Strategic Report,

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

for

MATHENGINE PLC

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Company Information for the year ended 31 December 2016

Directors:

D J N Nabarro W G Wells

Registered office:

No. 1 The Yard Burraton Square Poundbury Dorset DT1 3GR

Registered number:

03334206 (England and Wales)

Auditors:

Haines Watts

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Sterling House 19/23 High Street Kidlington Oxfordshire OX5 2DH

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Review of business and key financial indicators

Value of the Company's portfolio

During the year to 31st December 2016, the value of the Company's assets increased to £549,104, a seventy-five, point seven per cent (75.7%) improvement on the previous year's net asset value figure of £312,523 as restated under the newly introduced FRS (Financial Reporting Standard) 102.

Furthermore, I am pleased to report that, after a long delay, the £150,000 that was contractually due to MathEngine, plus significant interest was all safely received between December 2016 and May 2017 and so that sum has been duly written back into your Company's accounts.

Company website

I am also pleased to report that your Company's website is now up and running at www.mathengineplc.com and all information about MathEngine can be sourced there.

Portfolio policy, development and performance

As stated in last year's Report and Accounts, your Company's prime investment is in Vena Solutions, the Canadian corporate performance management software company. During the most recent year, Vena continued to make excellent progress and full details about Vena can be found on our MathEngine web-site as above.

During the year, Vena raised circa C\$20m from the Silicon Valley based Centana Growth Partners at a pre-money valuation for the company of C\$75m or C\$2.92 per share, a 39% premium to our original investment price level.

Interested MathEngine shareholders can also look at Vena's web-site at www.venasolutions.com.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's internal controls are designed to meet its particular needs and the financial risks to which it is exposed.

In this context, the controls can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance against material errors, losses or fraud by third parties.

The directors take an active role in assessing the potential financial risks in all areas of the business by reviewing the investments regularly and also through day to day management control.

The Company's principle financial assets are investments and cash which are monitored daily.

On behalf of the board:

D J N Nabarro - Director

Date: 26 June 2017

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of an investment company with a long term perspective.

Dividends

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Future developments

Our investment approach is now focused more on technology and we will be looking to invest in potentially profitable opportunities in this sector in the year ahead.

Directors

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report.

D J N Nabarro W G Wells

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these 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 applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2016

Auditors

The auditors, Haines Watts, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting to be held at 10.00 a.m. on Monday 31st July 2017 at the Company's offices in Poundbury.

On behalf of the board:

D J N Nabarro - Director

Date: 26 L-e 20+7

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of MathEngine plc

We have audited the financial statements of MathEngine plc for the year ended 31 December 2016 on pages seven to twenty one. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of MathEngine plc

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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.

Rodney Style ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Haines Watts

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Sterling House

19/23 High Street

Kidlington

Oxfordshire

OX5 2DH

Date: 29/117

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016

			Period 1/7/14
		Year ended	to
		31/12/16	31/12/15
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		(20,977)	(42,659)
		(20,977)	(42,659)
Other operating income		<u> </u>	5,500
Operating loss	4	(20,977)	(37,159)
Profit/loss on sale of invest	, 5	5,721	(10,359)
		(15,256)	(47,518)
Income from fixed asset investments		1,125	3,455
Interest receivable and similar incom	e	11,114	116
		(3,017)	(43,947)
Gain/loss on revaluation of assets		265,278	(137,355)
		262,261	(181,302)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(67)	
Profit/(loss) before taxation		262,194	(181,302)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	(25,613)	41,366
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		236,581	(139,936)

Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

		Period
		1/7/14
	Year ended	to
	31/12/16	31/12/15
Notes	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year	236,581	(139,936)
Other comprehensive income		
Profit and Loss	13,490	210,539
Revaluation reserve	(13,490)	(260,039)
Income tax relating to components of other		
comprehensive income	-	-
Other community in some For the year		
Other comprehensive income For the year,		(40.500)
net of income tax		(49,500)
Total comprehensive income for the year	236,581	(189,436)
•	-	

MATHENGINE PLC (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03334206)

Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

	Notes	£	31/12/16 £	£	31/12/15 £
Fixed assets Investments	8		621,490		326,653
Current assets Debtors	9	11,072		- 12 927	
Cash at bank		1,932		13,827	
		13,004		13,827	
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	10	58,890		25,957	
Net current liabilities		-	(45,886)		(12,130)
Total assets less current liabilities			575,604		314,523
Provisions for liabilities	11		26,500		2,000
Net assets			549,104		312,523
Capital and reserves			. (00.002		2,422,003
Called up share capital	12		2,422,003 12,249,614		12,249,614
Share premium Retained earnings	13 13		(14,122,513)		(14,359,094)
Shareholders' funds			549,104		312,523

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

D J N Nabarro - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Revaluation reserve	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2014	2,422,003	(14,479,197)	12,249,614	260,039	452,459
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		120,103		(260,039)	(139,936)
Balance at 31 December 2015	2,422,003	(14,359,094)	12,249,614		312,523
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	_	236,581			236,581
Balance at 31 December 2016	2,422,003	(14,122,513)	12,249,614		549,104

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016

		Period 1/7/14
	Year ended	to
	31/12/16	31/12/15
Notes	£	£
1	(13,329)	(29,518)
	(67)	_
	(6,180)	
	(19,576)	(29,518)
	(83,214)	(381,874)
	, , , ,	392,960
	11,114	116
	1,125	3,455
	(17,319)	14,657
	25,000	823
	25,000	823
	(11,895)	(14,038)
2	13,827	27,865
2	1.932	13,827
	1	1 (13,329) (67) (67) (6,180) (19,576) (83,214) 53,656 11,114 1,125 (17,319) 25,000 25,000 (11,895) 13,827

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) before taxation to cash generated from operations

Reconcination of promotioss) before taxation to easil general	, ou 1. o.m. op 2. o.m.	Period
		1/7/14
	Year ended	to
	31/12/16	31/12/15
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	262,194	(181,302)
(Gain)/Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	(265,278)	137,355
Interest accrued	(1)	(348)
Finance costs	67	· -
Finance income	(12,239)	(3,571)
	(15,257)	(47,866)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(11,072)	12,348
Increase in trade and other creditors	13,000	6,000
Cash generated from operations	(13,329)	(29,518)

2. Cash and cash equivalents

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2016

	31/12/16	1/1/16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,932	13,827
1		
Period ended 31 December 2015		
	31/12/15	1/7/14
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	13,827	27,865
V		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Statutory information

MathEngine plc is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to use accounting estimates and exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. There were no areas which required significant judgement or measurement uncertainty.

Transition to frs 102

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the company's first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The Company's date of transition to FRS 102 is 1 July 2014. The Company's last financial statements, prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP, were for the 18 month period ended 31 December 2015.

The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in certain changes in the company's accounting policies to those when applying the previous UK GAAP. See below:

In accordance with the provisions of FRS 102, all changes in the fair value of investments are reported in the income statement. Under previous UK GAAP, fair value gains were taken to the revaluation reserve and fair value losses were also taken to the revaluation reserve (as long as there was a balance on the revaluation reserve).

Options/warrants - Previously under UK GAAP, positions held in options or warrants were not included in the value of investments but just required to be disclosed in the notes to the accounts. Under FRS 102, these financial instruments are now required to be measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the income statement.

Deferred Tax - Previously under UK GAAP no deferred tax was provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of investments. However, under FRS 102 the amount of deferred tax that it is estimated would be payable in the event that the investments were to be disposed of at their current fair value is now recognised and included as a liability on the balance sheet.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Going concern

The directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and have indentified no material uncertainties that may cast a significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

3. Employees and directors

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2016 nor for the period ended 31 December 2015.

	Perioa
	1/7/14
Year ended	to
31/12/16	31/12/15
£	£
Directors' remuneration -	-
 -	====

4. Operating profit/(loss)

Profit/loss on sale of invest

5.

The operating profit (2015 - operating loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

		Period
		1/7/14
	Year ended	to
	31/12/16	31/12/15
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	3,500	9,633
Foreign exchange differences	(2,104)	2,206
	(-1,2-1,7	===
Exceptional items		
Zaveptioniii Nemo		Period
		1/7/14
	Year ended	to
	31/12/16	31/12/15
	J1112110	UXIIAIIU

5,721

(10,359)

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

•	Interest payable and similar expenses		Period
			1/7/14
		Year ended	to
		31/12/16	31/12/15
	04 **	£	£
	Other interest payable		===
•	Taxation		
	Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)		
	The tax charge/(credit) on the profit for the year was as follows:		
			Period
			1/7/14
		Year ended	to
		31/12/16	31/12/15
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax	1,113	6,134
	Deferred tax	24,500	(47,500)
	Tax on profit/(loss) Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	25,613 n tax in the UK. The	(41,366) me difference i
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss	2	ne difference i
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	2	ne difference i
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	n tax in the UK. The	ne difference i Period 1/7/14
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	n tax in the UK. The Year ended	Period 1/7/14 to
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	Year ended 31/12/16	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below:	Year ended 31/12/16 £	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	Year ended 31/12/16	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax	Year ended 31/12/16 £	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below:	Year ended 31/12/16 £	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302)
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of:	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 ————————————————————————————————————	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260)
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 — 52,439 (12,716)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260)
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses Other tax adjustments	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 52,439 (12,716) (15,375)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260) (14,958) 17,833
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses Other tax adjustments Revaluation of investments	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 52,439 (12,716) (15,375) (23,056)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260) (14,958) 17,833 27,471
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses Other tax adjustments Revaluation of investments Dividends received	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 52,439 (12,716) (15,375)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260) (14,958) 17,833 27,471 (691)
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses Other tax adjustments Revaluation of investments Dividends received Current year losses carried forward	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 52,439 (12,716) (15,375) (23,056) (225)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260) (14,958) 17,833 27,471 (691) 12,739
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation explained below: Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses Other tax adjustments Revaluation of investments Dividends received	Year ended 31/12/16 £ 262,194 52,439 (12,716) (15,375) (23,056)	Period 1/7/14 to 31/12/15 £ (181,302) (36,260) (14,958) 17,833 27,471 (691)

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

7. Taxation - continued

Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income

	Profit and Loss Revaluation reserve	Gross £ 13,490 (13,490)	Tax £	31/12/16 Net £ 13,490 (13,490)
			1/7/14	4 to 31/12/15
		Gross	Tax	Net
		£	£	£
	Profit and Loss	210,539	-	210,539
	Revaluation reserve	(260,039)	-	(260,039)
	Deferred tax provision	49,500	-	49,500
				===
8.	Fixed asset investments			
		Listed	Unlisted	
		investments	investments	Totals
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation	150.00	265.046	504014
	At 1 January 2016	156,968	367,046	524,014
	Additions	(156,968)	83,214	83,214 (156,968)
	Disposals Revaluations	(150,908)	212,725	212,725
	Revaluations			
	At 31 December 2016		662,985	662,985
	Provisions			
	At 1 January 2016	103,312	94,049	197,361
	Provision for year		(52,554)	(52,554)
	Eliminated on disposal	(103,312)	-	(103,312)
	Ziminion on mapeem		•	
	At 31 December 2016	<u> </u>	41,495	41,495
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	-	621,490	621,490
	At 31 December 2015	53,656	272,997	326,653

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

8.	Fixed asset investments - continued		
	Cost or valuation at 31 December 2016 is represented by:		
	Valuation in 2014 Valuation in 2015 Valuation in 2016 Cost		Unlisted investments £ 102,999 (93,246) 232,561 420,671 662,985
			:
	The original cost of the fixed asset investments amounts to £420,671 (2015 - £49	0,688).	
9.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	31/12/16 £ 11,072	31/12/15 £
	Other debtors	====	
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	31/12/16 £	31/12/15 £
	Corporation tax Other creditors Directors' current accounts Accrued expenses	1,067 10,000 25,823 22,000	6,134 823 19,000
		58,890	25,957
11.	Provisions for liabilities	31/12/16 £	31/12/15 £
	Deferred tax	26,500	2,000
			Deferred tax
	Balance at 1 January 2016 Provided during year		2,000 24,500
	Balance at 31 December 2016		26,500

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

12. Called up share capital

	Number:	ed and fully paid: Class:	Nominal value:	31/12/16 £	31/12/15 £
	25,975,467	Ordinary	lp	259,755	259,755
	216,224,820	Deferred	1 p	2,162,248	2,162,248
				2,422,003	2,422,003
13.	Reserves		Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
			I.	ı	ىد د
	At 1 January 2	016	(14,359,094)	12,249,614	(2,109,480)
	Profit for the y	ear ear	236,581		236,581
	At 31 Decemb	er 2016	(14,122,513)	12,249,614	(1,872,899)

14. Related party disclosures

During the year the company paid fees of £4,000 (2015 - £5,000) to Cato Strategic Limited. Cato Strategic Limited is a company that is 60% owned by D J N Nabarro, who is a Director of Mathengine Plc.

15. Ultimate controlling party

There is no controlling party.

Reconciliation of Equity 1 July 2014 (Date of Transition to FRS 102)

	****	Effect of	
	UK	transition	TDC 100
NT. A.	GAAP	to FRS 102	FRS 102
Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets	171716		101516
Investments	474,746		474,746
Current assets			
Debtors	12,348	-	12,348
Cash at bank	27,865	-	27,865
	40,213	-	40,213
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	(13,000)	-	(13,000)
Net current assets	27,213	_	27,213
Total assets less current liabilities	501,959	-	501,959
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one			
year	-	(49,500)	(49,500)
Net assets	501,959	(49,500)	452,459
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	2,422,003		2,422,003
Share premium	12,249,614	_	12,249,614
Revaluation reserve	260,039	(260,039)	, ,
Retained earnings	(14,429,697)	210,539	(14,219,158)
Shareholders' funds	501,959	(49,500)	452,459

Reconciliation of Equity - continued 31 December 2015

Notes	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 102	FRS 102 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	306,817	19,836	326,653
Current assets Cash at bank	13,827		13,827
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	(25,957)	<u>-</u>	(25,957)
Net current liabilities	(12,130)	-	(12,130)
Total assets less current liabilities	294,687	19,836	314,523
Provisions for liabilities		(2,000)	(2,000)
Net assets	294,687	17,836	312,523
Capital and reserves	•		
Called up share capital	2,422,003	-	2,422,003
Share premium	12,249,614	-	12,249,614
Revaluation reserve	13,490	(13,490)	-
Retained earnings	(14,390,420)	31,326	(14,359,094)
Shareholders' funds	294,687	17,836	312,523

Notes to the reconciliation of equity

The adoption of FRS 102 has meant that a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with the new standard. As stated in the accounting policies note 2, a prior year adjustment has been necessary to restate the comparative figures. The impact has been to:

- a) Include a deferred tax provision of £2,000 at 31 December 2015.
- b) Include the devaluation of £89,509 on those investments, that had been previously revalued, in the income statement rather than recognising the devaluation through the statement of total gains and losses as was the case under UK GAAP.
- c) Include the value of warrants held of £19,836 at 31 December 2015 that previously did not have to be recognised under old UK GAAP.

Reconciliation of Loss for the period 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2015

	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 102	FRS 102
Turnover	-	-	-
Administrative expenses Other operating income	(53,018) 5,500	10,359	(42,659) 5,500
Operating loss Profit/loss on sale of invest Income from fixed asset investments Interest receivable and similar income Amounts written off investments Gain/loss on revaluation of assets	(47,518) - 3,455 - 116 (67,682)	10,359 (10,359) - - 67,682 (137,355)	(37,159) (10,359) 3,455 116 (137,355)
Loss before taxation Tax on loss	(111,629) (6,134)	(69,673) 47,500	(181,302) 41,366
Loss for the financial year	(117,763)	(22,173)	(139,936)