UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

BLACKWATER PHARMA LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06756342

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

lote		2017 £		2016 £
4		6,382		11,431
		6,382		11,431
5	165,731		389,397	
	218,702		243,284	
_	384,433		632,681	
6	(179,014)		(324,539)	
_		205,419		308,142
		211,801		319,573
7		(46,015)		(69,021)
9	-		(268)	
_		-		(268)
		165,786		250,284
		8		8
		165,778		250,276
		165,786		250,284
	5 - 6 -	165,731 218,702 384,433 (179,014)	165,778 4 6,382 6,382	6,382 6,382

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

BLACKWATER PHARMA LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06756342

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the income statement in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr V Teatino

Director

Date: 7 March 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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BLACKWATER PHARMA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. General information

Blackwater Pharma Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 06756342. The registered office is 8 The Courtyards, Wyncolls Road, Severalls Industrial Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 9PE..

2. Accounting policie

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and

the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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BLACKWATER PHARMA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 20% Straight line Fixtures and fittings - 20% Straight line Computer equipment - 25% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Income statement.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

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

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. Accounting policie (continued)

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 July 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Accounting policie (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2016 - 18).

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BLACKWATER PHARMA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2016	7,499	66,144	16,665	90,308
Additions	-	860	-	860
At 30 June 2017	7,499	67,004	16,665	91,168
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	7,499	57,961	13,417	78,877

Charge for the year on owned assets	-	2,661	3,248	5,909
At 30 June 2017	7,499	60,622	16,665	84,786
Net book value				
At 30 June 2017		6,382		6,382
At 30 June 2016	<u> </u>	8,183	3,248	11,431
5. Debtors			2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors VAT recoverable Called up share capital not paid Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income			109,860 54,217 8 - 1,646	222,831 75,462 8 88,852 2,244
			165,731	389,397

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

6.	Craditares Amounts	falling	dua within and year	
υ.	Creditors: Amounts	iaiiiiiy	uue witiiii one year	

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	22,000	21,000
Trade creditors	69,723	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	26,647	206,878
Corporation tax	43,752	58,202
Other creditors	10,882	31,173
Other taxation and social security	1,125	2,636

	Accruals and deferred income	4,885	4,650
		179,014	324,539
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	46,015	69,021
		46,015	69,021
	Secured loans		
	The bank loan is guaranteed by all the directors except B Rafferty to the value of £200,000.		

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8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year	r	Į.
Bank loans	22,000	21,000
	22,000	21,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	22,000	21,000
	22,000	21,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	24,015	48,021
	24,015	48,021
	68,015	90,021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(268)	(831)
Charged to profit or loss	268	563
At end of year		(268)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	268
	<u>-</u>	(268)