estimated gross performance of the portfolio was over 15%.

Three shares with market capitalisation of less than 1.5 billion euros were added to the portfolio: French companies Axway Software and Aures and the German company CEWE. As a result of the takeover offer on Zetes, these shares were sold at 54.50 euros per share, compared with a price of under 29 euros upon initial purchase in May 2015.

Investments in unlisted companies

Following the Avantium IPO in March, the shares are included in the portfolio with a lock-up discount (of 13.5% on 30 June 2017). The valuations of Anteryon and Mapper have been adjusted, though the impact of the results is limited owing to the fact that the lion's share of the adjustments had already previously been taken up in "Adjustments in value of unlisted companies".

Investments in venture capital funds

The investments in venture capital funds made a significant contribution to the result in the first half-year thanks to the sale of Ogeda to Astellas Pharma. Ogeda was part of the portfolio of Capricorn Health-tech Fund, in which Quest for Growth has a holding. The deal successfully closed in May and the eventual contribution to Quest for Growth's profit is nearly 10 million euros. In July, Trinean, another Capricorn Health-tech Fund portfolio company, was sold without any significant impact on Quest for Growth's results.

Change in structure and IFRS

The shareholders decided in extraordinary general meeting on 25 April 2017 to incorporate the option of declaring an interim dividend into the articles of association. Capricorn Venture Partners was appointed as the management company of Quest for Growth. In addition, the management company's fee was fixed at 1% of the share capital (this currently corresponds to a fee of 337,827 euros per quarter) from the second quarter of 2017. In accordance with the new PRIVAK/PRICAF legislation (Royal Decree of 10 July 2016), these results are presented in accordance with the IFRS rules.

Prospects

Improving economic indicators offer a picture of hope for the development of the economy. The higher prices do make it more difficult to seek out listed companies with an interesting valuation, however. The results from the first half-year confirm the positive outlook that had previously been voiced for the 2017 results of companies in the unlisted portfolio.

VALUATION QUEST FOR GROWTH

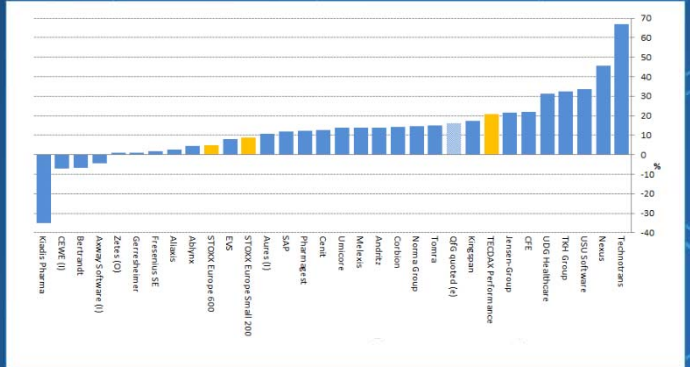
Stock Price	Net asset value/share		
30/06/2017	30/06/2017	31/05/2017	31/12/2016
8.04 EUR	10.36 EUR	10.46 EUR	8.91 EUR
Number of shares	15,155,969	15,155,969	15,155,969

Discount of the share price versus Net Asset Value: 22.42%
Source: Estimate by Capricorn Venture Partners NV

DISCOUNT QUEST FOR GROWTH



PERFORMANCE PER SHARE IN QUOTED PORTFOLIO SINCE 31 DECEMBER 2016



FINANCIAL ASSETS BREAKDOWN AT 30 JUNE 2017

Shares quoted companies

FINANCIAL ASSETS BREAKDOWN JUNE 30TH 2017

Quest for Growth

Shares quoted companies

Company	Sector / Market	Number of shares	Change since 31/12/2016	Currency	Share price	Valuation in €	in % of Net Asset Value
	Software & Services						
AXWAY SOFTWARE	Euronext Paris	81,562	81,562	€	30.5000	2,487,641	1.58%
BERTRANDT	Deutsche Börse	29,000	-5,000	€	87.7600	2,545,040	1.62%
CENIT	Deutsche Börse	124,437	0	€	21.5200	2,677,884	1.70%
CEWE STIFTUNG	Deutsche Börse	35,000	35,000	€	73.8300	2,584,050	1.65%
SAP	Deutsche Börse	36,500	-16,500	€	91.4500	3,337,925	2.13%
USU SOFTWARE	Deutsche Börse	142,806	0	€	27.0000	3,855,762	2.45%
	Technology Hardware						
AURES TECHNOLOGIES	Euronext Paris	69,000	69,000	€	29.0400	2,003,760	1.28%
EVS	Euronext Brussels	112,500	72,500	€	35.2000	3,960,000	2.52%
TKH GROUP	Euronext Amsterdam	152,601	-7,500	€	48.6400	7,422,513	4.73%
TOMRA SYSTEMS	Oslo Stock Exchange	370,000	0	NOK	102.0000	3,943,038	2.51%
	Semiconductors						
MELEXIS	Euronext Brussels	26,135	-15,000	€	71.9000	1,879,107	1.20%
	Healthcare Equipment & Services						
FRESENIUS	Deutsche Börse	52,000	-8,000	€	75.0600	3,903,120	2.48%
GERRESHEIMER	Deutsche Börse	75,000	10,000	€	70.4300	5,282,250	3.36%
NEXUS	Deutsche Börse	144,989	-104,172	€	25.8900	3,753,765	2.39%
PHARMAGEST INTERACTIVE	Euronext Paris	150,000	-10,000	€	38.6600	5,799,000	3.69%
UDG HEALTHCARE	London Stock Exchange	250,786	-140,000	£	8.6600	2,469,843	1.57%
	Pharma & Biotech						
ABLYNX	Euronext Brussels	179,950	0	€	11.2900	2,031,636	1.29%
KIADIS PHARMA	Euronext Amsterdam	72,424	-301,908	€	5.5000	398,332	0.25%
	Electrical & Engineering						
ANDRITZ	Vienna	115,000	18,000	€	52.7400	6,065,100	3.86%
CFE	Euronext Brussels	34,302	-7,000	€	124.1000	4,256,878	2.71%
JENSEN GROUP	Euronext Brussels	105,000	5,000	€	41.5000	4,357,500	2.77%
NORMA GROUP	Deutsche Börse	105,700	13,000	€	45.5100	4,810,407	3.06%
TECHNOTRANS	Deutsche Börse	134,896	-34,065	€	37.6600	5,080,183	3.23%
	Materials						
ALIAXIS	Euronext Expert Market Brussels	128,998	6,850	€	21.5500	2,779,907	1.77%
AVANTIUM	Euronext Amsterdam	169,636	0	€	9.0522	1,535,583	0.98%
CORBION	Euronext Amsterdam	150,000	20,000	€	28.0000	4,200,000	2.67%
KINGSPAN	Dublin	140,000	20,000	€	30.0550	4,207,700	2.68%
UMICORE	Euronext Brussels	77,500	4,500	€	60.9000	4,719,750	3.00%
	Options						
KIADIS Warrants		80,000	80,000	€	1.0700	85,600	0.05%
DAX PUT strike 11.000 jun17		1,000	1,000	€	168.6000	168,600	0.11%
						102,601,874	**65.32%**

Shares unquoted companies

Company	Sector / Market	Currency	Valuation in €	in % of Net Asset Value
ANTERYON	Technology Hardware	€	115,537	0.07%
MAPPER LITHOGRAPHY	Semiconductors	€	227,034	0.14%
			342,571	**0.22%**

Co-investments Capricorn Venture Funds			Waardering in €	
EPIGAN	Semiconductors	€	305,706	0.19%
FRX POLYMERS	Materials	$	2,088,648	1.33%
GREEN BIOLOGICS	Materials	£	2,335,144	1.49%
SEQUANA MEDICAL	Healthcare Equipment & Services	CHF	1,403,118	0.89%
			6,132,616	**3.90%**

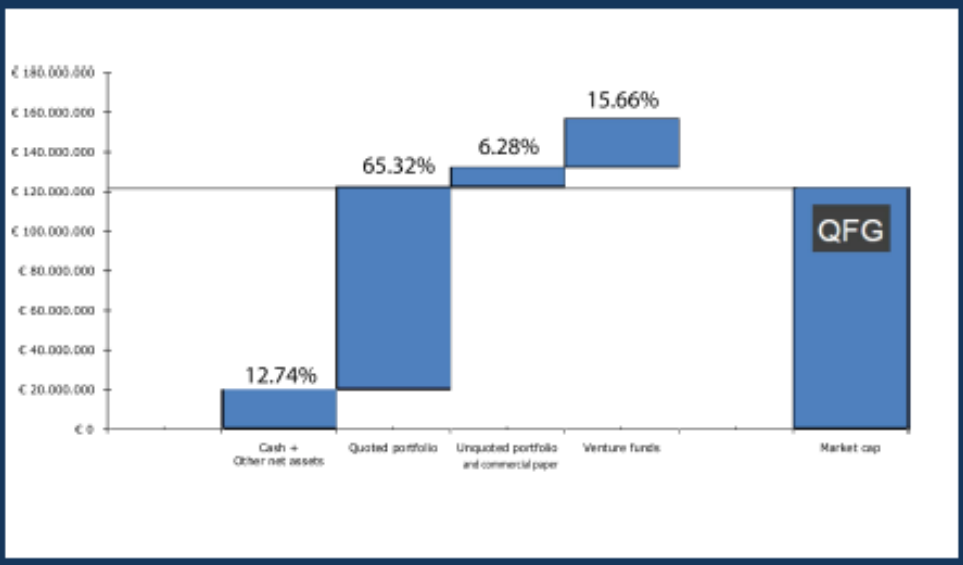
Investments in venture funds

	Currency	Last Valuation Date	Valuation in €	in % of Net Asset Value
CAPRICORN VENTURE PARTNERS				
CAPRICORN CLEANTECH FUND	€	30/06/2017	1,114,829	0.71%
CAPRICORN HEALTH-TECH FUND	€	30/06/2017	10,029,069	6.38%
CAPRICORN ICT ARKIV	€	30/06/2017	5,036,919	3.21%
CAPRICORN SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY FUND	€	30/06/2017	3,568,500	2.27%
THIRD PARTY FUNDS				
CARLYLE EUROPE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS I	€	31/03/2017	47,822	0.03%
CARLYLE EUROPE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS II	€	31/03/2017	1,238,013	0.79%
CETP LP CO-INVESTMENT	£	31/03/2017	73,743	0.05%
LIFE SCIENCES PARTNERS III	€	31/03/2017	518,000	0.33%
LIFE SCIENCES PARTNERS IV	€	31/03/2017	1,861,000	1.18%
SCHRODER VENTURES LSF II	$	31/12/2016	49,529	0.03%
VENTECH CAPITAL 2	€	31/12/2016	72,006	0.05%
VERTEX III	$	31/03/2017	992,468	0.63%
			24,601,899	**15.66%**
Total Financial Assets - Shares	**€**		**133,678,960**	**85.11%**
Change in valuation in unquoted companies	**€**		**-2,261,134**	**-1.44%**
Total Financial Assets - Shares after depreciation	**€**		**131,417,826**	**83.67%**

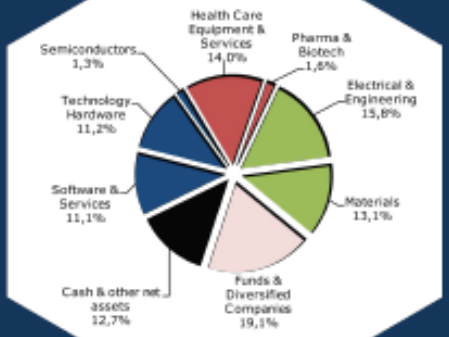
Amounts receivables companies

Company	Face value in currency	Currency	Valuation in €	in % of Net Asset Value
Loan notes				
ANTERYON	150,000	€	150,000	0.10%
GREEN BIOLOGICS	282,483	$	247,532	0.16%
			397,532	**0.25%**
Commercial paper				
AVEVE	3,000,000	€	2,998,709	1.91%
ETEXCO	2,250,000	€	2,249,384	1.43%
			5,248,093	**3.34%**
Total Financial Assets - Amounts receivable		**€**	**5,645,624**	**3.59%**
Total Financial Assets		**€**	**137,063,449**	**87.26%**
Cash		**€**	**12,854,509**	**8.18%**
Other Net Assets		**€**	**7,156,036**	**4.56%**
Quest for Growth - Ordinary shares		**€**	**-**	**0.00%**
Total Net Asset Value		**€**	**157,073,994**	**100.00%**

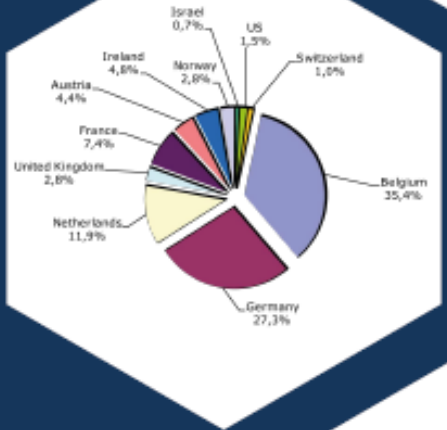
PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION AND MARKETCAPITALISATION AT 30 JUNE 2017



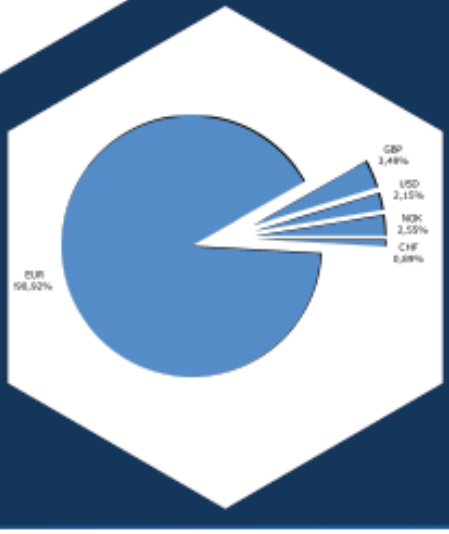
PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR



PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY



PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION BY CURRENCY



TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS RETURN (SINCE 31/03/2014)

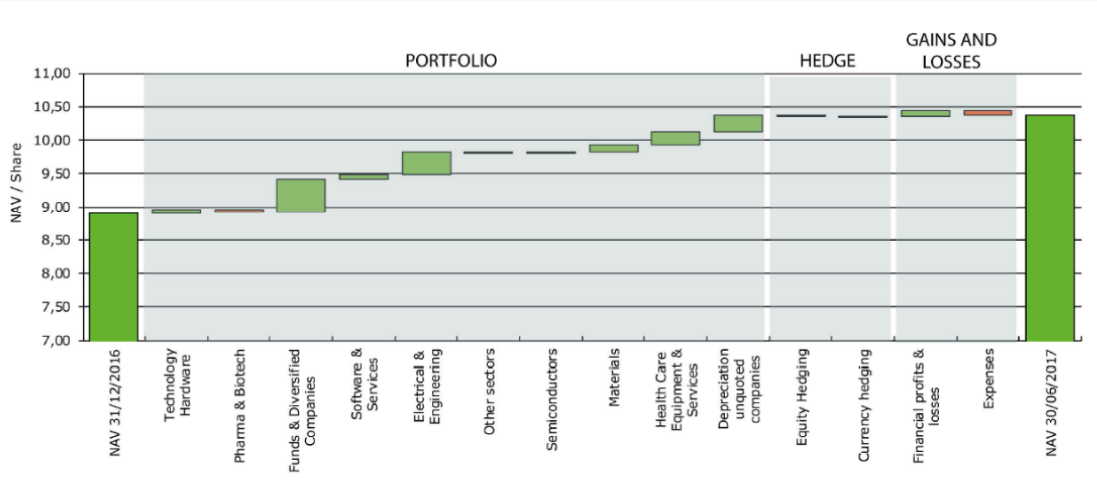


QUEST FOR GROWTH: RESULTS FROM 1 JANUARY 2007 UNTIL 30 JUNE 2017

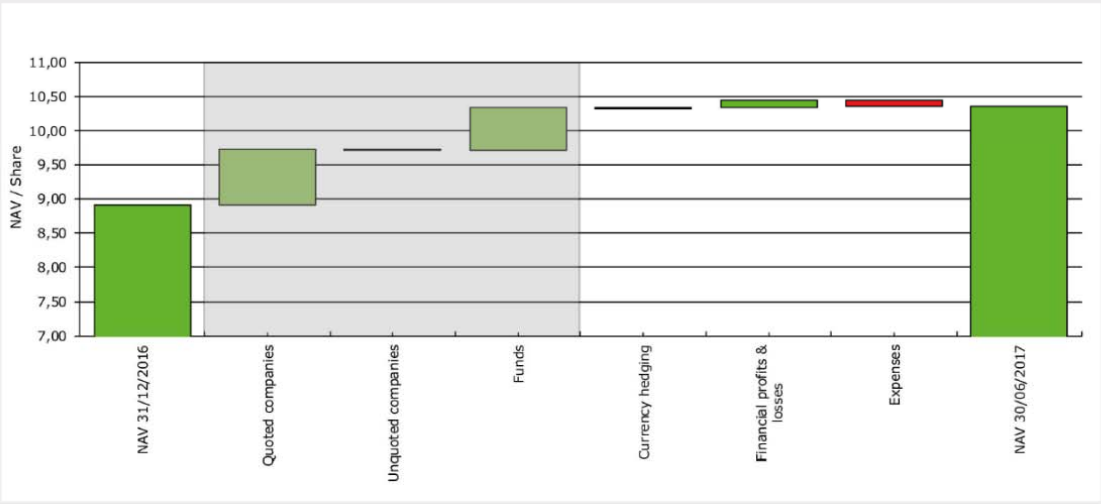


ADDED VALUE PER SHARE (JANUARY – JUNE 2017)

ADDED VALUE PER SECTOR PER SHARE (JANUARY – JUNE 2017



ADDED VALUE PER SEGMENT PER SHARE (JANUARY – JUNE 2017)



PROFILE

QUEST FOR GROWTH is a privak/pricaf, a public alternative undertaking for collective investment with fixed capital under Belgian law, managed by Capricorn Venture Partners NV.

The diversified portfolio of Quest for Growth chiefly comprises investments in growth undertakings listed at European stock exchanges, European unlisted companies and venture capital funds.

Quest for Growth focuses on innovative companies in areas such as information and communication technology (ICT), technologies for the healthcare sector (Health-tech) and clean technology (Cleantech).

Quest for Growth has been listed on Euronext Brussels since 23 September 1998.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Board of directors	Mr Antoon De Proft, Chairman
	Mr Philippe de Vicq de Cumptich, Director – effective leader
	Mr René Avonts, Director
	Prof. Regine Slagmulder, Independent Director
	Ms. Lieve Verplancke, Independent Director
	Ms. Liesbet Peeters, Director
	Mr Michel Akkermans, Director
	Mr Bart Fransis, Director
	Mr Jos B. Peeters, Director
Audit committee	Prof. Regine Slagmulder, Chairman
	Mr René Avonts, Director
	Ms. Lieve Verplancke, Independent Director
Effective leaders	Mr Philippe de Vicq de Cumptich, Director
	Mr Yves Vaneerdewegh, member of the executive committee of Capricorn Venture Partners
Managment company	Capricorn Venture Partners NV, Lei 19 box 1, B-3000 Leuven
Statutory auditor	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler Bedrijfsrevisoren Burg, CV,
	represented by Mr Peter Coox, Prins Boudewijnlaan 24d, B-2550 Kontich
Depository bank	BELFIUS BANK BELGIË, Pachecolaan 44, B-1000 Brussels
Incorporation	9 June 1998
Official listing	23 September 1998 on Euronext Brussel
Security number	ISIN: BE0003730448
Stock price	Bloomberg: QFG BB Equity Reuters: QUFG.BR Telekurs: 950524
Company reports	published quarterly, the quarterly next business update will be published in October 2017
Estimated net asset value	published every first Thursday of the month on the website www.questforgrowth.com

Closed-end private equity funds, submitted to the Royal Decree of 10 July 2016 on alternative institutions for collective investment in unlisted and growth companies, are an investment instrument designed to offer individual investors a suitable framework in which to invest in unlisted and growth undertakings.

A closed-end private equity fund is a closed undertaking for collective investment (UCI) which is under the supervision of the Financial Services and Market Authority (FSMA) and subject to specific investment rules and obligations as regards the distribution of dividends.

Investment rules

- 25% or more of the portfolio must be invested in unlisted companies;
- 70% or more of the portfolio (qualified investments) must be invested in
  - unlisted companies;
  - listed growth companies with a market capitalisation of less than 1.5 billion euros;
  - AIF's with an investment policy similar to that of the private equity fund.

A private equity fund may not invest more than 20% of its portfolio in a single undertaking.

QUEST FOR GROWTH NV

privak/pricaf, public alternative undertaking for collective investment with fixed capital under Belgian law, managed by Capricorn Venture Partners NV

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Fax: +32 (0)16 28 41 29

www.questforgrowth.com
quest@questforgrowth.com

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 June 2017

Statutory auditor's report to the board of directors of Quest for Growth NV, Privak on the review of the condensed interim financial information as at June 30, 2017 and for the six-month period then ended

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed statement of financial position of Quest for Growth NV, Privak as at June 30, 2017, the condensed statements of profit or loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the interim financial information ("the condensed interim financial information"). The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial information as at June 30, 2017 and for the six-month period then ended is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union.

Kontich, 25 July 2017

KPMG Réviseurs d'Entreprises / Bedrijfsrevisoren
Statutory Auditor
represented by

Peter Coox
Réviseur d'Entreprises / Bedrijfsrevisor

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") Interim Financial Reporting.

The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, as they provide an update of previously reported information. These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the financial framework applicable in Belgium (BGAAP). If necessary, additional information is given in the condensed interim financial statements.

The Board of Directors approved the interim condensed financial statements for issue on 25 July 2017.

The undersigned state that to the best of their knowledge:

a. The condensed interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, profit or loss, changes in equity and cash flows of Quest for Growth NV, taken as a whole as at and for the six months period ended 30 June 2017; and

b. The interim management report includes a fair review of important events that have occurred during the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, and their impact on the condensed interim financial statements for such period, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties they face and the future prospects.

Leuven, 25 July 2017

Regine Slagmulder
Director – Chairman of the Audit Committee

Philippe de Vicq de Cumptich
Director – Effective leader

Yves Vaneerdewegh
Effective leader
Capricorn Venture Partners

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS FOR THE 6 MONTHS PERIOD ENDEND 30 JUNE 2017

Results

In the first half of 2017, return on equity was 16.4% (compared to the net asset value at the end of the prior financial year). The net asset value per share stood at 10.36 euros, against 8.91 euros on 31 December 2016. In these six months, Quest for Growth booked a result of 22.1 million euros (1.27 euros per ordinary share), compared with a loss (calculated according to IFRS) of 3.1 million euros (- 0.26 euros per share) in the first half of 2016. The share price on 30 June 2017 was 8.04 euros, compared to 7.649 euros at the end of last year. On 30 June 2017, the share's list price was discounted at 22%, as against 14% on 31 December 2016.

Market environment

Since the beginning of the year, the European exchanges (STOXX Europe 600 index) have risen exactly 5%. The return including dividends is 8%. Small caps performed better than the wide market: in the United States, the S&P 500 index rose by around 8%. Converted into euros, this rise is almost fully offset by FX fluctuations, to be precise (from 9.34% in USD down to 1.01% in EUR).

Investments in listed companies

The listed share portfolio made a strong start to the year. CEWE (-7%), Bertrandt (-7%), Axway Software (-4%) showed negative performance. Kiadis Pharma (down 35% in the first half-year) was markedly out of line, having disappointed shareholders with a capital increase that was not completely successful. The portfolio of listed companies continued to perform well. No fewer than five of the portfolio's stocks rose by over 30%: Technotrans, Nexus, THK Group, USU Software and UDG Healthcare. The estimated gross performance of the portfolio was over 15%. Partial profit was taken on shares like Melexis, SAP and UDG Healthcare. Positions like EVS and Umicore were further built up.

Three shares with market capitalisation of less than 1.5 billion euros were added to the portfolio: French companies Axway Software and Aures and the German company CEWE. As a result of the Zetes IPO, these shares were sold at 54.50 euros per share, compared with a price of under 29 euros upon initial purchase in May 2015.

Investments in unlisted companies

Avantium, one of the co-investments by Quest for Growth along with Capricorn Cleantech Fund, raised more than 100 million euros in a successful IPO. The shares held by Quest for Growth are subject to a 360-day lock-up and, in the portfolio, are valued with a discount of 13.5% on 30 June 2017 reducing monthly by 1.5%. Taking that into account, the operation had no significant impact on the net asset value of Quest for Growth. The valuations of Anteryon and Mapper have been adjusted, though the impact of the results is limited owing to the fact that the lion's share of the adjustments had already previously been taken up in "Adjustments in value of unlisted companies".

Investments in venture capital funds

The investments in venture capital funds made a significant contribution to the result in the first half-year thanks to the sale of Ogeda to Astellas Pharma. Ogeda was part of the portfolio of Capricorn Health-tech Fund, in which Quest for Growth has a holding. The deal successfully closed in May and the eventual contribution to Quest for Growth's profit is nearly 10 million euros. In July, Trinean, another Capricorn Health-tech Fund portfolio company, was sold without any significant impact on Quest for Growth's results.

Composition of the Board of Directors

In March, the candidates nominated to the board were appointed by the shareholders general meeting and their appointment was endorsed by the FSMA. Further to the changes, the number of directorships falls from 11 to nine, a third of whom are women. Baron Bernard de Gerlache de Gomery, Euro Invest Management NV (represented by Prof. Philippe Haspeslagh) and Gengest BVBA (represented by Mr Rudi Mariën) declined to stand for re-election; the board of directors wishes to express its thanks for their many years of valued input.

Change in structure and IFRS

The shareholders decided in extraordinary general meeting on 25 April 2017 to incorporate the option of declaring an interim dividend into the articles of association. Capricorn Venture Partners was appointed as the management company of Quest for Growth. In addition, the management company's fee was fixed at 1% of the share capital (this currently corresponds to a fee of 337,827 euros per quarter) from the second quarter of 2017. In accordance with the new PRIVAK/PRICAF legislation (Royal Decree of 10 July 2016), these results are presented in accordance with the IFRS rules.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at

	Notes	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	1 January 2016
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6.f	12,854,509	13,363,928	13,284,643
Short term debt securities	6.f	5,248,093		14,249,420
Trade and other receivables	14	6,904,732	489,917	6,850,997
Dividends receivable		287,479	124,635	130,310
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL – equity securities	13	131,417,829	120,158,826	112,654,890
Financial assets at FVTPL – debt securities	13	397,532	870,551	701,248
Other current assets		16,326	7,223	13,036
Total assets		157,126,500	135,015,080	147,884,544
Liabilities and Equity				
Share capital	16	134,167,495	134,167,495	109,748,742
Accumulated result		801,619	263,475	99,881
Net result for the period		22,104,883	538,144	37,899,036
Total equity attributable to shareholders		157,073,998	134,969,114	147,747,659
Balances due to brokers and other payables	15	7,993	1,513	91,705
Current tax payable	11	451	313	191
Other liabilities		44,058	44,141	44,988
Total liabilities		52,502	45,966	136,884
Total equity and liabilities		157,126,500	135,015,080	147,884,543

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the six month period ended

	Notes	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Net realised gains / (losses) on financial assets	7 / 9	5,273,685	-85,348
Net unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets	7 / 9	16,603,007	-3,222,549
Dividends income		1,662,880	1,150,741
Interest income	10	1,879	7,767
Net realised foreign exchange gain / (loss)		12,822	605,780
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain / (loss)		-25,821	-315,845
Total revenues		***23,528,452***	***-1,859,454***
Other operating income / (loss)		-35,185	-20,000
Total operating revenues		***23,493,267***	***-1,879,454***
Fee Management Company	18	-676,530	-755,238
Custodian fees		-	-14,220
Director's fees		-61,374	-68,667
Levy on investment funds	20.5	-124,846	-101,761
Other operating expenses		-252,634	-151,231
Total operating expenses		-1,115,384	-1,091,117
Profit from operating activities		**22,377,883**	**-2,970,571**
Net finance expense		-4,739	-6,577
Profit / (Loss) before income taxes		22,373,144	-2,977,149
Withholding tax expenses	11	-268,122	-214,040
Other incomes taxes	11	-139	-312
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**22,104,883**	**-3,191,501**

Earnings per share			
Basic & diluted average number of shares outstanding	8	15,155,969	12,411,413
Basic & diluted EPS for ordinary shares		1.27	-0.26
Basic & diluted EPS for A and B shares		2,802.62	-0.26

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six month period ended

	Notes	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	16	134,167,495	801,620	134,969,114
Profit for the period			22,104,883	22,104,883
Dividends	17			
Balance at 30 June 2017	16	134,167,495	22,906,503	157,073,998

Balance at 1 January 2016	16	109,748,742	37,998,917	147,747,659
Profit for the period			-3,191,501	-3,191,501
Issue of ordinary shares, net of costs of capital increase	16	24,433,253		24,433,253
Dividends	17		-37,735,442	-37,735,442
Balance at 30 June 2016	16	134,181,995	-2,928,026	131,253,969

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six month period ended

	Notes	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of Financial Assets - equity securities		23,465,016	16,598,985
Proceeds from sale of Financial Assets – debt securities		4,997,778	88,496,119
Acquisition of Financial Assets - equity securities		-18,114,742	-22,504,902
Acquisition of Financial Assets - debt securities		-10,386,100	-79,426,482
Net receipts / payments from derivative activities		-556,075	240,737
Cash movements from receivables		-	4,146,267
Dividends received		1,229,953	823,195
Interest received	10	2,223	13,419
Interest paid		-344	-43
Operating expenses paid		-1,121,010	-922,461
Income taxes paid	11	-	
Net cash from operating activities		**-483,300**	**7,464,833**
Proceeds from capital increase	16		24,433,253
Dividends paid to holders of preference shares	17		-6,228,905
Dividends paid to holders of ordinary shares	17		-31,506,896
Net cash from financing activities		-	**-13,302,549**
Net increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**-483,300**	**-5,837,716**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		13,363,928	13,284,643
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		-26,118	-23,391
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		12,854,509	7,423,536

1. Reporting entity

Quest for Growth NV PRIVAK (the "Company") is a Public Investment Company with fixed capital under Belgian law, with registered office at Lei 19, PO Box 3, 3000 Leuven and with company number 0463.541.422

The AIFM Directive, the AIFM Law and the Royal Decree mainly determine the legal status of the public privak.

The Company is a closed end investment company primarily involved in investing in a highly diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by companies listed on European stock exchanges, unlisted companies and unlisted investment companies, with the objective of providing shareholders with above-average returns over the medium to long term.

The Company is managed by Capricorn Venture Partners (the "Management Company").

Quest for Growth is listed on Euronext Brussels

2. Basis of preparation

The condensed interim Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2017 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting.

They do not include all of the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Company's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

They were authorised for issue by the company's board of directors on 25 July 2017.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting practice (Belgian GAAP). These condensed interim financial statements for the period ended on 30 June 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with IFRS.

3. Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in euros, which is the company's functional currency.

Following exchange rates were used for translation into euros:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
USD	1.1412	1.0541	1.1102	1.0887
GBP	0.87933	0.85618	0.8265	0.73395
CHF	1.093	1.0739	1.0867	1.0835
NOK	9.5713	9.0863	9.3008	9.603
SEK	9.6398	9.5525	9.4242	9.1895

4. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

a. Judgements

Qualification as an investment entity

IFRS 10 lays down a compulsory exemption for companies that meet the definition of an investment entity from having to measure both its subsidiaries and its interests in associates and joint ventures at fair value with accounting of changes in value through profit or loss.

An investment entity is defined as an entity that:

(1) obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services;
(2) commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both, and
(3) measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

In assessing whether it fulfils this definition, an entity must look into whether it possesses the following typical features for an investment entity:
(1) it has more than one investment;
(2) it has more than one investor;
(3) it has investors that are not related parties of the entity; and
(4) it has ownership interests in the form of equity or similar interests.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 1, this analysis was done on the transition date, when it was determined that Quest for Growth possesses both the essential and the typical features and therefore meets the definition of an investment entity. Quest for Growth is a public investment company with close-ended capital for investment in unlisted companies and growth companies (called a “PRIVAK” (Dutch) or “PRICAF” (French)), regulated by the AIFM Directive, the AIFM Act and the public PRIVAKs/PRICAFs legislation (Royal Decree of 10 July 2016). The Issuer’s diversified portfolio comprises for the most part investments in growth undertakings listed at stock exchanges, unlisted companies and venture capital funds. Quest for Growth is listed on Euronext Brussels and has a diversified range of shareholders. Quest for Growth’s objects are collective investment in permitted financial instruments issued by unlisted companies and growth companies in order to thereby realise capital gains that are paid in the form of dividends to its shareholders. Quest for Growth measures all holdings at fair value with changes in value accounted through the income statement.

b. Estimates and assumptions

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment are outlined below. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The Company may, from time to time, hold financial derivative instruments that are not quoted in active markets, such as over-the-counter derivatives. Fair values of such instruments are determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques (for example, models) used to determine fair values, are validated and periodically reviewed.

Fair value of private equity portfolio

The private equity portfolio includes direct investments through equity, investment related investment loans and investments in other funds managed by the management company or in third party funds. These investments are stated at fair value on a case-by-case basis.

Fair value is estimated in compliance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (IPEV) Guidelines. These guidelines include valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. The Company primarily uses price of recent transaction, earnings multiples and scenario analysis to estimate the fair value of an investment.

Although management uses its best judgement in estimation the fair value of investments, there are inherent limitations to every valuation methodology. Changes in assumptions could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Valuation models use observable data, to the extent practicable. The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be market data that are readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

5. Financial risk management

This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the financial risks.

Quest for Growth is exposed to a number of financial risks. The company's major risk factors are defined below. However these risks are not the only risks the company may run. Any other risk Quest for Growth may run, can also have a negative impact on the activities of the company.

A. Market risk
   1. Price risk
   2. Interest rate risk
   3. Currency risk

B. Liquidity risk

C. Credit risk

Financial risk management framework
The Company's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Company is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.
All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on long equity and debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions. The maximum loss of capital on forward currency contracts is limited to the notional contract values of those positions.

The management of these risks is carried out by the management company under policies approved by the Board of Directors.
The management company makes daily reports in this regard to the executive officers of the Company. Within the management company, risk management falls within the responsibility of a senior member of the finance department who is not a member of the executive committee but does report directly to it.

The risk manager uses Excel spreadsheets to collate and process all information relevant for risk management. The Excel worksheets generate various reports by which the risks within Quest for Growth can be monitored:
- compliance with investment restrictions;
- compliance with the legislation on closed-end private equity companies;
- supervision of hedging of the exchange risk;
- supervision of fluctuations in the daily NAV.

All abnormalities are immediately notified to the executive officers.

The risk manager reports to the executive officers. He/she reports to the audit committee at least once a year on his/her activities and can make process-improvement suggestions at any time.

Risk management within the Company focuses especially on the risks associated with the investments in the portfolio and their impact on the company's general risk profile and liquidity. Focus is also laid on identifying and managing operational risks such as legal, outsourcing and compliance.

A. Market risk

1. Price risk

The value of the listed companies in the portfolio directly depends on the stock prices and the evolution thereof.

In addition, the valuation of the unlisted companies of the portfolio and the valuation to the companies in the venture companies depend upon a number of market related elements such as the value of companies in the peer group, used for valuation purposes.

This means that the fair value of quest for Growth's unlisted portfolio is highly dependent on the evolution of the stock markets.

Investments in the quoted portfolio are smaller than 5% of the net asset value. Direct investments in unquoted companies are also smaller than 5% of the net asset value.

Investments in venture companies may be higher than 5% of the net asset value but are themselves diversified.

2. Interest rate risk

Quest for Growth invests a limited amount in term deposits and commercial paper. The interest rate risk is therefore negligible.

B. Liquidity risk

'Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities and commitments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Because Quest for Growth does not require to make allowance for investor exits, no liquidity problems can arise in the short term. Quest for Growth does nonetheless invest in listed equities with limited liquidity and, moreover, has outstanding commitments in favour of a number of closed-end private equity investment companies.

The investment commitments need to be fully paid up in accordance with the investments the companies makes over the investment period and further on. Quest for Growth has no control or decision power in this respect. The investment manager scrupulously tracks the cash position to avoid the company exceeding its investment limitations and being unable to meet its obligations. Twice a year, the manager presents the board of directors with the latest cash projection for the next year.

The table below gives an overview of the outstanding commitment at the end of the period and at 30 June 2017 and 31 December2016.

	Currency	Commitment in € 30/06/2017	Commitment in € 31/12/2016
Capricorn Health-tech Company	€	3,000,000	3,000,000
Capricorn ICT ARKIV	€	6,210,000	6,210,000
Capricorn Sustainable Chemistry Fund	€	11,250,000	11,250,000
Carlyle Europe Technology Partners II	€	660,876	666,641
Life Sciences Partners IV	€	57,337	57,337
Sequana Medical	CHF	155,100	0
Total		**21,333,313**	**21,183,978**

Under its articles of association, Quest for Growth has undertaken to distribute at least 90% of the income it receives, after deduction of salaries, commissions and expenses. The liquidity risk as a result of this obligation is slight in view of the fact that the distribution requirement is known up front and there is sufficient time to provide the necessary liquid resources.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments.

		Contractual cash flows			
30 June 2017 *In euro*	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Less than 15 days**	**15 days to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Non-derivative liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Commitments	**21,333,313**	**21,333,313**	**155,100**	**21,178,213**	**0**
Total	**21,333,313**	**21,333,313**	**155,100**	**27,178,213**	**0**

		Contractual cash flows			
31 December 2016 *In euro*	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Less than 15 days**	**15 days to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Non-derivative liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Commitments	**21,183,978**	**21,183,978**	**0**	**21,183,978**	**0**
Total	**21,183,978**	**21,183,978**	**0**	**21,183,978**	**0**

The table above shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Fund's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity.

The ratio of net assets with an expected liquidation period within seven days (liquid assets) to total net assets is set out below.

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Total liquid assets	76,911,197	73,904,243
Liquid assets as % of total net assets	49%	55%

C. Credit risk

- Concentration of credit risk

Quest for Growth holds an important cash position as well as a position in short term debt securities.
The credit risk on the cash position is managed by a fair distribution of the cash amongst different financial institutions with solid ratings or guaranteed by the Belgian Government. However this diversification of cash or similar instruments cannot protect the Company against negative evolutions within the counterparties that may have an important impact on the Company's cash position.

There were no significant concentrations in debt securities to any individual issuer or group of issuers at 30 June 2017 or at 30 June 2016. No individual investment exceeded 5% of the net assets attributable to holders of ordinary shares either at 30 June 2017 or at 30 June 2016.

The investment manager reviews the credit concentration of debt securities based on counterparties.

D. Currency risk

Quest for Growth invests also in companies whose securities are not denominated in EUR. It is the responsibility of the board of directors to determine to what extent this currency risk should be hedged. Until September 2016 the Company's strategy was to fully or partly hedge exchange risks on portfolio positions denominated in pounds sterling with foreign currency forward exchange contracts and to fully hedge exchange risks on portfolio positions denominated in US dollars with foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

As of September 2016 currency risk is no longer hedged. The board however, can at any time decide on a case-by-case basis to hedge a position in the in the portfolio

On 30 June 2017 Quest for Growth held a currency risk of € 14,273,649. The exposure per currency is illustrated in the table below:

30 June 2017	In foreign currency	In €
Quoted companies		
GBP	2,171,807	2,469,843
NOK	37,740,000	3,943,038
Unquoted companies		
GBP	2,053,362	2,335,144
USD	2,666,048	2,336,180
CHF	1,533,607	1,403,118
Venture companies		
GBP	0	0
USD	1,189,128	1,041,998
Cash and cash equivalents		
GBP	597,770	679,562
USD	3,311	2,901
CHF	1,036	948
NOK	582,770	60,887
SEK	287	30

31 December 2016	In foreign currency	In €
Quoted companies		
GBP	2,612,404	3,051,233
NOK	33,485,000	3,685,218
Unquoted companies		
GBP	2,053,362	2,398,284
USD	2,616,048	2,481,784
CHF	1,204,535	1,121,646
Venture companies		
GBP	1,825	2,132
USD	1,189,417	1,128,372
Cash and cash equivalents		
GBP	3,914	4,572
USD	3,311	3,141
CHF	1,260	1,173
NOK	20	2
SEK	287	30

Sensitivity analysis

The table below sets out the effect on the profit of the period of a reasonably possible movement up or down of the EUR against the USD, GBP, NOK and CHF by 10% at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

In EUR	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
USD	375,675	401,477
GBP	609,394	606,247
CHF	156,007	124,758
NOK	444,881	409,469

6. Fair value of financial instruments

a. Valuation models

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as listed securities and publicly traded derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Company uses the close price for both financial assets and financial liabilities. If a significant movement in fair value occurs subsequent to the close of trading at the end of the reporting date, valuation techniques will be applied to determine the fair value.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company may use internally developed models, which are based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry (IPEV). Valuation models are used primarily to value unlisted equity, debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the financial year. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, option-pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Company holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including model risk, liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

Other financial assets and liabilities
The carrying value less impairment provision of other financial assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

b. Fair value hierarchy

The company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the beginning of the reporting period.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation techniques includes inputs not based on observable data and whose unobservable inputs have significant effect on the instruments' valuation.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed equities and exchange traded derivatives. The company does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. These include listed equities and over-the-counter derivatives. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments include private equity and corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Company has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value.

c. Valuation Framework

The company has established a control framework for the measurement of fair values. The management company that is responsible for developing the company's valuation processes and procedures oversees the valuation process. The management company reports to board of directors of the company.

The valuations and calculations are carried out by the management company at a frequency, which is appropriate to the specific character of the company. In practise, the management company reassesses the valuations of the non-quoted investments of the company at least once every quarter. The valuation could be reassessed in between valuation dates in case material events occur in the underlying investment.

The valuation is the responsibility of the valuation expert and the executive committee of the management company. The valuation role is functionally independent from the portfolio management activities and the valuation expert, though present in the team meetings is not a member of the investment committees. Other measures ensure that conflicts of interest are mitigated and that undue influence upon the employees is prevented. The valuation shall be performed with all due skill, care and diligence. The valuation expert has an experience in auditing or determining the valuation of financial instruments.

For the valuation of the unquoted investments, the valuation expert receives input of the dedicated investment managers on the fundamentals and the prospects of the non-quoted investments. He/she attends the meetings of the investment teams. Valuation proposals can be discussed in the respective investment team meetings of the funds. The main responsibility of the valuation expert is to make sure that all valuations are done in accordance with the valuation rules of the company and that the assumptions at the basis of the valuation are sufficiently documented. He/she will also make sure that all factors that could be relevant in determining the value of the unquoted investments are taken into account in the assessment.

The valuation proposals are discussed at a quarterly valuation meeting that takes place close to the end of each quarter. Are present in this quarterly valuation meeting: the valuation expert, the members of the executive committee of Capricorn Venture Partners and all Capricorn investment managers overseeing active non-quoted investments of the company. In the valuation meeting the proposed valuations of an investment manager are discussed with all members present and the valuations may be amended to obtain a final valuation proposal.

The final valuation proposals are submitted for approval to the executive committee of Capricorn Venture Partners.
The ultimate responsibility for the approval of the valuations resides legally and contractually with the board of Quest for Growth. Changes in valuation rules will be submitted to and need approval of the board of directors.

d. Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date by the level in fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

30 June 2017	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities, listed	100,812,090	1,535,583		102,347,674
Equity securities, unlisted			4,214,053	4,214,053
Venture Funds			24,601,899	24,601,899
Debt securities			397,532	397,532
Total	100,812,090	1,535,583	29,212,744	131,561,158
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options	168,600			168,600
Equity options, unlisted		85,600		85,600
Foreign currency forward contracts				
Total	168,600	85,600		254,200

31 December 2016	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities, listed	92,704,747			92,704,747
Equity securities, unlisted			5,487,378	5,487,378
Venture Funds			21,966,702	21,966,702
Debt securities			870,551	870,551
Total	92,704,747	0	28,324,631	121,029,378
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options				
Foreign currency forward contracts				
Total	0	0	0	0

During the first half year of 2017 no financial instruments were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1.

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the fair value measurement in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

	Private equity investments	Venture Funds	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	7,293,260	21,685,062	28,978,322
Purchases	2,435,223	6,168,338	8,603,561
Sales	-536,433	-2,822,708	-3,359,141
Transfers into level 3	150,000	0	150,000
Transfers out of level 3			
Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	-2,984,121	-3,063,990	-6,048,111
Balance at December 2016	6,357,929	21,966,702	28,324,631
Purchases	350,775		350,775
Sales		-6,881,314	-6,881,314
Transfers into level 3			
Transfers out of level 3	-1,502,132		-1,502,132
Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	-597,119	-9,516,509	8,918,652
Balance at 30 June 2017	4,611,585	24,601,899	29,212,744

e. Sensitivity analysis of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

The valuation of investments In non-quoted equity securities and venture funds depends on a number of market related factors.
A 10 % change of these parameters would imply a € 1,628,175 increase in the value of the venture funds and € 421,405 in the value of direct investments in non-quoted equity.

f. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss are short term financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short term nature and for the financial assets for the credit quality of counterparties

30 June 2017	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	12,854,509	12,854,509	0	0	12,854,509
Short term debt securities	5,248,093	0	5,248,093	0	5,248,093
Balances due from brokers	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	0	0	0	0	0

31 December 2016	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,363,928	13,363,928	0	0	13,363,928
Short term debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
Balances due from brokers	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	0	0	0	0	0

7. Operating segments

The Company has three reportable segments: Investments in quoted companies, investments in unquoted companies and investments in venture capital funds. Segment information is prepared on the same basis as that is used for the preparation of the Fund's interim financial statements.

Investments in quoted companies

Quest for Growth's quoted portfolio is 100% actively managed and does not follow any reference index or benchmark. Stock selection is based on fundamental analysis. Important investment criteria are: financial strength, growth prospects, market position, management strength and valuation. The preference lies in long-term investments in growth companies with an attractive valuation.

Most of the shares within the portfolio are in companies with a small or mid sized market capitalisation (small & mid caps). Quest for Growth believes it is very important to maintain personal contact with the management of these companies. In addition to mid caps, Quest for Growth may also invest in large companies to a certain degree, thus improving the liquidity of part of the portfolio.

Balanced diversification among the various industries is a goal. The portfolio is diversified but selective, with investments in 20 to 30 different companies. The holding in any individual company is in principle no more than 5% of the net asset value.

Investments in unquoted companies

Quest for Growth is able, on a selective basis, to co-invest together with the venture capital funds of Capricorn Venture Partners, which can result in Quest for Growth increasing its exposure to companies in which investments have already been made. This will usually be done in a later phase of the company's development. These kinds of investments are initially decided on by the board of directors of Quest for Growth.

Until 2010, Quest for Growth bought direct holdings in unlisted companies, usually small minority shareholdings where Quest for Growth was often not involved in management and invested together with other, larger financial shareholders. These holdings are actively managed, with the possibility of further financial means being made available to these companies. New direct holdings other than co-investments are not planned, however.

For direct investments in unquoted companies, Quest for Growth will invest a maximum of 5% of the assets in a single company.

The aim with regard to unlisted equities is to create capital gains by means of takeovers by other market players or in the course of exit (i,e, disposing of the shares in the company) by means of an IPO on the stock market.

Investments in venture capital funds

Investments in unquoted equities will increasingly be made via venture capital funds of Capricorn Venture Partners, which is Quest for Growth's asset manager. Decisions on whether to undertake investments in these funds are taken by the board of directors of Quest for Growth. The aim is to acquire significant holdings in businesses via these funds, whereby the manager plays an active role on the board of directors and in supporting those businesses' management. This strategy is designed to ensure a higher influx of investment files and more thorough supervision of the investments in unlisted shares, with the ultimate aim of further improving Quest for Growth's future results.

As regards investments in third-party funds, a similar strategy has been pursued as for direct holdings in unlisted companies, but there will be no investments in new funds. Past obligations will be honoured.

The table below gives an overview of the assets per segment:

	Notes	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Investments in quoted companies	13	102,601,874	82,268,904
Investments in unquoted companies	13	4,611,585	16,114,569
Investments in venture funds venture	13	24,601,899	22,798,988
TOTAL:		131,815,358	121,182,460

For the six month period ended

	Notes	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Net realised gains / (losses) on financial assets		4,969,395	-119,266
Net unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets		9,087,332	-3,501,829
Dividends income		1,662,880	1,150,741
Segment revenue from investments in quoted companies		15,719,606	-2,470,3523
Net realised gains / (losses) on financial assets		-152	0
Net unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets		131,926	372,162
Dividends income		0	0
Segment revenue from investments in unquoted companies		131,774	372,162
Net realised gains / (losses) on financial assets		304,443	33,917
Net unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets		7,383,749	-92,883
Dividends income			
Segment revenue from investments in venture funds		7,688,192	-58,965
Interest income		1,879	7,767
Net realised foreign exchange gain / (loss)		12,822	605,780
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain / (loss)		-25,821	-315,845
Total revenues from investments		**23,528,452**	**-1,859,454**
Other operating income / (loss)		-35,185	-20,000
Total operating revenues		**23,493,267**	**-1,879,454**
Total operating expenses		**-1,115,384,49**	**-1,091,117**
Profit from operating activities		**22,377,884**	**-2,970,571**
Net finance expense		-4,739	-6,577
Profit / (Loss) before income taxes		**22,373,144**	**-2,977,149**
Withholding tax expenses		-268,122	-214,040
Other incomes taxes	10	-139	-312
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**22,104,883**	**-3,191,501**

8. Earnings per share

	30 June 2017			30 June 2016		
	Ordinary shares	**Class A shares**	**Class B shares**	**Ordinary shares**	**Class A shares**	**Class B shares**
Basic and diluted average number of shares outstanding	15,154,969	750	250	12,410,413 (*)	750	250
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1.27	2,802.62	2,802.62	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26

(*) average weighted number of shares outstanding for the period

9. Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Net gain (loss) from financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity securities	22,178,719	-3,297,224
Debt securities	-152	-10,673
Derivative financial instruments	-301,875	0
Net gain (loss) from financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit and loss		
Realised	5,273,685	-85,348
Unrealised	16,603,007	-3,222,549

The realised gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the reporting period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current period, and its sale or settlement price.

The unrealised gain represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its carrying amount at the end of the period.

10. Interest income

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Interest income on financial instruments not measured at fair value		
Short term debt securities	2,222	4,055
Cash and cash equivalents	-343	3,711

11. Income Taxes

Other Income taxes

Quest for Growth was structured as a private equity company and therefor enjoys considerable tax benefits. These benefits only apply if the investment rules are adhered to and:

- All the portfolio companies are subject to a normal taxation scheme;
- At least 80% of realised profits from the financial year are distributed as dividends (Quest for Growth's articles of association specify that it will distribute at least 90% of the realised profits);
- Provided there are sums available for distribution.

Provided the private equity company adheres to these investment rules, the tax base is limited to disallowed expenses and 'abnormal or gratuitous benefits'. Amendments of the corporate tax laws may have an important impact on the company's results.

Withholding taxes

Dividend income from foreign companies received by the company is subject to withholding tax imposed in country of origin. Based on double-taxation treaties between Belgium and the country of origin, sometimes part of the retained withholding taxes can be claimed back.

Dividend income from Belgian companies is subject to a withholding tax of 30% (2016: 27%). The withholding tax paid cannot be claimed back. During the reporting period till June 2017 € 84,973 (June 2016: € 82,400) was withheld on dividends from Belgian companies.

12. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below sets out the classifications of the carrying amounts of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities into categories of financial instruments.

30 June 2017	*Note*	Designated at fair value	Loans and receivables	Financial assets (liabilities) at amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				12,854,509	12,854,509
Short term debt securities			5,248,093		5,248,093
Trade receivables		356,958	6,547,774		6,904,732
Dividends receivable			287,479		287,479
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL – equity securities		131,417,829			131,417,829
Financial assets at FVTPL – debt securities		397,532			397,532
Other current assets				16,326	16,326
Trade and other payables				-8,444	-8,444
Other liabilities				-44,058	-44,058

31 December 2016	*Note*	Designated at fair value	Loans and receivables	Financial assets (liabilities) at amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				13,363,928	13,363,928
Short term debt securities					
Trade receivables		392,143	97,774		489,917
Dividends receivable			124,635		124,635
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL – equity securities		120,158,826			120,158,826
Financial assets at FVTPL – debt securities		870,551			870,551
Other current assets				7,223	7,223
Trade and other payables				-1,825	-1,825
Other liabilities				-44,141	-44,141

13. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities - quoted	102,347,674	92,704,747
Equity securities - unquoted	4,214,053	5,487,377
Venture Funds	24,601,899	21,966,702
Debt securities	397,532	870,551
Derivative financial instruments	254,200	0
Total financial assets through profit or loss	**131,815,361**	**121,029,377**

Classification

The fund classifies its investments in debt and equity securities, venture funds and derivatives as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. These financial assets or financial liabilities are either held for trading or designated by the board of directors at fair value through profit and loss at inception. (IAS 39)

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading are those acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near future or on initial recognition, they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the fund manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. All derivatives and short positions are included in this category. The Fund does not classify any derivatives as hedges in a hedging relationship.

14. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables comprise amongst others

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Capricorn Health-tech Fund – capital decrease	6,450,000	0
Receivables on escrow accounts	356,958	392,142
Other	97,774	97,774
Total	**6,904,732**	**489,916**

15. Balances due from / to brokers

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Balances due from brokers		
Sales transactions awaiting settlement	0	0
Balances due to brokers		
Purchases awaiting settlement	0	0

In accordance with the company's policy of trade – date accounting for regular way sale and purchase transactions, sales /purchase transactions awaiting settlement represent amounts receivable / payable for securities sold / purchased but not yet settled as at reporting date.

16. Equity

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Authorised, issued an fully paid		
Ordinary shares	15,154,969	15,154,969
Class A shares	750	750
Class B shares	250	250
Subscribed capital	€ 135,130,875	€ 135,130,875
Cost of capital increase	963,380	963,380
Share capital	134,167,495	134,167,495

Capital increase:
In May 2016, New Shares were offered at an issue price of € 7.00 per ordinary share. The New Shares were offered at a ratio of 1 New Share for 3 Preferential Subscription Rights (the "Ratio"). The Preferential Subscription Rights were tradable on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels from 27 April 2016 until 11 May 2016 (the "Subscription Period"). Subject to the restrictions set forth in the Prospectus and the applicable securities laws, the existing shareholders of Quest for Growth NV at the closing of the regulated market on 26 April 2016 and persons having acquired Preferential Subscription Rights during the Subscription Period on such regulated market, had the right to subscribe for the New Shares at the Issue Price and in accordance with the Ratio. As 2,212,760 Preferential Subscription Rights were not exercised at the closing of the Subscription Period, an unsubscribed balance of 737,586 New Shares was available (the "Unsubscribed Balance"). The requests to subscribe to New Shares in the context of the Unsubscribed Balance had to be submitted during the Subscription Period. The subscription price for New Shares of the Unsubscribed Balance is equal to the Issue Price increased by the excess amount per New Share (being 3 x the closing price of the Preferential Subscription Right on 11 May 2016, hereinafter referred to as the "Excess Amount per New Share"), it being understood that the Excess Amount per New Share can maximum amount EUR 1.86. The closing price of the Preferential Subscription Right on 11 May 2016 amounted EUR 0.145, as a result of which the subscription price for New Shares in the context of the Unsubscribed Balance amounts EUR 7.435 per New Share. Requests for in total 520,289 New Shares in the context of the Unsubscribed Balance were submitted. The applicants of New Shares of the Unsubscribed Balance have irrevocably undertaken to subscribe to the by them requested and to them allocated New Shares. Of the requests for New Shares in the context of the Unsubscribed Balance, 21.1% is being allocated to retail investors and 78.9% to institutional investors. In the context of the capital increase, Quest for Growth NV has issued in total 3,626,019 New Shares and raised a gross amount of EUR 25,382,133.

Class A and class B shares are entitled to receive notice and to vote at general meetings.
Ordinary shares are listed on Euronext Brussels.
Class A and Class B shares are not listed and are subject to selling restrictions as described in the bylaws of the Company. The holders of these shares are entitled to a preferred dividend (note 17).

17. Dividend

Quest for Growth is structured as privak, a public alternative undertaking for collective investment with fixed capital, and is subject to specific investment rules:

- All the portfolio companies are subject to a normal taxation scheme;
- At least 80% of realised profits from the financial year are distributed as dividends (Quest for Growth's articles of association specify that it will distribute at least 90% of the realised profits);

Dividend attributable to holders of different classes of shares:
The holders of class A and class B shares of the Issuer receive a preference dividend. That preferred dividend is paid out of the part of the net profit that exceeds the amount necessary to pay out to all the shareholders a dividend equal to six percent (6%) nominal calculated on basis of the capital and reserves as they are expressed on the balance sheet after appropriation of the net profit at the beginning of the accounting year to which the dividend relates. Of that surplus amount twenty percent (20%) is paid out to holders of class A and class B shares of the Issuer as preference dividends. The remaining eighty percent (80%) is distributed equally amongst all shareholders. Capital increases effectuated during the year are included in the calculation on a pro rata temporis base.

During the 6-month period ended 30 June 2017, the Company declared no dividend in respect of the financial year 2016.

18. Related parties and key contacts

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

(a) Management fee
The Company is managed by Capricorn Venture Partners (the 'Management Company'), an alternative investment fund manager incorporated in Belgium.

Untill 31 March 2017, the manager received a fixed fee of € 300,000 for its administrative management. Additionally, the manager received a percentage fee depending on the scope and composition of the portfolio.

The fees for management of the unlisted shares was 2% of their fair value. The fee for the management of listed shares and of cash and cash equivalents was 1% of their fair value. Besides the fee charged by the funds themselves, the manager did not receive a fee for managing funds that it organised itself. Moreover, an additional 1% of the outstanding obligations in funds of the manager was deducted from the annual fee as assessed.

Under the terms of the new management agreement dated 1 April 2017, whereby the Company appointed Capricorn Venture Partners Limited as Management Company to manage Quest for Growth, the management company's fee is set at 1% of the Company's share capital (currently, that results in a fee of 337.827 euros per quarter) as from the second quarter of 2017.

The total management fee received by Capricorn Venture Partners for services rendered for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 was € 676,530. For the same period ended 30 June 2016 the total management fee paid was € 755,238.

19. Subsequent events

The board of directors has no knowledge of events occurring after the balance sheet date that might have an effect on the result for the half year.

20. Significant accounting policies

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the European Union.

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

20.1 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate valid on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted at the closing rate on the balance sheet date. Profits and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions and the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities are recorded in the income statement.

20.2 Non-derivative financial instruments

The fund categorises non-derivative financial assets as follows: financial assets valued at fair value with changes in value being incorporated into profit or loss, up to maturity held financial assets and borrowings and receivables.

Realised profits or losses on investments are calculated as the difference between the sale price and the investment's carrying value at the time of the sale. All purchases and sales of financial assets according to standard market conventions are recognised on the transaction date.

Purchases and sales of financial assets according to standard market conventions are purchases and sales of an asset on the basis of a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the deadlines that are generally laid down or agreed on the relevant market.

First recognition of loans, receivables and issued debt instruments occurs on the date on which they are executed.

Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in value reflected in profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for the purpose of trading or if it is so identified upon first recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are accounted through profit or loss at the time they are incurred. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; any changes including any interest or dividend proceeds are incorporated into profit or loss.

The shareholdings are classified as financial fixed assets measured at fair value through result. These holdings are equity instruments belonging to the fund's investment portfolio, including associated holdings.

The International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEV Guidelines) are applied as explained below. In December 2015, a new version of these guidelines was published as a replacement for the previous version, with effect as of 1 September 2015.

Determination of fair value for investments in equity components

1. Investments in listed companies

For investments that are actively traded on organised financial markets, fair value is determined on the basis of the closing price at the time the relevant market closed on the balance sheet date.

Discounts are not normally applied to stock market prices. However, in cases where the liquidity of a share is restricted or if the market price is not representative, account is taken thereof in determining the value.

The following discounts are applied in principle. They can be modified if circumstances clearly dictate they should be.

- Contractual limitations or other legally enforceable restrictions on sale such as a lock-up agreement: for investments in listed companies subject to contractual arrangements prohibiting sale of those shares before the expiry of a given period ("lock-up agreement"), a discount of 1.5% is applied for each lock-up month still to run under the lock-up agreement, capped at 25%. No distinction is drawn between so called hard and soft lock-ups.

- Limited liquidity owing to limited trading in the share: if the share is not regularly traded (e.g. not daily), a liquidity discount may be applied. If a share's negotiability is limited (it is not traded in daily) and where there are particular movements in the price prior to the reporting date, the option can also be taken to apply an average price over a recent period as a measurement yardstick.

- If more than one of the above discounts applies, application is made of the highest applicable at that time.

2. Investments in unlisted companies

In accordance with IFRS 13, fair value is determined as the amount for which an asset can be traded between well informed, independent parties prepared to enter into a transaction. In the absence of an active market for a financial instrument, use is made of valuation models. Valuation methods are applied consistently from one period to another unless change would result in a better estimation of fair value.

Valuation methods

a. The price of a recent transaction

The most appropriate approach to determining fair value is a method based on market data, i.e. the price of a recent investment in the company in question.

In the case of an internal round involving only existing investors in proportion of their pro rata investments, it must be examined whether there are specific circumstances that might impinge on the reliability of the investment round as an indicator of fair value. In the case of a financing operation, in the absence of new investors or other significant factors suggesting that the value has altered, it is improbable that the transaction alone is a reliable indication of fair value.

The 'price of a recent transaction' method is used for a limited period after the date of the transaction in question. The length of that period is dependent on the specific characteristics of the investment in question. In principle, the 'price of a recent transaction' method will be the most appropriate approach to determining fair value for the first 18 months following the transaction. The limited period can extend beyond 18 months if it is judged that there have been no changes or events following the relevant transaction that might have occasioned a change in the investment's fair value and the multiples method cannot be applied.

During this limited period after the date of a relevant transaction, a judgment is made as to whether changes or events after the relevant transaction could cause a change in the fair value of the investment. If it is decided that there is an indication of a change in the fair value (based on objective data or the experience of the relevant investment manager), the price of the last finance round will be adapted.

b. Multiples

This method is used for investments in an established company with a significant, identifiable, constant stream of turnover or profits that can be regarded as sustainable. When assessing the sustainability of the turnover or profits, the company's results for the last three financial years are examined together with the forecasted results outlook of the company.

In the multiples method, in order to determine the fair value of an investment, a multiple that is applicable and reasonable (bearing in mind the company's risk profile and profit-growth prospects) is applied to the sustainable turnover or profits that it generates.

The following multiples are preferred:

- equity/earnings (company value/turnover) for companies with a sustainable turnover flow
- equity/EBITDA (company value/profit for financial burdens and taxes and depreciation/amortisation) for companies with a sustainable EBITDA flow

The valuation is done on the basis of the most recent available information over 12 months, for instance the figures for the last four quarters or the figures for the last financial year.

The multiple is determined based on the median for comparable companies ('peer group'). The peer group is composed on the basis of criteria such as: comparable activities or sector, size, geographical spread. The peer group will preferably encompass a minimum of three and a maximum of ten companies.

The market-based multiple of the peer group of listed companies is corrected with differences between the peer group and the company to be valued ('discount'). In this regard, account is taken of the difference in liquidity of the valued shares to be valued compared to that of listed shares. Other grounds for correcting multiples might be: scope, growth, diversity, nature of activities, differences between markets, competitive positioning, etc.

Recent transactions in which comparable companies have been sold can also be taken as a basis for determining a suitable multiple.

The above model is adjusted for any superfluous assets or liabilities and other relevant factors, in order to evaluate the company's business.

This company valuation is reduced by all amounts relative to financial instruments that, in the event of a liquidation, would have priority over the fund's highest-ranking instrument, whereby account is also taken of any instruments that might have a dilutive effect on the fund's investment, so as to determine the net equity value. The net equity value is appropriately split among the relevant financial instruments.

The data used are adjusted for exceptional or one-off items, the impact of closed transactions, acquisitions and anticipated drops in results.

For investments in 'established' companies whereby a 'price of a recent transaction' is available, the multiples method is also calculated as a reality check during the limited period for which the 'price of a recent transaction' is regarded as the appropriate approach to determining fair value. If the value calculated using the multiples method is significant, a judgment is made as to which valuation method is more appropriate.

c. Scenario analysis

In determining the valuation of 'early stage' investments, a probability-weighted model or scenario analysis can be used. This approach can be utilised where there exists no recent transaction or when changes or events post the relevant transaction have occasioned a change in the investment's fair value necessitating an adjustment to the price of the last finance round.

Corporate valuations will, for instance, be determined by according probabilities to a higher value (higher subsequent finance round), an equal value and a lower value of the company up to the probability of a total write-off (investment lost), taking into account an eventual dilution suffered at the subsequent finance round. For each of these scenario's a company value is given following the expectation of the investment managers..

d. Investments in funds not managed by Capricorn Venture Partners

For funds that are not managed by Capricorn Venture Partners, the fund's fair value is derived from the fund's net asset value. Depending on market circumstances, a decision can be made to base the funds' valuations on an individual valuation of the underlying shareholdings.

Although the reported fund net asset value of the fund is a relevant starting point in determining the fund's fair value, it may be necessary to adjust that value on the basis of the best available information as at the reporting date. Factors that might give rise to an adjustment include: a timing difference as against the reporting date, major valuation differences and any other factor likely to affect the value of the fund.

e. Specific considerations

- Account is taken of fluctuations in exchange rates that are liable to impact the valuation of investments.
- If the reporting currency is different from that in which the investment is couched, conversion is done using the exchange rate on the date on which fair value is determined.
- Major positions in options and warrants are valued separately from the underlying investments making use of an option-valuation model. The fair value takes account of the assumption that options and warrants are exercised where the fair value exceeds the strike price.
- Other rights such as conversion rights and ratchets, which may affect the fair value, are examined each time a measurement is done in order to establish the probability of their being exercised and the potential impact that that could have on the investment's value.
- Differences in the allocation of earnings, such as liquidation preferences, can impact valuation. If they are granted, they are examined in order to determine whether they are of benefit to the fund, or of benefit to third parties.
- Loans granted pending a finance round are measured at cost in the case of a first investment (bridging finance).
- In the event of doubt as to the credit standing of a borrower and, as a result, as to whether the loan will be repaid, a discount can be applied to the nominal amount.
- Many financial instruments used in the field of private equity accumulate accrued interest, which is only cashed out at the time the instrument is surrendered. When measuring this instrument, account is taken of the total amount to be received including the increase in accumulated interest.
- Non binding indicative offers are not used separately but need to be confirmed using one of the valuation methods.
- Receivables stemming from the sale of equity components and that are linked to results (milestone payments, sales figures, etc.) attract a discount that is dependent on the probability of these results-bound payments/claims being realised. For an escrow (deferred payments placed in a frozen account), a discount of 20% is applied in principle.
- If the transaction upon which the valuation is based on has been signed (e.g. an "SPA", or signed purchase agreement) but has not yet closed, a discount can be applied to the valuation to factor in the risk that closure might not be achieved.
- In calculating the value of (holdings in) Capricorn Venture Partners' venture capital funds, account is taken of the rights attaching to shares with special rights.

Financial assets held to maturity

Loans to portfolio companies are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not listed on an active market. Upon first recognition, these assets are valued at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. After first recognition, these financial assets are measured at cost subject to deduction of any impairment charges if doubt should exist as to the recoverability of the loan.

Loans and receivables

These assets are measured on first recognition at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. After first recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective-interest method.

Liquid resources include all treasury resources held in cash or on bank deposit, together with treasury resources invested in liquid products that are not subject to valuation fluctuations.

Non-derivative financial obligations

On first recognition, non-derivative financial obligations are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. After first recognition, these obligations are measured at amortised cost using the effective-interest method.

Criteria for writing off financial assets and debts

Financial assets and debts are written off when the contractual rights attaching to them are no longer controlled. This arises when financial assets and debts are sold or the cash flows attributable to the assets and debts are assigned to an independent third party.

20.3 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value on first recognition; any directly attributable transaction costs are accounted through profit or loss at the time they are incurred. After first recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement. No hedge accounting is done for hedging transactions.

20.4 Income tax

As a matter of principle, Quest for Growth is subject to Belgian corporation tax at the standard rate of 33.99%. However, its tax base is determined on a notional basis in the sense that it comprises only the total abnormal and gratuitous benefits it receives and disallowed expenses incurred other than impairment and capital losses on shares.

Application of this favourable tax regime is dependent on Quest for Growth's qualifying as a public PRIVAK/PRICAF. This means that, should the company forfeit that status (e.g. as the result of breaches of regulatory provisions imposed as a consequence of the status, such as permitted investments and the investment policy that is pursued), said favourable corporation tax regime will no longer apply to it.

Received income is in principle exempt from Belgian withholding tax except for Belgian-source dividends and compounded interest on loans and zero-coupon bonds. Belgian-source dividends remain subject to Belgian withholding tax at 30% unless Quest for Growth has held a holding representing at least 10% of the capital of the relevant Belgian company for one year or more. Any Belgian withholding tax retained at source on dividends received by Quest for Growth cannot be offset against its corporation tax liability and any excess is not refundable.

Moreover, it must be noted that certain foreign income received by Quest for Growth may be subject to local (foreign) withholding taxes. The company receives the relevant income after deduction or retention of the relevant local withholding tax and, in principle, cannot offset it against its Belgian corporation tax charge or otherwise recover it in Belgium in any other manner.

20.5 Other levies

Quest for Growth is a collective investment undertaking and therefore subject to the annual tax on those bodies. The rate of this tax is 0.0925% and is the tax charged on the total net assets on 31 December of the preceding year.

20.6 Provisions

Provisions are constituted where the company has engaged commitments (enforceable in law or *de facto*) as a result of previous events, where it is probable that fulfilment of those obligations will require an outflow of resources and where a reliable estimate can be made of the scope of those obligations. Provisions are determined by placing a net present value on anticipated future cash flows on the basis of a discount rate before tax that is a reflection of the current market assessments of the time value of money and of the specific risks relative to the obligation. The grossing-up of provisions is accounted as a finance charge. If the company expects to be remunerated for a provision, the repayment is not booked as an asset until such time as repayment is virtually certain.

20.7 Recognition of earnings

Interest earnings are booked as earnings according to the effective-interest method as set out in IAS 39.

Earnings and expenditure are presented on a net basis for profits and losses on financial instruments and for exchange rate profits and losses.

Declared dividends are recorded as earnings:

(1) for listed shares, at the time the share is listed ex-coupon

(2) for unlisted shares, at the time that the shareholders in general meeting approve the dividend.

20.8 Share capital

Costs directly attributable to an issuance of ordinary stock after deduction of any tax effects are deducted from equity.

Dividends proposed by the board of directors after year-end are not booked as a debt in the financial statements until approved by the shareholders in annual general meeting.

20.9 Profit per share

Quest for Growth calculates both the ordinary and the diluted profit per share in accordance with IAS 33. The ordinary profit per share is calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the period. The diluted profit per share is calculated according to the average number of outstanding shares during the period plus the dilutive effect of warrants and share options during the period.

21. Compulsory disclosures under the Royal Decree of 10 July 2016 on alternative funds for collective investment in unlisted companies and growth undertakings

- The statutory debt ratio of the PRIVAK/PRICAF may not exceed 10% of the statutory assets.
  Quest for Growth's statutory debt ratio is 0.03%.

- The product of the PRIVAK/PRICAF's statutory debt ratio multiplied by the total uncalled amounts upon acquisition by the PRIVAK/PRICAF of financial instruments that are not fully paid up may not exceed 35% of the PRIVAK/PRICAF's statutory assets.

  The product of Quest for Growth's debt ratio multiplied by the total uncalled amount upon acquisition by the PRIVAK/PRICAF of financial instruments that are not fully paid up amounts to 13.62%.

- A detailed list of the transactions in listed companies that have been carried out over the past financial year may be inspected free of charge at the company's registered office.

- For investments in unquoted companies, the Royal Decree requires the Company to publish more detailed information of transactions closed during the reporting period. Detailed information regarding these transactions however are often submitted to non-disclosure agreements preventing the company to make this information public.

- Portfolio composition, distribution per sector, per country and per currency and sector performance are detailed on pages 2, 3 and 4 of the semi-annual report preceding these condensed interim financial statements.

22. New standards not yet applied

A number of new or amended standards are in force for financial years beginning after 1 January 2018, though earlier application is permitted. However, the company has decided that, in preparing these financial statements, the following new or amended standards should not be applied earlier.

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, supersedes the existing standard as set down in IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement. IFRS 9 contains revised provisions on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new model for anticipated credit losses in respect of the calculation of impairment on financial assets and the new general requirements for hedge accounting, which further align hedge accounting to risk management. In addition, IFRS 9 incorporates the provisions in IAS 39 for accounting and ceasing to account financial instruments. IFRS 9 is in force for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. This new standard has been ratified by the EU. The fund is currently assessing the eventual effect of applying IFRS 9 to its financial statements.

Other new or amended standards are not expected to have any significant effect on the Company's financial statements.

23. First time adoption of IFRS

These interim condensed financial statements, for the period ended 30 June 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting practice (Belgian GAAP).

The accounting policies set out in note 19 have been applied in preparing the condensed interim financial statements for the 6 months ended 30 June 2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for both the 6 months ended 30 June 2016 and the year ended 31 December 2016 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position at 1 January 2016 (the Group's date of transition). In preparing these interim financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2016, the Company's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Local GAAP statement of financial position as at 1 January 2016 and its previously published Belgian GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Under the Royal Decree of 18 April 1997, investments in quoted equity were already market-to-market value. Investments in unquoted equity were valued according to the EVCA guidelines of June 2006. The implementation of IFRS had no impact on the valuation of these investments.

In May 2016 the company raised € 25.382.133 in a capital transaction. Under Belgian GAAP, the cost of the capital transaction was booked through profit or loss.

Under IFRS the costs uncured in a capital transaction are not booked through profit or loss, but immediately in the balance sheet. This lowers the equity balance under IFRS by € 963,880. Under Belgian GAAP, the Company booked a provision for operational costs incurred during the year. Under IFRS, these costs are booked as incurred. There is no adjustment for year-end reports.

The tables below show the profit or loss and equity statement under both IFRS and BGAAP.

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total	
Net equity BGAAP 1 January 2016	109,748,742	37,998,917	147,747,659	
Net equity IFRS 1 January 2016	109,748,742	37,998,917	147,747,659	(*)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Net equity BGAAP 30 June 2016	135,130,875	-3,762,143	131,368,732
Cost of capital increase directly recorded in share capital under IFRS	-963,380	963,380	
Costs recorded as incurred under IFRS		-129,264	-129,264
Dividends			
Net equity IFRS 30 June 2016	134,167,495	-2,928,026	131,239,469

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Net equity BGAAP 31 December 2016	135,130,875	-161,761	134,969,114
Cost of capital increase directly recorded in share capital under IFRS	-963,380	963,380	
Costs recorded as incurred under IFRS			
Dividends			
Net equity IFRS 31 December 2016	134,167,495	801,619	134,969,114

(*) no differences between IFRS and BGAAP as investments are in both accounting frameworks are valued at fair value. Also, all costs were incurred in both accounting frameworks at year end.

Net income (loss) BGAAP 30 June 2016	-4,025,618
Cost of capital increase directly recorded in share capital under IFRS	963,380
Costs recorded as incurred under IFRS	-129,264
Net income (loss) IFRS 30 June 2016	-3,191,501

Net income (loss) BGAAP 31 December 2016	-425,236
Cost of capital increase directly recorded in share capital under IFRS	963,380
Costs recorded as incurred under IFRS	-
Net income IFRS 31 December 2016	538,144