# ATMEL U.K., LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

J Bjornholt

(Appointed 4 May 2016) (Appointed 4 May 2016)

M Sharif

Company number

02337754

Registered office

100 New Bridge Street

London

EC4V 6JA

**Auditor** 

Eacotts International Limited

Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham

Buckinghamshire

SL1 8DF

**Business address** 

Microchip House 720 Wharfedale Road Winnersh Triangle Wokingham Berkshire

RG41 5TP

**Bankers** 

Bank of America

2 King Edward Street

London EC1A 1HQ

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of marketing and selling semiconductors supplied by its ultimate parent company.

#### **Directors**

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

T Wu (Resigned 4 April 2016)
S Laub (Resigned 4 April 2016)
J Bjornholt (Appointed 4 May 2016)
M Sharif (Appointed 4 May 2016)

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

The directors do not recommend a final dividend.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Eacotts International Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### 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 company's auditor 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

Nava

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DocuSigned by:

M Sharif

Director

Date: 11..December...2017

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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). 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 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 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATMEL U.K., LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Atmel U.K., Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 5 to 18. 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 2, 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 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 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.

### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ATMEL U.K., LIMITED

### 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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Brandis Saviyon
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Mr Brandis Savizon FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Eacotts International Limited

11.December.2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF



# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover Administrative expenses	3	1,155,610 (1,032,605)	1,490,098 (1,410,963)
Exceptional items	4	(24,280)	
Operating profit	5	98,725	79,135
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	10,956
Amounts written off investments	8	(892,457)	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(793,732)	90,091
Tax on loss/profit	9	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(793,732)	90,091

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(793,732)	90,091
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(793,732) ————————————————————————————————————	90,091

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2	016	2	015
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	10		78,543		971,000
Current assets					
Debtors	13	17,712		138,425	
Cash at bank and in hand		748,519		701,210	
		766,231		839,635	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	4.4	(47.504)		(400.000)	
one year	14	(17,531)		(189,660)	
Net current assets			748,700		649,975
Total assets less current liabilities			827,243		1,620,975
			<del>=======</del>		=======================================
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		12,299,600		12,299,600
Other reserves	17		1,203,200		1,203,200
Profit and loss reserves	18		(12,675,557)		(11,881,825)
Total equity			827,243		1,620,975

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11.December...2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Nava Gul

M Sharif

Director

Company Registration No. 02337754

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	12,299,600	1,203,200	(11,971,916)	1,530,884
Year ended 31 December 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	90,091	90,091
Balance at 31 December 2015	12,299,600	1,203,200	(11,881,825)	1,620,975
Year ended 31 December 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>.</u>	(793,732)	(793,732)
Balance at 31 December 2016	12,299,600	1,203,200	(12,675,557)	827,243

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		201	6	2015	5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21		47,309		112,566
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiaries		892,457		-	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset inves	tments	(892,457)		-	
Interest received		-		10,956	
Net cash (used in)/generated from inve activities	esting		-		10,956
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivale	ents		47,309		123,522
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	of year		701,210		577,688
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ear		748,519		701,210

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

### **Company information**

Atmel U.K., Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6JA.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Atmel U.K., Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Microchip Technology Inc, a company incorporated in the USA and the results of Atmel U.K., Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Microchip Technology Inc which are available from 2355 West Chandler Blvd. Chandler, Arizona, USA 85224-6199.

### 1.2 Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the fact that the company entered into a contribution agreement 18 April 2014 with Atmel Trading Limited whereby Atmel Trading Limited committed to make a permanent and irrevocable contribution of cash in an amount equal to US\$2,000,000 to the capital of Atmel UK Limited.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when the services are provided to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or revercals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. 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 company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

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

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 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 company 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial 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 payments 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.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	All allarysis of the company's turnover is as follows.	2016 £	2015 £
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Sales to other group companies	1,155,610 =======	1,490,098
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	<del>-</del>	10,956
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom	1,155,610	1,490,098
4	Exceptional costs		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Restructuring costs	24,280	<u>.</u>
5	Operating profit		
	,	2016	2015
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange gains	(36,610)	(8,986)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,400	10,300

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £36,610 (2015 - £8,986).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 6 Employees

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

		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Technical	1	1
	Selling and distribution	7	9
	Marketing and administration	3	. 5
		11	15
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	713,078	953,330
	Social security costs	98,118	118,638
	Pension costs	36,944	46,338
		848,140	1,118,306
7	Interest receivable and similar income	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1	interest receivable and similar income	2016	2015
		£010	2015 £
	Interest income	~	~
	Interest on bank deposits	<u>-</u>	10,956
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u> </u>	10,956
8	Amounts written off investments		
U	fixed asset investments	2016	2015
	nace asset investments	£	£
	Other gains and losses	(892,457) ———	

At 31 December 2015

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9	<b>Taxation</b> The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expect profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	ted (credit)/char	ge for the year b	ased on the
			2016 £	2015 £
	(Loss)/profit before taxation		(793,732)	90,091
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation	n tax in the UK		
	of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)		(158,746)	18,243
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining ta	axable profit	195,765	239
	Unutilised tax losses carried forward		(12,428)	7,010
	Group relief Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation		- (1,274)	114 (1,574)
	Other permanent differences		(687)	(1,574)
	Tax relief on share options		(22,630)	(24,066)
	Tax expense for the year		-	-
10	Fixed asset investments			
		Notes	2016 £	2015 £
	Investments in subsidiaries	11	78,543	971,000
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
			ur	Shares in group ndertakings £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016			971,000
	Impairment			
	At 1 January 2016 Impairment losses			- 892,457
	At 31 December 2016			892,457
	Carrying amount			

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11	Subsidiaries									
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:									
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busin	ess	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect				
	Atmel Europe SARL	France	Sales and marke	ting suppor	t Ordinary	100.00				
	The aggregate capital ar follows:	nd reserves and	the result for the ye	ear of the s	ubsidiaries note	ed above was as				
	Name of undertaking		Profit/(Loss)	Capital ar						
	•		£		£					
	Atmel Europe SARL		(925,095)	(661,34	41)					
12	Financial instruments									
					201	16 2015 £ £				
	Carrying amount of fina Debt instruments measure		ost		17,22	23 125,765				
	Carrying amount of fina									
	Measured at amortised co	ost			17,53 ———	189,660 = =====				
13	Debtors									
	Amounts falling due with	hin one year:			201	6 2015 £ £				
	Amounts owed by group u	undertakings			6,92	21 116,447				
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued	d income		•	10,33 45					
	rrepayments and accided	i income			——————————————————————————————————————					
					17,71 <del></del>	2 138,425				
14	Creditors: amounts falli	ng due within or	ne year							
			·		201	6 2015 £ £				
	Trade creditors  Amounts due to group und	dertakings		-	6,25	- 2,948 64 22,529				
	Other creditors	-				- 19,105				
	Accruals and deferred inco	ome			11,27	7 145,078				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2016	2015
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	36,944	46,338
	The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all quathe scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independ		
16	Share capital		
		2016	2015
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	12,299,600 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,299,600	12,299,600
		12,299,600	12,299,600
17	Other reserves		
			Capital contribution £
	At 1 January 2015		1,203,200
	At 1 January 2015 At 31 December 2015		1,203,200

In the year ending 31 December 2014, the company received an irrevocable capital contribution from it's immediate parent company Atmel Trading Company Ltd of £1,203,200.

### 18 Profit and loss reserves

	2016 £	2015 £
At the beginning of the year (Loss)/profit for the year	(11,881,825) (793,732)	(11,971,916) 90,091
At the end of the year	(12,675,557)	(11,881,825)

### 19 Events after the reporting date

On the 31 March 2017 Atmel U.K. Limited sold its investment in Atmel Europe Limited to Microchip Technology SARL for €92,500.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 20 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Atmel Trading Company and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party Microchip Technology Inc,, a company incorporated in the United States of America which is the only company to consolidate these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of Microchip Technology Inc, in which the company is included, are available at the address noted below.

Microchip Technology Inc. 2355 West Chandler Blvd. Chandler Arizona USA 85224-6199

### 21 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
	Ł	£
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(793,732)	90,091
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	-	(10,956)
Amounts written off investments	892,457	•
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	120,713	23,979
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(172,129)	9,452
Cash generated from operations	47,309	112,566
	=====	