Company Registration No. 08437560 (England and Wales)	
FUSION IMPLANTS LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014	

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

		0044	
	Notes	2014 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2		9,992
Current assets			
Stocks		23,600	
Debtors		37,550	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,058	
O Programme Control of the control o		83,208	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(10,155)	
Net current assets			73,053
Total assets less current liabilities			83,045
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3		(60,000)
			23,045
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4		13
Share premium account			39,996
Profit and loss account			(16,964)
Shareholders' funds			23,045

For the financial period ended 30 June 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

Approved by the Board for issue on 8 December 2014

Dr Daniel Jones Dr Christopher Sutcliffe
Director Director

Company Registration No. 08437560

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the period net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 20% on a straight line basis
Computer equipment 33% on a straight line basis

16 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.7 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.8 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

1.9 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets and in line with the grant claim requirements. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial liability exists where there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions. In addition, contracts which result in the entity delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments are financial liabilities. Shares containing such obligations are classified as financial liabilities.

Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. The carrying amount of the liability is increased by the finance cost and reduced by payments made in respect of that liability. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of charge on the outstanding liability. Debt issue costs are offset against the debt and amortised over the term of the loan.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to reserves.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets
	£
Cost	
Additions	10,585
At 30 June 2014	10,585
Depreciation	
Charge for the period	593
At 30 June 2014	593
Net book value	
At 30 June 2014	9,992

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2014

Preference shares classified as financial liabilities

Total amounts repayable by instalments which are due in more than five years

30,000

During the period, the company issued 60,000 preference shares of £1.00 each at par.

The Preference Shares are redeemable in four bi-annual instalments of £15,000 commencing 1 September 2018. Preference Shares have full rights in the company with regards to dividend and capital distribution, but do not entitle the holders thereof to receive notice of, attend or vote at General Meetings of the company. A dividend may be declared on this class of share to the exclusion of the other classes but where a dividend is declared on more than one class of share the dividend for each class may be fixed individually. Dividends on Preference Shares are accrued at a rate of 7% daily.

4 Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid 400 Ordinary A Shares of 1p each 70 Ordinary B Shares of 1p each 840 Ordinary Shares of 1p each 841 Ordinary Shares of 1p each 842 Ordinary Shares of 1p each 843 Ordinary Shares of 1p each

During the period the company issued 1310 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each to form the capital base of the company.

Ordinary and Ordinary B shares were issued at par.

Ordinary A shares were issued at £100 per share and therefore resulted in a share premium of £39,996.

The Ordinary Shares are irredeemable and have full rights in the company with regards to voting, dividend and capital distribution. A dividend may be declared on this class of share to the exclusion of the other classes but where a dividend is declared on more than one class of share the dividend for each class may be fixed individually.

The 'A' Ordinary Shares are irredeemable and have full rights in the company with regards to voting, dividend and capital distribution. A dividend may be declared on this class of share to the exclusion of the other classes but where a dividend is declared on more than one class of share the dividend for each class may be fixed individually.

The 'B' Ordinary Shares are irredeemable and have full rights in the company with regards to dividend and capital distribution, but do not entitle the holders thereof to receive notice of, attend or vote at general meetings of the company. A dividend may be declared on this class of share to the exclusion of the other classes but where a dividend is declared on more than one class of share the dividend for each class may be fixed individually.

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