FIRST LIGHT FUSION LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S Brindle

N A Hawker

IP2IPO Services Limited Professor R A Roy

D Bryon

Professor Y Ventikos

G Pisanello A J Markus (Appointed 22 July 2016) (Appointed 1 May 2017)

Company number

07555858

Registered office

Unit 10 Oxford Industrial Park

Mead Road Yarnton Oxfordshire OX5 1QU

Auditor

Richardsons Chartered Accountants

30 Upper High Street

Thame Oxfordshire OX9 3EZ

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 ·
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,355,483		726,394
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,538,284		638,240	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,041,162		11,956,393	
		9,579,446		12,594,633	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	6				
one year		(854,404)		(364,158)	
Net current assets		_	8,725,042		12,230,475
Total assets less current liabilities			10,080,525		12,956,869
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		549		549
Share premium account			16,517,801		16,517,801
Profit and loss reserves			(6,437,825)		(3,561,481)
Total equity			10,080,525		12,956,869
					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on The September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Bryon **Director**

Company Registration No. 07555858

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

First Light Fusion Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 10 Oxford Industrial Park, Mead Road, Yarnton, Oxfordshire, OX5 1QU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of First Light Fusion Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

There were no material amendments on the adoption of FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Improvements to property Plant and equipment Fixtures and fittings Computers

Straight line over 4 years Straight line over 4 years Straight line over 4 years

Straight line over 4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

Due to continuing losses, there is no charge to corporation tax. The Company recognises R&D tax credits on an accruals basis when an accurate provision can be made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Share-based payments

Employee share options are recognised at grant date fair value over the vesting period of the option. For employee options, the directors believe the grant date fair value to be the same as the actual market value at grant date.

Movements in fair value on employee share options are recognised as an expense in the period they vest with movements going to the Equity Reserve.

Exemption has been taken on recognising share-based payment transactions that have arisen prior to the first reporting period under FRS 102 as available to small companies.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 32 (2016 - 22).

3 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax	-	-
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(597,756)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(322,846)	(198,339)
		
Total current tax	(920,602)	(198,339)

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to property	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	68,883	656,754	5,035	35,056	765,728
Additions	370,372	290,872	35,990	213,026	910,260
At 31 March 2017	439,255	947,626	41,025	248,082	1,675,988
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2016	5,290	28,791	556	4,697	39,334
Depreciation charged in the year	33,444	213,637	3,919	30,171	281,171
At 31 March 2017	38,734	242,428	4,475	34,868	320,505
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2017	400,521	705,198	36,550	213,214	1,355,483
At 31 March 2016	63,593	627,963	4,479	30,359	726,394
	=				====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Corporation tax recoverable	919,548	198,339
	Other debtors	46,034	323,307
	Prepayments and accrued income	294,197	116,594
		1,259,779	638,240
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	168,440	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	110,065	-
		278,505	-
	Total debtors	1,538,284	638,240
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		. £	£
	Trade creditors	356,123	151,559
	Other taxation and social security	58,391	43,468
	Other creditors	21,228	4,583
	Accruals and deferred income	418,662	164,548
		854,404	364,158

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Share-based payment transactions

	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2017 Number	2016 Number		2016 £
Outstanding at 1 April 2016 Granted	51,615 13,788	58,989	12.07 18.18	12.07
Expired	(4,916)	(7,374		12.07
Outstanding at 31 March 2017	60,487	51,615	13.46	12.07
Exercisable at 31 March 2017	30,984	14,745	12.85	12.07

The options outstanding at 31 March 2017 had an exercise price ranging from £12.07 to £18.18.

The company operates an EMI share option scheme and an unapproved share option scheme. The general terms and conditions of the two schemes are similar. For options issued in March 2015, the vesting period is 4 years and for options issued in March 2017, the vesting period is 2 years from the start date of employment. There are no other vesting requirements. Options will lapse 20 years from date of grant.

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
531,901 Ordinary of 0.1p each	532	532
16,940 A Ordinary of 0.1p each	17	17
	549	549

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Husband.

The auditor was Richardsons Chartered Accountants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017 2016 £ £

490,750 687,050

11 Related party transactions

The directors consider all transactions with related parties to have been concluded under normal market conditions.