Company Registration No. 06010900 (England and Wales)

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | Mr E Taylor<br>Mr C Windham |
| **Secretary** | Mr E Taylor |
| **Company number** | 06010900 |
| **Registered office** | 6 High Street<br>Ely<br>Cambridgeshire<br>CB7 4JU |
| **Auditor** | Price Bailey LLP<br>Price Bailey Chartered Accountants<br>6 High Street<br>Ely<br>Cambridgeshire<br>CB7 4JU |

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## CONTENTS

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2016.

Valiant Investments plc is listed on the NEX Exchange. It is an investment company focused on venture capital through investing in small, fledgling companies that demonstrate the opportunity for attractive levels of growth and returns on investment.

**Fair review of the business**

**Investments**

**Flamethrower plc**

Valiant Investments owns 84.7% of the issued share capital of Flamethrower plc.

The development of Flamethrower has been transformational for both the immediate and long-term prospects for Valiant Investments. Flamethrower was formed in December 2015, and commenced its strategy of building a digital asset portfolio of apps and domain names in May 2016. At the time of writing, Flamethrower has over 150 apps for iOS and Mac devices either for sale or in development on Apple's App Store, and over 50 apps for Android devices either for sale or in development on the Google Play Store – the official app store for the Android operating system.

The apps earn revenue for Flamethrower through a combination of either direct sale, in-app purchases, or publishing adverts. Those apps that are free to install will typically be monetized through publishing ads, whilst also offering users the chance to pay to remove ads, which is an upsell mechanism that we believe is attractive to users and the company.

In respect of apps, Flamethrower's strategy is to become an app superstore through having a large portfolio of apps, so as to have a product range that appeals to a large user base from all demographics. We believe this approach ensures that Flamethrower is not reliant on the success of any one individual app, and mitigates risk through taking a diversified portfolio approach to revenue generation.

The challenge with this strategy is that it involves a large number of apps to manage and update when necessary, but to date this has not proven to be an issue. In part this has been helped through having established a network of developers who have been able to swiftly attend to development work when required.

A further challenge for us is to balance the growth and investment in Flamethrower in a responsible way. The app industry is in a particularly significant phase of growth, and we want to ensure that we expand our app portfolio through direct development and acquisition, whilst at the same time maintaining the attractions of our existing apps to users through development and marketing.

In addition to its app portfolio, we are also seeking to build a portfolio of domain names for Flamethrower, which can be monetized through resale, leasing, and parking (i.e. thematic advertising). We believe the principle revenue generated through our domains will be through resale, but we view domain names as illiquid assets where patience is likely to be necessary in order to find the right buyer at the right price. We will predominantly focus on dot com top level domains, which we believe continue to be the most attractive domains in the marketplace.

The challenges with building a domain name portfolio is that it takes capital away from the app division of the business, with no timeframe on when acquired domains could be resold, whilst also being a competitive marketplace.

However, we believe diversification is important for Flamethrower, especially given that the company is reliant on using third-party platforms for monetizing and hosting its portfolio of apps (i.e. Apple and Google Play). Although it is not something we anticipate, every developer has to recognise that the continued use of the developer services and app stores of Apple and Google Play is at the discretion of these platform providers.

**Fair review of the business (continued)**

The same issues apply to the mobile advertising platforms we use to publish ads and market our own aps. Although Flamethrower is not reliant on one specific company for publishing ads, the continued use of such services is at the discretion of the platform providers. There is also risk in being reliant on the solvency of these platforms in order to be paid out for earnings made, but this is not an issue that has affected Flamethrower to date, and we believe the financial positions of the advertising platforms we use to be sound.

Valiant Investments has been fortunate to have secured funding of £396,082 from investors since the start of 2016, which has been imperative in order to build Flamethrower from a newly incorporated start-up business. It is the intention of Valiant to commit further funding to Flamethrower going forward to further expand its portfolio, which we believe is essential at a time of such significant growth in the industry.

Flamethrower and prorated, Valiant, has a significantly stronger balance sheet today than 12 months ago, with a strong intangible asset base comprised of digital assets. The growth of the intangible asset base, turnover, and free cash generated by the app portfolio, serves to significantly reduce the risk profile of Valiant, whilst offering the potential for a profitable and high-growth future.

The strategy over the coming months is to continue to expand both the app and domain portfolio. We will also consider further diversifying Flamethrower into online publishing, most probably through the acquisition of an established website(s), monetized through publishing adverts.

**All Star Minerals plc**

During the financial year Valiant extended the £20,000 unsecured convertible loan note with NEX Exchange Growth Market company, All Star Minerals, for a further 12-months to May 2017. The loan note carries a fixed interest of 20%, payable solely through ordinary shares in All Star at a conversion price of 0.14p, payable on an annual basis.

Since the loan note was issued, Valiant has been issued with, and continues to hold, 7,403,570 shares in All Star Minerals, which will increase further in the next few weeks once the interest shares to May 2017 are issued.
The most recent announcement from All Star Minerals informed that it still maintains its holding of 5,521,545 shares in NEX Exchange Growth Market company, NQ Minerals plc, which, at a mid-price of 7p is worth £386,505. Furthermore, All Star is looking at opportunities to advance the company moving forward.

We view the position in All Star Minerals as a long-term investment. The position in NQ Minerals gives a degree of downside protection, as well as being an asset the company could look to liquidate to assist with its plans of taking advantage of new opportunities.

We don't view the investment in All Star as being high-risk given the shareholding and value of the stake in NQ Minerals, and are optimistic that the company can close a transaction and move forward with its ambitions in the coming months. We are comfortable with the position in All Star and the interest earned, payable in ordinary shares, on the unsecured convertible loan note.

At the time of writing, shares in All Star are trading at a mid-price of 0.16p, and the conversion price of the loan note is 0.1p.

**Other Investments**

We are comfortable with the other investments within Valiant, of which the main two are a 2.5% holding acquired for nil cost in GroAfrica Ltd, and a 1.7% holding in Agri Green Energy Ltd, acquired for US$10,000 in 2011.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**
The following business risks and uncertainties are in addition to those already outlined within the section on Flamethrower plc:

**Funding**

The Company's dependence on raising capital from investors is much reduced. As we outlined in the 2015 strategic report, "the formation and ongoing development of the Flamethrower plc subsidiary should, in time, reduce the Company's dependence on raising capital from investors", which is indeed the case. The capital we have raised over the past year has enabled the development of Flamethrower to be expedited, through being able to be more aggressive with acquisitions, particularly apps, whilst covering Valiant's ongoing administrative expenses.

Whilst Valiant's dependence on raising capital from investors is much reduced, we believe that further capital raisings will further expedite the development of Flamethrower, which is in the best long-term interests of all shareholders and the future development of the Company.

**Foreign Exchange Risk**

Flamethrower generates a proportion of its revenue in US Dollars, and therefore is exposed to the corresponding fluctuations associated with a foreign currency. Such currency movements could affect the sterling denominated financials of the Group.

**Security of Listing on NEX Exchange Growth Market**

The Company's dependence on being listed on the NEX Exchange Growth Market has significantly reduced over the past 12-months. Hitherto, the listing has been essential in order for Valiant to secure capital from investors, but the development of Flamethrower over the past year and the associated growth in revenues, means that the reliance on raising capital and being listed on the exchange has been substantially reduced.

Having said this, there is absolutely no intention on the Company's part to delist from the NEX Exchange Growth Market, or to seek a listing on another exchange. We believe that being listed on the NEX Exchange Growth Market is a suitable listing for Valiant, which provides the Company with the necessary facilities to develop and build value for shareholders.

**Dependence On Key Directors**

The Company has a small board of two directors, so as to minimise costs as this early stage in its development, with particular dependence on Conrad Windham to advance the Flamethrower plc subsidiary, procure capital, identify suitable investment opportunities and implement the investment policy. Were death or severe illness to affect the ability of Conrad Windham to continue as a director and perform these functions then the success of the Company could be jeopardised.

**Development and performance**

We are optimistic about the future of Valiant Investments, which has been transformed over the past year by the development and prospects for the Company's 84.7% owned subsidiary, Flamethrower plc. We intend to continue developing Flamethrower in the same vein over the months ahead through expanding the portfolio of apps and domain names, whilst we will also consider further diversifying Flamethrower into online opportunities.

Our ultimate goal is for Flamethrower to generate sufficient surplus capital that can be utilised by Valiant for making new investments, or expanding the Group through acquiring companies outright.

**Key performance indicators**

The financial results for the 12-month period to 30 November 2016 show turnover of £7,773 reflecting the revenue generated by Valiant's 84.7% owned subsidiary, Flamethrower plc, since it commenced activities in May 2016. The loss after taxation was £213,457 (2015: £61,517), and the basic loss per share was 0.03p (2015: 0.01p).

On behalf of the board

Mr E Taylor
**Director**
25 April 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016.

**Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr E Taylor
Mr C Windham

**Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

**Financial instruments**

Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 20 to the accounts.

**Auditor**

The auditors, Price Bailey LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

**Strategic report**

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company and group is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company and group is aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

The Company raised £144,750 through a series of placing of shares between the date of the approval of these financial statements and the balance sheet date.

On behalf of the board

Mr E Taylor
**Director**
25 April 2017

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report 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 to 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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 UK 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 group and 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 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Valiant Investments Plc for the year ended 30 November 2016 set out on pages 9 to 29. 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 FRS 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 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 explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, 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 group's and the parent 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 annual report 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 November 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Emphasis of matter - Going concern**

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the company to continue to trade is dependent on the company being able to raise sufficient funds. Based upon the current economic climate there exists a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubts as to whether the company will be able to generate sufficient funds and therefore the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**Opinion on other matter 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.

**Paul Cullen FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**
**for and on behalf of Price Bailey LLP**

26 April 2017

**Chartered Accountants**
**Statutory Auditor**

Price Bailey Chartered Accountants
6 High Street
Ely
Cambridgeshire
CB7 4JU

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | 2016<br>£ | 2015<br>£ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Turnover** | 3 | 7,773 | - |
| Cost of sales | | (5,813) | - |
| **Gross profit** | | 1,960 | - |
| Administrative expenses | | (216,712) | (70,332) |
| **Operating loss** | 4 | (214,752) | (70,332) |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 8 | 4,000 | 5,867 |
| Listed investments movements | | (2,705) | 2,948 |
| **Loss before taxation** | | (213,457) | (61,517) |
| Taxation | 9 | - | - |
| **Loss for the financial year** | | (213,457) | (61,517) |
| Loss for the financial year is attributable to: | | | |
| - Owners of the parent company | | (202,167) | (61,517) |
| - Non-controlling interests | | (11,290) | - |
| | | (213,457) | (61,517) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to: | | | |
| - Owners of the parent company | | (202,167) | (61,517) |
| - Non-controlling interests | | (11,290) | - |
| | | (213,457) | (61,517) |

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basic and diluted earnings per share (pence) | | (0.03) | (0.01) |

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

### *AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | 2016 £ | 2016 £ | 2015 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | **10** | | 56,741 | | - |
| Tangible assets | **11** | | 1,319 | | - |
| Investments | **12** | | 31,844 | | 33,288 |
| | | | 89,904 | | 33,288 |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors | **14** | 7,663 | | 7,774 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 16,470 | | 61 | |
| | | 24,133 | | 7,835 | |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | **15** | (29,183) | | (33,984) | |
| **Net current liabilities** | | | (5,050) | | (26,149) |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 84,854 | | 7,139 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | **16** | | 829,809 | | 551,977 |
| Share premium account | | | 1,042,510 | | 1,042,510 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | (1,789,515) | | (1,587,348) |
| **Equity attributable to owners of the parent company** | | | 82,804 | | 7,139 |
| **Non-controlling interests** | | | 2,050 | | - |
| | | | 84,854 | | 7,139 |

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E Taylor
**Director**

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

### *AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | 2016 £ | 2016 £ | 2015 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Investments | **12** | | 110,004 | | 33,288 |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors | **14** | 49,853 | | 7,774 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 13,924 | | 61 | |
| | | 63,777 | | 7,835 | |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | **15** | (28,478) | | (33,984) | |
| **Net current assets/(liabilities)** | | | 35,299 | | (26,149) |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 145,303 | | 7,139 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | **16** | | 829,809 | | 551,977 |
| Share premium account | | | 1,042,510 | | 1,042,510 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | (1,727,016) | | (1,587,348) |
| **Total equity** | | | 145,303 | | 7,139 |

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £139,668 (2015 - £61,517 loss).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E Taylor
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06010900**

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | Share capital | Share premium account | Profit and loss reserves | Total controlling interest | Non-controlling interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Balance at 1 December 2014** | | 446,977 | 1,042,510 | (1,525,831) | (36,344) | - | (36,344) |
| **Year ended 30 November 2015:** | | | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (61,517) | (61,517) | - | (61,517) |
| Issue of share capital | **16** | 105,000 | - | - | 105,000 | - | 105,000 |
| **Balance at 30 November 2015** | | 551,977 | 1,042,510 | (1,587,348) | 7,139 | - | 7,139 |
| **Year ended 30 November 2016:** | | | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (202,167) | (202,167) | (11,290) | (213,457) |
| Issue of share capital | **16** | 277,832 | - | - | 277,832 | - | 277,832 |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interests | | - | - | - | - | 13,340 | 13,340 |
| **Balance at 30 November 2016** | | 829,809 | 1,042,510 | (1,789,515) | 82,804 | 2,050 | 84,854 |

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | Share capital £ | Share premium account £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 December 2014** | | 446,977 | 1,042,510 | (1,525,831) | (36,344) |
| **Year ended 30 November 2015:** | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (61,517) | (61,517) |
| Issue of share capital | **16** | 105,000 | - | - | 105,000 |
| **Balance at 30 November 2015** | | 551,977 | 1,042,510 | (1,587,348) | 7,139 |
| **Year ended 30 November 2016:** | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (139,668) | (139,668) |
| Issue of share capital | **16** | 277,832 | - | - | 277,832 |
| **Balance at 30 November 2016** | | 829,809 | 1,042,510 | (1,727,016) | 145,303 |

# VALIANT INVESTMENTS PLC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016*

| | Notes | 2016 £ | 2016 £ | 2015 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | | | |
| Cash absorbed by operations | **21** | | (211,541) | | (104,994) |
| **Investing activities** | | | | | |
| Purchase of intangible assets | | (62,554) | | - | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | | (1,407) | | - | |
| Issue of shares in subsidiary to non-controlling interest | | 13,340 | | - | |
| Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investments | | 739 | | - | |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | | | (49,882) | | - |
| **Financing activities** | | | | | |
| Proceeds from issue of shares | | 277,832 | | 100,000 | |
| **Net cash generated from financing activities** | | | 277,832 | | 100,000 |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | | | 16,409 | | (4,994) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | | 61 | | 5,055 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of year** | | | 16,470 | | 61 |

**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Valiant Investments Plc (“the company”) is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 High Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 4JU.

The group consists of Valiant Investments Plc and all of its subsidiaries.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These group and company financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016 are the first financial statements of Valiant Investments Plc and the group prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 December 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 22.

**1.2 Basis of consolidation**

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Valiant Investments Plc and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 30 November 2016. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

**1 Accounting policies**

Flamethrower Limited has been included in the group financial statements using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the group profit and loss account and statement of cash flows include the results and cash flows of Flamethrower Limited for the 11 month period from its acquisition on 24 December 2015. The purchase consideration has been allocated to the assets and liabilities on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

**1.3 Going concern**

The Directors have considered the cash flow requirement of the company over the next 12 months from the date of signing this report. If the company is to continue to meet its operational costs, it will be necessary to continue to raise additional funds. Whilst it is difficult in the current economic climate to generate the extra funds required, the Directors expect to meet the funding requirements and therefore believe that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements.

**1.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

**1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Software Apps | 3 years straight line |

**1.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Other assets | 25% on cost |
| Office equipment | 25% on cost |

**1 Accounting policies**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**1.7 Fixed asset investments**

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

**1.8 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

**1 Accounting policies**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**1.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.10 Financial instruments**

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally 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.

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

***Other financial assets***

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

## 1 Accounting policies

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

***Other financial liabilities***

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

### 1 Accounting policies

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

### 1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee’s services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group’s accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

***Fair value of unlisted investments***

The company makes an estimate of the fair value of their unlisted investments. When assessing impairment, management considers factors including profitability, balance sheet strength, and historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the investments and the associated impairment provision.

***Useful economic lives of intangible and tangible fixed assets***

The annual depreciation or amortisation charge for both tangible and intangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets concerned. These lives and values are re-assessed annually and are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on a number of factors such as economic utilisation and physical condition. See notes 1.5 and 1.6 for the useful economic lives of each class of assets.

## 3 Turnover and other revenue

The total turnover of the group for the year has been derived from the principal activity of its subsidiary, Flamethrower Plc, being the development and sale of mobile applications for use on smart phones and tablets.

## 4 Operating loss

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): | | |
| Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets | 88 | 100 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 5,813 | - |

## 5 Auditor's remuneration

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: | £ | £ |
| **For audit services** | | |
| Audit of the financial statements of the group and company | 7,980 | 7,500 |

## 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

| | Group 2016 | 2015 | Company 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| Directors | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

| | Group 2016 | 2015 | Company 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wages and salaries | 111,700 | 46,162 | 97,700 | 46,162 |

## 7 Directors' remuneration

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Remuneration for qualifying services | 97,700 | 46,162 |

**8 Interest receivable and similar income**

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Interest income** | | |
| Other interest income | 4,000 | 5,867 |

**9 Taxation**

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Loss before taxation | (213,457) | (61,517) |
| Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) | (42,691) | (12,303) |
| Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit | - | 60 |
| Unutilised tax losses carried forward | 54,141 | 12,628 |
| Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation | (11,629) | - |
| Effect of revaluations of investments | 179 | (590) |
| Disposal of investments | - | 205 |
| Tax expense for the year | - | - |

At 30 November 2016 the group had trading tax losses of £886,538 (2015: 623,828).

No deferred tax asset has been recognised as recovery of the tax losses is not currently considered probable.

**10 Intangible fixed assets**

| Group | Software Apps |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **Cost** | |
| At 1 December 2015 | - |
| Additions - separately acquired | 62,554 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 62,554 |
| **Amortisation and impairment** | |
| At 1 December 2015 | - |
| Amortisation charged for the year | 5,813 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 5,813 |

## 10 Intangible fixed assets

| | |
|---|---|
| **Carrying amount** | |
| At 30 November 2016 | 56,741 |
| At 30 November 2015 | - |

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 30 November 2016 or 30 November 2015.

## 11 Tangible fixed assets

| Group | Other assets | Office equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | |
| At 1 December 2015 | 400 | - | 400 |
| Additions | - | 1,407 | 1,407 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 400 | 1,407 | 1,807 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | | | |
| At 1 December 2015 | 400 | - | 400 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | - | 88 | 88 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 400 | 88 | 488 |
| **Carrying amount** | | | |
| At 30 November 2016 | - | 1,319 | 1,319 |

| Company | Other assets |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **Cost** | |
| At 1 December 2015 and 30 November 2016 | 400 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | |
| At 1 December 2015 and 30 November 2016 | 400 |
| **Carrying amount** | |
| At 30 November 2016 | - |

### 12 Fixed asset investments

| | Notes | Group 2016 £ | 2015 £ | Company 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments in subsidiaries | 13 | - | - | 78,160 | - |
| Listed investments | | 11,844 | 13,288 | 11,844 | 13,288 |
| Unlisted investments | | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | | 31,844 | 33,288 | 110,004 | 33,288 |
| Listed investments carrying amount | | 11,844 | 13,288 | 11,844 | 13,288 |

**Movements in fixed asset investments**

| Group | Investments other than loans £ |
|---|---|
| **Cost or valuation** | |
| At 1 December 2015 | 240,557 |
| Additions | 2,000 |
| Valuation changes | (894) |
| Disposals | (2,550) |
| At 30 November 2016 | 239,113 |
| **Impairment** | |
| At 1 December 2015 and 30 November 2016 | 207,269 |
| **Carrying amount** | |
| At 30 November 2016 | 31,844 |
| At 30 November 2015 | 33,288 |

## 12 Fixed asset investments

**Movements in fixed asset investments**

| **Company** | **Shares in group undertakings** | **Other investments other than loans** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **£** | **£** | **£** |
| **Cost or valuation** | | | |
| At 1 December 2015 | - | 240,557 | 240,557 |
| Additions | 78,160 | 2,000 | 80,160 |
| Valuation changes | - | (894) | (894) |
| Disposals | - | (2,550) | (2,550) |
| At 30 November 2016 | 78,160 | 239,113 | 317,273 |
| **Impairment** | | | |
| At 1 December 2015 and 30 November 2016 | - | 207,269 | 207,269 |
| **Carrying amount** | | | |
| At 30 November 2016 | 78,160 | 31,844 | 110,004 |
| At 30 November 2015 | - | 33,288 | 33,288 |

## 13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 November 2016 are as follows:

| **Name of undertaking** | **Country of incorporation** | **Nature of business** | **Class of shares held** | **% Held Direct** | **% Held Indirect** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flamethrower Plc | United Kingdom | Information technology | Ordinary | 84.70 | |
| Slot Right In Ltd | United Kingdon | Dormant | Ordinary | 100.00 | |

## 14 Debtors

| | **Group 2016** | **Group 2015** | **Company 2016** | **Company 2015** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Amounts falling due within one year:** | **£** | **£** | **£** | **£** |
| Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings | - | - | 42,190 | - |
| Other debtors | 2,913 | 5,174 | 2,913 | 5,174 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 4,750 | 2,600 | 4,750 | 2,600 |
| | 7,663 | 7,774 | 49,853 | 7,774 |

**15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

| | Group 2016 £ | 2015 £ | Company 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade creditors | 6,883 | 24,184 | 6,178 | 24,184 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 22,300 | 9,800 | 22,300 | 9,800 |
| | 29,183 | 33,984 | 28,478 | 33,984 |

**16 Share capital**

| | Group and company 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary share capital** | | |
| **Issued and fully paid** | | |
| 829,808,666 Ordinary shares of 0.1p each | 829,809 | 551,977 |

**Reconciliation of movements during the year:**

| | Ordinary Number |
|---|---|
| At 1 December 2015 | 551,976,666 |
| Issue of fully paid shares | 277,832,000 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 829,808,666 |

Shares were issued as follows: 14 December 2015 - 26,500,000 for £26,500; 6 January 2016 - 23,500,000 for £23,500; 19 February 2016 - 15,000,000 for £15,000; 25 April 2016 - 39,207,000 for £39,207; 26 July 2016 - 71,000,000 for £71,000; 25 August 2016 - 27,125,000 for £27,125; 20 September 2016 - 5,000,000 for £5,000; 26 September 2016 - 46,500,000 for £46,500; 26 October 2016 - 23,000,000 for £23,000; 28 October 2016 - 1,000,000 for £1,000.

**17 Events after the reporting date**

The group and company raised £144,750 through a series of placing of shares between the date of the approval of these financial statement and the balance sheet date.

**18 Related party transactions**

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

| | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate compensation | 97,700 | 46,162 |

No guarantees have been given or received.

## 18 Related party transactions

The group and company traded with both Tearne Foulsham Limited (a company in which Mr E Taylor has an interest) and Not Remotely Limited (a company in which Mr C Windham has an interest) during the year. Tearne Foulsham Ltd charged the company £498 (2015: £2,362) in respect of fees, office costs and services during the year. Not Remotely Limited charged the company £1,200 (2015: £43,800) in respect of fees during the year. Mr C Windham charged the company £2,254 and Mr E Taylor charged the company £411 of expenses during the year.

## 19 Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net result for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares outstanding for 2016 was 678,205,134 (2015: 500,853,378).

Diluted Earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net result attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent after adjustments for instruments that dilute basic earnings per share by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (adjusted for the effects of dilutive instruments). However, as the company is loss making the effect of any share options is anti-dilutive so a diluted EPS figure has not been presented.

## 20 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group and company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, being:

(a) to finance its operations;

(b) to manage its exposure to interest and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance; and

(c) for trading purposes.

In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the group and company's operations.

### 21 Cash generated from group operations

| | 2016<br>£ | 2015<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Loss for the year after tax | (213,457) | (61,517) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Investment income | (4,000) | (5,867) |
| Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets | 5,813 | - |
| Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets | 88 | 100 |
| Loss on sale of investments | 1,811 | - |
| Decrease/(increase) in fair value of listed investments | 894 | (2,948) |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| Decrease/(increase) in debtors | 2,261 | (5,374) |
| (Decrease) in creditors | (4,951) | (29,388) |
| **Cash absorbed by operations** | (211,541) | (104,994) |

### 22 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

**Reconciliation of equity - group**

| | 1 December 2014<br>£ | 30 November 2015<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102 | (36,344) | 7,139 |

**Reconciliation of group loss for the financial period**

| | Notes | 2015<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP | | (64,465) |
| Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: | | |
| | | 2,948 |
| Loss reported under FRS 102 | | (61,517) |

**Reconciliation of equity - company**

| | 1 December 2014<br>£ | 30 November 2015<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102 | (36,344) | 7,139 |

**22 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102**

**Reconciliation of company loss for the financial period**

| | Notes | 2015 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP | | (64,465) |
| Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: | | |
| | | 2,948 |
| Loss reported under FRS 102 | | (61,517) |

**Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 - company and group**

**Revaluation of fixed asset investments**

In accordance with FRS 102, revaluations of fixed asset investments are presented in the profit and loss account, and any accumulated revaluation reserve as at the date of transition is transferred into retained earnings.