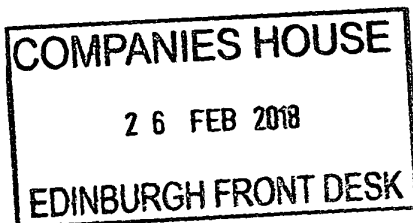


Thinktank Maths Limited

Registered number: SC343621

Filleted accounts

For the year ended 31 May 2017



THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

Registered number: SC343621

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 MAY 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	9,319	9,728
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	237,690	85,480
Cash at bank and in hand		266,077	473,085
		<u>503,767</u>	<u>558,565</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(17,283)	(24,227)
Net current assets		<u>486,484</u>	<u>534,338</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>495,803</u>	<u>544,066</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(1,584)	(1,946)
Net assets		<u>494,219</u>	<u>542,120</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Share premium account	9	14,975	14,975
Profit and loss account	9	479,144	527,045
		<u>494,219</u>	<u>542,120</u>

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

Registered number: SC343621

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) **AS AT 31 MAY 2017**

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

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

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

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

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

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



A Mathis
Director

Date: *20th February 2018*

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 June 2015	100	14,975	231,024	246,099
Profit for the year	-	-	320,021	320,021
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(24,000)	(24,000)
At 1 June 2016	100	14,975	527,045	542,120
Loss for the year	-	-	(23,901)	(23,901)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(24,000)	(24,000)
At 31 May 2017	100	14,975	479,144	494,219

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

1. General information

Thinktank Maths Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office address is Hopetoun Gate, 8b McDonald Road, Edinburgh, EH7 4LZ.

The principal activity of this company is that of research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

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

Rendering of services

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

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

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	25%
Fixtures & fittings	-	25%
Office equipment	-	25%

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

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

2.4 Debtors

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

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Creditors

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

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.9 Dividends

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

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2016 - 8).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2016	484	8,225	18,247	26,956
Additions	-	228	2,124	2,352
At 31 May 2017	484	8,453	20,371	29,308
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2016	434	6,783	10,011	17,228
Charge for the year	12	365	2,384	2,761
At 31 May 2017	446	7,148	12,395	19,989
Net book value				
At 31 May 2017	38	1,305	7,976	9,319
At 31 May 2016	50	1,442	8,236	9,728

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	-	55,556
Other debtors	75,207	29,924
Prepayments and accrued income	162,483	-
	<u>237,690</u>	<u>85,480</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Directors loan account	4,313	4,470
Trade creditors	715	6,907
Other taxation and social security	7,549	5,425
Other creditors	1,706	4,725
Accruals and deferred income	3,000	2,700
	<u>17,283</u>	<u>24,227</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	1,946	1,410
Charged to profit or loss	(362)	536
At end of year	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,946</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,946</u>

THINKTANK MATHS LIMITED

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

8. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	100	100

9. Reserves

Share premium account

Share premium includes all current and prior period premiums paid on shares.

Profit & loss account

Profit and loss includes all current and prior period retained profits, losses and equity distributions.

10. Ultimate controlling party

It is the opinion of the directors that there is no ultimate controlling party.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.