ANGLE

Liquid biopsy blood test

ANGLE plc Annual Report & Accounts 2016

BUSINESS REVIEW

WELCOME

Pioneering CTC products in cancer diagnostics

Read more on page 02

The Annual Report & Accounts may contain forward-looking statements. These statements reflect the Board's current view, are subject to a number of material risks and uncertainties and could change in the future. Factors that could cause or contribute to such changes include, but are not limited to, the general economic climate and market conditions, as well as specific factors including the success of the Group's research and development and commercialisation strategies, the uncertainties related to regulatory clearance and the acceptance of the Group's products by customers.

@parsortix

www.slideshare.net/ANGLEplc

www.youtube.com/c/AngleplcParsortix

Contents

Enabling personalised cancer care

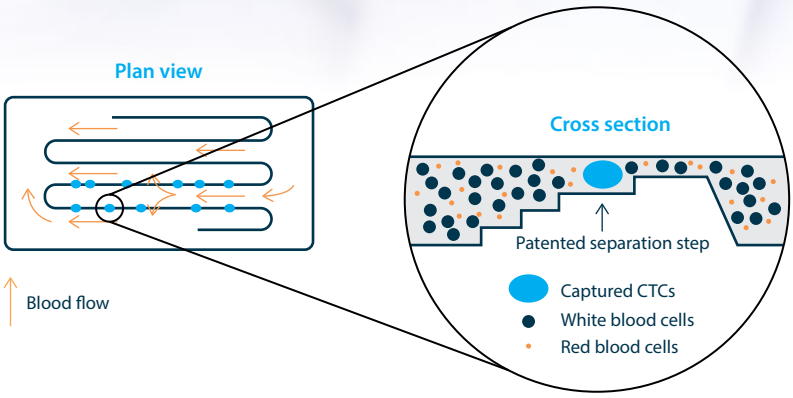
What is Parsortix?

The Parsortix system from ANGLE uses a patented microfluidic technology in the form of a one-time use cassette to capture and then harvest circulating tumour cells (CTCs) from blood. The cassette captures CTCs based on their less deformable nature and larger size compared to other blood components.

The resulting liquid biopsy (simple blood test) enables the detection and investigation of mutations in the patient's cancer for personalised cancer care.

CTCs are cancer cells shed by the tumour in the process of metastasis. The CTCs travel in the blood and if they take root in another organ are the cause of cancer at a new location.

A closer look at the cassette
CTCs are caught on a step that criss-crosses the microscope slide sized cassette.



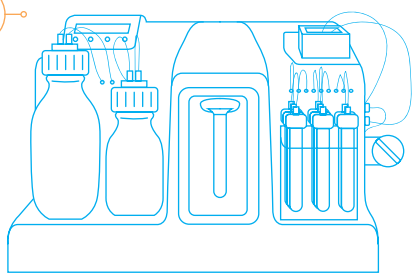
Capture and harvest workflow process

Automated capture process requiring minimum user intervention.

1

Blood collection
100µl-50ml of whole blood. No pre-processing required.

2



Cell capture
Blood is pumped through the one-time use cassette. CTCs are captured in the cassette.

>90
Installed base of Parsortix systems

>17,000
blood samples processed

Our competitive differentiation

Cell marker (epitope) independent
Unlike other systems, the Parsortix system does not rely on the CTCs expressing specific cell surface markers for isolation by antibody binding. This means all the cancer cells, including mesenchymal cells, can be captured.

Applicable for all solid cancers
Unlike other systems, the Parsortix system is applicable for all solid cancers including those with weak or no cell surface markers. The Parsortix system can be used without modification with a wide range of cancers including ovarian, prostate, breast, lung, colorectal, pancreatic melanoma, cervical and renal cancers.

Potential to capture viable (live) CTCs
Cells which are captured by the Parsortix system have not been subjected to antibody binding or other chemical reaction as part of the capture process. This offers the potential to capture viable (live) intact and undamaged cells for detailed analysis, culturing etc.

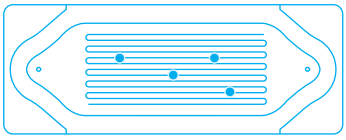
Cells can be harvested for molecular analysis
The Parsortix system is biomarker compatible. CTCs captured by the Parsortix system can be easily harvested with high purity for detailed molecular analysis. This "liquid biopsy" from a simple blood test enables the potential for personalised cancer treatment with patients receiving drugs which directly target their own cancer.

Simple and easy to use
The Parsortix system is easy to use and can be used with whole blood samples, direct from a simple blood test, without any pre-processing of the blood such as red blood cell removal.

This makes the process easy and cost effective whilst ensuring unnecessary loss of target cells is minimised.

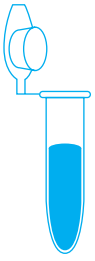
Operationally versatile
The Parsortix system can handle blood volumes of 100µl to 50ml enabling a wide range of applications.

3a



Cell identification in-cassette
Staining reagents can be pumped through the cassette to allow in-cassette identification and enumeration of CTCs.

3b



Cell harvest
CTCs can be harvested in <200 µl buffer for identification and downstream analysis.

4

Downstream analysis:
- PCR: e.g. qPCR, dPCR
- NGS
- FISH
- Immunostain
- Culture
- Other

Head to page 81 for an explanation of terms

Head to www.angleplc.com/the-parsortix-system/ to watch our video on how the system works

BUSINESS REVIEW – **OUR MARKET**

Building a differentiated position in the multi-billion dollar liquid biopsy market

Cancer

50%
will suffer from cancer[1]

The overall age standardised cancer incidence rate is almost
25%
higher in men than in women[2]

14.1m
new cancer cases worldwide in 2012[2]

32.5m
people alive who have had cancer[2]

8.2m
deaths within 5 years of diagnosis worldwide[2]

The market

$multi bn
emerging multi-billion dollar market[3]

£8bn
p.a. estimated global market potential for Parsortix[4]

There is a wide range of potential applications for harvested CTCs including:

- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- Mutational analysis and drug selection
- Drug development
- Assessment of treatment effectiveness
- Remission monitoring

We estimate that this represents a potential global market for ANGLE's Parsortix system worth in excess of £8 billion per annum.

ANGLE's Parsortix system provides a unique product-based solution whereas most others are offering a laboratory service-based approach.

With advancements in genomics and clinical information there has been a paradigm shift from "one drug fits all" towards "precision medicine" – the right drug for the right patient at the right time.

The drivers

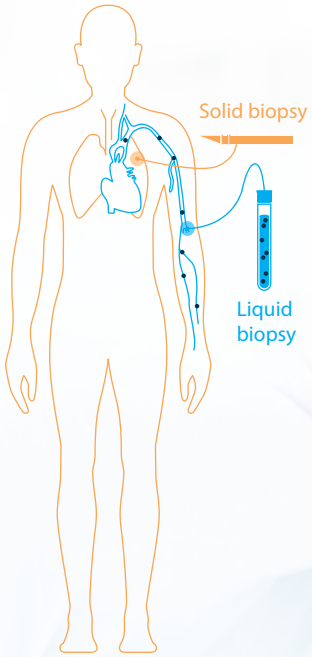
Key drivers of cancer incidence:
- Increasing average life span
- Smoking, poor diet, obesity and alcohol
- Over exposure to sun
- Lack of exercise
- Exposure to carcinogens
- Infections and HIV
- Hormones
- Inherited genes

Key drivers of precision medicine:
- Each patient's cancer is different
- Each patient's cancer changes over time
- Effective treatment requires personalised care

Key drivers of the cancer diagnostics market:
- Shift towards precision medicine
  - Development of more selective drugs
  - Need for companion diagnostics
- Health economics – reduced costs
- Early detection (screening)
- Therapy selection, treatment monitoring and remission monitoring

1 http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/risk/lifetime-risk#ref-0
2 http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_cancer.aspx
3 Goldman Sachs $14bn in US alone by 2025. JP Morgan $22bn worldwide by 2020
4 Company estimate

Liquid biopsy poised to transform clinical practice



Solid tissue biopsy

Tumour tissue is cut out from the cancer site through an invasive procedure

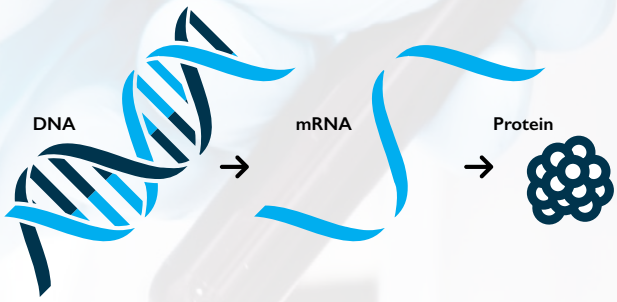
Liquid biopsy

Cancer tissue is obtained from a simple blood test

Tissue samples
Tissue is specially prepared so sections can be examined – eg. formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) samples

CTCs
Living cancer cells shed from a tumour into the bloodstream in the process of metastasis

Circulating nucleic acids (CNA)
DNA and RNA from dead cells shed into the bloodstream can contain cancer-related mutations



		Solid tissue biopsy		Liquid biopsy	
Source		Primary tumour	Metastatic site	CTCs[1]	CNA (cfDNA[2])
Sample type		Intact cells	Intact cells	Intact cells	Fragmented DNA
Procedure		Invasive	Invasive	Non-invasive[3]	Non-invasive[3]
Sample accessibility		Not always accessible	Less accessible	**Accessible using Parsortix[4]**	Accessible
Patient recovery time		Varies	Longer	None	None
Test costs		Varies	Higher	Lower	Lower
Test turnaround time		Varies	Longer	Shorter	Shorter
Repeatability		Varies – difficult	Very difficult	Easy	Easy
Molecular analysis	DNA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	RNA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Difficult
	Protein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Live cells	Cell culture	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Xenograft	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Standard of care		Proven	Proven	Not yet proven	Not yet proven

1 CTCs are live cancer cells circulating in the blood known as circulating tumour cells
2 cfDNA also known as ctDNA is cell-free circulating fragments of DNA from dead cells, which may be found in the plasma component of the blood
3 Tissue obtained from simple peripheral blood test
4 Access to CTCs from blood is technically challenging given the low number of CTCs present and historically has been very difficult. ANGLE's Parsortix system has been specially designed to address this issue

BUSINESS REVIEW – **RESEARCH USE SALES**

Research use sales initiated

Having successfully completed an intensive phase of system optimisation and evaluations with multiple Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs), we started selling the Parsortix system for research use with maiden revenues of £0.4 million. The sales pipeline has developed for both Parsortix instruments and cassettes to new research users and existing KOLs.

Benefits of research use sales:

- Revenues offset development costs
- Broader range of users of the system resulting in additional posters, publications and clinical evidence
- New clinical applications and companion diagnostics developed by customers

Sales to date

- Cancer research centres
- KOLs transitioning to paying
- Large pharma companies
- Immunotherapy company

Growth potential

- Drug trials
- CROs
- Mouse model

Leading cancer research centres

750
addressable Phase II cancer drug trials p.a.[1]

£100k
potential revenue for each Phase II cancer drug trial[1]

120
addressable Phase III cancer drug trials p.a.[1]

£250m
p.a. estimated market potential for Parsortix research use sales[1]

£750k
potential revenue for each Phase III cancer drug trial[1]

1 Company estimate

BUSINESS REVIEW – **CLINICAL TRIALS – CANCER RESEARCH UK MANCHESTER INSTITUTE**

Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute

World class basic, translational and clinical research in collaboration with the Christie NHS Foundation Trust[1]. Worked extensively with ANGLE's Parsortix system since 2012.

10
clinical trials using Parsortix

>700
clinical samples processed

Peer-reviewed publication

Key points in the publication include:

- The capture efficiency of the Parsortix system is comparable to that of CellSearch when using spiked samples best suited for their system
- The Parsortix system does not require the use of capture antibodies so "it facilitates capture of circulating tumour cells (CTCs) with weak cell marker expression or cells lacking the targeted epitope e.g. mesenchymal cells"
- The Parsortix system is "straight-forward to use with minimal user intervention"
- CRUK MI's optimised protocol can reduce the number of white blood cells captured by the Parsortix system to below 200 providing a high level of sample purity and this is independent of the volume of blood processed

Contract for use in clinical trials and research

A new contract with CRUK MI allows the incorporation of ANGLE's Parsortix system in the Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology group for routine use in clinical trials and for research purposes.

The contract also provides for the continuation of the Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology group's work on the development and validation of new protocols demonstrating the system's utility for various applications in a variety of cancer types thereby enhancing the customer offering.

Utilisation of the Parsortix system in clinical drug trials is a key part of ANGLE's strategy for commercialising Parsortix. Work by the Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology group to integrate the Parsortix system into clinical trial work flows will be key to ensuring wider adoption into a wide range of clinical trials.

The Parsortix system is currently being utilised by Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology in ten clinical trials with an additional four trials in the planning stage. As a consequence of this inclusion, over 700 clinical samples have been processed and banked using established methods developed and published by the Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology group.

> "We are delighted to be incorporating the Parsortix system into our laboratory for routine use as an epitope-independent CTC harvesting system applied to clinical samples. Results so far are encouraging and our ambition is to evaluate the output from Parsortix sample harvesting to establish data that can be used to benefit cancer patients."

Ged Brady
Deputy and Genomics Leader within the Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology group at the Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute

Head to www.angleplc.com/the-parsortix-system/download-files/ to read our poster publications

1 The Christie is one of the largest single-site cancer hospitals in Europe and currently has 620 active clinical trials

BUSINESS REVIEW – **LEAD CLINICAL APPLICATION – OVARIAN CANCER**

200 patient ovarian cancer clinical studies in progress in Europe and the United States

ANGLE's Parsortix system is being developed to triage women having surgery for an abnormal pelvic mass to identify those with ovarian cancer.

20%
of women will develop a pelvic mass at some point in their lives[1]

750,000
women p.a. in the United States with abnormal pelvic masses[2]

200,000
women p.a. in the United States operated on for abnormal pelvic masses[3]

21,000
women per annum in the United States found to have ovarian cancer[4]

239,000
women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer globally every year[5]

The silent killer

3.5%
Survival rate at stage IV[5]

90%
Survival rate at stage I[5]

£300m
p.a. estimated market potential for Parsortix in ovarian cancer[6]

1 http://contemporaryobgyn.modernmedicine.com/contemporary-obgyn/content/tags/brca-mutations/pelvic-mass-workup?page=full
2 Vermillion Inc estimate of 500k-1m
3 Vermillion Inc estimate of 100k-300k
4 http://www.cancer.org/cancer/ovariancancer/detailedguide/ovarian-cancer-key-statistics
5 http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type/ovarian-cancer
6 Company estimate

ANGLE is currently undertaking two major clinical studies to develop a Parsortix-based test that distinguishes between a benign and malignant pelvic mass.

The test is intended to detect ovarian cancer ahead of surgery to ensure women get the best possible treatment.

The four participating cancer centres for the 200 patient European study, all of whom have been through formal study initiation and training and are actively recruiting patients, are:

- Medical University of Vienna, Key Opinion Leader for ovarian cancer, leading the trial and responsible for analysing the patient samples and optimising the RNA markers
- Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, one of the largest university hospitals in Europe
- Vivantes Network for Health GmbH with the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrical Medicine in the Klinikum Auguste Viktoria
- Vivantes Network for Health GmbH with the Department of Gynecology, Hospital Neukölln

Based in Berlin, Vivantes Network for Health GmbH is the largest municipal hospital group in Germany, and the two clinics listed above are within their two largest hospitals.

ANGLE is also undertaking a 200 patient ovarian cancer study in the United States which is actively recruiting. The US study is being led by Dr Richard Moore at the University of Rochester Medical Center Wilmot Cancer Institute (New York State).

Ovarian cancer surgery is highly complex and maximal tumour removal has a very strong impact on survival. Women with the diagnosis of ovarian cancer can be referred for surgery to specialists in gynaecologic oncology. The consequence is a significantly better outcome compared to the situation when surgery is performed by a general gynaecologist and cancer is diagnosed at this point. There would therefore be great clinical benefit if it were known in advance of surgery that an abnormal pelvic mass is malignant. Conversely, women with benign pelvic mass may be treated more easily and cost effectively by a general surgeon in their local hospital.

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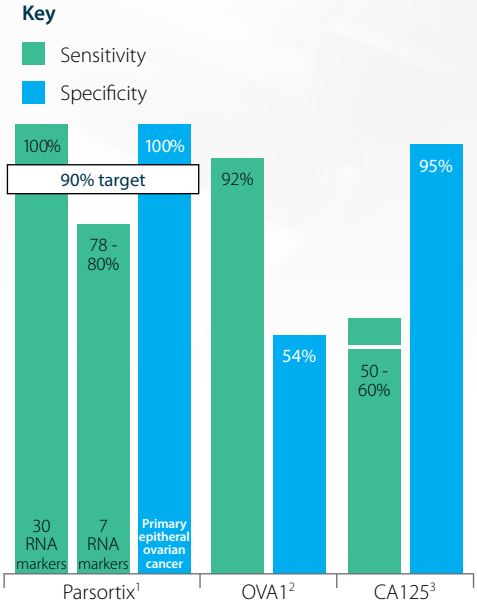
> There remains a large unmet medical need to accurately discriminate benign from malignant pelvic masses before surgery. As it works with live cancer cells, the Parsortix system offers the potential for high specificity avoiding the problem of false positives that affects all existing techniques."

Dr Richard Moore
Director of the Gynecologic Oncology Division at the University of Rochester Medical Center Wilmot Cancer Institute

Parsortix effectiveness compared to other tests

Sensitivity
The test correctly identifies those with the disease (True Positive). A low sensitivity means the test may miss many people who have cancer (False Negative).

Specificity
The test correctly identifies those without the disease (True Negative). A low specificity means patients are told they may have cancer when they do not (False Positive).



Test Result	Cancer Sensitivity	No cancer Specificity
Positive	**True Positive**	False Positive
Negative	False Negative	**True Negative**

Parsortix test intended to triage patients to identify appropriate treatment

	Malignant	Benign
Specialist	**True Positive** ✓ ↑	Wasted healthcare dollars – False Positive
Local surgeon	Poor outcome – False Negative	↓ **True Negative** ✓

1 Pilot study data. 90% target is for clinical studies
2 Vermillion Inc
3 Patient.co.uk / Fritsche HA, et al. (1998). CA-125 in ovarian cancer: advances and controversy. Clinical Chemistry. 44(7):1379-1380

BUSINESS REVIEW – **POTENTIAL CLINICAL APPLICATION – BREAST CANCER**

Encouraging results from liquid biopsy in breast cancer

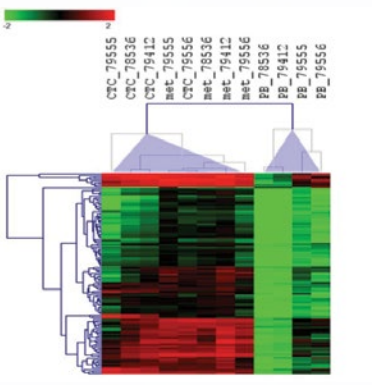
Success shows potential for a simple blood test to direct treatment for metastatic breast cancer.

1.7m
women were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2012[1]

6.3m
living with breast cancer[1]

20-30%
of people initially diagnosed at early stages will develop metastatic breast cancer[2]

£1bn
p.a. estimated market potential for Parsortix in breast cancer[3]



Hierarchical two dimensional map of 214 genes differently expressed in CTC and met vs peripheral blood

A comparison of overall gene expression using Parsortix harvested CTCs and the metastatic biopsy was undertaken for different druggable pathways. 66 potentially clinically actionable genes (i.e. gene targets against which a drug is already available either FDA approved or in clinical trials) were investigated and again there was no statistically significant difference in gene expression between CTCs and invasive tissue biopsy, covering nine unique pathways. This suggests that the Parsortix system has the potential to be a useful tool for identifying drug targets in metastatic breast cancer and might be utilised to assess the effectiveness of drugs under development in clinical trials.

ANGLE's work with University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center

The University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center (USC) presented head-to-head patient data at AACR 2016 (the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 2016), which demonstrates a statistically significant correlation in metastatic breast cancer between analysis of CTCs (circulating tumor cells) harvested from a simple blood test using Parsortix with similar analysis of tissue obtained from invasive biopsy of a secondary cancer site. The data indicates the potential for the Parsortix liquid biopsy (simple blood test) to replace the invasive biopsy.

In the USC study, the tissue from the invasive biopsy and the CTCs from the Parsortix liquid biopsy harvest were both subjected to Illumina's whole-transcriptome analysis using total RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq). RNA-Seq can accurately measure gene and transcript abundance, and identify known and novel features of the transcriptome. RNA-Seq analysis has been completed on three sample types covering metastatic tissue biopsy, Parsortix harvested CTCs and, as a control, peripheral blood for each of eight patients. This strategy enables measurement of thousands of genes at once in order to generate a comprehensive picture of cellular function.

For every one of these patients, CTCs were successfully harvested and RNA-Seq analysis successfully completed. This analysis demonstrated a statistically significant correlation between the expression signature of 192 genes in the Parsortix harvested CTCs with similar analysis of tissue obtained from an invasive biopsy of a secondary cancer site.

The metastatic biopsy material was sourced from a wide range of metastatic sites including skin, pleural effusion (fluid around the lung), pericardial effusion (fluid around the heart), breast, cerebrospinal fluid (fluid found in the brain and spine) and bone tissue. For all of these different metastatic sites, the Parsortix CTCs provided similar gene expression compared to the metastatic biopsy, allowing for the potential examination of known and novel genes related to breast cancer.

Replacement of the metastatic biopsy for breast cancer with a Parsortix blood test would be non-invasive, cheaper and faster, and could be repeated more frequently, thereby providing "real-time" information for therapy selection reflecting disease progression.

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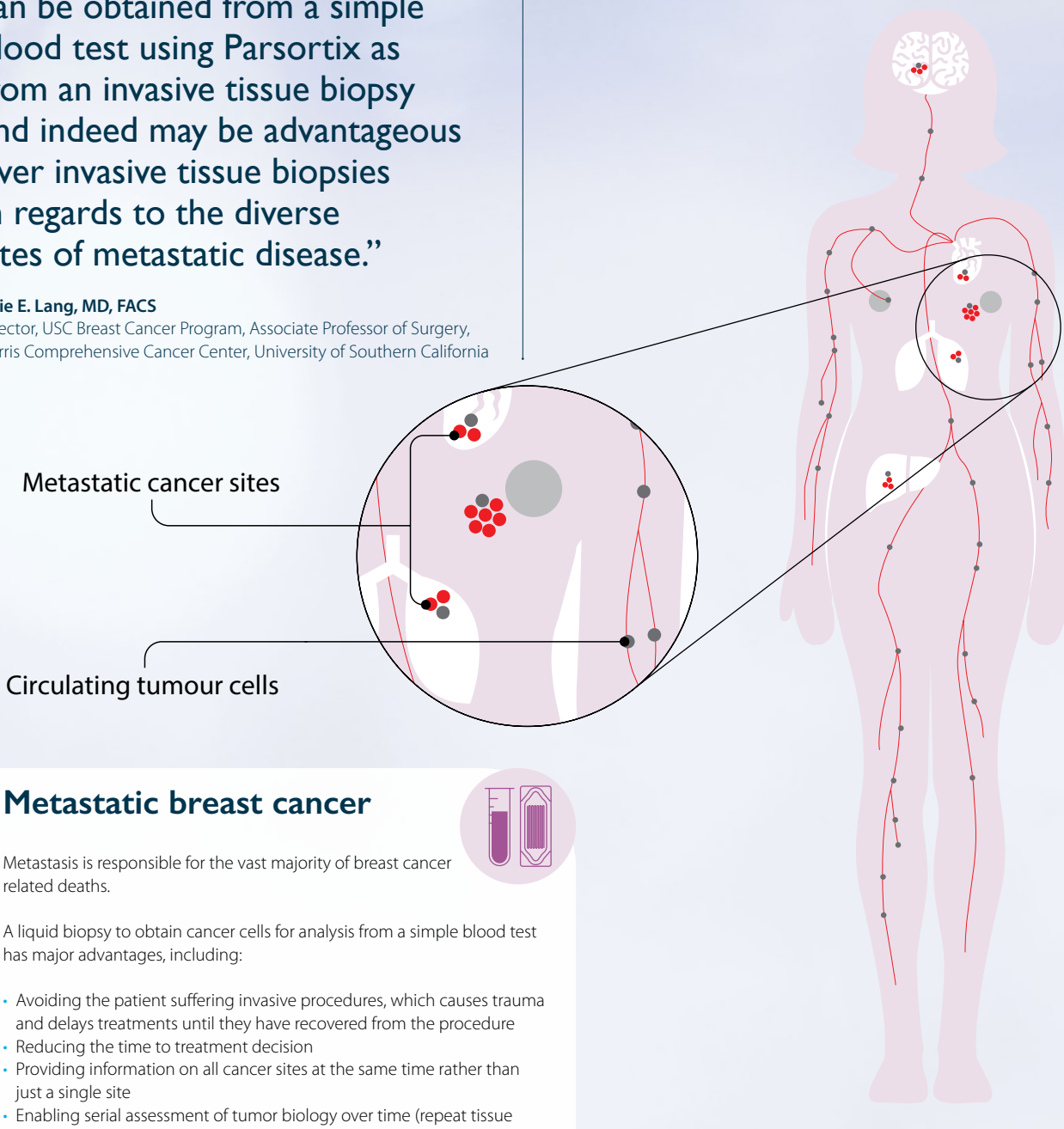
1 World Cancer Research Fund International
2 http://mbcn.org/developing-awareness/category/13-things-everyone-should-know-about-metastatic-breast-cancer
3 Company estimate

"Our pilot data shows that potentially the same information can be obtained from a simple blood test using Parsortix as from an invasive tissue biopsy and indeed may be advantageous over invasive tissue biopsies in regards to the diverse sites of metastatic disease."

Julie E. Lang, MD, FACS
Director, USC Breast Cancer Program, Associate Professor of Surgery, Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California

CTCs are cancer cells shed by the tumour in the process of metastasis. The CTCs travel in the blood and if they take root in another organ are the cause of cancer at a new location.

The American Society of Clinical Oncology guidelines call for biopsy of a metastatic site to guide the decision making for treatment as it is known that cancers change their status as disease progresses.



Metastatic breast cancer

Metastasis is responsible for the vast majority of breast cancer related deaths.

A liquid biopsy to obtain cancer cells for analysis from a simple blood test has major advantages, including:

- Avoiding the patient suffering invasive procedures, which causes trauma and delays treatments until they have recovered from the procedure
- Reducing the time to treatment decision
- Providing information on all cancer sites at the same time rather than just a single site
- Enabling serial assessment of tumor biology over time (repeat tissue biopsies are not generally acceptable to patients)
- Reducing costs

BUSINESS REVIEW – **POTENTIAL CLINICAL APPLICATION – PROSTATE CANCER**

Potential to replace the invasive prostate biopsy

The Parsortix system harvested CTCs in 100% of prostate cancer patients in a 52 patient pilot study.

1.1m
new cases of prostate cancer were recorded in 2012[1]

3.9m
men are living with the disease[2]

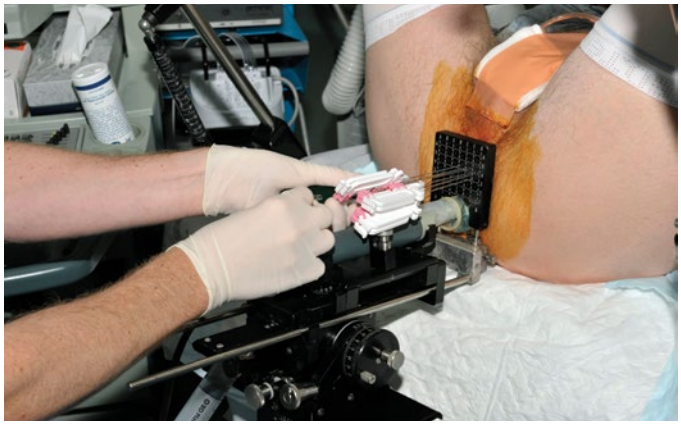
>1m
solid prostate biopsies in the US p.a.

75% - 80%
of prostate biopsies are negative

>10%
of prostate biopsies indolent cancer

<10%
of prostate biopsies aggressive cancer

£3bn
p.a. estimated market potential for Parsortix in prostate cancer[3]



Surgeon inserting prostate biopsy needles guided by a trans-rectal ultrasound probe

Liquid biopsy solution to invasive and potentially unnecessary process

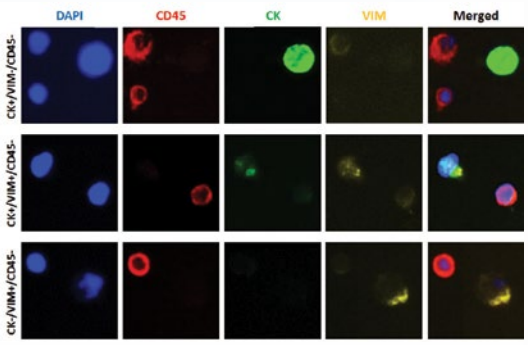
Around 75% to 80% of men that have a solid prostate biopsy do not have prostate cancer; of those that do, more than half will be indolent (latent disease not causing harm to the patient).

Less than 10% of patients having a solid prostate biopsy have aggressive prostate cancer requiring treatment. Use of the Parsortix system could avoid the medical complications of the solid prostate biopsy, provide more reliable results in relation to detection of prostate cancer, disease status and risk stratification, and at the same time reduce healthcare costs and offer a faster, repeatable solution enabling active surveillance where appropriate.

1 http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type/prostate-cancer
2 World Cancer Research Fund International
3 Company estimate

"The exciting part of this research is the potential for the Parsortix system to be used to assess the severity of the disease as well as to detect it. This meets a key medical need to avoid over-treatment as well as to ensure treatment is available for patients who need it."

Dr Yong-Jie Lu
Reader in Medical Oncology at Barts Cancer Institute



Representative images for different populations of detected cells in prostate cancer patients. The upper row: a CK+/Vimentin-/CD45- cell surrounded by CD45+ lymphocytes. The middle row: a CK+Vimentin+/CD45- cell next to a CD45+ lymphocyte. The lower row: a CK-/Vimentin+/CD45- cell surrounded by CD45+ lymphocytes.

ANGLE's work with Barts Cancer Institute

Using the Parsortix system, Barts Cancer Institute (BCI) researchers were able to successfully harvest CTCs from 100% of the patients in a 52 patient pilot study. The Parsortix system harvested a range of different circulating cells comprising not only CK+ cells (epithelial cells), which can be captured using traditional antibody-based capture systems, but also CK-Vimentin+ cells (mesenchymal cells).

Barts patient data suggests that the Parsortix system may be used both to detect prostate cancer and to assess its aggressiveness, all through a simple blood test. This is crucial because it means that men with low level disease could avoid unnecessary and potentially harmful solid biopsy and surgical intervention instead having "active surveillance", whereas men with an aggressive form of disease could be fast-tracked for further investigation and treatment. The current gold standard for detection is the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test, which is known to have low sensitivity and low specificity (i.e. high levels of false positives) and the digital rectal exam (DRE - which is less effective than the PSA test). Where the PSA level is high or the DRE indicates an enlarged prostate, a solid prostate biopsy will be undertaken to detect cancer and assess the aggressiveness of the disease. This process results in many men having invasive biopsies unnecessarily.

Key conclusions from the later BCI work include the following:

- The Parsortix system detected CTCs in 100% of the metastatic prostate cancer patients
- The patients with localised disease included patients with early stage disease (determined by clinical investigation including the Gleason score of solid tissues taken through invasive procedures), where the decision had been taken that "active surveillance" was appropriate rather than medical intervention. Even for these earliest stage, indolent cancer patients, the Parsortix system harvested CTCs that could be detected in 75% of these patients
- The Gleason score is currently the best parameter for assessing aggressiveness of prostate cancer involving pathologist assessment of the morphology of the cells obtained from the solid biopsy. The number of mesenchymal CTCs harvested by the Parsortix system was compared to the Gleason score for each of the patients and there was found to be a good correlation suggesting that Parsortix liquid biopsy may be able to provide the same or similar information as the invasive solid biopsy in assessing the aggressiveness of the cancer
- The status of the patient – metastatic or localised – was analysed against the number of mesenchymal CTCs harvested by the Parsortix system. Separately the status of the patient – metastatic or localised – was analysed against the patient's Gleason score. Comparison of the results suggests that the Parsortix system may be able to indicate the metastatic or localised status of the patient with a higher level of accuracy than the Gleason score

Head to www.angleplc.com/the-parsortix-system/download-files/ to read our poster publications

BUSINESS REVIEW – **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

Establishing our reputation among world-class cancer centres

> "ANGLE moved into the early commercialisation phase, securing first sales for research use and developing its clinical application for ovarian cancer."

Garth Selvey
Chairman

Introduction

We have made significant progress across the business during the year. Having completed the transition to specialist medtech company, ANGLE moved into the early commercialisation phase, securing first sales for research use and developing its clinical application for ovarian cancer.

We have made good progress with the analytical and clinical studies to support FDA clearance and plans have been put in place for ovarian cancer clinical studies in Europe and the United States for the Company's first clinical application.

During the period, Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) demonstrated significant performance capabilities of the Parsortix system in pilot studies with breast and prostate cancer patients.

Overview of Financial Results

Revenue of £0.4 million (2015: £nil) came from first commercial sales of the Parsortix system for research use. Planned investment in studies to develop and validate the clinical application and commercial use of Parsortix increased, resulting in operating costs of £5.7 million (2015: £3.9 million). Thus the resulting loss for the year from continuing operations correspondingly increased to £5.1 million (2015: £3.9 million).

The cash balance was £3.8 million at 30 April 2016 (30 April 2015: £8.4 million). Post year end, the financial position was strengthened following a successful placing of shares with major institutional investors, which raised £10.2 million gross (£9.6 million net of expenses).

Far-reaching market potential

ANGLE's Parsortix system has widespread potential application across all solid tumour types including, but not limited to, bladder, brain, breast, colorectal, liver, lung, melanoma, oesophageal, ovarian and other gynaecological, pancreatic and prostate cancers. For each cancer type, there are multiple potential clinical applications including the major categories of:

- Population screening
- High-risk diagnostic screening
- Therapeutic decision-making including drug selection and companion diagnostics
- Assessment of minimal residual disease to determine when treatment has been effective
- Post treatment monitoring (remission monitoring)

ANGLE's overall objective is for the Parsortix system to become established as a platform of choice in the liquid biopsy space for harvesting cancer cells from patient blood for analysis. The Parsortix system could feed into existing analysis systems for applications developed by numerous third parties in all cancers in all categories, including next generation sequencing, PCR, FISH and immunohistochemical staining.

In pursuit of this objective, ANGLE has established a tightly focused strategy as follows:

1) Optimise the system and make it available for sale for research use to identified leading research groups to (i) generate establishment revenues and (ii) increase the number of leading research groups utilising the system and demonstrating its capabilities in different areas at their own cost
2) Pursue FDA clearance of the system, the de facto global standard, with the aim of being the first system ever cleared for marketing by the FDA for harvesting cancer cells (CTCs) from patient blood for subsequent analysis. This would provide major competitive differentiation as well as demonstrate the system's capabilities
3) Secure Level 1 evidence of system performance through large, rigorously controlled clinical studies – both sensitivity (avoiding false negatives) and specificity (avoiding false positives) – in specific clinical applications. Success in these clinical studies not only has the potential to open up new, large markets for clinical sales in that particular application but also to catalyse third parties to develop further clinical applications themselves using Parsortix

The selection of the first clinical application in ovarian cancer (differentiation of benign vs. malignant pelvic masses prior to surgery) has been made based on a set of key criteria, which include:

- Access to current Key Opinion Leader in the disease area (for expertise, relationships, patients) and successful pilot data
- "Short" study end point
- Differentiation from ctDNA , antibody-based CTC assays, and other tests
- Existing standard of care poor with significant problems (high unmet medical need)
- Existing test or current standard of care available for benchmark comparison
- In the US, an existing CPT code (Current Procedural Terminology used to report medical procedures and services) to assist with reimbursement
- Other considerations including barriers to market entry such as established clinical practice, cost and vested interests

The ovarian cancer application addresses a clearly identified market opportunity estimated to be worth over £300 million per annum in potential Parsortix sales.

Following successful pilot studies undertaken by KOLs, University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center and Barts Cancer Institute, in breast and prostate cancers respectively, ANGLE is now evaluating whether, and if so, how, clinical applications could be developed using Parsortix for breast and prostate cancers.

Due to the prevalence of these cancer types and the need for repeat testing, ANGLE estimates the market opportunities in breast and prostate to be worth over £1.0 billion and £3.0 billion per annum in potential Parsortix sales respectively for these clinical applications.

Highlights

Operational highlights

- First sales of the Parsortix system reported in December 2015. Sales pipeline developing in the research use market
- Analytical and clinical study programmes developed to progress FDA clearance for Parsortix:
  - Planned initial FDA clearance in metastatic breast cancer
  - Three world-leading US cancer centres selected to perform clinical validation work
- Clinical study programmes developed and now recruiting patients in the detection of ovarian cancer, the Company's first clinical application:
  - Europe: Medical University of Vienna, Charité Medical University Berlin and Vivantes Network for Health GmbH
  - United States: University of Rochester Medical Center Wilmot Cancer Institute
  - Global market for this clinical application estimated to be £300 million per annum
- Growing body of published evidence from third-party cancer centres – as at 30 April 2016:
  - Three publications in peer-reviewed journals and ten posters presented at cancer conferences
- Strengthened IP position provides protection until 2034. Patents granted in Europe, Australia, Canada and China during the period, building on United States IP coverage

Financial highlights

- Maiden revenues of £0.4 million (2015: £nil) from Parsortix
- Loss from continuing operations of £5.1 million (2015: £3.9 million) reflecting planned investment to advance and drive adoption of Parsortix
- Cash balance at 30 April 2016 of £3.8 million (30 April 2015: £8.4 million)

Post year end highlights

- Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute selected Parsortix for routine use in clinical trials:
  - Immediate incorporation of ANGLE's Parsortix system in ten clinical trials
  - Four further clinical trials currently in planning
- Clinical applications in metastatic breast and prostate cancer being assessed:
  - Addressing estimated global markets of £1.0 billion and £3.0 billion per annum
  - Follows successful pilot studies by University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center and Barts Cancer Institute
- Financial position strengthened following successful fundraising from major institutional investors raising £10.2 million (£9.6 million net of expenses)

Research use sales

Having successfully completed an intensive phase of system optimisation and successful evaluations with multiple third-party cancer centres, ANGLE initiated sales of the Parsortix system for research use with first sales announced in the second half of the financial year (December 2015). The sales pipeline is developing with selected leading institutions, addressing a research use market estimated to be £250 million per annum.

Sales of both Parsortix instruments and cassettes (a one-time use consumable part of the system) have been made to multiple customers. A number of key achievements have already been made including:

- Sales to:
  - Existing KOLs transitioning to paying customers
  - Leading cancer research centres
  - Big pharma and immunotherapy companies
- Repeat customer and multiple instrument orders
- First customer publishing results following their purchase of the system

We expect further revenue growth to come from KOL referrals and from our product being specified in the cancer drug trials in which the KOLs are involved.

The contract signed subsequent to the year-end with Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute for routine use of Parsortix in their clinical trials is important in establishing the credibility of the system. This contract has led to immediate revenue generation, as Parsortix has already been incorporated into ten clinical trials to date and is to be adopted in an additional four trials currently in their planning stages. Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute has already processed over 700 clinical samples and there is significant potential to expand this over time as the partner hospital, the Christie, is one of the largest single-site cancer hospitals in Europe and currently has 620 active clinical trials in process.

We are delighted to have Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute as a customer and believe this contract helps validate our credentials and provides a strong reference for adoption by other potential customers running pharmaceutical drug trials.

The installed base, including those at ANGLE labs, KOLs, customers and prospective customers, is now over 90 Parsortix systems, with over 17,000 blood samples processed with the system. Each new customer brings additional instrument revenue and increases the installed base, driving ongoing increased revenues from consumables and service contracts. Furthermore, each new research use customer is undertaking investigations into new uses of the system, which they aim to publish, thereby creating increased awareness and consequent market demand for the Parsortix system.

BUSINESS REVIEW – **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT CONTINUED**

"Using ANGLE's Parsortix system with a panel of ovarian carcinoma-specific RNA markers, we were able to detect and analyse CTCs at a specificity of 100%."

Robert Zeillinger
Head of the Molecular Oncology Group, Medical University of Vienna

Regulatory authorisation

Regulatory authorisation is a requirement before the Parsortix system can be sold for use in clinical markets (for treatment of patients). ANGLE already has a CE Mark for the indicated clinical use of the Parsortix system in Europe as a platform for harvesting cancer cells for analysis and major efforts are being focused on securing similar FDA clearance in the United States. FDA clearance would not only allow sale of the product for clinical use in the United States but would also be a de facto gold standard demonstrating performance of the system and influencing system adoption worldwide.

It is widely accepted that clinical use of CTCs (cancer cells circulating in patient blood) to detect cancer, select therapies, and monitor patients in remission has the potential to make a profound impact on delivering personalised cancer care thereby benefitting patients and reducing overall healthcare costs. Currently, there are no products that have been cleared by the FDA for the harvest of cancer cells from patient blood for subsequent analysis. ANGLE's aim is for the Parsortix system to be the first such product.

ANGLE has been in dialogue with the FDA for over two years, and a great deal of work has been completed on the development of robust analytical and clinical (patient) studies with the aim of securing FDA clearance for the Parsortix system for the harvest of circulating tumour cells from patient blood for subsequent analysis.

While FDA clearance of the Parsortix system is being pursued first for metastatic breast cancer, the intention is to subsequently expand that initial clearance to multiple other cancer types including ovarian and prostate. Each new cancer application will require additional patient studies (as planned with each clinical application) but can build on the original approved analytical validation of the system and does not need to repeat all this work.

Three world-leading US cancer centres have been selected to complete the necessary clinical validation work (patient studies) for metastatic breast cancer. These centres will help to provide the clinical evidence needed to secure the FDA clearance in metastatic breast cancer and crucially, they may be major future customers and opinion leaders in securing uptake of the Parsortix system for clinical use once FDA clearance has been secured. The additional clinical studies require 196 metastatic breast cancer patients be studied alongside 196 healthy volunteers of similar age and demographics to be evaluated with the Parsortix system. While the speed of patient accrual is outside of the Company's control, the aim is to complete the necessary analytical and clinical studies as quickly as possible so that the results can be submitted to the FDA in calendar year 2017. The timing of eventual FDA clearance is dependent on the Agency's assessment of the study results, both analytical and clinical.

Most competitors are pursuing a laboratory service approach to their business model. In contrast, as the Parsortix system is patent-protected, ANGLE has a product-based strategy with the sale of instruments and consumables to customers for use in their own laboratory. This product-based strategy meets the needs of many customers and commercially provides ANGLE with a rapidly scalable business model not available to service-based businesses, which are intrinsically limited by the size of their laboratories, staff and overheads. The FDA clearance is a key element to drive this product-based strategy, particularly in the United States, and the Directors believe that, once obtained, FDA clearance will provide ANGLE with a strong competitive advantage.

Ovarian cancer clinical application: triaging abnormal pelvic mass

In September 2015, the Medical University of Vienna published results from a pilot study demonstrating the ability to detect ovarian cancer using cells harvested by the Parsortix system. ANGLE is now working with the Medical University of Vienna and other leading cancer centres to demonstrate, through prospective clinical studies, the capability to use the system to triage patients having surgery for abnormal pelvic mass into those with low and high risk of ovarian cancer. The goal is to discriminate benign (non-cancerous) from malignant (cancerous) pelvic masses, enabling patients to receive appropriately targeted treatment. ANGLE estimates that the addressable global market for ovarian cancer, available for Parsortix sales, would be in excess of £300 million per annum.

During the year, ANGLE completed the complex and intensive process required to initiate the ovarian cancer clinical studies. This process included:

- Optimising the system protocols for the application
- Developing and approving the study plans and the data collection and study documentation tools
- Obtaining ethics approval and contracting with leading cancer centres
- Designing and delivering all the necessary forms, consumables and training required for the clinical studies

Two clinical studies have been initiated for recruitment of women scheduled for surgery for evaluation of a pelvic mass. A blood sample is taken prior to surgery and separated on the Parsortix system to harvest any circulating tumour cells that may be present. Gene expression of the cells is then determined and compared with the actual status of the tissue removed by surgery which is analysed after the operation by a pathologist as part of standard care. The comparison of the combined Parsortix and RNA marker analysis results with the histopathological diagnosis will enable an evaluation of the sensitivity (ability to detect malignant conditions) and specificity (ability to detect benign conditions) of the assay.

Existing blood tests for ovarian cancer have very poor specificity, with nearly half of the benign patients being incorrectly diagnosed as malignant. In contrast, Parsortix has so far performed at 100% specificity for ovarian cancer. As it works with live cancer cells rather than general markers of disease, it offers the potential for high specificity avoiding the problem of false positives that affects all existing techniques.

A European study of 200 patients is currently taking place at the Medical University of Vienna, the Charité Medical University Berlin and the two largest hospitals of the Vivantes Network for Health GmbH in Berlin. This two part study includes a "training study" to be done on the first half of the patients enrolled into the study for determination of the optimal combination of RNA markers for detection of cancer cells captured by Parsortix, and a "verification study" to analyse the performance of the selected combination of markers in the second half of the patients enrolled into the study. Whilst the timing is dependent on a number of factors including the speed of patient recruitment and enrolment at the trial centres, we anticipate being able to report results by calendar year end.

Once the European study is complete, European hospitals with accredited laboratories will be able to design a laboratory developed test based on the RNA markers identified, thus enabling ANGLE to start generating revenue from clinical sales. ANGLE will then seek to undertake a European "validation study" to validate the clinical utility of the offering of Parsortix with the downstream RNA analysis. The successful validation will allow ANGLE to fulfil the In Vitro Diagnostic Directive (CE Marking) requirements for the specific clinical application, thereby allowing sale of the ovarian clinical application to all European hospitals without the requirement for a laboratory developed test.

A separate United States study of approximately 200 patients is taking place at the University of Rochester Medical Center Wilmot Cancer Institute. This study is similar in design to the European ovarian study and is expected to be completed in the first half of calendar 2017. It is intended to provide additional patient data in the United States market, which will be important for subsequent FDA clearance of the ovarian clinical application described. It is expected that a further multi-site United States "validation study" will be needed to secure FDA clearance for the ovarian application.

Other potential clinical applications

Following successful pilot studies, ANGLE is assessing the potential to develop additional clinical applications in metastatic breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Breast cancer: blood test alternative to invasive metastatic biopsy

During the year, the University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center (USC) performed pilot study work demonstrating the potential for the use of Parsortix as a liquid biopsy for metastatic breast cancer. USC undertook the first head-to-head comparison of the results of the molecular evaluation of invasive metastatic biopsy tissue with a similar evaluation of a Parsortix liquid biopsy.

Data was presented at this year's American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 2016, showing a correlation in metastatic breast cancer patients between the molecular signatures of CTCs (circulating tumour cells) harvested from a simple blood test using Parsortix and tissue obtained from invasive biopsy of a secondary cancer site.

Prostate cancer: blood test alternative to prostate biopsy

During the year, Barts Cancer Institute's work with the Parsortix system was presented at the 10th International Symposium on Minimal Residual Cancer (ISMRC): Liquid Biopsy in Cancer Diagnostics and Treatment, held in Hamburg.

The Barts patient data suggests that the Parsortix system has the potential to be used both to detect cancer and to assess its aggressiveness. This would mean that men with low level disease could avoid unnecessary and potentially harmful solid biopsy and surgical intervention, instead having "active surveillance", whereas men with an aggressive form of disease could be fast-tracked for further investigation and treatment.

A simple blood test to assess whether a solid prostate biopsy is warranted would improve patient care as well as reduce healthcare costs.

Growing body of published evidence

The Parsortix system is now being adopted widely amongst leading researchers in the field, and as a result there is a growing body of published evidence from third-party cancer centres in support of the Parsortix system.

As of 30 April 2016, there were three publications in peer-reviewed journals (30 April 2015: nil) and ten posters presented at international cancer conferences (30 April 2015: four). During the year, there were several other posters presented, which have not yet been made available publicly, as they are being developed for peer-reviewed publications.

The rate of publication of third-party evidence is accelerating as research use customers publish their results. Peer-reviewed published scientific data and Level 1 clinical evidence are fundamental to the Company's overall strategy aimed at Parsortix being routinely adopted as the system of choice for the harvesting of cancer cells from patient blood for analysis.

Intellectual property further strengthened

Intellectual property protecting the Parsortix system was further strengthened during the year with patents being granted in Europe, Australia, Canada and China, increasing the patent protection already in place in the United States. These extended the breadth and duration of patent coverage for the Parsortix system out to 2034.

The protected intellectual property position enables the Company to sell the Parsortix system as a product, with an instrument and consumable. This will allow for revenue generation by the end users once high-level clinical evidence is in place and reimbursement has been established. This is an option not available to most other participants in the liquid biopsy market, which are limited to service-based laboratory offerings necessitating the hospital to send blood outside of their facility for analysis.

This patented product based approach to the business with third-party manufacturers gives ANGLE a scalable business model which meets the needs of customers wishing to provide in-house patient testing.

Outlook

ANGLE is funded to execute its business plan with the immediate priorities of building research use sales in leading institutions, completing analytical and clinical studies to support FDA clearance in the US, and completing clinical studies for our first clinical application in ovarian cancer. The recent pilot study results in breast cancer and prostate cancer represent breakthroughs that offer major growth potential for the future. ANGLE is well positioned to become a leading player in the emerging liquid biopsy market, which is expected to revolutionise cancer care.

Garth Selvey
Chairman
27 July 2016

Consistent strategy to secure the commercialisation of Parsortix

> ANGLE's Parsortix system has the potential to deliver profound improvements in clinical and health economic outcomes in the treatment and diagnosis of various forms of cancer."

Andrew Newland
Chief Executive

Key milestones during the year

- First sales of the Parsortix system
- Analytical and clinical study programmes developed to progress FDA clearance
- Ovarian cancer clinical studies developed in Europe and the United States and now recruiting patients
- Growing body of published evidence from third-party cancer centres
- Strengthened IP position provides protection until 2034

ANGLE has been following a consistent strategy for several years to bring its Parsortix technology to market. This strategy is set out below.

Introduction

ANGLE is a specialist medtech company commercialising a platform technology that can capture cells circulating in blood, such as cancer cells, even when they are as rare in number as one cell in one billion blood cells, and harvest the cells for analysis.

ANGLE's cell separation technology is called Parsortix and is the subject of two granted US patents and granted patents in China, Australia, Canada and the European Union. Three extensive families of patents are being progressed worldwide. The system is based on a microfluidic device that captures cells based on a combination of their size and compressibility.

The analysis of the cells that can be harvested from patient blood with ANGLE's Parsortix system has the potential to deliver profound improvements in clinical and health economic outcomes in the treatment and diagnosis of various forms of cancer.

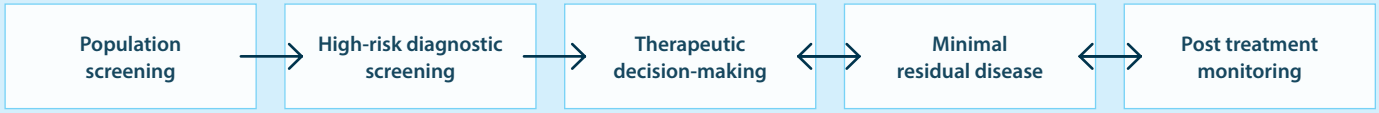
As well as cancer, the Parsortix technology has the potential for deployment with several other important cell types in the future.

Cancer medical applications

The treatment of cancer is highly problematic primarily because of the heterogeneity of cancer in multiple dimensions:

- Each cancer patient may have different mutations from other patients with the same type of cancer
- Each cancer patient may have several different types of cancer cell mutation within a particular tumour
- Each patient's cancer may mutate and change over time

Potential for Parsortix application at every stage of cancer care



Research use targets

Screening trials

Basic and translational research
Drug trials

Clinical use targets

Ovarian triage
Prostate biopsy

Metastatic breast

Tissue sample provision

Platform feeding in to existing molecular analysis systems for applications in all cancers in all segments "Parsortix inside"

In order to treat patients effectively, doctors need to deploy drugs that target the individual patient's cancer at that point in time. This approach is called "precision medicine" and in recent years has become accepted worldwide as the most likely way to improve patient outcomes in the long run.

There is therefore a crucial need for ongoing information as to the patient's cancer mutational status. Initially, where the cancer tumour can be accessed, this is currently achieved through a solid biopsy, for example through a breast cancer lumpectomy. The tissue excised is analysed and the oncologist makes a decision on therapy based on the analysis, for example in breast cancer if the patient is HER2 positive they may receive Herceptin or a similar drug but otherwise they will not.

The use of the solid biopsy where it can be applied is effective and the current "gold standard" in treatment. However it is invasive and relatively costly compared with a blood test. Even more importantly it cannot always be used effectively in difficult to access tumours, such as pancreatic cancer and lung cancer.

Crucially, whether or not a solid biopsy can be taken when the patient presents, biopsy of the primary tissue cannot be repeated at a later date when the tissue concerned has already been excised and is no longer there.

Primary cancers shed cancer cells into the patient's bloodstream. These cells circulate in the blood and are known as circulating tumour cells or CTCs. The CTCs can then land in another part of the body and initiate a secondary cancer. If they can be harvested for analysis, the CTCs have the potential to provide, through a simple peripheral blood test as is routinely used in medical application, crucial medical information regarding the changing metastatic and mutational status of the patient's disease.

It is widely agreed that a non-invasive liquid biopsy that could harvest CTCs for analysis would have a profound impact in understanding the patient's current cancer status and ensuring the optimum treatment is deployed for that individual patient at that particular time.

Economics of cancer patient treatment

Treatment of cancer patients can be very expensive. For example a single chemotherapy drug prescribed may cost in excess of £50,000 for a course. Newer immunotherapy drugs may cost double that. Such drugs are prescribed because they are thought to be the best option available to treat patients, whilst in reality they will be beneficial to only a proportion, perhaps one in three, of patients.

In this example, two thirds of the drug cost may be wasted on patients who have no medical benefit from the treatment. Worse still these drugs are toxic and, regardless of whether they receive any benefit from the drug, patients will often experience severe side effects.

Furthermore, it is often the case that without specific information on the individual patient's cancer a cocktail of drugs is prescribed where the doctors know that several will be ineffective for that patient but they do not know which ones.

ANGLE's aim is to demonstrate the Parsortix system's capability to harvest CTCs for an analysis that will enable a determination of which patients will benefit from which drug.

This will not only improve patient treatment and reduce unnecessary side effects but dramatically reduce overall patient treatment costs allowing more efficient and effective deployment of medical resources. This approach will support the efforts of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) in the UK, and similar organisations elsewhere in the world, to ensure effective use of medical resources.

Market size

ANGLE's ultimate objective is the widespread adoption of the Parsortix system in the diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of cancer patients. According to the World Health Organisation, there were an estimated 14.1 million new cancer cases worldwide in 2012, a marked rise on the 12.7 million cases in 2008. In 2012, there were an estimated 32.5 million people living with cancer. (Source: http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/ fact_sheets_cancer.aspx)

The incidence of cancer continues to grow as a result of demographic, lifestyle and environmental factors and it is estimated that one in two people in the UK will get cancer during their lifetime. (Source: CRUK)

There is a wide range of potential applications for harvested CTCs including diagnosis, prognosis, mutational analysis and drug selection, drug development, assessment of treatment effectiveness, and remission monitoring. We estimate that this represents a potential global market for ANGLE's Parsortix system worth in excess of £8 billion per annum. Goldman Sachs has estimated that the liquid biopsy market will be worth in excess of $14 billion per annum in the United States alone by 2025.

Commercialisation

ANGLE has a clear strategy to commercialise its Parsortix technology.

The cell capture and harvesting technology has been developed together with an automated instrument to run blood samples through the cell separation cassette and extensive intellectual property protection of the system is being prosecuted.

STRATEGIC REPORT – **BUSINESS STRATEGY CONTINUED**

A great deal of work has been completed with the aim of ensuring the system is robust, operates reproducibly and can run patient samples efficiently. Following this the product was released for commercial launch with first sales registered in December 2015. Optimisation of the system is ongoing along with developing new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for new applications and customers to ensure it operates effectively with existing medtech platforms for cell analysis.

Successful evaluation of the system by major cancer research centres as Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) for the market has already been achieved. ANGLE continues to work with a select number of KOLs to develop 1) new uses of the system 2) new applications 3) proof that the system works with different types of cancer. This raises awareness of the Parsortix system through additional published evidence and KOLs presenting at conferences.

Regulatory authorisation for the clinical use of the system in patient treatment in the EU has already been achieved and the process is ongoing with the FDA for the USA.

Widespread adoption of the Parsortix system in the clinical market crucially depends on ongoing work with KOLs to:

- Undertake successful pilot studies demonstrating patient applications with clear medical utility (patient benefit)
- Select key medical applications with clear medical utility
- Undertake successful patient studies providing fully documented evidence of how the system should be used for particular patient applications in routine treatment
- Convert KOL support and peer-reviewed publications into widespread adoption of the Parsortix system in routine patient care

Major areas of work currently in progress are described below.

Competitive differentiation

Major competitive differentiators of the system successfully achieved so far include:

- Epitope independence with no requirement for the use of an antibody to capture cells. The Parsortix system has key advantages over antibody based systems that rely on the expression of a cell surface protein (such as EpCAM) including:
  - The system is able to capture CTCs that have undergone the epithelial mesenchymal transition during the process of metastasis (and are no longer EpCAM positive)
  - The system is able to capture CTCs in cancer types, such as ovarian cancer, which only have weak or no EpCAM expression
  - The system is versatile and may be used for other cell types such as foetal cells
  - The harvest is clean and does not contain immuno-magnetic beads or other additives needed for the antibody based cell capture systems, which may compromise analysis of the cells
- Easy harvest of cells from the system for molecular analysis, unlike many other systems where cells may be captured but can get stuck in the separation system so that they cannot be harvested for analysis
- Low level of background white blood cell contamination thereby allowing either single cell analysis or direct analysis of the harvested cells containing both the CTCs and a low number of white blood cells. Competing systems may have far more background white blood cell contamination thereby making analysis of target cells more difficult
- Simplicity and cost effectiveness so that both the one-time use consumable, the Parsortix cassette, and the automated instrument that runs the blood through the cassette are simple, easy to use, straightforward in training and cost competitive
- The Parsortix system is easily deployed at customer sites in stark contrast to many competing systems which, as a result of their size and complexity, the need for expert operators and difficulty in securing regulatory authorisation, may be forced to rely on a CLIA (certified laboratory) approach where the customer has to send the patient sample for analysis at a remote laboratory and cannot process it near the patient

Optimising the system and ongoing improvements

ANGLE continues to undertake work on the Parsortix system with the aim of ensuring that it is robust, operates reproducibly and can run patient samples efficiently.

> “The easy to use, epitope-independent Parsortix system not only captures CTCs of all different phenotypes from cancer patients but it allows their easy harvesting for downstream analysis. Furthermore the cells are undamaged and we have shown them to be viable for cell culture.”
>
> **Dr Yong-Jie Lu**
> Reader in Medical Oncology at Barts Cancer Institute

£8bn
Global market for ANGLE's Parsortix system

ANGLE has successfully completed extensive work in key areas of functionality including:

- Developing protocols to ensure the blood is preserved prior to separation for up to 72 hours thereby enabling transportation, shipping and processing without losing the capability to process the sample
- Developing, testing and then automating the harvesting protocols to allow harvesting of cells from the Parsortix system for molecular analysis
- Developing and refining protocols to reduce the level of background white blood cell contamination of the harvested cells. This enables the analysis of the harvested cells directly without the need for a separate single cell separation step, although this may still be useful in some applications

The main areas of work that are currently taking place include:

- Optimising the speed of flow of blood through the separation system
- Developing interface protocols for the existing molecular analysis platforms deployed by some of the world's largest medtech companies
- Investigating how best the Parsortix system can be used by major pharma companies for cancer drug development and as a "companion diagnostic" to determine the suitability and effectiveness of drugs for individual patients

Secure regulatory authorisation

In order to be able to sell the Parsortix system for use in treating patients in the clinical market, it is necessary to secure regulatory authorisation for the clinical use of the system in patient treatment in each geographic region.

ANGLE has secured CE Mark authorisation for the use of Parsortix as an in vitro diagnostic device in the European Union in the treatment of patients.

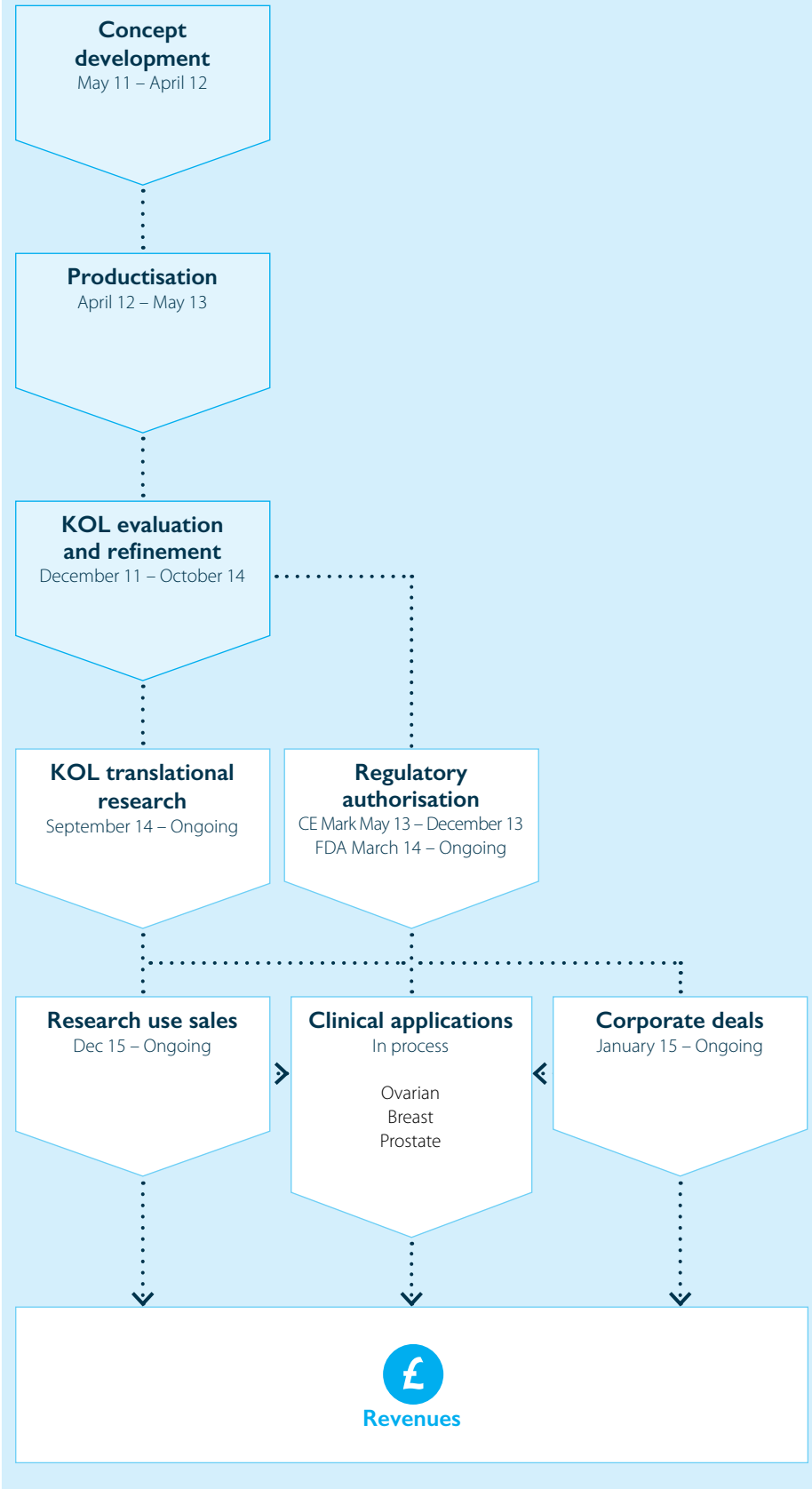
ANGLE also made a submission to the FDA in March 2014 for clinical use of the Parsortix system in the United States. The aim is to secure an FDA regulatory acceptance though the timing is dependent on the FDA's review and responses to our submission.

There are no FDA authorised systems for harvesting CTCs for analysis of which we are aware and only one system authorised for the capture and counting of CTCs, which is antibody-based. Securing FDA authorisation will be another major competitive differentiation for ANGLE.

Patient studies by Key Opinion Leaders to identify potential clinical applications

A critical element in progressing commercialisation of the Parsortix system is ensuring KOLs undertake successful patient studies to demonstrate patient applications with clear medical utility. This involves working closely with KOLs to encourage and support, with both human and financial resources, their investigative work using the Parsortix system.

Our path to commercialisation



Growing body of published evidence

In the last financial year, there were results published about Parsortix in three peer-reviewed publications and six posters.

The first publication by Barts Cancer Institute on prostate cancer patients using our Parsortix system was in the PLOS ONE Journal, a peer-reviewed, open-access resource from the Public Library of Science.

Other publications include: Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute publishing highly encouraging results from its work in lung cancer patients using ANGLE's Parsortix system in the Royal Society of Chemistry's publication, Analyst; and University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE) publishing an evaluation of ANGLE's Parsortix system in the prestigious peer-reviewed International Journal of Cancer.

3
peer-reviewed publications (2015: nil)

10
poster publications (2015: 4)

To read our publications and posters, visit our website at: angleplc.com/the-parsortix-system/download-files/

The first such KOL to report was the Medical University of Vienna, whose study in ovarian cancer demonstrated the potential to use the system to detect ovarian cancer in women having operations to surgically remove abnormal pelvic mass growths. This is now being developed as the Company's first clinical application with the objective of a simple blood test to determine which patients are likely to have ovarian cancer (approximately 10%) and which are likely to have benign growths. This application will save healthcare costs and improve patient outcomes by focusing resources appropriate to the patient condition. The clinical study programmes have been developed and are recruiting patients. This is described in more detail in the Chairman's Statement and on pages 16 and 17.

Following successful pilot studies by the University of Southern California in breast cancer and Barts Cancer Institute in prostate cancer, ANGLE is currently investigating the potential for clinical applications in these areas.

Summary

ANGLE has a well differentiated patent-protected product addressing a large developing medical market with a clear strategy to secure a substantial market share.

Effective execution of the strategy has the potential to deliver significant financial returns for ANGLE's shareholders, profoundly improve the outcome for cancer patients, and reduce healthcare costs.

On behalf of the Board

Andrew Newland
Chief Executive
27 July 2016

STRATEGIC REPORT – **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Monitoring progress

The Group measures its performance according to a range of key performance indicators (KPIs). The main KPIs and details of performance against them are as follows:

KPI	Performance
Product development	The Parsortix cell capture and harvesting technology has been developed and comprises an automated instrument to run blood samples through the separation cassette. Extensive product development and system optimisation has been successfully completed to address the operational requirements of a wide range of Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) and beta customers. Product development work has been completed to develop, test, optimise, characterise and document key operating protocols and this allowed market introduction and enabled customers to undertake analysis in a specific area of interest. The Parsortix system has been demonstrated to be reliable, easy to use and produces robust reproducible results. There are now some 90 Parsortix instruments in active use and this number is growing. Over 17,000 blood separations have been performed on the system. This experimental data provides a broad body of evidence that demonstrates the system's potential to be applicable to a wide range of cancer types and forms of analysis. Upgrades, enhancements and optimisation of the system are ongoing to further enhance operational performance and product reliability and to develop additional utility and operating protocols based on customer and KOL feedback.
Research use sales	Product launched in December 2015. Sales made to multiple customers including existing KOLs, new research users, big pharma and immunotherapy companies. Repeat customer orders. Targeting leading cancer research centres. Sales pipeline developing. Sales team expanded. Strong presence at major conferences and KOLs also presenting/publishing posters on Parsortix. Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute selected Parsortix for routine use in clinical trials.
Intellectual property	Intellectual property has been further strengthened with new patent filings, increasing the breadth and duration of patent coverage and the range of medical applications covered. Patent applications are being progressed worldwide. Patents granted in the United States, Europe, Australia, Canada and China, extending patent coverage out to 2034.
Regulatory authorisation	Regulatory authorisation is a requirement before the Parsortix system can be sold for use in the clinical market (treatment of patients). ANGLE has already successfully secured CE Mark authorisation for indicated clinical use of the Parsortix system as an in vitro diagnostic device in the European Union. ANGLE made an FDA 510(k) submission in March 2014 for clinical use of the Parsortix system in the United States and is pursuing clearance for the system for harvesting cancer cells from patient blood for analysis. Progress in the period: • Constructive dialogue with the FDA • Metastatic breast cancer (MBC) selected for first clearance, with other cancer types to be added later • Analytical and clinical (patient) study programmes developed for MBC • Three world-leading US cancer centres selected to complete clinical validation work (patient studies) The Group has continued to invest in its Quality Control system ISO 13485 and has a BSI certificate of registration certifying our compliance with this standard. The Group is subject to and continues to receive audits by BSI.

STRATEGIC REPORT – **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS CONTINUED**

KPI	Performance
Ovarian cancer clinical application: triaging abnormal pelvic mass	Medical University of Vienna published significant results from pilot studies showing a high level of sensitivity and specificity in detecting ovarian cancer. The clinical application is to triage patients having surgery to remove an abnormal pelvic mass identifying those at high-risk or low-risk of ovarian cancer, enabling patients to receive appropriately targeted treatment. Clinical study programmes developed and clinical studies initiated and now recruiting patients: • European study of 200 patients being led by Medical University of Vienna • United States study of 200 patients by the University of Rochester Wilmot Cancer Institute
Cash position	The cash position at 30 April 2016 was £3.8 million. The Group strengthened its cash position with a fundraise of £9.6 million net of expenses in May 2016. The Group carefully plans expenditure with rolling cash flow forecasts and tight financial control. The Group takes a collaborative cost sharing approach with KOLs and an outsourced approach with third-party suppliers, avoiding long-term commitments as far as possible. Manufacturing of instruments and cassettes is outsourced and product can be ordered on relatively short lead times.
Published evidence	The following KOLs produced successful pilot study results which are being assessed for suitable clinical applications: • University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center. Metastatic breast cancer – alternative to invasive tissue biopsy. Head-to-head comparison showed a statistically significant correlation • Queen Mary University of London (Barts Cancer Institute). Prostate cancer – alternative to invasive prostate biopsy. Data suggests that Parsortix has the potential to be used both to detect prostate cancer and assess its aggressiveness Successful evaluations with multiple third-party cancer centres and growing body of published evidence from third-party cancer centres: • Three publications in peer-reviewed journals • Ten posters presented at cancer conferences • First paying customer published a poster

STRATEGIC REPORT – **PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Risk management

The nature of medical diagnostics development and the early stage and scale of our operations means there are a number of risks and uncertainties. The Directors maintain a risk register and have summarised the principal risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Group. These are set out in the table below, along with mitigation strategies.

Risk	Description	Mitigation
Competitive position	There are numerous competitive groups seeking to develop alternative cancer diagnostic products in direct competition (other CTC technologies) and indirect competition (other methods, for example, cell-free DNA analysis). It is possible at any time that a competing technology which out-performs Parsortix may enter the market. Some competitors have greater resources which may allow them to deploy commercial tactics which restrict the Group.	The Group manages its product development, IP position, accelerates product launch and monitors customer needs and competitors internally, with its Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), through its relationships with Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) and through attendance at conferences. The Directors believe that the patented Parsortix technology has the potential to be more simple, effective and affordable than competing technologies. The Group has developed a low-cost affordable solution, which puts it in a strong position for pricing, and it is antibody independent allowing for a range of cancers to be analysed that other CTC systems may not be able to handle. The Group has chosen clinical applications that ctDNA cannot undertake as they are based on RNA analysis or the analysis of whole CTCs.
Clinical application in ovarian cancer	The Groups first clinical application is in the triaging of abnormal pelvic masses. Successful outcome of the patient studies is dependent on both successful harvesting of CTCs by the Parsortix system and identifying a set of RNA markers that discriminate between malignant and benign ovarian cancer. The Group is reliant on its partners to carry out their contractual obligations. Clinical studies may be delayed due to slow or insufficient patient accrual. There can be no guarantee that the clinical application will be developed into a commercially viable product. The clinical studies may not identify a suitable set of RNA markers and therefore fail to achieve their endpoint. Regulatory approval may be delayed or may not be obtained depending on the results of the studies. Reimbursement may be delayed or may not be obtained. Vested interests may impede market acceptance.	The Group has recruited an experienced clinical studies director, who has developed detailed clinical study programmes which have had thorough internal and third-party reviews, including with the study lead and other experts. A significant amount of preparation, including additional R&D on the markers and study processes, has been undertaken to minimise the risks of the study failing. The Group carefully selected this first clinical application based on a set of key criteria including strong pilot study data, access to leading KOLs and access to patients. The Group has assembled a number of partners to achieve patient accrual rates in a timely fashion.
Financial	The Group is investing significantly in R&D, clinical studies, FDA/regulatory studies and product launch for research use sales and as a consequence is loss making and utilising cash for its operational activities. The commencement of material revenues is difficult to predict as the Group is launching a new product in an emerging market and specific clinical applications need to be identified, achieve regulatory approval and achieve market acceptance. Operating losses are anticipated to continue for some time. In the event that new funds are required there can be no guarantee that these will be available on acceptable terms, at the quantum required, or at all, which could affect the ability to commercialise the technology and may require operations to be scaled back, delayed or even affect the ability to continue as a going concern. The Group incurs significant costs in US Dollars and the business is exposed to US Dollar rates which it is unable to control.	The Board undertakes careful planning, management of expenditure and rolling cash flow forecasting, has a strong focus on milestone and performance delivery and avoids long-term supplier contracts where it can. The research use market offers the potential for earlier revenues and sales have been initiated in this area. The Group has increased resources to support sales including recruitment of new sales personnel and increased marketing, especially at major conferences. The Group is working with KOLs to identify clinical applications which offer significant revenue potential. Clinical applications need to meet key criteria and the Group is progressing its first clinical application in ovarian cancer. The Board maintains close shareholder relations, high standards of corporate governance and explores different sources of funding including potential partners. The Group has successfully raised funds on several occasions in the past. The Group monitors its currency exposures on an ongoing basis. The Group is building US revenues to provide a natural hedge.

STRATEGIC REPORT – **PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES CONTINUED**

Risk	Description	Mitigation
Intellectual property	The Group's success depends in part on its intellectual property (IP) in order that it can stop others from exploiting its inventions. There is a risk that patent pending applications will not be issued. It is possible that competitors may infringe this IP or otherwise challenge its validity, which may result in uncertainty, litigation costs and/or loss of earnings.	The Group invests significantly in its IP, employs experienced patent agents and protects its IP with confidentiality agreements, patents and patent applications in order to reduce the risks over their validity and enforceability. The Group has also undertaken freedom-to-operate searches. The Group has already secured two granted US patents, and Chinese, Canadian, Australian and European patents protecting the Parsortix system.
Market acceptance	Success depends on clinical and health economic acceptance of the Group's products. Studies are required to demonstrate the utility of clinical applications and there is a risk that the data may be weak, inconclusive or negative. The medical diagnostics market is conservative by nature, CTCs are an emerging technology, customers may be slow to adopt new products, vested interests may impede market penetration and products may not achieve commercial success. The Group may not be able to sell its products profitably if reimbursement by third-party payers is limited or unavailable. The Group may be subject to price limits on reimbursement of products which are outside its control negatively impacting revenues.	Although smaller, the research market is a good market in its own right and will help generate additional data on utility, new uses and clinical applications and so forth. The Group undertakes in-house R&D and works with partners and KOLs to act as reference customers, to obtain data relating to clinical applications and the efficacy, safety and quality of the product. It monitors industry developments and customer needs through its SAB and KOLs. Clinical studies are set up to generate clinical data and analysis for accurate and complete submissions to secure regulatory approval. Health economic studies, advocacy and other activities will be undertaken at the appropriate time.
Manufacturing	As precision equipment, it is extremely important that manufacturing is of a consistent and extremely high quality to ensure that instruments and cassettes operate as specified and produce consistent results. Product lead times need to be appropriate for timely delivery. The Group is dependent on two key single source suppliers. Problems at outsourced manufacturers and their suppliers could lead to disruption in supplies, delays, product inconsistency and product failure.	The Group has outsourced manufacturing to specialist organisations that can manufacture the cassettes at the required tolerances, can assemble instruments and have capacity for scale-up of production. Both key suppliers are ISO 13485 certified and subject to ongoing audit by the Group. Where possible, designs use standard components and any components on long lead times are held in stock. Dual sourcing of product from key suppliers will be considered at the appropriate time but it is unlikely that this will be achievable in the short term. Product manufacture is subject to good manufacturing practice and regulatory control. The Group also has product liability insurance.
Operational	In order for the Group to operate effectively the infrastructure needs to be robust, efficient and scalable. Unexpected events could disrupt the business by affecting a key facility or critical equipment which could lead to an inability to undertake development work (e.g. analytical studies for FDA authorisation). Cyber-crime is increasing in sophistication, consequences and incidence, with risks including virus and malaware infection, unauthorised access and fraud.	The Group has a disaster recovery and business continuity plan to ensure a rapid response in an effective and managed way to a variety of situations. Critical equipment has service and maintenance contracts. The Group uses an IT firm to ensure it operates with appropriate defences. There is offsite back-up for rapid recovery from a problem. Business critical systems are cloud based.

Risk	Description	Mitigation
Research and development	The Group undertakes significant research and development activity with the aim of launching improved and new products and services, but there remain considerable technical risks, which may result in delays, increased costs or ultimately failure.	The Group uses skilled staff and third-party experts in various fields from design to engineering and manufacturing. There is good knowledge and experience within the Group and third-party experts in place with established relationships. The nature of the medical devices means that although development can be challenging, there should generally be a technical solution, provided sufficient resources and expertise are applied to the problem. As developments and enhancements are to existing products there is somewhat less risk than developing a completely new product.
Regulation and quality assurance	The Group operates in a regulated industry and needs to meet recognised quality assurance standards that are subject to audit. The Group must comply with a broad range of regulations relating to the development, approval, manufacturing and marketing of its products and is subject to regulatory inspection. There is a risk that a regulatory audit will find problems that could have severe consequences on the Group's ability to sell products in the relevant country, lead to a loss of marketing authorisation, a loss of reputation, a loss of customers, recall or remediation costs as well as enforcement action and sanctions from a regulator. Major success with the cancer diagnostic product (and other products) will require regulatory authorisation for clinical use from various regulatory authorities which will require data from studies relating to the efficacy, safety and effectiveness of the product. Regulatory regimes are complex and dynamic and it can be difficult to predict their exact requirements, so authorisations may be delayed and alterations to the regulations may also result in delays. If it proves difficult to achieve authorisations, major revenues may be delayed or without authorisation may not be achievable.	CE Mark regulatory authorisation has been achieved in Europe. FDA regulatory authorisation is in progress in the United States. Authorisations will be sought in other territories in due course. The Group conducts its operations within ISO 13485 quality system and continues to invest in its systems and people. The Group uses external specialist resources (regulatory, design, manufacturing etc) as required. The Group has recruited an experienced clinical studies director to design and develop clinical study programmes that will meet regulatory requirements.
Staff, key suppliers and key partners	The Group's future success is dependent on its management team and staff and there is the risk of loss of key personnel. The Group also outsources certain aspects of product development, regulatory advice and manufacturing and is heavily dependent on these key suppliers. The Group is also heavily dependent on its collaborations with KOLs and clinical study partners.	The Group manages staff requirements closely, invests in skills development and new staff and has staff incentive schemes for retention and motivation. Suppliers, KOLs and clinical study partners are carefully chosen and actively managed.

Increasing investment to support the development of clinical applications

"First sales of the Parsortix system for research use were announced in December 2015 with maiden revenues of £0.4 million for the year and the sales pipeline developing."

Ian Griffiths
Finance Director

Highlights

- **£0.4m**
  Research use revenues totalled £0.4 million (2015: £nil) at a gross profit margin of 70%

- **£5.7m**
  Planned expenditure on Parsortix system of £5.7 million (2015: £3.9 million)

- **£5.1m**
  Loss from continuing and discontinued operations of £5.1 million (2015: loss £3.9 million)

- **£0.7m**
  £0.7 million cash received with release of the full escrow from the sale of Geomerics

- **£3.8m**
  Cash balance at 30 April 2016 £3.8 million (30 April 2015: £8.4 million)

Post reporting date event

- **£10.2m**
  The Company completed a fundraise of £10.2 million (£9.6 million net of expenses)

Introduction

The Group commenced research use sales in the period and has continued to make substantial investment to advance and drive the development and adoption of the Parsortix cell separation system.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

First sales of the system were announced in December 2015 with maiden revenues of £0.4 million for the year at a gross profit margin of 70%. The sales pipeline is developing in the research use market. Sales have been made to multiple customers of both Parsortix instruments (including an annually renewable service based warranty) and cassettes (a one-time use consumable). Sales have been made to existing Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) transitioning them to paying customers, to leading cancer research centres and to big pharma and immunotherapy companies. Some customers have bought multiple instruments and the level of repeat cassette orders is beginning to build. As the installed base of instruments builds we expect to see recurring revenues from cassette sales and service based warranty renewals. The contract signed subsequent to the year-end with Cancer Research UK Manchester Institute for routine use of Parsortix in clinical trials is important in establishing the credibility of Parsortix for clinical trials and generating revenues.

Planned expenditure on Parsortix was £5.7 million (2015: £3.9 million). Additional expenditure was also made on Inventories, Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (including patents) and this is discussed in the Statement of Financial Position below.

Although shown as operating costs and contributing to the loss for the year, this expenditure includes significant investment in research and development, deployment to KOLs, pilot and clinical studies. We have been pleased with the progress made as a consequence including KOL reporting, patent prosecution and new patent grants, progressing FDA study programmes, successful pilot studies undertaken

£10.2 million Placing marks a new stage in our development

The Company has raised £10.2 million (£9.6 million net of expenses) by way of a Placing with new and existing institutional investors, including three new major institutional investors.

The net proceeds of the Placing will be used for the following purposes:

- Clinical studies to demonstrate utility of the Parsortix system in ovarian, prostate and breast cancer
- Driving Parsortix system sales through adoption in research use setting by investing in:
  - Sales & marketing
  - Research & development
  - Key Opinion Leader projects
- General working capital requirements and strengthening the Company's balance sheet

Read more on the Placing and other news at: angleplc.com/investor-information/regulatory-news-announcements/

by University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center in breast cancer and Barts Cancer Institute in prostate cancer and commencement of the ovarian cancer clinical studies. Costs also include increased sales and marketing expenditure associated with product launch and greater attendance at conferences for marketing purposes. Corporate costs including costs associated with being a listed company were in line with expectations.

The Group made a loss before tax from continuing operations of £5.4 million (2015: loss £3.9 million). Discontinued operations showed a small profit in the year as a result of 1) the fair value gain made on the receipt of the final retention payment from the disposal of Geomerics Limited which had been recorded at fair value (discounted for the time value of money) and 2) the release of a number of accruals in the discontinued businesses. The Group made a loss from continuing and discontinued operations of £5.1 million (2015: £3.9 million) resulting in a basic and diluted loss per share of 8.64p (2015: 8.16p).

Statement of Financial Position

Property, plant and equipment balance increased to £0.5 million (2015: £0.4 million) as a result of the continued expansion of the in-house R&D facilities and an increase in the bank of Parsortix instruments used for testing, both in-house and at KOLs.

Intangible assets increased to £1.3 million (2015 £1.1 million). Parsortix intellectual property and product development expenditure of £0.3 million (2015: £0.1 million) was capitalised during the period in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets, increasing the value of the intangible assets, but offset by £0.2 million (2015: £0.2 million) of amortisation and impairment costs.

Inventories balance of £0.4 million (2015: £0.2 million) reflects the increased stock required for R&D and clinical studies, both in-house and with KOLs, and in building stock levels for research use sales.

Trade and other receivables balance of £0.5 million (2015: £1.0 million). The prior year included the deferred retention payment due following the sale of Geomerics Limited held at a fair value of £0.6 million (discounted for the time value of money), for which £0.7 million has now been received.

Trade and other payables balance of £1.5 million (2015: £1.1 million).

Cash

The Group ended the year with a cash balance of £3.8 million (2015: £8.4 million).

The Company did not raise funds in the year to 30 April 2016 but shortly after the reporting date it completed a fundraise of £9.6 million net of costs. We were very pleased with the support from new major institutional investors and existing investors. During the period the full deferred retention payment of £0.7 million was received following the sale of Geomerics Limited in 2013 (2015: £nil).

Summary

The Group is funded to deliver its business plan and is carefully executing this so that business activities are in line with the available and anticipated cash resources. Good progress has been made against key milestones. The immediate priorities are building research use sales, completing clinical studies to support the European launch of our first clinical application in ovarian cancer and completing analytical and clinical studies to support FDA authorisation in the US.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future as detailed in Note 1.4 to the Financial Statements.

Ian Griffiths
Finance Director
27 July 2016

> "We were very pleased with the support from both new major institutional investors and existing investors as we seek to build a substantial business in the emerging multi-billion dollar liquid biopsy market."

Ian Griffiths
Finance Director

GOVERNANCE – **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Experienced and committed leadership

Garth R Selvey

Role
Chairman

Appointed
September 2006

Expertise
Extensive experience of the listed sector and leading companies.

Skills and Experience
Garth Selvey has a BSc in Physics and Electronics Engineering from the University of Manchester and has spent thirty six years in the computer industry with technical, product, sales and marketing roles. He became Managing Director of TIS Applications Ltd in 1984 and a main board director of TIS Ltd prior to its acquisition by Misys in 1989. He organised the management buyout of the social housing division of Misys and became Group Chief Executive of Comino Group plc when it floated on AIM in 1997. Comino moved to a full listing in 1999 where he remained until its successful public sale to Civica plc in February 2006.

Andrew D W Newland

Role
Chief Executive

Appointed
March 2004

Expertise
Over 25 years experience of setting up, leading and building technology-based businesses and over 15 years leading specialist medtech businesses.

Skills and Experience
Andrew Newland has specialised in building technology-based businesses based on strong intellectual property for over twenty five years, and for the last fifteen years he has been Chairman or on the board of several specialist medical technology companies. Andrew has an MA in Engineering Science from the University of Cambridge, and is a qualified Chartered Accountant. After working with the engineering conglomerate, TI plc, he worked for KPMG from 1982 to 1994; from 1985 to 1987 he was based in the US as a manager providing corporate finance and business advice to high technology firms in the area around Route 128, Boston, Massachusetts. During this time, he led KPMG's involvement in the IPO of the medical technology company Cardio Data Inc. From 1987 to 1994 he worked for KPMG in the UK with responsibility for establishing KPMG's UK and European High Technology Practices and High Technology Consulting Group.

Andrew founded ANGLE in 1994. In 1999, Andrew led the team that founded the medical diagnostic company, Acolyte Biomedica. Acolyte was the first ever spin-out of the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl) Porton Down, which specialised in rapid diagnosis of MRSA the 'hospital super-bug'. Andrew chaired the company for several years and successfully led the company through three major rounds of venture capital investment. Andrew also founded Provexis, the first ever spin-out of Rowett Institute, Europe's leading nutrition research institute. Andrew chaired the board of Provexis, a specialist nutraceutical company with a heart-health product, through to its successful flotation in 2005.

Ian F Griffiths

Role
Finance Director

Appointed
March 2004

Expertise
Over 25 years of experience in finance and technology-based businesses.

Skills and Experience
Ian Griffiths has specialised in technology commercialisation for over twenty years and is an expert on the development and growth of new technology-based businesses. Ian has a BSc in Mathematics with Management Applications from Brunel University and is qualified as a chartered accountant. For seven years he worked for KPMG, initially in accountancy, then in management consulting within KPMG's High Technology Consulting Group where he specialised in financial modelling, business planning, corporate finance, market development and strategy work.

Ian joined ANGLE in 1995. As well as leading the finance function at ANGLE plc, he has been closely involved with the development and delivery of the former UK, US and Middle East Consulting and Management businesses and in developing new Ventures, both third-party and ANGLE's own. Ian has been heavily involved in the start-up phase and also the ongoing development of ANGLE's own ventures by working closely with management on business plans, financial and operational management, fund raising and commercial aspects, including both medical and physical sciences companies.

Brian Howlett

Role
Non-executive Director

Appointed
January 2013

Expertise
Extensive commercial operations experience of the medtech sector.

Skills and Experience
Brian Howlett has a wealth of international experience as a medtech leader which he is currently applying in a Non-executive/Chairman capacity for surgical graft company Vascular Flow Technologies Ltd, skin cancer imaging company Michelson Diagnostics Ltd and medical device coating and surface modification company Accentus Medical Ltd, as well as ANGLE plc. Brian was formerly CEO of Lombard Medical Technologies PLC, an AIM listed company specialising in stents for abdominal aortic aneurysms from 2005 to 2009. During his tenure significant capital was raised to fund the development of operations to commercialise the Aorfix stent graft towards regulatory approvals and growing revenues in EU, USA, Russia and Brazil.

Corporate experience includes six years as UK Country Leader of Boston Scientific Ltd, between 1999 and 2005, during which time major medical devices such as the TAXUS drug eluting stent were launched driving sales and profits to the point where the UK and Ireland subsidiary became one of the leading revenue contributors to the Corporation's European operations. Between 1987 and 1999, Brian was Managing Director of the UK sales and manufacturing subsidiary of Cobe Laboratories Inc. In addition, Brian spent almost 20 years in the pharmaceutical industry, gaining strong sales and marketing experience through a number of senior management positions in UK, Scandinavia and the Benelux markets within Fisons plc.

GOVERNANCE – **SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD**

Leading scientific advisors with a wealth of experience

Dr. Daniel Danila

Roles
Assistant attending physician at Memorial Sloan Kettering Hospital Cancer Center in New York.

Instructor with the Weill Cornell Medical College.

Expertise
Development and adoption of CTCs as predictive biomarkers to help clinicians select appropriate treatments and wide network of contacts in the field.

Skills and Experience
Dr. Danila's primary research focuses on prostate cancer. Specifically, Dr. Danila is exploring a hypothesis that molecular profiling of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) can be used to assess biological determinants of the growth of prostate cancer tumours. Dr. Danila served as the principal investigator (PI) for "Circulating Tumor Cells as Biomarkers for Patients with Metastatic Prostate Cancer: Developing Assays for Androgen Receptor Signaling Pathway," which focused on analysing CTCs from patients with metastatic prostate cancer for molecular biomarkers predictive of tumor sensitivity to targeted treatments. Funding for the research was provided by the Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs, Prostate Cancer Research Program, Physician Research Training Award. Dr. Danila received his MD from Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest, Romania and was a research fellow, intern and resident at Massachusetts General Hospital prior to joining Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in 2005.

Dr. James Reuben

Roles
Professor in the Department of Hematopathology, Division of Pathology/ Lab Medicine at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas.

Professor in the Department of Symptom Research, Division of Internal Medicine, at MD Anderson.

Expertise
Knowledge and understanding of CTCs and wide network of contacts in the field.

Skills and Experience
Dr. Reuben is a leading authority and has conducted significant research on circulating tumor cell subsets, including those with epithelial and mesenchymal phenotypes and their clinical relevance to minimal residual disease in breast cancer. Some related publications include "Circulating tumor cells, disease progression, and survival in metastatic breast cancer" in the New England Journal of Medicine; "Circulating tumor cells are associated with increased risk of venous thromboembolism in metastatic breast cancer patients" in the British Journal of Cancer; and "Circulating tumor cells in metastatic inflammatory breast cancer" published in the Annals of Oncology. Dr. Reuben received his PhD in immunology from McGill University in Montreal, Canada and his MBA from University of Houston, Houston, Texas. Dr. Reuben completed his research fellowship in the Department of Experimental Therapeutics at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center with Evan M. Hersh, MD and Emil J Freireich, MD, as mentors.

Prof. Adrian Newland

Roles
Professor of Haematology at Barts Health NHS Trust and Queen Mary University of London.

Director of Pathology for the Trust and Clinical Director of the North East London Cancer Network.

Expertise
Haematology, cancer diagnostics and NICE.

Skills and Experience
Prof. Adrian Newland (who is not related to ANGLE's Chief Executive) was President of the Royal College of Pathologists from 2005 to 2008. Prof. Newland chairs the National Blood Transfusion Committee and is pathology lead for NHS London. Prof. Newland is currently chair of the Diagnostic Assessment Programme for the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) and is a member of the NICE Sifting Group for cancer drugs. Prof. Newland has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Panel of the Institute of Cancer Research from 1995 until 2003 and Chair of the London Cancer New Drugs Group since 2002. Prof. Newland has been a member of the National Chemotherapy Implementation Group since 2010 and a member of the Expert Reference Group on Cancer Care in London since 2009 and is a current member of the national Cancer Outcomes Advisory Group and the Human Genome Strategy Group.

Dr. Clive Stanway

Roles
Chief Scientific Officer of Cancer Research Technology ("CRT"), the technology development and commercialisation arm of Cancer Research UK.

Expertise
Cancer drug development and major pharma.

Skills and Experience
Dr. Stanway is an expert in cancer drug discovery and a key part of his current role is working closely with major pharmaceutical partners. Dr. Stanway has extensive knowledge and experience of cancer research, detailed understanding of the drug discovery and development process, and worldwide contacts with major pharma development groups. Dr. Stanway has been engaged in raising the scientific profile of CRT with the pharmaceutical industry; his efforts have led to many projects being in late stage confidential discussion with potential major pharma partners and several partnerships. Dr. Stanway has also driven an internal CRT project addressing cancer immunomodulation bringing together different technologies and expertise leading to a compound for a Phase 1 trial. The annual research spend of Cancer Research UK is in the region of £375 million and CRT has annual revenues of approximately £50 million. Prior to becoming Chief Scientific Officer of CRT, Dr. Stanway established and led the drug discovery and biotherapeutic discovery activity of CRT, which is now partnered with AstraZeneca, FORMA Therapeutics and Teva Pharmaceuticals.

Dr. Harold Swerdlow

Roles
VP of Technology Innovation at the New York Genome Centre.

Expertise
Next-generation sequencing (NGS).

Skills and Experience
Dr. Swerdlow directs the Technology Innovation group at the New York Genome Centre, which is focused on novel sample-preparation methodologies for NGS including single-cell methods. Previously Dr. Swerdlow was Head of Research and Development for the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute ("the Sanger Institute") in Cambridgeshire. In his role at the Sanger Institute, Dr. Swerdlow directed the R&D department. Dr. Swerdlow also helped build the Sanger Institute's next-generation DNA-sequencing production facility into one of the world's largest. Previously, Dr. Swerdlow was the Chief Technology Officer of Dolomite Ltd., a leader in microfluidics and microfabrication. Prior to Dolomite, Dr. Swerdlow was an inventor of core technology relating to NGS at Solexa Ltd., a company which he joined when it had only three employees. Dr. Swerdlow helped launch Solexa's first product, the Genome Analyzer DNA sequencing platform. At Solexa, Dr. Swerdlow was responsible for instrument engineering, integration of the next-generation DNA sequencing system and early applications work, along with assisting in the development of many of the biochemical components. Dr. Swerdlow was a key member of the Senior Management team that delivered Solexa's first genome sequence, an end-to-end proof-of-principle. Following its NASDAQ listing, Solexa was acquired by Illumina Inc. for $600 million and Solexa's technology became the core of Illumina's world-leading NGS products.

Prof. Ashok Venkitaraman

Roles
Ursula Zoellner Professorship of Cancer Research at the University of Cambridge.

Director of the Medical Research Council's Cancer Cell Unit.

Joint Director of the Medical Research Council Hutchison Cancer Research Centre.

Expertise
Cancer cell biology and personalised cancer care.

Skills and Experience
Prof. Venkitaraman's research has helped to elucidate the connections between chromosome instability and the genesis of epithelial cancers. Prof. Venkitaraman has been instrumental in establishing the Cambridge Molecular Therapeutics Programme, an initiative that links chemists, physicists, structural biologists, cancer biologists and clinicians at the University of Cambridge. Prof. Venkitaraman has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Boards of Astex Therapeutics Ltd, Cambridge Antibody Technology (AstraZeneca affiliate), Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center and currently chairs the Scientific Advisory Board of Sentinel Oncology Ltd. Prof. Venkitaraman has also been a John H Blaffer Lecturer at MD Anderson Cancer Center. Prof. Venkitaraman was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences, London, in 2001, and a member of the European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO) European Academy, Heidelberg, in 2004.

GOVERNANCE

Directors' Report
For the year ended 30 April 2016

The Directors present their Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2016 for ANGLE plc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group" or "ANGLE"). ANGLE plc, Company registration number 04985171, is a public limited company, incorporated and domiciled in England and quoted on the London Stock Exchange Alternative Investment Market (AIM). ANGLE plc also has a sponsored Level 1 American Depository Receipt (ADR) program that trades on the Over-The-Counter (OTC) market in the United States. The Annual Report includes two voluntarily prepared statements: the Corporate Governance Report and the Remuneration Report.

The Directors who held office as at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company. The Group's principal trading activity is undertaken in relation to its Parsortix cell separation system, with deployment in non-invasive cancer diagnostics.

Review of the business and future developments
The Chairman's Statement and Strategic Report (including the Financial Review) on pages 14 to 29 report on the Group's performance during the past financial year and its prospects.

The information that fulfils the requirements of the Business Review is contained within the Chairman's Statement and Strategic Report (including the Financial Review) on pages 14 to 29 and is incorporated into this report by reference.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
The Group's main KPIs and details of performance against them are set out on pages 23 and 24.

Results and dividends
The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year is set out on page 44.

The Group made a loss for the year from continuing and discontinued operations of £5.1 million (2015: loss £3.9 million).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2015: £nil). The Board periodically reviews the Company's dividend policy in the context of its financial condition.

Research and development
Total expenditure on research and development in the year amounted to £2.6 million (2015: £1.9 million). Expenditure on research and development expensed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income amounted to £2.5 million in the year (2015: £1.8 million), including both third-party research and development costs and own staff costs. Additional expenditure on research and development capitalised on the Statement of Financial Position amounted to £0.1 million in the year (2015: £0.1 million).

Directors and their interests
The following Directors have held office since 1 May 2015:

I F Griffiths
B Howlett
A D W Newland
G R Selvey

The Directors' interests, including beneficial interests, in the ordinary shares and share options of the Company are shown in the Remuneration Report on pages 40 to 42.

Significant shareholdings
The following shareholders had an interest in 3% or more of the Company's ordinary share capital at 1 July 2016:

Name	Number of shares	Holding %
Jupiter Asset Management Limited	7,404,584	9.90%
Henderson Global Investors	6,171,664	8.25%
A D W Newland	5,704,686[1]	7.63%
Fidelity International Limited	2,325,581	3.11%
Legal & General Assurance Society Limited (LGAS & LGPL)	2,325,581	3.11%

(1) Total interest in shares is 7,054,686 shares (9.43%), which includes 1,350,000 shares subject to a sale and repurchase agreement.

Risk management
Details of the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are disclosed in Note 14 to these Financial Statements, along with further information on the Group's use of financial instruments.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The Directors consider that the Group is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties which it seeks to mitigate and the principal ones are set out on pages 25 to 27.

Political donations
The Group made no political donations during the year (2015: £nil).

Directors' responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group and Company Financial Statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules of the London Stock Exchange to prepare Group Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"). The Company Financial Statements have also been prepared under IFRS, having in previous years been elected under company law to be prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

The Group and Company Financial Statements are required by law and IFRS adopted by the EU to present fairly their financial position and performance; the Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing each of the Group and Company Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the ANGLE plc website. The Group's website is intended to meet the legal requirements for the UK and not to meet the different legal requirements relating to the preparation and dissemination of financial information in other countries.

Going concern
The Directors have prepared and reviewed the financial projections for the twelve month period from the date of signing of these Financial Statements. Based on the level of existing cash and projected income and expenditure (the timing of some of which is at the Group's discretion), the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group have adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the going concern basis has been used in preparing the Financial Statements. Note 1.4 provides additional information as does Note 24 on a recent fundraise.

Auditor
The auditor RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP), Chartered Accountants, has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

Annual General Meeting
The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016 at The Surrey Technology Centre, 40 Occam Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7YG. The notice of meeting is enclosed within this report on pages 74 to 77.

On behalf of the Board

A D W Newland
Chief Executive
27 July 2016

GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance

The Company's shares were admitted to trading on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange on 17 March 2004. AIM listed companies are not required to comply with the disclosures of the UK Corporate Governance Code September 2014 (the "Code"). However, the Board is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and has therefore sought to comply with the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code for Small and Mid-Size Quoted Companies 2013 (the "QCA Code 2013"). The QCA Code 2013 adopts key elements of the Code, policy initiatives and other relevant guidance and then applies these to the needs and circumstances of small and mid-size quoted companies. In respect of the year ended 30 April 2016 the Board has sought to apply and comply with the provisions of the QCA Code 2013 in so far as it considers them to be appropriate to a company of this size, nature and structure, and has explained any areas of non-compliance with those provisions.

Chairman's Governance Report

As Chairman I am committed to high standards of corporate governance appropriate to the Group's current form and as it grows. I believe that applying sound principles in running the Group will establish and maintain trust with our shareholders and other stakeholders, will ensure the Group is well run and provide a solid basis for growth, for managing the risks we face and for achieving long-term success.

Garth Selvey
Chairman

Below is a brief description of the Board, its role and its Committees followed by details of the Group's systems of internal control and shareholder relations.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is led by the Chairman, has overall responsibility for strategy and is responsible to shareholders for the governance of ANGLE plc and for the effective operation and management of the Group. Its aim is to provide leadership and control in order to ensure the growth and development of a successful business, while representing the interests of the Company's shareholders.

Composition

The Board comprises the Non-executive Chairman, one Non-executive and two Executive Directors. The QCA Code 2013 recommends there are at least two Non-executive directors. The Chairman was independent at the time of his appointment and under the QCA Code 2013 he also may count as an independent director.

Different Directors hold the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive and there is a clear division of responsibilities between them. The Chairman is responsible for corporate governance, for overseeing the running of the Board, ensuring that no individual or group dominates the Board's decision making and ensuring that the Non-executive Directors are properly briefed on matters. The Chief Executive has responsibility for implementing the strategy of the Board and managing the day-to-day business activities of the Group through his management of the Executive Directors and senior managers. The Finance Director acts as the Company Secretary as the size and nature of the business activities does not justify a dedicated person or a need to outsource the activity; in this role he supports the Chairman directly on governance matters as well as dealing with legal and regulatory compliance.

The Board's current composition is geared toward the Group's current stage of development and priorities and will be refreshed as appropriate. The skill set of the Board therefore includes experience in non-executive director/chairman roles, listed companies, investor relations, fundraising, medical diagnostics, technology development and product commercialisation. Individual Directors possess a wide variety of skills and experience and biographical details of the Directors are set out on pages 30 and 31.

Independence

The Chairman and Non-executive Director are considered by the Board to be independent of management and free of any relationship which could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement. They do not have a significant shareholding (see page 40) or represent a major shareholder, they receive no remuneration from the Company other than directors' and consultancy fees, they have no day-to-day involvement in running the business and have never been employees of the Company, they have no personal financial and/or material interest in any other matters to be decided, such as contracts, and they have no conflicts of interests arising from cross-directorships or advisory roles. Each Board meeting starts with a declaration of directors' interest to identify potential or actual conflicts of interest. The Board considers that the Non-executive Director is of sufficient calibre to bring the strength of independence to the Board. The Board has not nominated a Senior Independent Director as it believes issues can be raised through the normal channels of the Chairman, Chief Executive and Finance Director and where necessary the Non-executive Director can be approached directly.

Training and advice

There is an induction process for new directors. All Directors are able to take training and/or independent professional advice in the furtherance of their duties if necessary. All Directors also have access, at the Company's expense, to experienced legal advice through the Company's legal advisors and other independent professional advisors as required. The Company maintains appropriate insurance in the event of legal action being taken against a Director. No individual Director or Committee of the Board received external advice in relation to their Board duties in the year.

Information
Management supply the Board and/or Committees with appropriate and timely information, including a business update and management accounts so that trading performance can be regularly reviewed.

Matters reserved for the Board
The Board has a schedule of matters specifically reserved to it for decision, including the review and approval of:

- Group policy and long-term plans and strategy for the profitable development of the business;
- interim and annual Financial Statements;
- major investments and divestments;
- other significant financing matters such as fundraising, material contracts, acquisitions and capital item purchases;
- cash flow forecasts, annual budgets and amendments; and
- senior executive remuneration and appointments.

In addition certain other responsibilities have been delegated to the Committees of the Board, each of which has clearly defined terms of reference (see Company's website).

Board effectiveness and evaluation
The Company supports the concept of an effective Board leading and controlling the Company. The Board therefore undertakes a periodic evaluation of its performance, its Directors and its Committees, the most recent of which was undertaken in June 2016. The review, led by the Chairman, involves each Board member providing feedback and comments on the others and where necessary specific actions are identified to improve certain areas.

Service contracts and letters of appointment
The two Executive Directors Andrew Newland and Ian Griffiths have service contracts with the Company dated 9 March 2004 and effective from 17 March 2004. The contracts are not set for a specific term, but include a rolling twelve-month notice period by the Company or the individual. In the event of a change in control, the Executives have the right to terminate their employment without the requirement to work their notice period.

The Non-executive Chairman Garth Selvey has a letter of appointment dated and effective from 7 September 2006. The Non-executive Director Brian Howlett has a letter of appointment dated and effective from 7 January 2013. These letters are issued in place of service contracts. These appointments are not set for a specific term and are terminable at will without notice by either party.

Election
Under the Company's Articles of Association, newly appointed Directors are required to resign and seek re-election at the first Annual General Meeting following their appointment, and all Directors are required to seek re-election at intervals of no more than three years. All Directors were re-elected by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 31 October 2013. Accordingly all Directors are seeking re-election this year.

Committees of the Board
The Board maintains Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees. All Committees operate with written terms of reference. Their minutes are circulated for review and consideration by the full Board of Directors, supplemented by oral reports on matters of particular significance from the Committee Chairmen at Board Meetings.

The QCA Code 2013 recommends there are at least two Non-executive Directors on the Audit and Remuneration committees. The Chairman has maintained a role on all of the Committees so that the Committees gain the benefit of his experience and the Board believes it is inappropriate to have only one member on the Committees – the Company believes this is the most effective way to ensure the Committees fulfil their roles; the Chairman was independent at the time of his appointment and under the QCA Code 2013 he also may count as an independent director.

The following Committees assist the full Board in the exercise of its responsibilities by dealing with specific aspects of the Group's affairs:

Audit Committee
The members of the Committee are the Non-executive Director Brian Howlett (Chairman of the Audit Committee) and the Chairman Garth Selvey. The Audit Committee meets at least twice a year to review the interim and annual accounts before they are submitted to the Board. The external auditors, Finance Director and Chief Executive may attend by invitation. Provision is made to meet with the auditors at least once a year without any Executive Director present.

The Committee has adopted formal terms of reference and considers financial reporting, corporate governance and internal controls. Its review of financial reporting includes discussion of major accounting issues, policies and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the law (Companies Act 2006), review of key management judgements and estimates, review and update of the risk register, risk assessment and risk management activities and going concern assumptions. It also reviews the scope and results of the external audit and the independence and objectivity of the auditors and makes recommendations to the Board on issues surrounding their remuneration, rotation of partners/staff, appointment, resignation or removal. The Audit Committee also considers and determines relevant action in respect of any control issues raised by the auditors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for monitoring the provision of non-audit services provided by the Group's auditors and assesses the likely impact on the auditor's independence and objectivity when considering an award of any material contract for additional services. The fees in respect of audit and non-audit services are disclosed in Note 3; the fees for non-audit services are not deemed to be significant enough to impair their independence and objectivity.

GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Report Continued

Remuneration Committee

The members of the Committee are the Chairman Garth Selvey (Chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and the Non-executive Director Brian Howlett. The Remuneration Committee meets as required. The Chief Executive and Finance Director may attend by invitation but are not present when matters affecting their own remuneration arrangements are considered.

The Committee has adopted formal terms of reference and the Committee reviews and sets the remuneration and terms and conditions of employment of the Executive Directors and senior management. It also agrees a policy for the salaries of all staff and is responsible for the development of the Company's remuneration scheme. The decisions of the Committee are formally ratified by the Board.

Details of Directors' remuneration and service contracts together with Directors' interests are shown in the Remuneration Report on pages 40 to 42.

Nominations Committee

The members of the Committee are the Chairman Garth Selvey (Chairman of the Nominations Committee) and the Non-executive Director Brian Howlett. The Nominations Committee meets as required. The Chief Executive and Finance Director may attend by invitation.

The Committee has adopted formal terms of reference and is responsible for reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board, planning for succession and for identifying and recommending to the Board suitable candidates for both executive and non-executive Board appointments.

Directors' attendance

The Board has at least eight meetings per year with additional special meetings as required. Directors' attendance at Board and Committee meetings during the year ended 30 April 2016 is set out below:

	Garth Selvey	Brian Howlett	Andrew Newland	Ian Griffiths
Board	11/11	11/11	11/11	11/11
Audit	2/2	2/2	N/A	N/A
Remuneration	1/1	1/1	N/A	N/A
Nominations	3/3	3/3	N/A	N/A

Scoring represents individual Directors' attendance for those meetings when they were members of the Board or Committee.

Risk management

The Board is responsible for identifying the major business risks faced by the Group and for determining the appropriate course of action and systems to manage and mitigate those risks. These are reported on pages 25 to 27.

Internal controls

Internal control systems are designed to meet the particular needs of the Group and the risks to which it is exposed. The system of internal control is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, rather than to eliminate it, and by its nature can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

An internal audit function is not considered necessary or practical due to the size of the Group and the close day-to-day control exercised by the Executive Directors and senior management. The Board will continue to monitor the requirement to have an internal audit function.

The key procedures that the Directors have established with a view to providing an effective system of internal control are as follows:

Management structure

The Board has overall responsibility for the Group and focuses on the overall Group strategy and the interests of shareholders. There is a schedule of matters specifically reserved for decision by the Board. The Board has an organisational structure with clearly-defined responsibilities and lines of accountability and each Executive Director has been given responsibility for specific aspects of the Group's affairs. Internal financial risks are controlled through authorisation procedures/levels and segregation of accounting duties.

Quality and integrity of personnel

The integrity and competence of personnel are ensured through high recruitment standards and subsequent training. High-quality personnel are seen as an essential part of the control environment.

Budgets and reporting

Each year the Board approves the annual budget which includes an assessment of key risk areas. Performance is monitored and relevant action taken throughout the year through regular reporting to the Board of variances from the budget and preparation of updated forecasts for the year together with information on the key risk areas.

Investment and divestment appraisal

All material investment and divestment decisions require appraisal, review and approval by the Board.

The Board reviews the effectiveness of the Group's systems of internal controls and has a process for the continuous identification, evaluation and management of the significant risks the Group faces. Assessment considers the external environment, the industry in which the Group operates, the internal environment and non-financial risks such as operational and legal risks. The risks identified are ranked based on significance and likelihood of occurrence. The Board reviews the controls in place to mitigate those risks and improvements are made where required. A number of improvements have been made in the year and others have been identified and are being progressed. Day-to-day responsibility for effective internal control and risk monitoring rests with senior management.

Shareholder relations

The Company seeks to maintain and enhance good relations with its shareholders and analysts. The Group's Interim and Annual Reports are supplemented by regular published updates to investors on commercial progress. All investors have access to up-to-date information on the Group via its website, www.angleplc.com, which also provides contact details for investor relations queries, details on the Company's share price, share price graphs and share trading activity. The Company also distributes Group announcements electronically. Shareholders and other interested parties wishing to receive announcements via email are invited to sign up to the "Email Alert" facility in the Investor Centre section on the Company's website.

The Directors seek to build on a mutual understanding of objectives between the Company and its shareholders, especially considering the specialist and medium term nature of the business. Institutional shareholders, private client brokers and analysts are in contact with the Directors through a regular programme of briefing presentations and meetings to discuss issues and give feedback, primarily following the announcement of the interim and preliminary results, but throughout the year as required. The Board also uses and receives formal feedback through the Company's stockbroker, financial public relations advisor and other advisors. Investor forums and presentation seminars and shows provide other channels of communication to shareholders, analysts and potential investors. Individual shareholders are welcome to and regularly make contact with the Company via email or telephone.

All shareholders are encouraged to make use of the Company's Annual General Meeting (AGM) to vote on resolutions and to raise any questions regarding the strategy, management and operations of the Group. The Chairmen of the Audit, Remuneration and Nominations Committees are available to answer any questions from shareholders at the AGM.

GOVERNANCE

Remuneration Report

The Company is not required by either the AIM Listing Rules or the Companies Act to produce a remuneration report, but has provided the information below because of its commitment to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The Company's remuneration policy is the responsibility of the Remuneration Committee.

Remuneration policy

The Company's policy is to attract, retain and incentivise the Directors and staff in a manner consistent with the goals of good corporate governance. In setting the Company's remuneration policy, the Remuneration Committee considers a number of factors including the basic salary, incentives and benefits available to Executive Directors, senior management and staff of comparable companies. Consistent with this policy, the Company's remuneration packages awarded to Executive Directors and senior management are intended to be competitive, comprise a significant proportion of performance related remuneration and align employees with shareholders' interests.

Basic salary and benefits

Salary levels are reviewed annually. The Committee believes that basic pay should be competitive in the relevant employment market and reflect individual responsibilities and performance. Medical health insurance and life cover benefits are also provided to employees. Basic salary may be taken in part as a pension payment. Basic salary and pension are considered together as a Combined Figure.

Annual Bonus Plan

The Annual Bonus Plan allows a bonus payment of up to 50% of the Combined Figure upon the achievement of defined targets relating to Parsortix progress and up to a further 50% in the case of exceptional achievement. The Remuneration Committee has the discretion to settle an element of any bonus in the form of share options ("bonus options"), exercisable at par value and not subject to performance conditions.

Share options

The Company has Enterprise Management Incentive (EMI) and Unapproved Share Option Schemes as a means of encouraging ownership and aligning interests of staff and external shareholders. Reflecting the need to incentivise high calibre staff to deliver the business strategy, the Remuneration Committee has established a limit for the Company's share option schemes of up to 16% of the issued and to be issued share capital from time to time.

Discretionary incentives

The Group may operate with discretionary incentives either in addition to or instead of the incentives described above in any particular year, dependent on the needs of the business.

Non-pensionable

None of the awards under the Annual Bonus Plan, Share Option Schemes or discretionary incentives are pensionable.

Non-executive Directors

Non-executive Directors receive a fixed fee for their services and the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings. The remuneration of the Non-executive Directors is determined by the Board as a whole within the overall limits stipulated in the Articles of Association. Non-executive Directors are not eligible to participate in any of the Company's incentive schemes.

Directors' interests – shares

The Directors' interests, including beneficial interests, in the ordinary shares of the Company were as stated below:

Ordinary shares of 10p each	**30 April 2016**	1 May 2015
I F Griffiths	**559,546**	559,546
B Howlett	**10,000**	10,000
A D W Newland	**5,704,686**[1]	5,704,686[1]
G R Selvey	**20,000**	20,000

(1) Total interest in shares is 7,054,686 shares, which includes 1,350,000 shares subject to a sale and repurchase agreement.

Directors' emoluments

The aggregate remuneration received by Directors who served during the year was as follows:

Year ended 30 April	2016 Salary/Fees £'000	2016 Benefits £'000	2016 Bonus £'000	2016 Pension £'000	**2016 Total £'000**	2015 Total £'000
Chairman						
G R Selvey	20	–	–	–	**20**	20
Executive						
I F Griffiths	105	1	159	40	**305**	213
A D W Newland	224	4	257	–	**485**	334
Non-executive						
B Howlett	20	–	–	–	**20**	20
D W Quysner	–	–	–	–	**–**	8
Total	**369**	**5**	**416**	**40**	**830**	595

Benefits include amounts in respect of private medical insurance and taxation advice.

Performance bonuses were awarded during the current and prior year under the terms of the Annual Bonus Plan.

In the current year, the Executives were deemed to have met the performance criteria for the first 50% of their bonus and to have achieved a further 50% of the discretionary element, major factors of which were sales launch and securing first research use sales, progressing the ovarian clinical application, progressing the FDA authorisation, successful pilot data in relation to breast and prostate cancer clinical applications and a successful fundraise completed shortly after the period end. In addition, the Bonus provided for under the now terminated Proceeds of Realised Investment Bonus Plan was paid following the receipt of the final retention payment on the sale of Geomerics Limited.

In the prior year, the Executives were deemed to have met the performance criteria for the first 50% of their bonus and to have achieved a further 25% of the discretionary element, major factors of which were product progress, establishing successful KOL relationships, successful pilot study clinical data and a successful fundraise. The figures above include 50% paid as cash. The remaining 25% was paid as bonus options – see table on the next page.

I F Griffiths sacrificed salary during the current year and performance bonuses in the prior year. The Company elected to make contributions to his personal pension.

GOVERNANCE

Remuneration Report Continued

Directors' interests – share options

The Directors' interests in options over the ordinary shares of the Company were as stated below:

Name	Date of grant	At 1 May 2015	Granted	Lapsed	Cancelled	Exercised	**At 30 April 2016**	Vested – capable of exercise	Exercise price (£)	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date
I F Griffiths	30/08/2011	466,019	–	–	–	–	**466,019**	466,019	0.2575	Note (1)	29/08/2021
	18/11/2011	187,315	–	–	–	–	**187,315**	–	0.7550	Note (2)	17/11/2021
	05/11/2012	33,981	–	–	–	–	**33,981**	33,981	0.2575	Note (1)	29/08/2021
	05/11/2012	312,685	–	–	–	–	**312,685**	–	0.7550	Note (2)	17/11/2021
	10/11/2014	500,000	–	–	–	–	**500,000**	–	0.8625	Note (3)	09/11/2024
	12/11/2015	–	46,980	–	–	–	**46,980**	46,980	0.1000	Note (4)	11/11/2025
		1,500,000	46,980	–	–	–	**1,546,980**	546,980			
A D W Newland	30/08/2011	603,334	–	–	–	–	**603,334**	603,334	0.2575	Note (1)	29/08/2021
	18/11/2011	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	**1,000,000**	–	0.7550	Note (2)	17/11/2021
	05/11/2012	346,666	–	–	–	–	**346,666**	346,666	0.2575	Note (1)	29/08/2021
	10/11/2014	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	**1,000,000**	–	0.8625	Note (3)	09/11/2024
	12/11/2015	–	73,826	–	–	–	**73,826**	73,826	0.1000	Note (4)	11/11/2025
		2,950,000	73,826	–	–	–	**3,023,826**	1,023,826			

(1) Vesting is subject to a) a performance condition that the Company's share price together with any dividend payments has risen by at least 50% from the market price on 30 August 2011, and b) a service condition with options vesting over a three-year period. These conditions have been met and the options are fully vested and capable of exercise.

(2) Vesting is subject to a) the performance conditions that (i) the Company's share price must have increased to £2.00 at some point since the date of grant and (ii) the Parsortix separation device must have been demonstrated to successfully capture circulating tumour cells (CTCs) from cancer patient blood (this condition has been met), and b) a service condition with options vesting over a three-year period (this condition has been met).

(3) Vesting is subject to the performance conditions that a) the Company's share price must have increased to £2.00, £2.25, £2.50 and £2.75 at some point since the date of grant for each quarter of the allocation and b) a time/event condition with options vesting after five years or on the sale of the Parsortix business, whichever is earliest.

(4) Options were granted as Bonus Options in accordance with the Remuneration Committee's discretion to settle an element of the Annual Bonus in the form of share options. The Bonus Options vested immediately and are exercisable at par value.

Options were issued to Directors on 12 November 2015 as Bonus Options (Prior year: Options were issued to Directors on 10 November 2014 as part of the new remuneration arrangements introduced that year). No Directors' options were lapsed/forfeited, cancelled or exercised in the current or prior year.

Note 19 provides additional information on share options.

Shareholder return

The market price of the Company's shares on 29 April 2016 was 68.00p and the range of market price during the period from 1 May 2015 until 30 April 2016 was between 55.00p (low) and 104.00p (high).

By order of the Board

Garth Selvey
Remuneration Committee Chairman
27 July 2016

Independent Auditor's Report To the members of ANGLE plc

We have audited the Group and Parent Company Financial Statements ("the Financial Statements") on pages 44 to 73. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Parent Company Financial Statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 35, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 April 2016 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;
- the Parent Company Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company Financial Statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Geoff Wightwick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP), Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Portland
25 High Street
Crawley
West Sussex
RH10 1BG

27 July 2016

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 April 2016

	Note	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Revenue	2	**361**	–
Cost of sales		**(107)**	–
Gross profit		**254**	–
Operating costs	3	**(5,703)**	(3,878)
Operating profit/(loss) from continuing operations		**(5,449)**	(3,878)
Net finance income/(costs)	7	**22**	9
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**(5,427)**	(3,869)
Tax (charge)/credit	8	**309**	–
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(5,118)**	(3,869)
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	9	**32**	(18)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(5,086)**	(3,887)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(7)**	92
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**(7)**	92
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(5,093)**	(3,795)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent			
From continuing operations		**(4,924)**	(3,576)
From discontinued operations		**31**	(18)
Non-controlling interests			
From continuing operations		**(194)**	(293)
From discontinued operations		**1**	–
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(5,086)**	(3,887)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent			
From continuing operations		**(4,978)**	(3,421)
From discontinued operations		**31**	(18)
Non-controlling interests			
From continuing operations		**(147)**	(356)
From discontinued operations		**1**	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(5,093)**	(3,795)
Earnings/(loss) per share	10		
Basic and Diluted (pence per share)			
From continuing operations		**(8.69)**	(8.12)
From discontinued operations		**0.05**	(0.04)
From continuing and discontinued operations		**(8.64)**	(8.16)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 April 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	**455**	423
Intangible assets	13	**1,346**	1,149
Total non-current assets		**1,801**	1,572
Current assets			
Inventories	15	**376**	197
Trade and other receivables	16	**489**	1,008
Taxation		**309**	–
Cash and cash equivalents		**3,764**	8,443
Total current assets		**4,938**	9,648
Total assets		**6,739**	11,220
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	18	**5,898**	5,897
Share premium		**25,299**	25,299
Share-based payments reserve		**629**	432
Other reserve		**2,553**	2,553
Translation reserve		**(21)**	33
Retained earnings		**(28,141)**	(23,260)
ESOT shares	20	**(102)**	(102)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**6,115**	10,852
Non-controlling interests		**(880)**	(763)
Total equity		**5,235**	10,089
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**1,504**	1,131
Total current liabilities		**1,504**	1,131
Total liabilities		**1,504**	1,131
Total equity and liabilities		**6,739**	11,220

The Financial Statements on pages 44 to 69 were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 27 July 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

I F Griffiths
Director

A D W Newland
Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 April 2016

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	**(5,427)**	(3,869)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**198**	111
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	1
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**187**	204
Exchange differences	**(65)**	(41)
Net finance (income)/costs	**(22)**	(9)
Share-based payments	**238**	111
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital:	**(4,891)**	(3,492)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(238)**	(191)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(107)**	(191)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**474**	452
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(4,762)**	(3,422)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(186)**	(325)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(332)**	(105)
Interest received	**21**	11
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(497)**	(419)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from issue of share capital	**1**	8,257
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**1**	8,257
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	**(5,258)**	4,416
Discontinued operations		
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(34)**	118
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**611**	8
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	**577**	126
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,681)**	4,542
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	**8,443**	3,898
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	**2**	3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**3,764**	8,443

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 April 2016

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent									
	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Share-based payments reserve £'000	Other reserve £'000	Translation reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	ESOT shares £'000	Total Share-holders' equity £'000	Non-controlling interests £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 May 2014	**4,524**	**18,414**	**432**	**2,553**	**(122)**	**(19,777)**	**(102)**	**5,922**	**(407)**	**5,515**
For the year to 30 April 2015										
Consolidated profit/(loss)						(3,594)		(3,594)	(293)	(3,887)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)										
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations					155			155	(63)	92
Total comprehensive income/(loss)					**155**	**(3,594)**		**(3,439)**	**(356)**	**(3,795)**
Issue of shares	1,373	6,885						8,258		8,258
Share-based payments			111					111		111
Released on forfeiture			(1)			1		–		–
Released on exercise			(16)			16		–		–
Impairment of IP in investment			(94)			94		–		–
At 30 April 2015	**5,897**	**25,299**	**432**	**2,553**	**33**	**(23,260)**	**(102)**	**10,852**	**(763)**	**10,089**
For the year to 30 April 2016										
Consolidated profit/(loss)						(4,893)		(4,893)	(193)	(5,086)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)										
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations					(54)			(54)	47	(7)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)					**(54)**	**(4,893)**		**(4,947)**	**(146)**	**(5,093)**
Issue of shares	1	–						1		1
Share-based payments			238					238		238
Released on deemed disposal			(41)			41		–		–
Deemed disposal of controlling interest in investment (Note 11)						(29)		(29)	29	–
At 30 April 2016	**5,898**	**25,299**	**629**	**2,553**	**(21)**	**(28,141)**	**(102)**	**6,115**	**(880)**	**5,235**

Share premium
Represents amounts subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value, net of directly attributable share issue costs.

Other reserve
The other reserve is a "merger" reserve arising from the acquisition of the former holding company.

Translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises cumulative exchange differences arising on consolidation from the translation of the financial statements of international operations. Under IFRS this is separated from retained earnings.

ESOT shares
This reserve relates to shares held by the ANGLE Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) and may be used to assist in meeting the obligations under employee remuneration schemes.

Non-controlling interests
Represents amounts attributed to non-controlling (minority) interests for profits or losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and assets or liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Continued

Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used for the corresponding entry to the share-based payments charged through a) the Statement of Comprehensive Income for staff incentive arrangements relating to ANGLE plc equity b) the Statement of Comprehensive Income for staff incentive arrangements relating to investments equity and c) the Statement of Financial Position for acquired intangible assets in investments comprising intellectual property (IP). These components are separately identified in the table below.

Transfers are made from this reserve to retained earnings as the related share options are exercised, cancelled, lapse or expire or as an investment becomes non-controlled (through, for example, the issue of new equity or dissolution – a deemed disposal).

	ANGLE employees £'000	Investments employees £'000	Investments IP £'000	Total £'000
At 1 May 2014	**274**	**41**	**117**	**432**
Charge for the year	111	–	–	111
Released on forfeiture	(1)	–	–	(1)
Released on exercise	(16)	–	–	(16)
Impairment of IP in investment	–	–	(94)	(94)
At 30 April 2015	**368**	**41**	**23**	**432**
Charge for the year	238	–	–	238
Released on exercise	–	–	–	–
Released on deemed disposal	–	(41)	–	(41)
At 30 April 2016	**606**	**–**	**23**	**629**

For continuing and discontinued operations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the year ended 30 April 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The Annual Report and Accounts have been prepared on the basis of the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in issue that have been endorsed by the EU for the year ended 30 April 2016. They have also been prepared in accordance with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 that apply to companies reporting under IFRS.

The Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for the first time (previously having been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP). The Financial Statements and accounting policies of the Parent Company are presented on pages 70 to 73.

Accounting standards adopted in the year

The following standards have been amended or implemented during the year:

Various	Annual Improvements to IFRS 2010-12 & 2011-13 cycles
IAS 19	Employee Benefits

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with these changes where relevant. No new accounting standards that have become effective and adopted in the year have had a significant effect on the Group's Financial Statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements, there were a number of other Standards and Interpretations (International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee – IFRIC) which were in issue but not yet effective, and therefore have not been applied in these Financial Statements. The Directors have not yet assessed the impact of the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations for future periods.

Endorsed by the European Union

IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of interests in Joint Operations
Various	Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012-14 cycle
IAS 1	Disclosure initiative
IAS 16 & 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements

Not yet endorsed by the European Union

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 10, 12 & IAS 28	Investment entities
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 16	Leases

1.2 Accounting convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets at fair value, as required by IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The basis of consolidation is set out in Note 1.5.

1.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial information, in the form of the primary statements contained in this report, is presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The Group has reviewed the items disclosed separately on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the components of financial performance considered by management to be significant, or for which separate disclosure would assist, both in a better understanding of financial performance and in making projections of future results. This has been done taking into account the materiality, nature and function of components of income and expense.

1.4 Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group will be able to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position are set out in the Chairman's Statement and Strategic Report on pages 14 to 29. The principal risks and uncertainties are stated on pages 25 to 27. In addition Note 14 to the Financial Statements includes details of the Group's exposure to liquidity risk, capital risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Note 24 to the Financial Statements includes information on the fundraise of £9.6 million net of expenses completed after the reporting date.

The Directors have prepared and reviewed the financial projections for the twelve month period from the date of signing of these Financial Statements. Based on the level of existing cash and the projected income and expenditure (the timing of some of which is at the Group's discretion), the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group have adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the going concern basis has been used in preparing the Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

1 Accounting policies continued

1.5 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiary undertakings

Subsidiary undertakings are entities controlled by the Group, generally as a result of owning a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiary undertakings are consolidated on the basis of the acquisition method of accounting. Under this method of accounting the results of subsidiaries sold or acquired are included in the statement of comprehensive income up to, or from the date control passes. Subsidiary undertakings' accounting policies are amended where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interests of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquired entity's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests on initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated fully on consolidation and the consolidated accounts reflect external transactions only.

Deemed disposals

Where the Group ceases to control an entity by means other than disposal of equity, such as when the entity issues shares to third parties that results in the Group's shareholding falling below 50% or when an entity is dissolved, the entity ceases to be a subsidiary and is no longer consolidated. Any gain or loss arising on the "deemed disposal" is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquired entity. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets, including intangible assets, is recorded as goodwill. Acquisition-related costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date at which the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is taken through the statement of comprehensive income.

1.7 Revenue

Revenue for the sale of instruments, cassettes and reagents ("products") and fee-for-service, support and maintenance ("services") is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of products and services net of sales taxes, rebates and discounts and excludes intercompany sales.

Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the customer, this is usually when a Group Company has delivered products to the customer, the customer has accepted delivery of the products and collection of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

A small number of customers may request "Bill and Hold" arrangements, where the Group holds the goods sold to the customer on their behalf until the customer is ready to receive them. Revenue is only recognised on a bill and hold basis when a formal contract is in place, the goods are on hand and are separately identified as belonging to the customer and are unable to be redirected to an alternative customer, are ready for delivery, and the customer has acknowledged formal acceptance of the bill and hold transaction.

Sale of services

Revenue from services provided is recognised in the period in which the service has been performed.

Income from support and maintenance is recognised in the period in which the related chargeable costs are incurred and when the service is completed and/or on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract to match the benefits to the customer.

Research and development fees

Revenue from partner-funded contract research and development agreements is recognised as research and development services are delivered. Where services are in-progress at the reporting date, the Group recognises revenues proportionately, in line with the percentage of completion of the service.

Deferred income

Advance payments received from customers are credited to deferred income and the related revenue is released to the income statement in accordance with the recognition criteria described above.

1.8 Cost of sales

Cost of sales for "products" (Note 1.7) includes the direct costs incurred in manufacturing and bringing products to sale in the market (shipping, installation, training and evaluation). Cost of sales for "services" (Note 1.7) includes the direct costs incurred in providing the service (time, travel and parts) and are reflected in costs of sales as they are incurred.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants receivable or received in respect of revenue expenditure are released to the statement of comprehensive income as the related expenditure is incurred when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant money will be received and any conditions attached to them have been fulfilled. Grant income receivable is held on the statement of financial position as accrued income and grant income received in advance of expenditure is held on the statement of financial position as deferred income.

1.10 Employee benefits and advisor consideration

Share-based payments

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment has been applied to all share-based payments.

Share-based incentive arrangements which allow Group employees to acquire shares of the Company may be provided to staff, subject to certain criteria. The fair value of options granted is recognised as a cost of employment within operating costs with a corresponding increase in equity. Share options granted are valued at the date of grant using an appropriate option pricing model and taking into account the terms and conditions upon which they were granted. Market related performance conditions are taken into account in calculating the fair value, while service conditions and non-market related performance conditions are excluded from the fair value calculation, although the latter are included in initial estimates about the number of instruments that are expected to vest. The fair value is charged to operating costs over the vesting period of the award, which is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. Options are fully vested and capable of exercise when the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options. The annual charge is modified to take account of revised estimates about the number of instruments that are expected to vest, for example, options granted to employees who leave the Group during the performance or service condition vesting period and forfeit their rights to the share options and in the case of non-market related performance conditions, where it becomes unlikely they will vest.

For options granted to staff under unapproved share-based payment compensation schemes, to the extent that the share price at the reporting date is greater than the exercise price then a provision is made for any employer's National Insurance Contributions, or equivalent. Share option agreements in place include a tax indemnity that allows employer's National Insurance Contributions, or equivalent, to be recovered from the Optionholder and where this is likely to be applied a receivable for such taxes is also recorded, otherwise a charge is made to the statement of comprehensive income.

The fair value of options granted to professional advisors as part consideration for services in connection with fund raising is recognised as an expense against share premium account with a corresponding increase in equity. Share options granted are valued at the date of grant using an appropriate option pricing model and vest and are expensed on successful completion of the services.

Pension obligations

Pension costs are charged against profits as they fall due and represent the amount of contributions payable to employee personal pension schemes on an individual basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Compensated absences

A liability for short-term compensated absences, such as holiday, is recognised for the amount the Group may be required to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

1.11 Taxes

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group undertakes research and development activities. In the UK these activities qualify for tax relief and result in tax credits.

Deferred tax is provided for in full on all temporary differences resulting from the carrying value of an asset or liability and its tax base, except where they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that at the date of initial recognition does not affect accounting or taxable profit or loss on a transaction that is not a business combination. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax liability is settled or deferred tax asset realised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on any increase in the fair value of investments to the extent that substantial shareholdings relief or unutilised losses may be unavailable. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

IAS 12 Income Taxes requires the separate disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities on the Group's statement of financial position. If there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority, and the Group intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously, then deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

1 Accounting policies continued

1.12 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation or impairment value. Cost includes expenditure that is attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful economic life. Assets held under finance leases, if any, are depreciated over their expected useful economic life on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, the lease term. Assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The following rates are used:

Computer equipment	33.33%	Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20.00%-33.33%	Straight line
Laboratory equipment	20.00%-50.00%	Straight line

1.13 Instruments loaned to customers

In order to support the development of the sales platform and use of the Parsortix system in the clinical market, the Parsortix instruments may be placed on long-term loan with leading cancer research centres (Key Opinion Leaders) so that they can provide valuable feedback on the operation of the instruments and suggest new uses and protocols, act as reference customers, identify clinical applications and provide clinical data. Where these instruments are expected to be placed for a period longer than six months, the instruments are transferred at book value to property, plant and equipment and depreciated over three years. Where instruments are placed on a short-term loan and it is expected that the instrument will be sold at the end of the loan period, the instruments are included within inventories.

1.14 Inventories

Inventories comprises finished goods (instruments and cassettes) that are available for sale and are initially recognised at cost and subsequently held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Cost includes materials and direct labour. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price, less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. If net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, a write down provision is recognised within operating costs for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its net realisable value.

Inventories used for research and development projects are initially recognised at cost, as all inventories are held together and available for sale, and subsequently charged to research and development expenditure as they are used.

1.15 Intangible assets other than goodwill

Computer software

Under IAS 38 Intangible Assets, acquired computer software should be capitalised as an intangible asset unless it is an integral part of the related hardware (such as the operating system) where it remains as an item of property, plant and equipment.

Internally developed computer software will be capitalised in accordance with the research and development accounting policy. If the software is developed for in-house use the capitalised amount is reclassified from research and development to computer software.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of the software over its estimated useful economic life and is included within operating costs. The useful economic life is estimated at three years, unless there are specific circumstances that dictate this should be for a shorter or longer period.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred.

Development expenditure is written off as incurred, except where the Directors are satisfied that a new or significantly improved product or process results and other relevant IAS 38 criteria are met as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects that would require such costs to be capitalised. In such cases, the identifiable directly attributable expenditure is capitalised and amortised. The Group's view is that capitalised assets have a finite useful life and to that extent they should be amortised over their respective unexpired periods with provision made for impairment when required. Assets capitalised are not amortised until the associated product is available for use or sale. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs of development over the estimated useful economic lives. Estimated useful economic life is assessed by reference to the remaining patent life and then reduces after taking into consideration product and market characteristics such as fundamental building blocks and product life cycle specific to the category of expenditure. The amortisation period applied to these different categories ranges from 8.5 to 13.5 years. Amortisation is included within operating costs.

Intellectual property (IP)

IP assets (comprising patents, know-how, copyright and licences) acquired by the Group as a result of a business combination are initially recognised at fair value (Note 1.6 – in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations) or as a purchase at cost, and are capitalised.

Internally generated IP costs are written off as incurred except where IAS 38 criteria, as described in research and development above, would require such costs to be capitalised.

The Group's view is that capitalised IP assets have a finite useful life and to that extent they should be amortised over their respective unexpired periods with provision made for impairment when required. Capitalised IP assets are not amortised until the Group is generating an economic return from the underlying asset. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the costs of IP over their estimated useful economic lives. Estimated useful economic life is based on remaining patent life or specific terms of licences or agreements, or in the absence of any observable date, ten years. The amortisation period applied to these assets ranges from 8.5 to 19 years. Amortisation is included within operating costs.

Impairment

The Group is required to review, at least annually, whether there are indications (events or changes in circumstances) that intangible assets have suffered impairment and that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount. If there are indications of impairment then an impairment review is undertaken.

An impairment charge is recognised within operating costs for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use. In the event that an intangible asset will no longer be used, for example, when a patent is abandoned, the balance of unamortised expenditure is written off.

Impairment reviews require the estimation of the recoverable amount based on value-in-use calculations. Intangible assets relate typically to in-process development and patents and require broader assumptions than for developed technology. Key assumptions taken into consideration relate to technological, market and financial risks and include the chance of product launch taking into account the stage of development of the asset, the scale of milestone and royalty payments, overall market opportunities, market size and competitor activity, revenue projections, estimated useful lives of assets (such as patents), contractual relationships and discount rates to determine present values of cash flows.

1.16 Leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases, and any other leases that entail taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, are capitalised on the statement of financial position and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful economic lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in trade and other payables net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

All other leases are classified as operating leases, the costs of which are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefits such as rent-free periods, and amounts received or receivable as incentives to take on operating leases, are spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.17 Employee Share Ownership Trust

The Group has an Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) to assist with meeting the obligations under share option and other employee remuneration schemes. The ESOT is consolidated as if it is a subsidiary and accounted for as Treasury (own) shares. Shares in ANGLE plc held by the ESOT are stated at weighted average purchase cost and presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from equity under the heading of "ESOT Shares". Gain or loss is not recognised on the purchase or sale of ESOT shares and consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity. Finance and administration costs relating to the ESOT are charged to operating costs as incurred.

1.18 Foreign currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. The Group determines the functional currency of each entity and items included in the Financial Statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currencies of the Group's operations are Pounds Sterling and US Dollars.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and held at cost use the exchange rate at the date of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and held at fair value use the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Profits and losses on both the individual transactions during the period and monetary assets and liabilities are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

On consolidation, the statements of comprehensive income of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at the average exchange rates for the period and the statement of financial position at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The exchange differences arising as a result of translating statements of comprehensive income at average rates and restating opening net assets at closing rates are taken to the translation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount recognised in the translation reserve relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.19 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits as defined previously and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding short-term borrowings.

Deposits

Deposits in the statement of financial position comprise longer term deposits with an original maturity of greater than three months.

Bank loans, loan notes and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowings. After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

1 Accounting policies continued

1.19 Financial instruments continued

Other assets

Assets, other than those specifically accounted for under a separate policy, include trade and other receivables and are stated at their amortised cost. They are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on expected discounted future cash flows. Any change in the level of impairment is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss is reversed at subsequent reporting dates to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed its carrying value had no impairment loss been recognised.

Other liabilities

Liabilities, other than those specifically accounted for under a separate policy, include trade and other payables and are stated based on their amortised cost at the amounts which are considered to be payable in respect of goods or services received up to the reporting date.

1.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation of uncertain timing or amount as a result of past events, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the amount to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted back to present value if the effect is material. Changes in provisions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year.

1.21 Operating segments

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the reporting information that is provided to the Board of Directors to allow them to make operating decisions. The Board of Directors is responsible for all significant decisions and collectively is the Chief Operating Decision-Making (CODM) body as defined by IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn income and incur expenses, including income and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

1.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires the use of estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates, assumptions and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions, and are believed to be reasonable, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates, assumptions and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are described below.

Valuation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets (Notes 1.15 and 13)

IAS 38 Intangible Assets contains specific criteria that if met mean development expenditure must be capitalised as an internally generated intangible asset. Judgements are required in both assessing whether the criteria are met and then in applying the rules. Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives. Useful lives are assessed by reference to observable data (e.g. remaining patent life) and taking into consideration specific product (e.g. product life cycle) and market characteristics (e.g. estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue). Each of these factors is periodically reviewed for appropriateness. Changes to estimates in useful lives may result in significant variations in the amortisation charge.

The Group is required to review, at least annually, whether there are indications (events or changes in circumstances) that intangible assets have suffered impairment and that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount. If there are indications of impairment then an impairment review is undertaken. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. The value-in-use method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the selection of a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of these cash flows. When reviewing intangible assets for impairment the Group has to make various assumptions and estimates of individual components and their potential value and potential impairment impact. The Group considers that for each of these variables there is a range of reasonably possible alternative values, which results in a range of fair value estimates. None of these estimates of fair value is considered more appropriate or relevant than any other and therefore determining a fair value requires considerable judgement.

Share-based payments (Notes 1.10 and 19)

In calculating the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments the Group uses an options pricing model. The Directors are required to exercise their judgement in choosing an appropriate options pricing model and determining input parameters that may have a material effect on the fair value calculated. These input parameters include, among others, expected volatility, expected life of the options taking into account exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations of employees, the number of options expected to vest and liquidity discounts.

Research and development tax credit (Note 8)

Management makes its best estimate of qualifying R&D expenditure to calculate the R&D tax credit. The interpretation of qualifying expenditure requires judgement.

Deferred tax assets (Note 8)

The Group has unused tax losses. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Changes in these judgements and assumptions could have a material impact on the Group's reported tax charge.

2 Operating segment and revenue analysis

The Group's principal trading activity is undertaken in relation to the commercialisation of its Parsortix cell separation system and it operates as one business segment, being the development and commercialisation of the Parsortix system. All significant decisions are made by the Board of Directors with implementation of those decisions on a Group-wide basis. The Group manages any overseas R&D and sales and marketing from the UK. The Directors believe that these activities comprise only one operating segment and, consequently, segmental analysis is not considered necessary as the segment information is substantially in the form of and on the same basis as the Group's IFRS information.

Major customers

The Group revenues are primarily establishment revenues from a mix of customers in a mix of territories into the research market. As a result a number of customers account for revenues in excess of 10% of Group revenues.

	2016	2015
		% of total revenues
Customer 1	**27%**	–
Customer 2	**14%**	–
Customer 3	**13%**	–
Customer 4	**12%**	–
Customer 5	**10%**	–

Geographical territories

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
UK	**163**	–
Europe	**196**	–
North America	**2**	–
	361	–

3 Operating costs

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs – employees (Note 5)	**2,490**	2,158
Depreciation – owned assets (Note 12)	**198**	111
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 13)	**127**	110
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 13)	**60**	94
Operating lease costs – other	**162**	145
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	1
Auditor's remuneration (see below)	**60**	58
Third-party research and development costs	**960**	928
Patent and legal costs	**73**	50
Third-party Management services contract costs	**7**	45
Expensed inventories	**110**	75
Listed company costs	**416**	273
Foreign exchange	**(30)**	17
Other operating costs	**1,062**	452
Total operating costs	**5,695**	4,517
Operating costs from discontinued operations (Note 9)	**8**	(639)
Operating costs from continuing operations	**5,703**	3,878

Operating costs are shown net of product development costs capitalised in accordance with IAS 38 (Note 13).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

3 Operating costs continued

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit services		
Statutory audit of parent and consolidated accounts	**23**	20
Statutory audit of subsidiaries	**26**	26
Other	**–**	2
Non-audit services		
Tax compliance services	**9**	8
Tax advisory services	**2**	2
Total auditor's remuneration	**60**	58

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption from audit for a subsidiary undertaking. Audit work is still required on this exempt subsidiary to support the Group audit opinion and these costs are now included with the "Statutory audit of parent and consolidated accounts" rather than as a direct cost for the "Statutory audit of subsidiaries".

4 Directors' emoluments

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Aggregate emoluments for qualifying services	**790**	555
Employer pension contributions	**40**	40
Sub-total per Remuneration Report (page 41)	**830**	595
Employer's National Insurance contributions	**104**	71
Total	**934**	666

The above includes the following amounts paid in respect of the highest paid Director:

Emoluments for qualifying services	**485**	334
Employer's National Insurance contributions	**65**	44
Total	**550**	378

Disclosures relating to individual Directors' emoluments are given in the Remuneration Report on page 41.

5 Employment

Employment costs

The aggregate of employment costs of staff (including Directors) for the year was:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	**2,050**	1,817
Social security costs	**173**	189
Pension contribution costs (Note 6)	**81**	64
	2,304	2,070
Share-based payment charge (Note 19)	**238**	111
Total staff costs from continuing operations	**2,542**	2,181
Staff costs capitalised as product development	**(52)**	(23)
Total staff costs in operating costs (Note 3)	**2,490**	2,158
Staff costs from discontinued operations	**14**	(388)
Staff costs from continuing operations	**2,504**	1,770

The key management personnel are the Directors and their remuneration is disclosed in Note 4 and within the Remuneration Report on pages 40 to 42.

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including Directors) during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Specialist medtech – continuing operations	**24**	19
Discontinued operations	**–**	10
Total	**24**	29

6 Pension costs

The Group incurred UK pension contribution charges of £81,007 (2015: £64,053) for payment directly to personal pension plan schemes. Contributions to personal pension plan schemes of £41,007 (2015: £24,053) were payable at the year end and are included in trade and other payables (Note 17). One Director has received contributions under a defined contribution pension scheme (2015: one) – see Remuneration Report on page 41.

7 Net finance income/(costs)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Finance income		
Bank Interest	**22**	9
Finance costs	**–**	–
Net finance income/(costs)	**22**	9

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

8 Tax

The Group is eligible for the UK corporation tax substantial shareholdings exemption. This results in the capital gain from any disposals of UK investments where the Group has an equity stake greater than 10%, and subject to certain other tests, being free of corporation tax.

The Group undertakes research and development activities. In the UK these activities qualify for tax relief resulting in tax credits.

Loss relief may not absorb the tax in relation to all of the profits and where this occurs tax is provided on the basis of the estimated effective tax rate for the full year.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	**(309)**	–
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**–**	–
Tax charge/(credit)	**(309)**	–

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Corporation tax		
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	**(5,427)**	(3,869)
Tax on profit/(loss) from continuing operations at 20% (2015: 21%)	**(1,085)**	(813)
Factors affecting charge:		
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	**9**	(8)
Disallowable expenses	**14**	14
Share-based payments	**48**	23
Unutilised losses carried forward	**710**	815
Capital transactions	**–**	(7)
Other tax adjustments	**(5)**	(24)
Tax charge/(credit) for year on continuing operations	**(309)**	–

Unutilised tax losses may result in a deferred tax asset. The estimated value of the deferred tax asset not recognised, measured at a standard rate of 20% (2015: 20%) is £3.5 million (2015: £2.4 million). No deferred tax liability is provided for any valuation uplifts due to the substantial shareholder exemption or where this may not be available due to the availability of unutilised tax losses. The deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the Financial Statements as the Directors consider there to be sufficient uncertainty surrounding the reversal of the underlying temporary differences. The deferred tax asset would be recovered if there were future taxable profits from which the trading losses could be deducted.

9 Discontinued operations

During the year the decision was taken to dissolve Novocellus Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary YCC Limited and modest costs were incurred in having these companies voluntarily dissolved. The Group disposed of Geomerics Limited in December 2013 and there was a retention payment which was designated at fair value (discounted for the time value of money) and the subsequent residual transactions from this have been treated as a discontinued operation. During the year the final retention payment was received (Notes 14 and 16) resulting in the change in fair value and some interest income. In the prior year the Group initiated an orderly wind-down of the Management services business which was completed by 30 April 2015 apart from some residual payables and receivables all of which have since been settled. In accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, Novocellus Limited has been classified as a discontinued operation and the prior period has been restated to show these discontinued operations separately from continuing operations. A summary of the results is set out below:

Results of discontinued operations

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Revenue	**–**	586
Operating costs	**8**	(639)
Change in fair value	**23**	35
Net finance income/(costs)	**1**	–
Profit/(loss) for the year	**32**	(18)

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows shows the net cash used in the operating and investing activities of the discontinued operations. The impact of the discontinued operations on the Statement of Financial Position is minimal with the exception that Trade and Other receivables has reduced and cash has increased for the Geomerics Limited retention payment received.

10 Earnings/(loss) per share

The basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share is calculated on the loss for the year from continuing and discontinued operations of £5.1 million (2015: £3.9 million).

In accordance with IAS 33 Earnings per share, 1) the "basic" weighted average number of ordinary shares calculation excludes shares held by the Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) as these are treated as treasury shares and 2) the "diluted" weighted average number of ordinary shares calculation excludes potentially dilutive ordinary shares from instruments that could be converted. Share options are potentially dilutive where the exercise price is less than the average market price during the year. Due to the losses in 2016 and 2015, share options are non-dilutive for those years and therefore the diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the year		
Continuing operations	**(5,118)**	(3,869)
Discontinued operations	**32**	(18)
Continuing and discontinued operations	**(5,086)**	(3,887)

	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**58,976,972**	47,738,292
Weighted average number of ESOT shares	**(113,259)**	(113,259)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares – basic	**58,863,713**	47,625,033
Effect of potential dilutive share options	**–**	–
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares – diluted	**58,863,713**	47,625,033

Earnings/(loss) per share		
Basic and Diluted (pence per share)		
From continuing operations	**(8.69)**	(8.12)
From discontinued operations	**0.05**	(0.04)
From continuing and discontinued operations	**(8.64)**	(8.16)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

11 Investments

The Group has investments in the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Principal activity	Class of share held	Holding %
ANGLE Europe Limited*[1]	Medical diagnostics	Ordinary	100.00
ANGLE North America Inc[1][2]	Medical diagnostics	Common & Preferred	90.53[3]
ANGLE Technology Limited*	Medical diagnostics	Ordinary	100.00
ANGLE Technology Ventures Ltd	Medical diagnostics	Ordinary	100.00
ANGLE Partnerships Limited*	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
ANGLE Technology Licensing Ltd	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Novocellus Limited[2][4]	IVF diagnostics – dormant	Ordinary	91.98
YCC Limited[4]	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00

All "Limited" companies incorporated and registered in England & Wales. All "Inc" companies incorporated and registered in the US.

* subsidiary held directly

(1) ANGLE North America Inc and ANGLE Europe Limited were formerly known as Parsortix Inc and Parsortix Limited respectively.
(2) The effective Group holdings in individual investments are shown before a) the effects of any dilutive share options or convertible loans and b) additional ANGLE holdings from convertible loans or warrants within the individual investments.
(3) If the instruments referred to in (2) were all converted then the fully diluted holding would be 97.11% at 30 April 2016.
(4) During the year a decision was taken to dissolve Novocellus Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary YCC Limited (Note 9) and these were treated as a deemed disposal. Subsequent to the reporting date they were formally dissolved.

The Group is now entirely focused on medical diagnostics and the Group structure is in the process of being further rationalised.

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment £'000	Laboratory equipment £'000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 May 2014	**46**	**272**	**47**	**365**
Additions	4	293	32	329
Disposals	(15)	(89)	–	(104)
Transfer (to)/from inventories	–	42	–	42
Exchange movements	–	34	(1)	33
At 30 April 2015	**35**	**552**	**78**	**665**
Additions	8	158	7	173
Disposals	(3)	–	(3)	(6)
Transfer (to)/from inventories	–	59	–	59
Exchange movements	–	(1)	1	–
At 30 April 2016	**40**	**768**	**83**	**891**
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2014	**38**	**143**	**45**	**226**
Charge for the year	5	105	1	111
Disposals	(15)	(89)	–	(104)
Exchange movements	–	9	–	9
At 30 April 2015	**28**	**168**	**46**	**242**
Charge for the year	5	181	12	198
Disposals	(3)	–	(3)	(6)
Exchange movements	–	2	–	2
At 30 April 2016	**30**	**351**	**55**	**436**
Net book value				
At 30 April 2016	**10**	**417**	**28**	**455**
At 30 April 2015	7	384	32	423

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

13 Intangible assets

	Intellectual property £'000	Computer software £'000	Product development £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 May 2014	**206**	**11**	**1,045**	**1,262**
Additions	66	1	37	104
Exchange movements	14	–	109	123
At 30 April 2015	**286**	**12**	**1,191**	**1,489**
Additions	241	1	90	332
Disposals	(94)	(7)	–	(101)
Exchange movements	9	–	58	67
At 30 April 2016	**442**	**6**	**1,339**	**1,787**
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 May 2014	**–**	**9**	**111**	**120**
Charge for the year	–	1	109	110
Impairment	94	–	–	94
Exchange movements	–	–	16	16
At 30 April 2015	**94**	**10**	**236**	**340**
Charge for the year	2	1	124	127
Disposals	(94)	(7)	–	(101)
Impairment	60	–	–	60
Exchange movements	–	–	15	15
At 30 April 2016	**62**	**4**	**375**	**441**
Net book value				
At 30 April 2016	**380**	**2**	**964**	**1,346**
At 30 April 2015	192	2	955	1,149

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for indications of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may exceed the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its "value-in-use". The key assumptions to assess value-in-use are the estimated useful economic life, future revenues, cash flows and the discount rate to determine the net present value of these cash flows. Where value-in-use exceeds the carrying value then no impairment is made. Where value-in-use is less than the carrying value then an impairment charge is made.

During the period the Group decided to abandon a particular patent application which resulted in an impairment charge.

Amortisation and impairment charges are charged to operating costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

"Product development" relates to internally generated assets that were capitalised in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets (Note 1.15). Capitalised product development costs are directly attributable costs comprising cost of materials, specialist contractor costs, labour and overheads. Product development costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing when the related new product is in commercial production. Development costs not meeting the IAS 38 criteria for capitalisation continue to be expensed through the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Product development includes a carrying value of £595,743 (2015: £669,093) in relation to the Parsortix instrument.

14 Financial risk management

Overview

The Group is exposed, through its normal operations, to a number of financial risks, the most significant of which are credit, liquidity and investment (market) risks.

The Group's financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables which arise directly from its operations, and from time to time treasury deposits, overdrafts and finance leases.

It is the Group's policy that no trading in financial derivatives shall be undertaken.

Financial assets

Financial assets of the Group comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as treasury deposits and trade and other receivables (Note 16). It is the Group's policy to place surplus cash resources on deposit at both floating and fixed term deposit rates of interest with the objective of maintaining a balance between accessibility of funds and competitive rates of return. Fixed term deposits are for varying periods ranging from one to six months, to the extent that cash flow can be reasonably predicted.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Group in the normal course of business comprise trade and other payables, overdraft facilities and finance leases. It is the Group's policy to use various financial instruments with floating and fixed rates of interest with the objective of maintaining a balance between continuity of funding, matching the liability with the use of the asset and finding flexible funding options for a reasonable charge.

The Group currently does not utilise overdraft facilities or finance leases. The Group has no long-term borrowings or undrawn committed borrowing facilities. The Group is currently not exposed to any interest rate risk on its financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk

The principal risk to which the Group is exposed is liquidity risk, which is that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group seeks to manage liquidity through planning, forecasting, careful cash management and managing the operational risk.

The nature of the Group's activities means it finances its operations through earnings and the issue of new shares to investors. The principal cash requirements are in relation to funding operating companies and meeting working capital requirements.

ANGLE may also find it difficult to raise additional capital to develop its core business depending on progress with meeting milestones and/or market conditions.

Sensitivity analysis examining a small percentage increase and decrease in liquidity is of limited use and accordingly no analysis has been shown.

Capital risk management

The Group defines the capital that it manages as the Group's total equity. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- have available the necessary financial resources to allow the Group to deliver benefits from its operational activities; and
- optimise the return to investors based on the level of risk undertaken.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or pay dividends or return capital to shareholders.

The Group's capital and equity ratios are shown in the table below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	**6,115**	10,852
Total assets	**6,739**	11,220
Equity ratio	**90.7%**	96.7%

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is attributable to its cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables. The Group seeks to mitigate its credit risk on cash and cash equivalents through banking with banks with the highest credit ratings. The risk for trade receivables is that a customer fails to pay for goods or services received and the Group suffers a financial loss. The Group's objective with respect to credit risk is to minimise the risk of default by customers. For private and overseas clients Group policy is to assess the credit quality of each customer and where appropriate seek full or part-payment in advance.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is represented by the carrying amount of the assets described above.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

14 Financial risk management continued

Interest rate risk

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities have the following interest rate profile:

	Fixed rate[1] £'000	Floating rate[2] £'000	Interest free £'000	**2016 Total £'000**	Fixed rate[1] £'000	Floating rate[2] £'000	Interest free £'000	2015 Total £'000
Financial assets:								
Trade and other receivables	–	–	358	**358**	–	636	249	885
Cash and cash equivalents	1	3,502	261	**3,764**	8,381	13	49	8,443
Total financial assets	1	3,502	619	**4,122**	8,381	649	298	9,328
Financial liabilities:								
Trade and other payables	–	–	417	**417**	–	–	594	594
Total financial liabilities	–	–	417	**417**	–	–	594	594

(1) Fixed rate cash deposits in Sterling earned interest at rates between 0.2% and 0.5% (2015: 0.15% and 1.25%).

(2) Floating rate cash deposits in Sterling earned interest at rates between 0.02% and 0.4% (2015: 0.01% and 0.51%). The weighted average interest rate on Sterling cash deposit for this period was between 0.02% and 0.4% (2015: 0.01% and 0.51%). Floating rate other receivables in Sterling earns interest at 0.1%.

The Group does not consider the impact of interest rate risk to be material to its results or operations.

The primary interest rate risk impact relates to movements in underlying bank interest rates and the impact on interest received on cash and cash equivalents held by the Group with corporate banks. If interest rates had been 1% higher on floating rate cash deposits then finance income would have been increased by £19,082 (2015: £19,315).

There is currently no interest rate risk on financial liabilities as the Group has no interest bearing loans and borrowings.

All amounts have maturity dates of less than twelve months (2015: £nil was greater than twelve months).

Foreign currency risk

The Group has overseas subsidiaries whose income and expenses are primarily denominated in US Dollars. As a result, the Group's Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position may be affected by movements in the US Dollar:Sterling exchange rate.

The majority of the Group's operating revenues and expenses are in Sterling, Euros and US Dollars. Sales are priced in Sterling, Euros and US Dollars although the Group may have a limited amount of revenues denominated in other currencies. Excess exposure, if any, may be managed for all significant foreign currencies using forward currency contracts or currency swaps.

Sensitivity analysis

The impact of a 5% variation in the US Dollar rates on the profit/(loss) for the year is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit/(loss) – 5% strengthening	**(108)**	(159)
Profit/(loss) – 5% weakening	**97**	144

Hedging

The Group did not hedge its financial transactions in 2016 or 2015.

Currency profile

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities have the following currency profile:

	Sterling £'000	US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	**2016 Total £'000**	Sterling £'000	US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	2015 Total £'000
Financial assets:								
Trade and other receivables	174	145	39	**358**	760	125	–	885
Cash and cash equivalents	3,513	63	188	**3,764**	8,392	51	–	8,443
Total financial assets	3,687	208	227	**4,122**	9,152	176	–	9,328
Financial liabilities:								
Trade and other payables	298	119	–	**417**	434	137	23	594
Total financial liabilities	298	119	–	**417**	434	137	23	594

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The Directors believe that the fair value and the book value of financial assets and financial liabilities is not materially different. Trade payables and receivables have a remaining life of less than one year so their value on the Statement of Financial Position is considered to be a fair approximation of fair value.

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying values shown in the Statement of Financial Position, are as follows:

	Fair value through profit or loss £'000	Amortised cost £'000	Total carrying value £'000	Fair value £'000
30 April 2016				
Trade and other receivables	–	358	358	358
Cash and cash equivalents	–	3,764	3,764	3,764
Trade and other payables	–	(417)	(417)	(417)
30 April 2015				
Trade and other receivables	636	249	885	885
Cash and cash equivalents	–	8,443	8,443	8,443
Trade and other payables	–	(594)	(594)	(594)

In December 2013 the investment in Geomerics was sold and the deal included a deferred retention payment of £0.7 million which was received in full in December 2015. This Other receivable was designated at fair value and had been discounted for the time value of money.

15 Inventories

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Finished goods	**376**	197
	376	197

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

16 Trade and other receivables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current assets:		
Trade receivables	**104**	4
Other receivables – investments (Note 14)	**–**	636
Other receivables	**132**	123
Prepayments and accrued income	**253**	245
	489	1,008

The standard credit period allowed for trade receivables is 30 days, although this may be extended such that invoices become payable after completion of a key milestone.

Age profile of trade receivables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Not past due	**104**	4
0 – 30 days past due	**–**	–
Total	**104**	4

The Directors consider the carrying amount of trade and other receivables to approximate their fair value. Receivables are unsecured and interest free, unless past their due date when interest may be charged.

17 Trade and other payables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	**417**	218
Other taxes and social security costs	**57**	74
Other payables	**41**	24
Accruals and deferred income	**989**	815
	1,504	1,131

Accruals include amounts for professional fees, vacation, salary and bonuses (Note 23). Deferred income includes amounts for pre-billed revenues.

18 Share capital

The share capital of the Company is shown below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
58,978,338 (2015: 58,974,338) Ordinary shares of 10p each	**5,898**	5,897

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company issued 4,000 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of £0.10 at an exercise price of £0.2575 per share as a result of the exercise of share options by a former employee. Shares were admitted to trading on AIM in September 2015. In the prior year the Company issued 250,000 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of £0.10 at an exercise price of £0.2575 per share as a result of the exercise of share options by employees. Shares were admitted to trading on AIM as to 166,667 in March 2015 and 83,333 in April 2015.

In the prior year the Company issued 13,481,279 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of £0.10 at an issue price of £0.65 per share in a placing, subscription and offer of shares, realising proceeds of £8.2 million, net of costs. Shares were admitted to trading on AIM as to 11,173,587 in February 2015 for the placing and subscription and 2,307,692 in March 2015 for the offer.

19 Share-based payments

The key disclosures that enable the user of the Financial Statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment charges through the Statement of Comprehensive Income relate to shares in ANGLE plc.

The share-based payment charge for the Company Employee Share Option Schemes was £237,566 (2015: £111,421).

Company – Share Option Schemes

The Company operates Share Option Schemes as a means of encouraging ownership and aligning interests of staff and external shareholders. These are a key part of the remuneration package and granted at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee taking into account the need to motivate, retain and recruit high calibre executives.

Each Scheme is governed by a specific set of rules and administered by the Directors of the Company. Options are generally granted at the market price of the shares on the date of grant. Options granted may have a service condition and/or a non-market performance condition and/or a market performance condition (such as a target share price). If the performance conditions are not met, the options do not vest and will lapse at the date specified at the time of grant. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Group before the awards vest unless the conditions under which they leave are such that they are considered to be a "good leaver"; in this case some or all of their options may remain exercisable for a limited period of time, subject to any performance condition having been met. Options lapse if they are not exercised by the date they cease to be exercisable.

EMI Share Option Scheme #1 and Unapproved Share Option Scheme #2

The Company has an Enterprise Management Incentive (EMI) Share Option Scheme and an Unapproved Share Option Scheme. Share options are granted under a service condition and/or a non-market performance condition and/or a market performance condition. Options cease to be exercisable after ten years from the date of grant or on an earlier specified date.

The movement in the number of employee share options is set out below:

	2016 Number of share options #	**2016 Weighted average exercise price (p)**	2015 Number of share options #	2015 Weighted average exercise price (p)
Outstanding at 1 May	**6,646,000**	**67.30**	4,346,000	53.92
During the year				
Granted	**440,806**	**44.62**	2,560,000	85.99
Exercised	**(4,000)**	**25.75**	(250,000)	25.75
Forfeited	**–**	**–**	(10,000)	73.00
Outstanding at 30 April	**7,082,806**	**65.91**	6,646,000	67.30
Capable of being exercised at 30 April	**2,422,809**	**40.46**	1,829,333	31.52

The options outstanding at 30 April 2016 had a weighted average remaining contractual life of seven years (2015: seven years and ten months).

The Company uses a Trinomial option pricing model as the basis to determine the fair value of the Company's share options.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Continued

19 Share-based payments continued

The following assumptions are used in the model to determine the fair value of share options at the respective date of grant that are still outstanding at 30 April 2016:

Date of grant	Exercise price (£)	Share price at date of grant (£)	Expected volatility	Risk free interest rate	Expected life of option (years)	Expected dividends	Vesting conditions	Outstanding share options
30 August 2011	0.2575	0.2575	45.00%	1.06%	3.5	Nil	(1)	1,221,353
18 November 2011	0.7550	0.7550	40.00%	0.62%	2.5	Nil	(2)	1,320,990
5 November 2012	0.2575	0.3750	40.00%	0.35%	3.0	Nil	(1)	380,647
5 November 2012	0.7550	0.3750	40.00%	0.23%	2.0	Nil	(2)	589,010
11 December 2013	0.7300	0.7300	40.00%	0.97%	3.0	Nil	(3)	570,000
18 July 2014	0.7500	0.7500	40.00%	1.40%	3.0	Nil	(4)	60,000
10 November 2014	0.8625	0.8625	40.00%	1.53%	5.0	Nil	(5)	1,500,000
10 November 2014	0.8625	0.8625	40.00%	1.03%	3.0	Nil	(4)	390,000
31 March 2015	0.8625	0.7850	40.00%	0.67%	3.0	Nil	(4)	610,000
12 November 2015	0.1000	0.7550	40.00%	0.68%	2.0	Nil	(6)	120,806
1 March 2016	0.5650	0.5650	40.00%	0.42%	3.0	Nil	(4)	300,000
29 March 2016	0.7550	0.7550	40.00%	0.51%	3.0	Nil	(4)	20,000
Total								**7,082,806**

Expected volatility was derived from observation of the volatility of quoted shares in similar sectors to the Company and observation of the historic volatility of the Company's shares, adjusted for any unusual historic events and expected changes to future volatility. The expected life used in the model is based on management's best estimate taking into account the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, behavioural conditions and expected future events.

The share options issued were subject to both performance and service (employment) conditions:

(1) Vesting is subject to a) a performance condition that the Company's share price together with any dividend payments has risen by at least 50% from the market price on 30 August 2011, and b) a service condition with options vesting over a three-year period. These conditions have been met and the options are fully vested and capable of exercise.
(2) Vesting is subject to a) the performance conditions that (i) the Company's share price must have increased to £2.00 at some point since the date of grant and (ii) the Parsortix separation device must have been demonstrated to successfully capture circulating tumour cells (CTCs) from cancer patient blood (this condition has been met), and b) a service condition with options vesting over a three-year period (this condition has been met).
(3) Vesting is subject to a) specific performance conditions for senior management and b) a service condition with options vesting over a three-year period.
(4) Vesting is subject to a service condition with options vesting over a period up to three years.
(5) Vesting is subject to the performance conditions that a) the Company's share price must have increased to £2.00, £2.25, £2.50 and £2.75 at some point since the date of grant for each quarter of the allocation and b) a time/event condition with options vesting after five years or on the sale of the Parsortix business, whichever is earliest.
(6) Options were granted as Bonus Options in accordance with the Remuneration Committee's discretion to settle an element of the Annual Bonus in the form of share options. The Bonus Options vest immediately and are exercisable at par value.

Once all performance and/or service conditions have been met the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options and they are capable of exercise. Based on these performance and/or service conditions a number of options have vested and become capable of exercise and 4,000 options were exercised in the year (2015: 250,000).

20 ESOT shares

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
At 30 April	**102**	102

Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) shares are ANGLE plc shares held by the ANGLE Employee Trust. At 30 April 2016 the Trust held 113,259 shares (2015: 113,259 shares). The market value of these shares at 30 April 2016 was £77,016 (2015: £106,463). Shares purchased by the ANGLE ESOT are used to assist in meeting the obligations under employee remuneration schemes.

21 Contingent liabilities

Geomerics Limited was sold to ARM Holdings plc in December 2013. As is normal for this type of transaction, the Sale and Purchase Agreement contained various warranties given by the sellers to the buyer and the warrantors have indemnified the buyer in respect of any claims against Geomerics Limited in connection with the business prior to acquisition. The warranties comprise a general warranty claim period of two years (now expired), an IP warranty claim period of four years and a fundamental/tax warranty claim period of seven years. In the unlikely event a claim is made and determined as valid then any amounts would be recoverable from the warrantors up to a capped amount.

22 Guarantees and other financial commitments

The Group has operating lease commitments for office accommodation and specialist laboratories.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Minimum commitments under non-cancellable operating leases on property expiring:		
Not later than one year	**71**	93
Between one and five years	**–**	51
	71	144

The Group also has a number of retainers with professional advisors which can be terminated on short notice periods.

During the year, the Group entered into certain commitments in relation to the development of the Parsortix cancer diagnostic product. In aggregate these gave rise to financial commitments of up to £0.7 million over the next year (2015: £0.7 million over two years).

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption from audit in accordance with section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 for ANGLE Technology Ventures Limited. ANGLE plc has provided a statutory guarantee over the subsidiary's liabilities in accordance with section 479C of the Companies Act 2006.

Other than these, the Group has no contractual commitments to provide financial support to its investments.

23 Related party transactions

Transactions between subsidiaries within the Group are not disclosed as they are eliminated on consolidation.

Directors' interests – related party interests and transactions

Apart from the interests disclosed in the Remuneration Report on pages 40 to 42 and below, none of the Directors had any interest at any time during the year ended 30 April 2016 in the share capital of the Company or its subsidiaries.

At the reporting date, £224,400 of remuneration (2015: £92,287) was due to Andrew Newland and £142,800 of remuneration (2015: £63,142) was due to Ian Griffiths.

Brian Howlett entered into a consultancy contract with effect from 7 January 2013 to provide specialist commercial advice outside of his normal Board responsibilities. Consultancy fees of £nil were paid to Brian under this contract (2015: £nil).

No other Director had a material interest in a contract, other than a service contract, with the Company or its subsidiaries, or investments during the year.

24 Post reporting date event

As explained in the Chairman's and Chief Executive's Statements, the Company successfully completed a fundraise of approximately £9.6 million net of costs in May 2016. The proceeds will be used to a) undertake clinical studies to demonstrate utility of the Parsortix system in ovarian cancer in the US, prostate cancer and breast cancer b) drive Parsortix system sales by investing in sales and marketing, research and development and Key Opinion Leader projects and c) meet general working capital requirements and strengthen the Company's financial position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 April 2016

Company number 04985171

	Note	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Investment in subsidiaries	C3	**3,233**	2,995	2,884
Other receivables	C4	**16,540**	11,260	11,362
Total non-current assets		**19,773**	14,255	14,246
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**3,095**	8,374	14
Total current assets		**3,095**	8,374	14
Total assets		**22,868**	22,629	14,260
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	C5	**5,898**	5,897	4,524
Share premium		**25,299**	25,299	18,414
Share-based payments reserve		**606**	368	274
Retained earnings		**(8,935)**	(8,935)	(8,952)
Equity attributable to owners		**22,868**	22,629	14,260

The Financial Statements on pages 70 to 73 were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 27 July 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

I F Griffiths
Director

A D W Newland
Director

Company Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 April 2016

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Investing activities		
Loans to subsidiaries	**(5,280)**	–
Loans repayment by subsidiaries	**–**	103
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(5,280)**	103
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from issue of share capital	**1**	8,257
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**1**	8,257
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(5,279)**	8,360
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	**8,374**	14
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**3,095**	8,374

Company Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 April 2016

Equity attributable to owners

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Share- based payments reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 May 2014	**4,524**	**18,414**	**274**	**(8,952)**	**14,260**
Issue of shares	1,373	6,885			8,258
Share-based payments			111		111
Release on forfeiture			(1)	1	–
Release on exercise			(16)	16	–
At 30 April 2015	**5,897**	**25,299**	**368**	**(8,935)**	**22,629**
Issue of shares	1	–			1
Share-based payments			238		238
At 30 April 2016	**5,898**	**25,299**	**606**	**(8,935)**	**22,868**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Company Financial Statements For the year ended 30 April 2016

C1 Accounting policies

C1.1 Basis of preparation

The Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in issue that have been endorsed by the EU for the year ended 30 April 2016. They have also been prepared in accordance with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 that apply to companies reporting under IFRS.

The Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for the first time (previously having been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP). There was no restatement to the comparative figures required in the transition to IFRS.

The accounting policies of the Company which have been applied consistently throughout the year are the same as those of the Group and are presented on pages 49 to 54 with the addition of the following:

C1.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting for inter-company loans

The Company has funded the trading activities of its principal subsidiaries by way of inter-company loans. The amounts advanced do not have any specific terms relating to their repayment, were unsecured and were interest free. In the light of the above, management have had to determine whether such loan balances should be accounted for as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Measurement', or whether, in fact, it represents an interest in a subsidiary which is outside the scope of IAS 39 and accounted for in accordance with IAS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Management have concluded that, in substance, the loans represent an interest in a subsidiary as the funding provided is considered to provide the subsidiary with a long-term source of capital. Therefore the loans are accounted for in accordance with IAS 27 and are carried at their historical cost less provision for impairment, if any.

C1.3 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost plus capital contribution to the subsidiary in respect of share-based payments, less any provision for impairment.

C2 Profit/(loss) for the year

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Parent Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been included in these Financial Statements. The profit for the year was £nil (2015: £nil).

The only employees of the Company are the Directors; the remuneration of the Directors is borne by Group subsidiary undertakings. Full details of their remuneration can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 40 to 42.

Administrative expenses, including auditor's remuneration, are borne by other Group companies.

C3 Investment in subsidiary undertakings

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Cost		
At 1 May	**2,995**	2,884
Share-based payments charge	**238**	111
At 30 April	**3,233**	2,995

Details of the Company's subsidiary undertakings at 30 April 2016 are shown in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements along with other interests held indirectly through subsidiary undertakings.

C4 Trade and other receivables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts receivable after more than one year		
Cost		
At 1 May	**21,947**	22,049
Additions/(Repayment)	**5,280**	(102)
At 30 April	**27,227**	21,947
Provision		
At 1 May	**10,687**	10,687
Additions	**–**	–
At 30 April	**10,687**	10,687
Net book value		
At 30 April	**16,540**	11,260

The Company provides a centralised treasury function to trading subsidiaries. The amounts due from Group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment.

The Company's credit risk is that one of its subsidiaries is unable to repay intercompany amounts owing. The recoverability of the Company's intercompany receivable is considered at each reporting date.

The provision reflects the Directors' view on the long-term value of the amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings.

C5 Share capital

The share capital of the Company is shown below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
58,978,338 (2015: 58,974,338) Ordinary shares of 10p each	**5,898**	5,897

Details of the Company's share capital and changes in its issued share capital and share premium account can be found in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 67. Following the year-end the Company successfully completed a fundraise of approximately £9.6 million, net of costs. Additional detail can be found in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 69.

Details of the Company's share options schemes can be found in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 67 and 68.

C6 Related party transactions

Details are given in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 69.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice of Annual General Meeting
ANGLE plc

Directors:
I F Griffiths (Finance Director)
B Howlett (Non-Executive Director)
A D W Newland (Chief Executive)
G R Selvey (Chairman)

Registered Office
3 Frederick Sanger Road
The Surrey Research Park
Guildford
GU2 7YD

Dear Shareholder

Annual General Meeting

You will find included with this document a Notice convening the Annual General Meeting of the Company for 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016 at which the following resolutions will be proposed:

1. **Resolution 1** to receive the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April 2016.

2. **Resolution 2** to approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (other than the part containing the Directors' Remuneration Policy). Note: this is an advisory vote only. The Directors' Remuneration Policy was approved by the shareholders at the 2015 Annual General Meeting for that and the following two years and remains unchanged.

3. **Resolution 3** to re-appoint the auditors of the Company, RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP), and authorise the Directors to determine their level of remuneration.

4. **Resolution 4** to re-appoint as a Director Mr I F Griffiths who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, is offering himself for re-appointment.

5. **Resolution 5** to re-appoint as a Director Mr B Howlett who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, is offering himself for re-appointment.

6. **Resolution 6** to re-appoint as a Director Mr A D W Newland who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, is offering himself for re-appointment.

7. **Resolution 7** to re-appoint as a Director Mr G R Selvey who is retiring by rotation in accordance with Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, is offering himself for re-appointment.

8. **Resolution 8** to grant the Directors authority to allot unissued shares in the capital of the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,493,126.

   Note: the Directors wish to renew their authorisations with respect to the allotment of new shares.

9. **Resolution 9** to disapply statutory pre-emption rights.

   Note: the Directors wish to renew their authorisations for the disapplication of the statutory pre-emption rights in respect of the allotment of new shares pursuant to rights issues or otherwise for cash, as detailed in the Notice of Annual General Meeting, to enable the Directors to take advantage of opportunities as they arise without the need for further shareholder approval.

10. **Resolution 10** to grant the Directors authority to purchase issued shares in the capital of the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £747,938.

    Note: whilst the Directors have no present intention of purchasing the Company's shares, the Directors are seeking authorisation as they wish to have the flexibility to do so if this was generally in the best interests of the shareholders and (except in the case of purchases intended to satisfy obligations under share schemes) the expected effect of the purchase would be to increase earnings per share of the remaining shares.

The authorities requested in items 8, 9 and 10 will expire at the 2017 Annual General Meeting or, if earlier, 31 October 2017.

Action to be taken

A Form of Proxy for use at the Annual General Meeting is enclosed. If you are a holder of shares in the Company you are advised to complete and return the form in accordance with the instructions printed on it so as to arrive at the Company's registrars, Capita Asset Services PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU as soon as possible, but in any event no later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting. The return of the Form of Proxy does not preclude you from attending and voting at the Annual General Meeting if you so wish. Shares held in uncertificated form (i.e. in CREST) may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual.

Recommendation

Your Directors consider the resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Directors unanimously recommend shareholders to vote in favour of all the resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Yours faithfully

Garth Selvey
Chairman

(Company number 4985171)

Notice is hereby given that the thirteenth **Annual General Meeting** of ANGLE plc ("**the Company**") will be held at 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016 at the Surrey Technology Centre, 40 Occam Road, the Surrey Research Park, Guildford GU2 7YG for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions of which the resolutions numbered 1 through 8 will be proposed as ordinary resolutions and resolutions numbered 9 and 10 will be proposed as special resolutions:

Ordinary Business

1. **TO** receive the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2016, and the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon.

2. **TO** approve the Directors' Remuneration Report as set out on pages 40 through 42 of the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2016 (excluding the Directors' Remuneration Policy on page 40). Note: this is an advisory vote only.

3. **TO** re-appoint RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP) as auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this meeting until the conclusion of the next general meeting of the Company at which accounts are laid and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

4. **TO** re-appoint Mr I F Griffiths as a Director who, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is retiring at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

5. **TO** re-appoint Mr B Howlett as a Director who, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is retiring at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

6. **TO** re-appoint Mr A D W Newland as a Director who, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is retiring at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

7. **TO** re-appoint Mr G R Selvey as a Director who, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is retiring at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Special Business

8. **THAT,** for the purposes of section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 ("**the Act**"), the Directors be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company, or grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares in the Company, up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,493,126 PROVIDED that this authority shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the earlier of the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or on 31 October 2017 EXCEPT that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or the granting of rights to subscribe for, or convert any security into, shares in the Company after such expiry and the Directors may allot shares and grant rights to subscribe for, or convert any security into, shares in the Company in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired. This authority shall replace any existing like authority which is hereby revoked with immediate effect.

9. **THAT,** subject to and conditional upon the passing of resolution 8, the Directors be and they are hereby generally empowered, in substitution for all existing authorities, pursuant to section 570 of the Act to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred by resolution 8 above as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to:

   (a) the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer of equity securities open for acceptance for a period fixed by the Directors to holders of equity securities on the register of members of the Company on a date fixed by the Directors in proportion (as nearly as may be) to their respective holdings of such securities or in accordance with the rights attached thereto but SUBJECT to such exclusions, variations or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient to deal with:

      i. fractional entitlements;
      ii. directions from any holders of shares to deal in some other manner with their respective entitlements;
      iii. legal or practical problems arising in any overseas territory;
      iv. the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange; or
      v. otherwise howsoever;

   (b) the allotment of equity securities (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) above) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,243,813;

   and the power hereby conferred shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) on 31 October 2017 or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (whichever first occurs) EXCEPT that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice of Annual General Meeting Continued

10. **THAT,** the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of ordinary shares of 10p each in the capital of the Company provided that:

    (a) the maximum number of ordinary shares that may be purchased is 7,479,380 (representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued share capital at the date of this notice);

    (b) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for each ordinary share is 10p;

    (c) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for each ordinary share is an amount equal to 105% of the average of the middle market quotations of an ordinary share of the Company taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the ordinary share is contracted to be purchased;

    and the power hereby conferred shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) on 31 October 2017 or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (whichever first occurs) EXCEPT that the Company may, before such expiry, enter into one or more contracts to purchase ordinary shares under which such purchases may be completed or executed wholly or partly after the expiry of this authority and may make a purchase of ordinary shares in pursuance of any such contract or contracts.

Registered Office
3 Frederick Sanger Road
The Surrey Research Park
Guildford
GU2 7YD

By Order of the Board
Ian F Griffiths
Company Secretary

Dated 9 September 2016

Notes:

1. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. The form of proxy for use by members is enclosed. To appoint more than one proxy, the Proxy Form should be photocopied and completed for each proxy holder. The proxy holder's name should be written on the Proxy Form together with the number of shares in relation to which the proxy is authorised to act. The box on the Proxy Form must also be ticked to indicate that the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given.

2. To be valid, an appointment of proxy must be returned to the Company's Registrars at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting or any adjourned meeting by one of the following methods:

- the form of proxy in hard copy duly executed, together with the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed (or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority) must be deposited at the Company's registrars, Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU; or
- in the case of CREST members, by utilising the CREST electronic proxy appointment service in accordance with the procedures set out in Note 4 of this document.

Completion and return of the form of proxy will not preclude a member from attending and voting in person.

3. Pursuant to regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, the Company has specified that, to be entitled to attend and vote at the meeting (and for the purpose of determining the number of votes they may cast), members must be entered on the Company's register of members at close of business on 30 September 2016. Changes to entries on the relevant register of securities after that time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting.

4. To appoint a proxy or to give or amend an instruction to a previously appointed proxy via the CREST system, the CREST message must be received by the issuer's agent RA10 by at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting or any adjourned meeting. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. After this time any change of instructions to a proxy appointed through CREST should be communicated to the proxy by other means. EUI does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular messages, therefore normal system timings and limitations will apply in relation to the input of CREST proxy instructions. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST Members who have appointed voting service provider(s) should contact their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) for assistance with appointing proxies via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings please refer to the CREST Manual. We may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulations 35(5) (a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001. In any case your proxy form must be received by the Company's registrars no later than at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting or any adjourned meeting.

Explanatory Notes:

Resolution 1: Report and Accounts
The Directors are required to present to the meeting the audited accounts and the reports of the Directors and the auditors for the financial year ended 30 April 2016.

Resolution 2: Directors' Remuneration Report
This resolution seeks approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 April 2016. The full text of the Remuneration Report is contained on pages 40 through 42 of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts (excluding the Directors' Remuneration Policy on page 40). The Directors Remuneration Policy was approved by the shareholders at the 2015 Annual General Meeting for that and the following two years and remains unchanged.

This is an advisory vote and no entitlement to remuneration for the year ended 30 April 2016 is conditional on the resolution being passed.

Resolution 3: Re-appointment of Auditors
The Company is required to appoint auditors at each general meeting at which accounts are laid before the Company, to hold office until the end of the next such meeting. This resolution proposes the appointment and, in accordance with standard practice, gives authority to the Directors to determine the remuneration to be paid to the auditors.

Resolution 4 to Resolution 7: Re-appointment of Directors
Under article 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company, each Director shall retire from office and will be eligible for reappointment at the third Annual General Meeting after the meeting at which he was appointed or last reappointed. Mr I F Griffiths, Mr B Howlett, Mr A D W Newland and Mr G R Selvey were last reappointed as Directors at the 2013 Annual General Meeting and, as such, are required to retire at this Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Resolution 8: Directors' authority to allot Shares
Section 551 of the Act provides that the directors of a company may not allot shares (or grant rights to subscribe for shares or to convert any security into shares) in a company unless they have been given prior authorisation for the proposed allotment by ordinary resolution of the company's shareholders or by the Articles of Association of a company.

Accordingly, this resolution seeks to grant a new authority under section 551 of the Act to authorise the Directors to allot shares in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for, or convert any securities into, shares of the Company and will expire on 31 October 2017 or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company following the passing of this resolution, whichever occurs first.

If passed, resolution 8 would give the Directors authority to allot shares or grant rights to subscribe for, or convert any security into, shares in the Company up to a maximum nominal value of £2,493,126 representing approximately one-third of the Company's nominal value of the issued share capital at the date of this notice.

Resolution 9: Disapplication of pre-emption rights
Under section 561(1) of the Act, if the Directors wish to allot any of the unissued shares or grant rights over shares for cash (other than pursuant to an employee share scheme) they must in the first instance offer them to existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings. There may be occasions, however, when the Directors will need the flexibility to finance business opportunities by the issue of shares without a pre-emptive offer to existing shareholders. This cannot be done under the Act unless the shareholders have first waived their pre-emption rights.

Resolution 9 empowers the Directors to allot equity securities for cash other than in accordance with the statutory pre-emption rights up to a maximum nominal value of £2,243,813, representing approximately 30% of the Company's nominal value of the issued share capital at the date of this notice.

Resolution 10: Authority for market purchase
Resolution 10 will permit the Company to purchase up to 7,479,380 ordinary shares of 10p each (approximately 10% of the shares in issue as at the date of this notice) through the market subject to the pricing limits set out in the resolution and shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) on 31 October 2017 or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (whichever first occurs). It is intended to propose this as a special resolution.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

General Information for shareholders in respect of the Annual General Meeting

Time of the meeting
The doors will open at 1:50 pm and the AGM will start promptly at 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016.

The venue
The meeting will be held at the Surrey Technology Centre, 40 Occam Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7YG.

Directions
Directions to the venue can be found at http://www.surrey-research-park.com/how-get-here or from any website mapping service such as www.bing/maps

Shareholders' enquiries
Shareholders' enquiries will be dealt with by a member of staff.

Questions at the meeting
The Chairman will take questions from shareholders during the meeting relating to the various items of business and resolutions contained in the formal notice of meeting included herewith. If you wish to ask a question, please make your way to the question registration area, where there will be somebody to assist you.

Travel details
There is easy access from the A3. From the A3 from London follow signs and take the exit for Cathedral/University. Take the third exit off the roundabout at the end of slip road to the Royal Surrey Hospital and the Surrey Research Park. Go across the first roundabout and then straight on through the traffic light controlled crossroads. This will bring you onto Gill Avenue (Hospital on your right). At the top of Gill Avenue you come onto The Surrey Research Park, take the first right at the mini-roundabout and then immediately on your right is the Surrey Technology Centre and park in visitor spaces. You will need to sign in at reception and obtain a visitors parking permit to place in your car.

The nearest railway station is Guildford and the venue is located approximately five minutes taxi ride away from the railway station. Alternatively, there is a ten-minute bus ride. The bus stop at The Surrey Research Park is approximately two minutes walking distance away from the venue.

Refreshments
Coffee, tea and biscuits will be available before the meeting.

Toilet facilities
These will be available at the venue.

Mobile phones
Please ensure mobile phones are switched off for the duration of the meeting.

Smoking
Smoking will not be permitted anywhere in the venue or during the meeting.

Disabled Persons
Arrangements have been made for disabled shareholders. Please follow the signs to the separate areas for disabled car parking. If you have a companion to assist you, they will be admitted to the meeting. Guide dogs are also permitted. There are lift facilities available.

Form of Proxy

Relating to the Annual General Meeting ("the Meeting") of ANGLE plc ("the Company") to be held at 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016 at the Surrey Technology Centre, 40 Occam Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, GU2 7YG.

I/We (insert name) _____

of (address) _____

being (a) holder(s) of (number) _____ ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company hereby appoint the Chairman of the meeting or

(see note 6) _____

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 2:00 pm on Tuesday 4 October 2016 and at any adjournment thereof.

My/Our proxy is to vote on the resolutions as follows:

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS	For	Against	Withheld
1. To receive the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2016 and to receive the Directors' Report and the auditor's report thereon.			
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (Advisory Vote).			
3. To re-appoint RSM UK Audit LLP as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors.			
4. To re-appoint Mr I F Griffiths as a director of the Company.			
5. To re-appoint Mr B Howlett as a director of the Company.			
6. To re-appoint Mr A D W Newland as a director of the Company.			
7. To re-appoint Mr G R Selvey as a director of the Company.			
8. To authorise the Directors to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,493,126.			
SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS			
9. To disapply statutory pre-emption rights.			
10. To authorise the Company to purchase its own shares.			

In the absence of instructions, the proxy is authorised to vote (or abstain from voting) at his or her discretion on the specified resolutions. The proxy is also authorised to vote (or abstain from voting) on any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

Date _____ Signature _____

Please mark this box if you are appointing more than one proxy ☐

NOTES

1. Please indicate how you wish your proxy to vote on the resolution by inserting "X" in the appropriate space.
2. The 'Withheld' option is to enable you to abstain on any particular resolution. Such a vote is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the votes 'For' or 'Against' a resolution.
3. In the case of a corporation, the proxy must be under its common seal (if any) or the hand of its duly authorised agent or officer. In the case of an individual, the proxy must be signed by the appointor or his agent, duly authorised in writing.
4. This proxy, together with any authority (or a notarially certified copy of such authority) under which it is signed, should reach the Company's registrars, Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU no less than 48 hours before the time for the holding of the Meeting or adjourned Meeting.
5. You may appoint one or more proxies of your choice to attend, vote and speak at the meeting and any adjournment thereof, provided each proxy is appointed to exercise rights in respect of different shares. To appoint more than one proxy (an) additional proxy form(s) may be obtained by contacting the registrars or you may photocopy this page indicating on each copy the number of shares in respect of which the proxy is appointed. All forms must be signed and should be returned to Capita Asset Services in the same envelope.
6. If you wish to appoint a proxy other than the Chairman of the meeting, delete the words "the Chairman of the meeting or" and insert the name and address of your proxy in the space provided. Please initial the amendment. If you wish your proxy to make comments on your behalf you will need to appoint someone other than the Chairman and give them relevant instructions directly. A proxy, who need not be a member of the Company, must attend the meeting in person to represent you.
7. In the case of joint holders, the signature of only one of the joint holders is required but, if more than one joint holder votes at the meeting, the vote of the first named on the register of members will be accepted to the exclusion of the other joint holders.
8. Shares held in uncertificated form (i.e. in CREST) may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual.

Please complete this form of Proxy and return in the enclosed reply paid envelope to:

PXS 1
34 BECKENHAM ROAD
BECKENHAM
BR3 4ZF

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanation of Frequently Used Terms

Term	Explanation
Antibody	A protein made by white blood cells in response to an antigen (a toxin or foreign substance). Each antibody can bind to only one specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen
Antigen	Proteins that can be used as markers in laboratory tests to identify cancerous and normal tissues or cells
Benign	Not cancerous. Benign tumours may grow larger but do not spread to other parts of the body. Also called non-malignant
Biomarker	A biological molecule found in blood, other body fluids, or tissues that is a sign of a normal or abnormal process, or of a condition or disease. A biomarker may be used to see how a disease is developing or how well the body responds to a treatment for a disease or condition. Also called molecular marker and signature molecule
Biopsy	Process by which cancer cells are removed from the tumour for molecular analysis
Cancer	A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade nearby tissues. Cancer cells can also spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems
Capture	Process for capturing target cells from sample
Capture efficiency	Proportion of target cells captured
Carcinogen	Any substance that is directly involved in causing cancer
CD45	The CD45 antibody recognises the human CD45 antigen, also known as the leukocyte common antigen. WBC are CD45+ whereas CTCs are CD45-. Staining with CD45 often used as a negative confirmation that CTCs are not WBC
Cell(s)	In biology, the smallest unit that can live on its own and that makes up all living organisms and the tissues of the body. The human body has more than 30 trillion cells
Cell culture	See cultured cells
Cell-free DNA	Genomic DNA found in the plasma
Cell labelling	Technique involving the staining of target cells with fluorescent and/or chromogenic markers for cell identification
Cell lines	Cultured cells
CE Mark	Regulatory authorisation for the marketing and sale of products for clinical use in the European Union. The CE marking is the manufacturer's declaration, following appropriate assessment by a CE Notified Body, that the product meets the requirements of the applicable EC directives
Circulating tumor cell	Cancer cell that is circulating in the patient's blood
CTC	Circulating tumor cell
CTC labelling	CTCs are often labelled with three markers and are formally identified as CTCs if they are CK+, CD45-, DAPI+
ctDNA or cfDNA	Abbreviation for circulating tumour DNA also known as cell-free DNA
Chemotherapy	The treatment of cancer by chemicals (drugs). In cancer care the term usually means treatment with drugs that destroy cancer cells or stop them from growing
Clinical study	A type of research study that tests how well new medical approaches work in people. These studies test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease
CLIA Laboratory	The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988 are federal regulatory standards that apply to all clinical laboratory testing performed on humans in the United States (with the exception of clinical trials and basic research). A clinical laboratory is defined by CLIA as any facility which performs laboratory testing on specimens obtained from humans for the purpose of providing information for health assessment and for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease
Companion diagnostic	A medical device which provides information that is essential for the safe and effective use of a corresponding drug or biological product
Contract Research Organisation (CRO)	A company hired by another company or research center to take over certain parts of running a clinical trial. The company may design, manage, and monitor the trial, and analyse the results. Also called CRO
CK	Cytokeratin
CK+	A cell positive for the presence of cytokeratin protein or mRNA with the presence of distinct cytokeratins often used to identify epithelial cells
Clinical application	Use in treating patients
Clinical samples	Patient samples usually blood
Clinical use	Use in treating patients
Cultured cells	Cultured cells grown in the laboratory from human-derived cells used for experimental work
Cytokeratin	Cytokeratins are family of intracytoplasmic cytoskeleton proteins with members showing tissue specific expression
DAPI	A nuclear stain that is often used to identify the nucleus in a cell
DEPArrayTM	A commercial single cell isolation system
Diagnosis	The process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms. A health history, physical examination and tests, such as blood tests, imaging tests, and biopsies, may be used to help make a diagnosis
Diagnostic test	A type of test used to help diagnose a disease or condition
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) the molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and many viruses
Downstream technologies	Technologies used to undertake molecular analysis of harvested cells after the separation has taken place

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanation of Frequently Used Terms Continued

Term	Explanation
EGFR	The epidermal growth factor receptor – a signalling molecule which is typically present on the cell surface and can control cell activity including cell proliferation. Mutations in EGFR or deregulation have been associated with a number of cancers including ~30% of all epithelial cancers
Enrichment	Generic term for concentrating target cells or molecules in a starting heterogeneous mixture
EpCAM	The Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM) protein is found spanning the membrane that surrounds epithelial cells, where it is involved in cell adhesion
EpCAM+ cells	Cells that express EpCAM. CTCs can be either EpCAM+ or EpCAM-
Epithelial cells	Cells that line the surfaces and cavities of the body
Epithelial CTCs	CTCs that are epithelial often based on EpCAM+
Epithelial-mesenchymal transition	Process by which epithelial cells lose their cell polarity and cell-cell adhesion, and gain migratory and invasive properties to become mesenchymal cells. EMT is thought to occur as part of the initiation of metastasis and is often responsible for cancer progression
EMT	Epithelial-mesenchymal transition
Epitope	A part of a molecule to which an antibody will bind
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration responsible for authorised medical products in the United States
FDA 510(k)	A 510(k) is a premarket submission made to the FDA to demonstrate that the device to be marketed is at least as safe and effective, that is, substantially equivalent, to a legally marketed device that is not subject to Premarket Approval. Submitters must compare their device to one or more similar legally marketed devices and make and support their substantial equivalency claims
Fluorescence In-Situ Hybridization (FISH)	A laboratory technique used to look at genes or chromosomes in cells and tissues. Pieces of DNA that contain a fluorescent dye are made in the laboratory and added to cells or tissues on a glass slide. When these pieces of DNA bind to specific genes or areas of chromosomes on the slide, they light up when viewed under a microscope with a special light
Gene expression	The process by which a gene gets turned on in a cell to make RNA and proteins. Gene expression may be measured by looking at the RNA or the protein made from the RNA
Genome	Genetic material of an organism. The genome includes both protein coding and non-coding sequences
Genotyping	Process of determining differences in the genetic make-up (genotype) by examining the DNA sequence
Gleason Score	A system of assessing how aggressive prostate cancer is based on looking at biopsy tissue under a microscope. Gleason scores range from 2 to 10 and indicate how aggressive and fast-growing the cancer is. A low Gleason score means the cancer tissue is similar to normal prostate tissue and the tumour is less likely to spread; a high Gleason score means the cancer tissue is very different from normal prostate tissue and the tumour is more likely to spread
Gynecological cancer	Cancer of the female reproductive tract, including the cervix, endometrium, fallopian tubes, ovaries, uterus, and vagina
Harvest	Process for recovering captured cells from the separation system to allow molecular analysis
Harvest efficiency	Proportion of target cells harvested
Harvest purity	The number of target cells (such as CTCs) in the harvest as a proportion of the WBC. The minimum purity from which downstream analysis is possible is 0.5%. Analysis of one target cell therefore requires no more than 200 WBC be in the harvest
HER2	A member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR/ERBB) family. Amplification or overexpression of HER2 has been shown to play an important role in the development and progression of certain aggressive types of breast cancer. In recent years the protein has become an important biomarker and target of therapy for ~ 30% of breast cancer patients
Heterogeneity	A word that signifies diversity
Histopathology	The study of diseased cells and tissues using a microscope
HNV	Healthy normal volunteer
HT29	Cultured colorectal cancer cell line
Immunohistochemistry	A lab test that uses antibodies to test for certain antigens (markers) in a sample of tissue. Immunohistochemistry is used to help diagnose diseases, such as cancer. It may also be used to help tell the difference between different types of cancer
Immunostain	A general term that applies to any use of an antibody-based method to detect a specific protein or antigen in a sample
Immunotherapy	Treatment that stimulates the body's immune system to fight cancer
In-cassette labelling or in-situ labelling	CTC labelling for cell identification undertaken inside the separation system
Indolent cancer	A type of low risk cancer that grows slowly
In vitro diagnostic (IVD)	An in vitro diagnostic is a method of performing a diagnostic test outside of a living body in an artificial environment, usually a laboratory
Key Opinion Leader	Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) are research centers and/or physicians who have strong credentials and are experts in their fields and influence their peers' medical practice. They lend credibility to efficacy, performance and results and are instrumental in developing clinical applications
KRAS	A signalling molecule frequently mutated in the development of many cancers
Leukocytes	White blood cells
Liquid biopsy	Term used for the process of obtaining cancer cells (or cell-free DNA) from a blood sample. Unlike solid biopsy, liquid biopsy is non-invasive and repeatable
Localised	Describes disease that is limited to a certain part of the body. For example, localised cancer is usually found only in the tissue or organ where it began, and has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to other parts of the body. Some localised cancers can be completely removed by surgery

Term	Explanation
Lymphocyte	A type of immune cell that is made in the bone marrow and is found in the blood and in lymph tissue. A lymphocyte is a type of white blood cell
Lysis	The breaking down of a cell, often by viral, enzymatic, or osmotic mechanisms that compromise its integrity
Malignant	Cancerous. Malignant cells form part of the tumour, and can invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body
Marker	A diagnostic indication that disease may develop or is already present. A chemical substance produced by a cancer and used to monitor the progress of the disease. These chemicals are usually measured by a blood test
Mesenchymal CTCs	CTCs generally lacking epithelial markers with mesenchymal features
Metastasis	Spread of a cancer from one site to another
Microfluidic device	An instrument that uses very small amounts of fluid on a microchip to do certain laboratory tests. A microfluidic device may use body fluids or solutions containing cells or cell parts to diagnose diseases
Molecular analysis	Analysis of DNA, RNA and protein often used to determine the mutational status of a patient
Morphology	The study of the form and structure of cells
Mouse model	The use of special strains of mice to study a human disease or condition, and how to prevent and treat it
mRNA	Messenger RNA used to direct the synthesis of proteins
Mutation	A gene mutation is a permanent change in the DNA sequence that makes up a gene. Gene mutations can be inherited from a parent or can happen during a person's lifetime. Mutations passed from parent to child are called hereditary or germline mutations. Mutations that happen during a person's life, known as somatic mutations, can be caused by environmental factors such as ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Or they can occur if a mistake is made as DNA copies itself during cell division
Mutational analysis	Testing for the presence of a specific mutation or set of mutations
Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)	Also known as high-throughput sequencing, is the catch-all term used to describe a number of different modern sequencing technologies including: Illumina (Solexa) sequencing. Roche 454 sequencing. ThermoFisher Ion torrent: Proton/PGM sequencing. It is a method by which the bases of DNA and RNA can be determined, which is used in biological research and to obtain clinically relevant information
NICE	Abbreviation for the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
Non-invasive	In medicine, it describes a procedure that does not require inserting an instrument through the skin or into a body opening. Although a needle is inserted to draw blood, liquid biopsies are referred to as non-invasive as they do not require surgery
NSCLC	Non Small Cell Lung Cancer
Off-chip labelling	CTC labelling for cell identification of harvested cells undertaken outside the separation system
Oncologist	A doctor who has special training in diagnosing and treating cancer and may also specialise in certain cancers or techniques
Oncology	A branch of medicine that specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. It includes medical oncology (the use of chemotherapy, hormone therapy and other drugs to treat cancer), radiation oncology (the use of radiation therapy to treat cancer) and surgical oncology (the use of surgery and other procedures to treat cancer)
Paired samples	Two related samples often used to compare different systems
Pathologist	A doctor who has special training in identifying diseases by studying cells and tissues under a microscope
Patient study	A type of research study, on a smaller scale than a clinical study, that tests how well new medical approaches work in people. These studies test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease
PCR	See Polymerase Chain Reaction
Pelvic mass	A general term for any growth or tumour on the ovary or in the pelvis. A pelvic mass can be cystic (cystadenoma), solid (fibroma) or both (dermoid). A pelvic mass can be benign or malignant
Peripheral blood	Blood circulating throughout the body
Personalised cancer care	Treating a patient individually based on their personal data often including mutational and disease status
Phenotype	A phenotype is the composite of an organism's observable characteristics or traits, such as its morphology, development, biochemical or physiological properties, behaviour and products of behaviour. A phenotype results from the expression of an organism's genes as well as the influence of environmental factors and the interactions between the two
Pilot study	The initial study examining a new method or treatment
Plasma	Pale-yellow liquid component of blood obtained following removal of cells
Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)	A laboratory technique used to amplify DNA sequences. The method involves using short DNA sequences called primers to select the portion of the genome to be amplified. The temperature of the sample is repeatedly raised and lowered to help a DNA replication enzyme copy the target DNA sequence. The technique can produce a billion copies of the target sequence in just a few hours
Precision medicine	The customisation of healthcare – with medical decisions, practices, and/or products being tailored to the individual patient. In this model, diagnostic testing is often employed for selecting appropriate and optimal therapies based on the context of a patient's genetic content or other molecular or cellular analysis
Pre-labelled cell lines	Cells which are labelled often with a fluorescent label to facilitate identification during analysis or enrichment
Prognosis	The likely outcome or course of a disease; the chance of recovery or recurrence
Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA)	A protein made by the prostate gland and found in the blood. PSA blood levels may be higher than normal in men who have prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), or infection or inflammation of the prostate gland

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanation of Frequently Used Terms Continued

Term	Explanation
Protein	A molecule made up of amino acids. Proteins are needed for the body to function properly. They are the basis of body structures, such as skin and hair, and of other substances such as enzymes, cytokines, and antibodies
Protein expression	Refers to the production of proteins by cells. The study of protein expression in cancer cells may give information about a specific type of cancer, the best treatment to use, and how well a treatment works
Protocol	A detailed plan of a scientific or medical experiment, treatment, or procedure. In clinical studies, it states what the study will do, how it will be done, and why it is being done. It explains how many people will be in the study, who is eligible to take part in it, what study drugs or other interventions will be given, what tests will be done and how often, and what information will be collected
PSA	See Prostate-Specific Antigen
Purity	The relative absence of extraneous matter in a sample
Regulatory authorisation	The authorisation by the appropriate regulatory body for a specific territory that allows an in vitro diagnostic product to be sold for clinical use in that territory
Relapse	When an illness that has seemed to be getting better, or to have been cured, comes back or gets worse again
Remission	If a cancer is in remission, there is no sign of it in examinations or tests. Generally, the longer the remission, the less likely it is that the patient will relapse
Research use	Sales can be made to certain organisations of in vitro diagnostic products without the need for regulatory authorisation provided they are labelled as Research Use Only (RUO) or Investigational Use Only (IUO)
RNA	Ribonucleic acid performs multiple vital roles in the coding, decoding, regulation, and expression of genes. Together with DNA, RNA comprises the nucleic acids, which, along with proteins, constitute the three major macromolecules essential for all known forms of life
RNA-Sequencing (RNA-seq)	Also called whole transcriptome shotgun sequencing (WTSS), uses next-generation sequencing (NGS) to reveal the presence and quantity of RNA in a biological sample at a given moment in time
Screening	Checking for disease when there are no symptoms. Since screening may find diseases at an early stage, there may be a better chance of curing the disease
Sensitivity	Refers to the percentage of people who test positive for a specific disease or condition among people who actually have the disease or condition
Separation	Term used for processing of a sample through the Parsortix system
Single cell analysis	Extraction of a single target cell from the harvest for analysis
Solid biopsy	Standard process for surgically excising (cutting out) cells from a solid tumour when that tumour is accessible
Specificity	Refers to the percentage of people who test negative for a specific disease or condition among a group of people who do not have the disease or condition
Spiked cell experiments	Experiments where cultured cells are added (spiked) to HNV blood to assess the capture and harvest efficiency of the system
Stage	The extent of a cancer in the body. Staging is usually based on the size of the tumour, whether lymph nodes contain cancer and whether the cancer has spread from the original site to other parts of the body
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	Written instructions for doing a specific task in a certain way. In clinical trials, Standard Operating Procedures are set up to store records, collect data, screen and enroll subjects and submit Institutional Review Board (IRB) applications and renewals
Transcriptome (whole)	The transcriptome is the set of all messenger RNA molecules in one cell or a population of cells
Translational research	A term used to describe the process by which the results of research done in the laboratory are used to develop new ways to diagnose and treat disease
Triage	The process of determining the priority of patients' treatments based on the severity of their condition
Tumor/Tumour	An abnormal mass of tissue that results when cells divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Tumours may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer).Tumor is the American English spelling and Tumour is the standard English spelling
Tumour heterogeneity	Describes the observation that different tumour cells can show distinct morphological and phenotypic profiles, including cellular morphology, gene expression, metabolism, motility, proliferation, and metastatic potential. This phenomenon occurs both between tumours (inter-tumour heterogeneity) and within tumours (intra-tumour heterogeneity). The heterogeneity of cancer cells introduces significant challenges in designing effective treatment strategies
Tumour marker	A substance found in tissue, blood, or other body fluids that may be a sign of cancer or certain benign (non-cancerous) conditions. Most tumour markers are made by both normal cells and cancer cells, but they are made in larger amounts by cancer cells. A tumour marker may help to diagnose cancer, plan treatment, or determine how well treatment is working or if the patient has relapsed. Examples of tumour markers include CA-125 (in ovarian cancer), CA 15-3 (in breast cancer), CEA (in colon cancer), and PSA (in prostate cancer)
WBC	White blood cells
WGA	Whole genome amplification
Whole genome amplification	Method for amplification of an entire genome necessary for the picogram amounts of genomic DNA present in a single cell
Xenograft	The transplant of an organ, tissue, or cells to an individual of another species

Primary source: http://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms

Company Information

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