



Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

“We see strong prospects for our bioplastics division as our suite of bio-materials progresses towards commercialisation. This is complemented by continued strong underlying performance in our radio frequency division.”

—Paul Mines, CEO, Biome Technologies plc

Officers and advisers

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Chairman's statement

The results for 2016 show some improvement in profitability over the previous year, albeit they do not demonstrate the step-change in underlying performance we had expected earlier in the year.

Whilst revenues and EBITDA from the Stanelco RF Technologies division remained robust throughout the year, the performance of Biome Bioplastics was constrained by both softness in its already commercialised technologies and delays to new product launches with its customers.

Despite this, significant progress was made in the second half of 2016 towards the new product launches from both a technical and commercial perspective, resulting in initial sales from an important new revenue stream. As a result, we are moving into 2017 with a positive outlook about the Group as our new products approach the commercialisation phase.

In addition, the Group's cash resources have been further strengthened by the settlement of legacy licensing arrangements with a third party at the end of 2016 and the resultant cash receipts of £0.45m in early 2017.

RESULTS

Group revenues were £4.6m (2015: £4.9m), reflecting a slight decrease in revenues in the Biome Bioplastics division. However, the Group achieved a gross margin increase to 51% (2015: 43%), from both product mix and efficiency gains, which ensured that EBITDA improved on a like-for-like basis, excluding the one-off impact of the settlement income, to a reduced loss of £0.2m (2015: loss £0.3m). Including the settlement agreement income, the Group generated an EBITDA profit of £0.2m. The operating loss was reduced to £0.6m (2015: loss of £0.8m). The loss after taxation was £0.5m (2015: loss of £0.7m). The loss per share in 2016 was 21 pence (2015: loss per share of 31 pence).

Biome Bioplastics' revenues decreased to £1.6m (2015: £1.9m) as we were not able to move our product suite forward through the manufacturing phase as fast as we had anticipated at the beginning of the year. We gained traction in the second half of 2016 and are more encouraged as we saw initial quantities of the new BiomeMesh filter product sold. The division maintained its EBITDA profit for the year at £0.1m (2015: EBITDA profit of £0.1m) as increased government grants and improved efficiencies offset the decrease in revenues. As a result of a one-off increase in the amortisation charge of £0.4m taken against the division's intangible assets, the resultant operating loss for the division was £0.5m (2015: loss of £0.2m).

Within the Stanelco RF Technologies division, revenues were sustained at £3.0m (2015: £3.0m) as the division continues to diversify its product range whilst maintaining its position in the fibre optic market. Operational efficiencies resulted in EBITDA profit for the year of £0.8m (2015: £0.7m). Operating profits also increased to £0.7m (2015: £0.6m).

CASH

The Group's cash position continued to be managed prudently throughout the year, with a cash position at 31 December 2016 of £1.5m (31 December 2015: £1.6m). This excludes £0.45m received under the settlement agreement mentioned above which was received in January 2017. Over the course of the year, the cash generated by operations was £0.3m (2015: cash utilisation £0.4m), which included a decrease of £0.5m in working capital as a result of the delivery of various equipment orders in the RF division, that were in build at the end of 2015 and also the timing of deposits on new RF division equipment orders. Investment in product development was £0.5m (2015: £0.4m).

STRATEGY

The Group's strategy remains to build a leading position in its chosen markets based on proprietary IP-protected technology. It has chosen to do this by developing products in application areas where value-added pricing can be justified and is not reliant on government legislation. These products are driven by customer requirements and existing manufacturing processes, rather than being technology-led.

The 2013 Annual Report, highlighted the three high level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that the Board had adopted for the business trajectory through to the end of 2016. As at the end of 2015, a review of progress against these indicators showed that the Group had substantially met, or was on course to meet, these indicators by the end of 2016. However, performance in 2016 did not demonstrate the momentum in the new products within Biome Bioplastics that was originally anticipated. This is considered a delay rather than a change to the underlying business prospects and on this basis the KPIs have been extended a further year to the end of 2017.

A review of the three performance indicators is shown below:

- Vigorous growth of revenues of over 40% per annum in a number of the Group's specialised applications that are founded on our proprietary technology platforms;

cumulative annual revenue growth of 32% has been achieved by the Group since 2013 with the RF division achieving the 40% target.

- A highly differentiated product pipeline that will diversify our commercially-viable product ranges by 50% by 2016 and will fuel our sustained revenue growth;

24% of 2016 revenue was generated from products introduced since 2013 with the main reason for the shortfall attributed to the delay in commercialising the new products in the Bioplastics division.

- Passing the "earnings positive" inflection point in quarterly trading during 2015.

the Group recorded a quarterly EBITDA profit, before incentive scheme and share option charges, in each of quarter three and quarter four of 2015. This was followed by quarterly EBITDA profits in quarter one and quarter four of 2016.

BIOME BIOPLASTICS

The division's focus throughout the year was to complete its range of products for the US single-serve coffee pod market. These products include materials for the outer packaging and lid, the ring of the pod, and mesh for the filter. Using all of these materials creates a fully compostable coffee pod. The outer packaging and lidding material have been fully commercial for over two years with substantial and repeat sales. The ring and mesh are in the development phase. Whilst substantial progress was made in completing the development and moving into a commercial phase for the ring and the mesh in 2016, progress was slower than anticipated. Initial sales of the mesh were made in the last quarter of the year and it is anticipated that this product will move into the commercialisation phase in 2017.

The division's mid-term research activities remain to develop bio-based materials through the use of synthetic biology. This activity is aimed at developing a new generation of bioplastics that can be made closer to the cost of traditional petrochemicals. This development work remains very encouraging, with another feasibility study being completed in the year with encouraging results. This work is supported by the award of government grants.

STANELCO RF TECHNOLOGY

The Stanelco RF Technologies division maintained the substantial progress it made in 2015 by recording another year of £3.0m revenues. Product mix and production efficiencies also enabled margin improvement over the course of the year.

During the year the division successfully delivered both systems for its contract for advanced analytical equipment to a UK regulated industry and continued its strategic aim to diversify its product range. In addition, a further contract was awarded to develop a new pipe-welding system. If successful, this may lead to substantial production orders. The division also delivered a number of furnaces in its core fibre optic market with demand in this core market appearing to be stable.

OUTLOOK

Trading in 2017 has begun in an encouraging manner within both divisions.

Within the Stanelco RF division the order book is robust and also has a strong enquiry pipeline to support our aims.

The Biome Bioplastics division achieved an important milestone in 2016 with its first significant customer for its ground-breaking BioMesh material and this achievement is confidently expected to lead to further customers for this product in 2017.

As a result of the above the Board is confident in achieving its objectives for the year.

John Standen
Chairman

28 March 2017

Strategic Report

On a like-for-like basis, excluding the settlement income, the Group reduced its overall loss and made a full year EBITDA loss of £0.2m following central costs (2015: EBITDA loss of £0.3m). Both the Biome Bioplastics and Stanelco RF Technologies divisions recorded an EBITDA profit for the year. The Group, achieved an EBITDA profit (excluding share option charges and settlement income) in quarters one and four during the year.

In Biome Bioplastics, whilst demand was soft in the first half, the second half of the year saw substantially higher sales ahead of the prior year second half. The division also made substantial progress in commercialising the coffee pod ring and filter material which the Company anticipates will move into the commercialisation phase in 2017. As a result, turnover for the year decreased slightly from the prior year. With initial sales of the mesh recorded in 2016, the Group anticipates that the ramp up and move into the commercialisation phase of this product will enhance the Group's performance in coming periods.

Stanelco RF Technologies continued its good progress following a successful 2015. Furthermore, the division successfully delivered the two advanced analytical equipment systems to a UK regulated industry, thereby proving it could diversify its radio frequency technology into other segments of the market in addition to its core fibre optic offering.

The divisional sections below outline the strategies that will be adopted for 2017 and 2018 to meet the Group's objectives.

BIOME BIOPLASTICS DIVISION

Revenues in the Bioplastics division decreased to £1.6m (2015: £1.9m). However, the business made margin improvements in the year which offset the revenue shortfall, recording an EBITDA profit of £0.1m (2015: £0.1m).

MARKETS

The production costs of functional bioplastics are at a substantive premium to materials that are of petro-chemical origin. This differential is a result of scale, functionality and input costs and will not be resolved in the short term. Adoption of today's bioplastics is therefore reliant on either legislative drivers or a willingness from the end-user to pay a premium for either functional or "green" attributes.

Areas of the market that are best suited to accommodate this price differential are those with a high technical performance requirement, those where the biomaterial costs are a small fraction of the end product price, or those where there is strong consumer interest in the end-of-life performance of the material.

It is in these areas that Biome Bioplastics has continued to focus its research and development activities and has developed a number of technically leading products to match customer requirements. These products are at various stages of the commercial lifecycle with some in full commercial use and others at various stages of development. The Group defines the product lifecycle phases as follows:

- Research phase – technology and product development occurring within Biome's own laboratories or at external support facilities
- Development phase – the product is being developed and tested with small scale supplies to customers for end use testing
- Initial Manufacturing phase – the product is signed off by the customer as suitable for its requirements but is now undergoing significant long-term testing to ensure the end product can be run in commercial quantities across the supply chain
- Commercial phase – the product has been through the above two phases with the customer and is now achieving regular and significant sales with the end product being purchased and used by the final consumer

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Biome Bioplastic's development work is based on market-led innovation where a clear need is perceived and where the business can gain technology leadership in the sector. During 2016 the development team has continued to focus on supporting trials with existing and new customers where a biodegradable alternative is actively sought by the end customer and the market dynamics support the premium cost associated with providing this attribute.

The main focus of the business was to complete the development of two specific products, for the ring and the mesh, which complete the product offering for the US single-serve coffee pod. The ring is in the latter stages of the development

phase whilst the mesh is in the initial manufacturing phase with small scale sales being made in the second half of 2016 and substantial testing being undertaken to ensure that sustained levels of commercial production can be achieved.

Work continues on medium-term research into the transformation of lignocellulose into low cost bioplastics using microbial and enzymatic routes. This work is supported by a number of grants that follow on from an initial feasibility grant completed in 2014. A further feasibility study was completed in 2016 which showed very encouraging results. Further grant applications are being made with regards to scale up work for these processes.

Investment by Biome Bioplastics in product development for the year was £0.6m (2015: £0.5m) with a substantial element of the development spend for a biodegradable non-woven mesh.

STANELCO RF TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

Stanelco RF Technologies is a specialist engineering business focused on the design and manufacture of electrical/electronic systems based on advanced radio frequency technology.

The division's core offering is the supply of fibre optic furnaces, although the business continues to diversify its product range, based on its radio frequency technology, to increase its potential customer base. Total revenues in 2016 of £3.0m were in line with the prior year (2015: £3.0m). This maintains the level of turnover on what was already a successful 2015 level. Encouragingly, 33% of this turnover was achieved from new customers and markets developed over the last three years. Further operational efficiencies were also achieved which ensured that the operating profit for the period increased to £0.7m (2015: £0.6m) from a comparable turnover base.

The business focuses on four key revenue streams:

OPTICAL FIBRE FURNACE SYSTEMS

Stanelco RF Technologies is a world leader in the design and manufacture of induction furnace systems used in the manufacture and processing of quartz glass "preforms" to produce optical fibre. Each system is bespoke to customers' exact requirements. The global demand and supply equilibrium for optical fibre remained stable during 2016 with customers making capital investments to replace existing aged capacity.

PLASTIC WELDING EQUIPMENT

These units are used in a multitude of end-user applications including the nuclear, medical and industrial sectors. The equipment is provided in either hand-held, mobile or fully automated static solutions, dependent on customers' requirements. In addition, the division is the UK sales and service agent for Forsstrom High Frequency AB, which extends Stanelco's product offering into larger plastic welding equipment.

INDUCTION HEATING EQUIPMENT

In 2016, work in this area centred on the completion and delivery of the previously announced contract for the design and build of two advanced analytical equipment systems for a regulated industry. Both of these systems were successfully delivered in the year and give further reference points for the divisions ability to utilise its core radio frequency technology in a variety of industries.

SERVICE AND SPARES

The business continues to support its large installed equipment base through the provision of maintenance support, system upgrades and specialist spares across the globe.

EXPENSES

The management team continues to focus on cost efficiency. Administration costs were £3.4m (2015: £2.9m), which included a one off accelerated amortisation charge on one of Biome Bioplastics intangible assets of £0.4m. Excluding this one-off charge, administration cost increases were restricted to 2% from the prior year. This increase reflects an additional two members of staff to support sales growth and increase the technical capacity.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business is subject to a number of risks. The Directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business. The Directors continually review the risks identified below and, where possible, processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such factors.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The Group is subject to political, economic and regulatory factors in the various countries in which it operates. There may be a change in government regulation or policies which materially and/or adversely affect the Group's ability to successfully implement its strategy. The Directors aim to focus their product range on areas where demand is not reliant on government regulation.

The Group exports the majority of its products and therefore fluctuations in exchange rates may affect product demand in different regions and may adversely affect the profitability of products provided by the Group in foreign markets where payment is made for the Group's products in local currency.

The Directors are informed regularly of the potential impact of exchange rate movements on the business and act to mitigate any adverse movements wherever possible. In order to mitigate any adverse exchange rate movements the Group looks to match the currency of its input costs with those of the contractual selling price.

The Group's products and manufacturing processes utilise a number of raw materials and other commodities. The markets for these materials and commodities may be subject to high price volatility and the Group may be constrained if there is limited supply.

The Group continually seeks to reduce its dependence on a small number of raw materials. It seeks to negotiate best possible prices and actively pursues new sources of raw material.

Some of the Group's products are employed in the food and pharmaceutical industries, both of which are highly regulated. There is a risk that the Group may lose contracts or be subject to fines or penalties for any non-compliance with the relevant industry regulations. The Group ensures its staff are well versed in the regulatory environment of its end-use industries and regularly reviews its product portfolio to ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Although the Group attempts to protect its intellectual property, there is a risk that patents will not be issued with respect to applications now pending. Furthermore, there is a risk that patents granted or licensed to Group companies may not be sufficiently broad in their scope to provide protection against other third party technologies. The Group takes professional advice from experienced patent attorneys and works hard to win patents applied for and to ensure that the scope is sufficiently broad.

Other companies are actively engaged in the development of bioplastics. There is a risk that these companies may have applied for (or been granted) patents which impinge on the areas of activity of the Group. This could prevent the Group from carrying out certain activities or, if the Group manufactures products which breach (or may appear to breach) the patents there is a risk that the Group could become involved in litigation which could be costly and protracted and ultimately be liable for damages if the breach is proven.

The Group keeps up-to-date with its competitors' product developments and patent portfolios and aims to ensure that no infringements occur. Professional advice is sought from experienced patent attorneys if there are any concerns.

COMPETITION

There is a risk that competitors may be able to develop products and services that are more attractive to customers than the Group's products and services.

The Group aims to be ahead of the competition through working closely with customers to produce products that meet their exact requirements.

COMMERCIALISATION OF NEW PRODUCTS

There is a risk that the Group will not be successful in the commercialisation of its products from early-stage research and development to full-scale commercial sales. The Group develops a number of products and some may not prove to be successful. Specifically the risks associated with the product life cycle are as follows:

- Development phase – the development of the products may prove not to be technically feasible or do not exactly match the perceived customer need
- Manufacturing phase – whilst the product matches the customer needs it may not be able to be produced at the required commercial speeds and/or at the required efficiency and quality
- Commercialisation phase – the product may be superseded either through price or a competitor product being more advanced

The Directors ensure that regular reviews of product development are undertaken so that unsuccessful developments can be terminated early in their life cycle. If a project is deemed not to be commercial or the economic benefits not probable then the capitalised costs are written off.

CUSTOMERS

The Group's ability to generate revenues for a number of its products is reliant on a small number of customers. If one of these customers was to significantly reduce its orders, this could have a significant impact on the Group's results.

The Group works closely with its customers to ensure that its products evolve to their requirements. In addition the Group is constantly adding to its customer base and, as its revenues grow, seeks to become less dependent on any single customer.

FINANCIAL RISKS

The Group uses various financial instruments including cash, lease finance, equity and other items such as trade receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations. The existence of these instruments exposes the Group to a number of financial risks, the main ones being exchange rate risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarised in Note 22 to the Group's full financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

SUPPLIERS AND RAW MATERIALS

The Group is reliant on a few key suppliers to manufacture its products. If one of these was to cease supplying the market it could have a significant impact on the Group's ability to fulfil its orders.

The Group is constantly adding to its supply base and testing alternative sources of raw materials.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The KPIs which the Board uses to assess the performance of the Group are detailed in the Chairman's Statement. The Chairman's statement forms part of the Strategic Report.

The summary results for the Group are shown below.

	2016 £'m	2015 £'m	Growth
LIKE-FOR-LIKE COMPARISONS			
Revenues			
Biome Bioplastics	1.6	1.9	(16%)
RF Technologies	3.0	3.0	0%
Total Revenues	4.6	4.9	(6%)
EBITDA (pre share option charges)			
Biome Bioplastics	0.1	0.1	0%
RF Technologies	0.8	0.7	14%
Central Costs	(1.1)	(1.1)	0%
Like for Like EBITDA	(0.2)	(0.3)	33%
Other income	0.4	—	
Reported EBITDA	0.2	(0.3)	
Loss from operations			
Biome Bioplastics	(0.1)	(0.2)	50%
RF Technologies	0.7	0.6	17%
Central Costs	(1.2)	(1.2)	0%
Like for Like Operating Loss	(0.6)	(0.8)	25%
Other income	0.4	—	
Intangible Impairment Charge	(0.4)	—	
	(0.6)	(0.8)	25%
Non-current assets	1.3	1.6	
Inventories	0.4	1.0	
Trade and other receivables	1.3	1.3	
Cash	1.5	1.6	
Trade and other payables	(1.0)	(1.6)	
Net assets	3.5	3.9	

REVENUES

Group revenues decreased in the year from £4.9m to £4.6m due to the reduced number of campaign runs in the first half of the year for outer packaging material within the Biome Bioplastics division.

In Stanelco RF Technologies, revenues were maintained at £3.0m with sales in a diverse range of industries.

EBITDA

On a like for like basis, the EBITDA loss reduced to a loss of £0.2m (2015: loss £0.3m). This improvement in EBITDA was a direct result of operational efficiencies in the Stanelco RF division. The contribution of Biome Bioplastics was broadly unchanged, as was the level of Central Costs.

Inclusive of the settlement agreement income of £0.45m the Group achieved an EBITDA profit of £0.2m.

OPERATING PROFITS/(LOSSES)

The Group's loss from operations, on a like for like basis, reduced to £0.6m compared to £0.8m in the prior year. Including the one off other income received from the settlement agreement, and the one off intangible asset impairment charge, the reported operating loss reduced to £0.6m (2015: £0.8m)

Administrative costs across the Group in 2016 were £3.4m (2015: £2.9m). When the non-cash effects of depreciation, amortisation and share option charges are removed, the recurring administrative expenses in 2016 increased to £2.5m (2015: £2.4m). This increase in expenses is mainly the result of an additional two members of staff, adding to the sales team within the Stanelco RF division and an additional technical resource within the Biome Bioplastics division.

Product development costs of £0.5m (2015: £0.4m) were capitalised in the year. Tax R&D claims resulted in a cash tax credit received in the year of £0.1m (2015: credit of £0.1m).

The Group's loss after tax for the year reduced to £0.5m (2015: loss after tax of £0.7m), giving a loss per share of 21p (2015: loss per share of 31p).

BALANCE SHEET

The carrying value of intangible assets relate to capitalised development costs predominantly within the Biome Bioplastics division for the Group's own intellectual property and product range going forward.

As at 31 December 2016, there was £1.2m of capitalised development costs (2015: £1.4m) within the Group's balance sheet, of which £0.9m relates to BiomeHT and BiomeMesh. An assessment is made at least annually which assumes future potential market take up of the products and the margins achievable. An impairment charge was taken in the year against one of Biome Bioplastics product developments. This reflects that whilst the development remains in the medium term plan for the business, the returns cannot be classified as probable.

CASHFLOW

	2016 £'m	2015 £'m
CASHFLOW ON A LIKE FOR LIKE BASIS		
Like for like loss from operations	(0.6)	(0.8)
Adjustment for non-cash items	0.4	0.5
Movement in working capital	0.5	(0.1)
Cash utilised by operations	0.3	(0.4)
Investment activities	(0.4)	(0.4)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	(0.1)	(0.8)
Opening cash balance	1.6	2.4
Closing cash balance	1.5	1.6

The cash utilised from operations, on a like for like basis, before working capital movements, was £0.2m (2015: £0.3m), reflecting the reduced loss from operations during 2016 compared to the prior period. Working capital decreased by a net £0.5m as a result of the timing of deliveries on equipment sales in build during the 2015 year end and also the timing of deposits for orders taken in quarter four of 2016. As a result, the cash generated by operations during 2016 was £0.3m (2015: utilisation £0.4m).

Investment in the year in product development was £0.5m (2015: £0.4m), offset by the receipt of R&D tax credits of £0.1m (2015: £0.1m).

The closing cash position was £1.5m (2015: £1.6m). The other income for the settlement agreement was received in January 2017 whilst the impairment charge was a non-cash item. As such these one off items do not impact the 2016 cash position.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have reviewed forecasts and budgets for the 12 months from the date on which the accounts have been approved, which have been drawn up with appropriate regard for the current macroeconomic environment and the particular circumstances in which the Group operates. These were prepared with reference to the forward order book and repeat business within the RF Division, and the anticipated increased volume from the new products, as they move from the manufacturing phase into the commercial phase of the product lifecycle, within the Bioplastics Division. Consequently, at the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors consider that the Company and the Group, in conjunction with its existing cash balances, have sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

By order of the Board.

Paul Mines
Chief Executive Officer

28 March 2017

Directors' report

The directors present their Annual Report and the audited Financial Statements of Biome Technologies plc for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Group's operations are focussed in two distinct areas; Bioplastics and Radio Frequency. The Bioplastics division produces a biodegradable and sustainable range of products. Such products are capable of replacing conventional oil-based plastics and have diverse applications including flexible films, moulded products, extruded sheets and food wraps. The Radio Frequency (RF) division has worldwide renown in the design and installation of specialist RF furnaces, welders and induction equipment.

The subsidiary undertakings affecting the profits or net assets of the Group in the year are listed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The financial results of the Group are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 37.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2015: nil per share).

KEY CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

There are no contractual arrangements which are considered essential to the business of the Group.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

A review is contained within the strategic report on page 6.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The continuous advancement of technology and processes by the Group means costs are incurred each year in research and development. For the year under review these costs amounted to £590,000 (2015: £481,000), of which £452,000 (2015: £423,000) was capitalised.

ENVIRONMENT

The Group is committed to the care of the environment, the prevention of pollution and the maintenance of environmental controls as they relate to the business. The Group ensures that all its activities are carried out in line with the applicable environmental legislation. An essential feature of environmental management is a commitment to improving environmental performance and reducing the environmental impacts of travelling, waste generation and disposal.

EMPLOYEES

One of the Group's key assets is the technical know-how which is embedded in its employees. People are the key driver of the Group's success through their technical and management capabilities. It is, therefore, essential that the Group attracts the best people and retains and develops those who are already working for it. The Group consequently tries to provide attractive, competitive remuneration structures and give on-going training to develop its skill base.

The Group's policy is that, where it is reasonable and practicable within existing legislation, all employees, are treated in the same way in matters relating to their employment, training and career development.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Board recognises that acting in a socially responsible way benefits the community, our customers, shareholders, the environment and employees alike. The Group's focus on the development of bioplastics is entirely in keeping with this philosophy.

GOING CONCERN

The Group had cash resources of £1.5m at 31 December 2016. The cash generated by continuing operations in the year, after working capital movements, was £0.3m.

The directors have reviewed forecasts and budgets for the period of 12 months post the approval of the accounts, which have been drawn up with appropriate regard for the current macroeconomic environment and the particular circumstances in which the Group operates. These were prepared with reference to contracted and visible business within the RF division, and the commercialisation, and increased volume, from the existing trials and launches within the Bioplastics division. As a result of this process, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors consider that the Company and the Group have sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and accordingly, that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDING

The Company has been notified that the following shareholders held a beneficial interest of 3 per cent or more of the Company's issued share capital as at 31 December 2016.

	Ordinary shares of 5p each	
	Percentage	Number
VA Pereira	24.01	563,634
JM Rushton-Turner	12.27	288,050
Hargreave Hale	4.83	113,431

SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTROL

The share capital of the Company, issued and unissued, consists entirely of one class of ordinary shares of 5p each. Each share ranks equally and carries the same rights to vote and receive dividends. No restrictions exist on the transfer or holding of the shares. Full details of the rights and obligations attaching to the Company's shares, in addition to those conferred by their holders by law, are set out in the Company's Articles of Association, a copy of which can be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary.

At the AGM held on 25 April 2016, the directors were authorised to allot equity securities for cash up to a maximum of ten per cent of the issued share capital. The directors intend to renew their authority at the next AGM when this authority will expire. At the present time the directors have no plans to exercise this authority.

At the last AGM the directors were given the power to purchase equity securities up to a maximum of ten per cent of the issued share capital. The power expires at the end of the next AGM and the directors intend to renew this authority. Purchases of shares by the Company will only be undertaken where they are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Shares repurchased in accordance with the authority will either be cancelled or held to help the Company meet its existing share option plans.

At the last AGM the directors were given the power to allot relevant securities up to a maximum of approximately one third of the issued share capital. The directors intend to renew this authority at the next AGM when this power expires.

The Company offers a number of share plans for its employees. The rights attached to ordinary shares which are the subject of awards within any of the Company's share plans are not available until any share award or option is exercised and the shares are allotted or transferred to that awardee.

Changes to the Articles of Association must be approved by Special Resolution of the Company.

The directors do not believe there are any significant agreements to which the Company is a party that take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the Company following a successful takeover bid.

There are no agreements between the Company and its directors or employees providing for compensation for loss of office or employment that occurs because of a successful takeover bid.

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The directors who served during the year and their beneficial interests in the shares of the Company were as follows:

	Ordinary shares of £0.05 each 31 December 2016	Ordinary shares of £0.05 each 31 December 2015
John F Standen (Chairman)	48,836	48,836
Paul R Mines (Chief Executive)	20,642	20,642
Declan L Brown (Group Finance Director)	708	708
Michael A Kayser (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director)	4,071	4,071

Share options granted to directors are set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 22 to 25. Except as disclosed in that report, there were no other transactions between directors and the Company or its subsidiaries.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the appointment of new directors must be ratified by the shareholders at the AGM following their appointment. In addition, one third of the directors of the Company must retire by rotation and seek re-election by the shareholders at each AGM. Every director should seek re-election by shareholders at least every three years.

Accordingly, Michael A Kayser retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Further to the changes noted above the Board of Directors comprises:

John F Standen, Age 68, Non Executive Chairman

John spent the majority of his career in corporate finance and was Chief Executive of Corporate Finance for BZW from 1993 to 1995. He retired from Barclays plc in 1998 and has since been a non-executive Chairman or Director of a number of quoted companies. He recently stepped down as Chairman of the Board and Director of Lavendon Group plc, following its acquisition by Loxam S.A.S.

Paul R Mines, Age 53, Chief Executive Officer

For the eight years to 2006, Paul was CEO of Betts Group Holdings Ltd having led a management buy-out of the company from Courtaulds plc. An engineer with an MBA from London Business School, Paul spent his earlier career at Courtaulds plc and ICI plc.

Declan L Brown, Age 43, Group Finance Director

Declan was reappointed Group Finance Director on 23 April 2014 after serving in the same position from 1 November 2011 to 30 November 2012. Prior to this he was Chief Financial Officer for V Ships Capital, part of V Group, the world's largest shipping services provider. Prior to this he worked at Philip Morris Limited, Sappi Fine Paper plc and KPMG, with whom he qualified as a chartered accountant.

Michael A Kayser, Age 61, Senior Independent Non Executive Director

Michael has extensive experience in both the chemicals sector and in senior management positions. This experience includes being Group Finance Director at Laporte plc for five years and Finance Director of Guinness Brewing Worldwide. He is currently Non-Executive Director of Transport Systems Catapult Ltd and Chairman of their audit and remuneration committees and also a Non-Executive Director of Africa Practice Ltd.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance report on pages 17 to 21 forms part of the Directors' report.

AUDITORS

Grant Thornton UK LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. In accordance with Section 489(4) of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors of the Company will be proposed at the next AGM.

By Order of the Board

Donna R Simpson-Strange

Company Secretary

28 March 2017

Corporate governance report

The Group is committed to business integrity, high ethical values and professionalism in all its activities. As an essential part of this commitment the Group supports the highest standards in corporate governance. The Board is accountable to the company's shareholders for good governance and this statement and the Directors' remuneration report describes how the principles of good governance set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code, published by the Financial Reporting Council are applied within the company. We have not adopted the UK Corporate Governance Code. However, we have reported on our Corporate Governance arrangements by drawing upon best practice available, including those aspects of the UK Corporate Governance Code we consider to be relevant to the company.

The Corporate governance report forms part of the Directors' report on pages 13 to 16.

THE BOARD

Throughout 2016, the Board comprised the non-executive chairman, one other non-executive director, and two executive directors.

The non-executive directors are considered by the board to be independent of management and free of any relationship which could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement.

The division of responsibilities between the non-executive chairman and chief executive is clearly established and is understood by the board. The non-executive chairman is responsible for the overall strategy of the Group with the chief executive officer being responsible for implementing the strategy and for the day to day running of the Group.

The senior independent director is Michael A Kayser and he is the director whom shareholders may contact if they feel their concerns are not being addressed through the normal channels. The non-executive directors meet at least once a year without the executive directors present.

The individual committee responsibilities of the directors are as follows:

	Board	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee
J F Standen (Non-Executive Chairman)	Chairman	Member	Member	Chairman
P R Mines (Chief Executive)	Member	*	*	*
D L Brown (Group Finance Director)	Member	*	*	*
M A Kayser (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director)	Member	Chairman	Chairman	Member

All directors are subject to election at the AGM immediately following their appointment and to re-election every three years.

The chairman and senior non-executive director provide a wide range of skills and experience to the Group. They bring an independent judgement on issues of strategy, performance, risk and people through their contribution at board and committee meetings. After careful consideration, the Board has concluded that JF Standen was independent throughout the year, and that MA Kayser was independent throughout the year. In arriving at this conclusion the Board has applied the criteria set out in provision B.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code. JF Standen's shareholding and participation in the EMI Share Option Plan and MA Kayser's shareholdings in the Company are considered to be too small to affect their independence.

BOARD PROCEDURES

The Board met formally on 10 occasions during the year and individual attendance at those and the Board Committee meetings is set out in the table below. All Board members are supplied with information in a form and of a quality appropriate to enable them to discharge their duties. Board and committee papers are sent out as appropriate before meetings take place.

There is an agreed Schedule of Matters reserved for the Board for collective decision including:

- determining the strategy and control of the Group;
- amendments to the structure and capital of the Group;
- approval of financial reporting and internal controls;
- approval of capital and revenue expenditure of a significant size;
- acquisitions and disposals; and
- corporate governance matters and approval of Group policies and risk management strategies.

To enable the Board to perform its duties effectively all directors have full access to all relevant information and to the services of the Company Secretary whose responsibility it is for ensuring that Board procedures are followed. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter reserved for the Board.

There is an agreed procedure whereby directors wishing to take independent legal advice in the furtherance of their duties may do so at the company's expense. Appropriate training is available to all directors on appointment and on an ongoing basis as required.

The terms of reference for each of the Board Committees are available on request from the Company Secretary.

ATTENDANCE AT BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following table shows the attendance of directors at meetings of the Board and of the Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees of the board during the year to 31 December 2016.

	Board	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee
J F Standen	10	2	1	—
P R Mines	10	*	*	*
D L Brown	10	*	*	*
MA Kayser	10	2	1	—
Number of meetings in the year	10	2	1	—

Where an asterisk appears in the table the director listed is not a member of the committee.

BOARD EFFECTIVENESS

During the year an appraisal of the board, each Board Committee, and the performance of the individual directors was carried out. The appraisal of the board and the committees was undertaken using written and verbal analysis and a summary of the responses was reviewed by the Chairman prior to the submission of the results to the whole board.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The company recognises the importance of communicating with its shareholders, including its employee shareholders, to ensure that its strategy and performance are understood. This is achieved principally through the Interim Report, the Annual Report and the AGM. In addition, a range of corporate information is available to investors on the company's website.

The Chairman, Chief Executive and the Finance Director are primarily responsible for investor relations. Feedback from major

shareholders is reported to the board and discussed at its meetings. Formal presentations are made to institutional shareholders following the announcement of the company's full year and interim results. The board recognises that the AGM is the principal forum for dialogue with private shareholders. All directors normally attend the AGM and are available to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to raise.

The Notice of Meeting is sent to shareholders at least 21 days before the meeting. Shareholders vote on a show of hands, unless a poll is validly called and after each such vote the number of proxy votes received for and against the resolution is announced.

THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee operates under written terms of reference and is comprised of the chairman and the independent non-executive director. Details can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 22 to 25.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee operates under written terms of reference. Its principal duty is the nomination of suitable candidates for the approval of the board to fill executive and non-executive vacancies on the board. The Nomination Committee comprises the non-executive chairman and the independent non-executive director. The meetings of the committee are chaired by the chairman. The committee's responsibilities include:

- regularly reviewing the structure, size and composition including the skills, knowledge and experience required of the board compared to its current position and make recommendations to the board with regard to any changes;
- giving full consideration to succession planning for directors and other senior executives in the course of its work, taking into account the challenges and opportunities facing the company and what skills and expertise are therefore needed on the board in the future;
- being responsible for identifying and nominating for the approval of the board candidates to fill board vacancies as and when they arise;
- before making an appointment, evaluating the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the board and, in the light of this evaluation prepare a description of the role and capabilities required for a particular appointment;
- keeping up to date and fully informed about strategic issues and commercial changes affecting the company and the market in which it depends;
- reviewing annually the time required for non-executive directors. Performance evaluation should be used to assess whether the non-executive directors are spending enough time to fulfil their duties;
- ensuring that on appointment to the board, non-executive directors receive a formal letter of appointment setting out clearly what is expected of them in terms of time commitment, committee service and involvement outside board meetings;
- keeping under review the leadership needs of the organisation, both executive and non-executive, with a view to ensuring the continued ability of the organisation to compete effectively in the marketplace;
- advising the board on succession planning for executive board appointments; and
- considering any other matters the board may request.

Following the appointment of a new director, the chief executive in conjunction with the Company Secretary, is responsible for ensuring that a full, formal and tailored induction to the company and to their function within the company is given.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee operates under written terms of reference, which were reviewed during the year, meets at least twice a year and is comprised of both non-executive directors. Michael A Kayser, senior independent non-executive director, chairs the committee. The committee, taken as a whole, is considered to have significant recent and relevant financial experience. The Chief Executive and Finance Director normally attends meetings by invitation and the committee also meets with the external auditors without management present.

The external auditors attended all of the meetings (in part where appropriate) and have direct access to the committee chairman. The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the committee. The chairman of the committee attends the AGM to respond to any shareholder questions that might be raised on the committee's activities.

The committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing the effectiveness of the Group's financial reporting and internal control procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks;
- reviewing with the external auditors the nature and scope of their planned work;
- reviewing the half year and annual financial statements before submission to the board, focusing particularly on:
 - any changes in accounting policies and practices
 - major judgemental areas
 - significant adjustments resulting from the audit
 - the going concern assumption
 - compliance with accounting standards
 - compliance with applicable stock exchange and legal requirements.
- discussing any problems and reservations arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the executive directors and other management, where necessary);
- reviewing the cost-effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the external auditors;
- considering the major findings of internal investigations and management's response; and
- considering any other matters the board may request.

The committee has the power to engage outside advisers if it considers it to be necessary.

The committee met two times during the year and its agenda is linked to events in the company's financial calendar. The agenda is mostly cyclical such that the committee chairman approves the agenda on behalf of all members.

The committee also liaises with the external auditors on the continuity and rotation of key partners from the external auditors in accordance with the Ethical Standards of the ICAEW.

The Group policy on the provision by the external auditors of audit and non-audit services, which is based on the principle that the external auditors should only undertake non-audit services where they are the most appropriate provider, categorises such services between:

- auditor permitted services – those services which are acceptable for the auditors to provide and the provision of which can be engaged without referral to the Audit Committee (e.g. regulatory and other specialist financial reporting)
- auditor excluded services – those engagements that the Audit Committee and the board do not consider appropriate for the auditors to undertake (e.g. provision of outsourced financial or operational management functions)
- auditor authorised services – those services for which it is appropriate to consider the use of the external auditors and for which the specific approval of the Audit Committee is required before the auditors are permitted to provide the service (e.g. transaction support and advisory work, such as due diligence).

The policy defines the types of services falling under each category and sets out the criteria to be met and the internal approvals required prior to the commencement of any assignment. The Audit Committee reviews an analysis of all services provided by the external auditors. The policy is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee and approved by the board.

The disclosure of the fees payable to Grant Thornton UK LLP during the year are set out in Note 3 to the financial statements. The external auditors and committee chairman have regular dialogue concerning matters of independence and a report is made formally to the

committee on this matter at least once a year. The Audit Committee is satisfied with the level of fees, independence, objectivity and effectiveness of Grant Thornton UK LLP. Accordingly a resolution for the re-appointment of Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors of the company will be proposed at the next AGM.

The Group does not have a dedicated internal audit function. The board annually reviews the need for such a function and has done so during the year. During the year, there were no adverse trends evident from the monitoring of internal controls or unexpected or unacceptable results of a material nature and this has led the board to conclude that at present a dedicated internal audit function is not necessary. The board will continue to keep this matter under review.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The board is responsible for the Group's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. It is the role of management to implement the board's policies on risk and control through the design and operation of appropriate internal control systems. For the whole of the year under review and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, the board has had formal procedures in place to ensure that it is in a position to consider all the significant aspects of internal control and has worked closely with the external auditors in assessing and ensuring their effectiveness.

The board has conducted its annual review of the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal control.

This review has covered all controls including operational, compliance and risk management procedures, as well as legislative and financial. The process is summarised as follows:

- Operating management is charged with the ongoing responsibility for identifying risks facing each of the operating units and for putting in place procedures to mitigate, manage and monitor risks, including anti-bribery procedures;
- Operating units review all business risks and set out the significant risks to the operations, the controls in place and additional controls which could be implemented;
- The risk and control identification and management process is monitored and periodically reviewed by Group executive management;
- The key elements of the controls framework within which the Group operates are:
 - an organisational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility, delegation of authority and reporting requirements;
 - an embedded culture of openness of communication between operating company management and the Group executive management on matters relating to risk and control;
 - operating reviews covering all aspects of each business are conducted by Group executive management each month;
 - a comprehensive system of financial reporting. An annual budget for each operating company is prepared in detail and approved by the board. Monthly actual results are reported against budget and prior year and the forecast for the year is revised where necessary. Any significant changes and adverse variances are questioned by the board and remedial action is taken where appropriate. There is daily cash reporting to the Chief Executive and Finance Director and periodic reporting to the board on the Group's tax and treasury position.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failing to achieve business objectives and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The risk framework as outlined above, gives reasonable assurance that the structure of controls in operation is appropriate to the Group's situation and that there is an acceptable level of risk throughout the business.

The board confirms that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group; that this has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Directors' remuneration report

The Remuneration Committee comprises the two non-executive directors and is chaired by Michael A Kayser, senior independent non-executive director. The Remuneration Committee advises the board on individual directors' remuneration packages. The Remuneration Committee met once during the year to 31 December 2016. The Committee has access to independent advice where it considers it appropriate. The Remuneration Committee considers recommendations from the Chief Executive.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration policy is set by the board. The Remuneration Committee provides advice to the board on the remuneration package of each director. Directors take no part in decisions affecting their own remuneration. The main objectives of the company's executive remuneration policy are to provide remuneration packages that will attract, retain and motivate individuals of an appropriate calibre and ensure that the interests of the executive directors are aligned with those of the shareholders. The remuneration of executive directors consists of five elements: basic salary, a significant element of performance-related bonus, benefits in kind, share based payments and pension provision. Remuneration details for each director are set out on page 25.

BASIC SALARY

The basic annual salary for each of the executive directors is determined by the Remuneration Committee having regard to their performance and market practice. It is the aim of the Remuneration Committee to reward directors competitively and on the broad principle that their remuneration should be based around the median remuneration paid to senior management of comparable public companies, but also having regard to the financial performance of the Group.

PERFORMANCE-RELATED INCENTIVES

Annual performance-related bonuses are considered and awarded based on the performance of both the individuals and the Group and are awarded on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. The amount awarded is determined at the end of the financial period by the Committee and takes into account the overall financial performance of the Group.

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Remuneration Committee considers that long-term incentives should form an important part of senior executives' remuneration in order to reward the achievement of the company's growth, thereby aligning the interests of executives with the interests of shareholders.

SHARE OPTIONS

From 2007, the policy of the Remuneration Committee was to grant share options to a selected group of key executives (including the executive directors) under the terms of the Stanelco plc 2005 Unapproved Share Option Plan, up to a maximum value of 200 per cent of base salary in any one financial year. On expiration of three years from the date of grant, if the share price of the company's shares is equal to Xp then 25 per cent of the options will become available for exercise. The proportion of options available will increase pro rata up to 100 per cent if the share price is Yp or greater. For grants made on 4 July 2007, X and Y were 2.0p and 5.0p respectively (4,859p and 12,147p post the share consolidation on 16 July 2013). For all subsequent grants X and Y have been 1.0p and 2.5p respectively (2,429p and 6,073p post the share consolidation on 16 July 2013).

Until 2010, the Committee considered that the use of share price targets provided the clearest and simplest alignment between executive rewards and the returns to shareholders.

2014 EMI Share Option Plan

Biome Technologies plc 2014 EMI Share Option Plan (the "2014 EMI") was implemented on 6 May 2014. Under the terms of this plan executives were awarded share options where 50% of the share options may vest on 4 October 2016 and the balance may vest on 4 October 2017.

The total number of ordinary shares in respect of which the options may be exercised will be determined by the reference to the market value of the Group's shares on the two vesting dates. If the Company's share price exceeds 320p on either of the vesting dates, a value pool equal to a percentage of the Company's actual market capitalisation in excess of a market capitalisation based on this 320p price will be created using the following mechanism:

- above 320p (up to including 360p) then the value pool percentage will be 10%
- above 360p (up to including 400p) then the value pool percentage will be 12.5%
- above 400p the value pool percentage will be 15%

This value pool will be used to derive the proportion of share options that vest for 2014 EMI plan participant, subject to the individual maximums described above. The price payable on exercise by the plan's participants will be 165p, being the closing mid-market price on 2 May 2014.

The 2014 EMI replaces the Biome Technologies plc Public Equity Plan (the "PEP"), which was approved by shareholders on 14 June 2010, with all awards made under the PEP cancelled.

On 4 October 2016 no shares under this scheme vested as the performance criteria had not been met.

On 6 May 2014, the Company granted an award to John Standen, non-executive Chairman, subject to the 2014 EMI performance conditions described above. If these performance conditions are met, John Standen will be paid a cash sum equal to 6.5% of the value pool created on the same basis that the value can be made available under the 2014 EMI.

SERVICE CONTRACTS

All directors have service contracts. Each executive director has a service contract that may continue in force until their normal retirement date. These contracts do not contain provisions for pre-determined compensation that exceeds salary and benefits in kind for the notice period.

Directors' contracts and termination notices:

	Date of contract	Termination notice Director	Termination notice company	Renewable
Non-Executives				
John F Standen	23 Feb 2007	None	None	Annually
Michael A Kayser	7 Oct 2010	None	None	Annually
Executives				
Paul R Mines	16 April 2007	4 months	12 months	Normal retirement date
Declan L Brown	23 April 2014	6 months	12 months	Normal retirement date

PENSIONS

The company makes contributions to individual pension schemes for the executive directors at 10 per cent of basic salary.

The non-executive directors do not receive any pension contribution.

DIRECTORS' SHARE OPTIONS

Stanelco plc 2005 Unapproved Share Option Plan and Stanelco plc Employment Benefit Trust.

As at 31 December 2016, the following options had been appointed to sub trusts by the Trustees of the Stanelco plc Employee Benefit Trust for the benefit of the following directors and their families:

	Date Granted	Date exercisable	Date option lapses	Exercise price	Ordinary Shares of 5p each 31 December 2016
Paul R Mines	4 July 2007	4 July 2010	3 July 2017	1,263p	23,747
	28 April 2008	28 April 2011	27 April 2018	1,943p	15,436
	24 April 2009	24 April 2012	23 April 2019	1,481p	20,243

The exercise price of the options granted under the above scheme is equal to the market value of the shares at the time when the options were granted adjusted for the share consolidation on 16 July 2013. The performance conditions attached to the share options are detailed on page 22.

DIRECTORS' AWARDS UNDER THE 2014 EMI SHARE OPTION PLAN

Biome Technologies plc 2014 EMI Share Option Plan (the "2014 EMI").

As at 31 December 2016, the following options have been granted under the 2014 EMI:

	Date Granted	Date Option Lapses	Exercise Price	Ordinary Shares of 5p each 31 December 2016
Paul R Mines	6 May 2014	6 May 2019	165p	62,394
Declan L Brown	6 May 2014	6 May 2019	165p	35,152

The performance conditions attached to the awards are detailed on page 23. These options may vest on 4 October 2017 to the extent that the performance conditions relating to an increase in the company's share price are satisfied.

On 6 May 2014, the company granted an award to the chairman which mirrors the terms of the 2014 EMI. Under this agreement, subject to the total shareholder return and financial underpin described above, John Standen will be paid a cash sum equal to 6.5% of the value pool created in excess of the minimum hurdle rate on the same basis that value can be made available under the 2014 EMI.

The company's share price on 31 December 2016 was 100.1p (31 December 2015: 141.0p) and traded during the year at prices between 190.0p and 82.5p (2015: 154.0p and 71.0p).

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION DURING THE YEAR

	Year ended 31 December 2016					Year ended
	Base	Bonuses	Car	Benefits	Total	31 December
	salary/fees		allowances	in kind		2015
	£	£	£	£	£	Total
Paul R Mines	185,000	12,627	9,600	3,398	210,625	227,848
Declan L Brown	130,000	8,873	9,600	1,630	150,103	169,834
John F Standen	55,000	—	—	—	55,000	40,000
Michael A Kayser	25,000	—	—	—	25,000	23,500
Total	395,000	21,500	19,200	5,028	440,728	461,182

The Company made contributions to individual pension schemes as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
	£	£
Paul R Mines	18,500	16,265
Declan L Brown	13,000	12,250
	31,500	28,875

By Order of the Board

Michael A Kayser
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

28 March 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs). The Group directors have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with IFRSs. 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 and profit or loss of the company and group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each of the directors is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board

Paul Mines

Chief Executive Officer

Declan Brown

Group Finance Director

28 March 2017

Report of the Independent auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIOME TECHNOLOGIES PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Biome Technologies plc for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the consolidated and parent company statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and parent company statements of cash flow, the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity, principal accounting policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 26, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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.

NICHOLAS WATSON

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR

for and on behalf of

GRANT THORNTON UK LLP

STATUTORY AUDITOR

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SOUTHAMPTON

28 March 2017

Principal accounting policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the EU.

These accounting policies comply with each IFRS that is mandatory for accounting periods ending on 31 December 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The measurement bases and principal accounting policies of the Group are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors believe that the Group has access to sufficient resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. This is discussed more fully in the Directors’ Report on pages 13 to 16.

The directors have prepared forecasts and budgets for the period of 12 months post the approval of the accounts, which have been drawn up with appropriate regard for the current macroeconomic environment and the particular circumstances in which the Group operates. These were prepared with reference to the forward order book and repeat business within the RF Division, and the anticipated increased volume from the new products, as they move from the manufacturing phase into the commercial phase of the product lifecycle, within the Bioplastics Division. As a result of this process, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors consider that the Company and the Group, in conjunction with its existing cash balances, have sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and accordingly, that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies adopted in the last annual financial statements for the year to 31 December 2015.

As of 31 December 2016, the following standards and interpretations are in issue but not effective for accounting periods commencing on 1 January 2016:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective 1 January 2018) - this is viewed to have limited impact as the Group normally has separate equipment and service contracts.
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective 1 January 2019) - this will have the effect of changing the accounting treatment of the building and car leases from operating leases to finance leases.

The Group does not intend to apply any of these pronouncements early.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the company and all of its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 December 2016. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the control. Control comprises an investor having power over the investee and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power.

At 31 December 2016 the subsidiary undertakings were Stanelco RF Technologies Limited, InGel Technologies Limited, Biome Bioplastics Limited (formerly Adept Polymers Limited) and Aquasol Limited. Details of the composition of the group are included in note 9 to these financial statements.

The assets and liabilities of the Stanelco plc Employee Benefit Trust ("EBT") are included within the consolidated statement of financial position on the basis that the Group has the ability to exercise control over the EBT.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are dealt with by the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition at fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities of the subsidiary, at the acquisition date, regardless of whether or not they were recorded in the financial statements of the subsidiary prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair values, which are also used as the bases for subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group accounting policies. Goodwill is stated after separating out identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

REVENUE

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Group for goods supplied and services provided, excluding VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised upon the performance of services or transfer of risk to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue includes the sale of biodegradable and sustainable products in Bioplastics and the sale of optical fibre furnace systems, plastic welding equipment, induction heating equipment and spares in RF Applications divisions. Revenue from the sales of these goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually upon physical delivery of the goods to the customer or transfer of the goods to the customers nominated courier;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

The RF Applications division is involved in rendering services which include servicing, maintenance, consultancy, bespoke assembly and installation activities in relation to the equipment described above. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the statement of financial position reporting date. The outcome of the transaction is deemed to be able to be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the year end can be measured reliably and can be estimated by reference to the proportion of time required to complete the service and be accepted by the customer, and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Where a contract for goods or services involves delivery of several different elements and is not fully delivered or performed by the year end, revenue is recognised based on the proportion of the fair value of the elements completed to the fair value of the overall contract.

Rental income

Rental income received for assets leased to third parties is recognised in profit or loss across the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

Interest

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method which calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocates the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Royalties

Royalties are recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Royalty income is based upon a percentage of revenue of specific products within the licensee's portfolio. Income is recognised within the corresponding period within which the licensee's revenue was generated where this information is available. In the absence of revenue information from a licensee a best estimate is used as the basis of estimation. There were no estimates required in the £18,000 royalty income in respect of 2016.

Commissions

Commission income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Commission income is earned on the sale of a third party's sales of goods and services within the UK market. Income is recognised within the corresponding period within which the third party's revenue was generated where the information is available. Commission income in 2016 is entirely based upon information provided by the third party and no estimates were required.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders rights to receive payment is established.

Grants

Grants relating to the intangible assets are treated as deferred income and released to the income statement over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the income statement as the related expenditure is incurred.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Internally generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Research and development

Expenditure on research is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Development costs are capitalised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the Group intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the Group has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, this requires that there is a market for the output from the intangible asset or for the intangible asset itself, or, if it is to be used internally, the asset will be used in generating such benefits;
- there are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Until completion of the development project, the assets are subject to impairment testing only. Amortisation commences upon completion of the asset, and is shown within 'Administrative Expenses' on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Capitalised development costs are amortised over a period of five years.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Leasehold equipment is included in property, plant and equipment only where it is held under a finance lease. No depreciation is charged during the period of construction.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off their cost less estimated residual value over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis, as follows:-

Property	3 to 20 years
Plant and Equipment	3 to 20 years
Fixtures and Fittings	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

Residual value and useful lives are reviewed at least annually. Land is not depreciated.

Disposal of assets

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

IMPAIRMENT TESTING OF OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

Other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, and those intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Impairment loss is charged pro-rata to the assets in the cash generating unit. All assets are subsequently re-assessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

LEASED ASSETS

Leases are regarded as operating leases when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred and the payments made under them are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

INVENTORIES

Inventory and work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in-first-out method and consists of material and direct labour costs, together with an appropriate proportion of production overheads based upon normal levels of activity.

TAXATION

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity. Tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets held by the group comprise cash and receivables. The company's financial assets additionally include intercompany receivables. Financial assets are assigned to a category by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which they were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated at every reporting date.

All financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

Provision against trade receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of those receivables. The amount of the write-down is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

An assessment for impairment is undertaken at least at each date of statement of financial position. A financial asset is derecognised only where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or the financial asset is transferred and that transfer qualifies for derecognition. A financial asset is transferred if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset have been transferred or the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. A financial asset that is transferred qualifies for derecognition if the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or if the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but does transfer control of that asset.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures in the parent company accounts are initially measured at cost less impairment charges. Impairment is reviewed on an annual basis.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group's financial liabilities are trade and other payables. The company's financial liabilities additionally include intercompany payables. Financial liabilities are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest-related charges recognised as an expense in finance charges in the statement of comprehensive income. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to profit or loss on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value net of issue costs and then subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires.

EQUITY

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- "Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares net of expenses of the share issue;
- "Capital redemption reserve" represents the normal value of bought back shares that were cancelled;
- "Share options reserve" represents equity-settled share-based employee remuneration until such share options are exercised;
- "Translation reserve" represents the differences arising from translation of investments in overseas subsidiaries;
- "Retained losses" represents retained losses; and
- "Retained profits" represents retained profits.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Any exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

PENSIONS

The Group makes payments to defined contribution schemes. Contributions to the defined contribution pension schemes are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they become payable.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

Equity and cash settled share-based payment

The Group issues equity-settled and cash-settled share-based payments to directors and employees which must be measured at fair value and recognised as an expense in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in equity in the case of equity-settled payments, and liabilities in the case of cash-settled awards. The fair values of equity-settled payments are measured at the dates of grant using option-pricing models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the awards are granted. Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date. The fair value is recognised over the period during which employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards, subject to the Group's estimate of the number of awards which will be forfeited, either due to employees leaving the Group prior to vesting or due to non-market based performance conditions not being met. Where an award has market-based performance conditions, the fair value of the award is adjusted for the probability of achieving these via the option pricing model. The total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards that vest, except where forfeiture is due to the failure to meet market-based performance measures.

In the Company accounts where the grants relate to subsidiary employees the initial fair value and any subsequent adjustments are recognised as an addition to the cost of investment in the subsidiary company over the vesting period.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST

The assets and liabilities of the Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) have been included in the Group accounts. Any assets held by the EBT cease to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the assets vest unconditionally in identified beneficiaries.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

Areas where the directors believe critical accounting judgement is required are:-

Capitalisation of development costs

In determining whether development costs should be capitalised it needs to be established, inter alia, whether completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible, whether the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits and whether there are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset. Development costs are capitalised if they meet these conditions and the other less subjective conditions detailed in the "Research and development" section of the accounting policies.

Intragroup balances

Intragroup balances are held at amortised cost and are deemed to be current and immediately payable on demand where cash balances exist to cover the net intragroup balance.

For the intragroup balances exceeding available cash balances, interest is charged at 7.5% per annum on the net intragroup balance owed.

KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Investments

The directors make an assessment of the carrying value of investments at least annually. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Investments are allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Group at which management monitors the related cash flows. Discussion of assumptions and sensitivities is included in Note 9 to these financial statements.

Intangible assets

The directors make an assessment of the carrying value of the capitalised development costs at least annually forecasting cash flows from the relevant products. These forecasts were prepared with the reference to contracted and visible business within the RF Division, and the commercialisation, and increased volume, from the existing trials and launches within the Bioplastics Division.

An assessment is made of the total market size of each development product and the company's potential share of these markets over the following five years. The potential profit margin is then discounted back using a 12.5% discount factor to test that the discounted cash flow of potential profit margin exceeds the capitalised carrying value of the development product. If the discounted cash flow of potential profit margin does not exceed the capitalised carrying value then the difference is written off to administrative expenses.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	Total £'000	Total £'000
REVENUE	1a-1d, 2	4,587	4,882
Cost of sales	10	(2,246)	(2,759)
GROSS PROFIT		2,341	2,123
Other income	4	450	—
Administrative expenses	3a-3b, 5	(3,374)	(2,904)
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(583)	(781)
Investment income		5	7
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		2	(18)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(576)	(792)
Taxation	6a	77	59
LOSS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(499)	(733)
Basic and diluted loss per share – pence (continuing operations)		(21)	(31)

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the loss attributable to the equity holders of the parent for the year of £499,000 (2015: loss of £733,000) and a weighted average of 2,347,536 (2015: 2,347,536) ordinary shares in issue.

Details of share options which could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in future periods are given in Note 17.

Consolidated statement of financial position

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2016	2015	2015
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Other intangible assets	7	1,164		1,365	
Property, plant and equipment	8a	164		209	
			1,328		1,574
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	10	381		1,045	
Trade and other receivables	11a	1,345		1,334	
Cash and cash equivalents		1,535		1,588	
			3,261		3,967
TOTAL ASSETS			4,589		5,541
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	12a	1,066		1,626	
			1,066		1,626
TOTAL LIABILITIES			1,066		1,626
NET ASSETS			3,523		3,915

Consolidated statement of financial position continued

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	117	117
Share premium account	16a	740	740
Capital redemption reserve	16a	4	4
Share options reserve	16a,17	454	542
Translation reserves	16a	(85)	(85)
Retained profits/(losses)	16a	2,293	2,597
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT AND TOTAL EQUITY		3,523	3,915

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 28 March 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paul R Mines **(Chief Executive)**

Declan L Brown **(Group Finance Director)**

28 March 2017

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Company registration No: 1873702 (England and Wales)

Company statement of financial position

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2016	2015	2015
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	8b	9		15	
Investments	9	558		558	
			567		573
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	11b	192		210	
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	27	4,910		6,130	
Cash and cash equivalents		1,481		1,319	
			6,583		7,659
TOTAL ASSETS			7,150		8,232
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	12b	332		314	
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	27	38		589	
			370		903
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
			—		—
TOTAL LIABILITIES			370		903
NET ASSETS			6,780		7,329

Company statement of financial position continued

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£'000	£'000
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	117	117
Share premium account	16b	12	12
Capital redemption reserve	16b	4	4
Share options reserve	16b,17	423	481
Retained profits/(losses)	16b	6,224	6,715
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		6,780	7,329

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 28 March 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paul R Mines **(Chief Executive)**

Declan L Brown **(Group Finance Director)**

28 March 2017

Company registration No: 1873702 (England and Wales)

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Share options reserve £'000	Translation reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent £'000	TOTAL EQUITY £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	117	740	4	542	(85)	2,597	3,915	3,915
Share options issued in share based payments	—	—	—	107	—	—	107	107
Cancellation of expired options	—	—	—	(195)	—	195	—	—
Transaction with owners	—	—	—	(88)	—	195	107	107
Loss for the year	—	—	—	—	—	(499)	(499)	(499)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	(499)	(499)	(499)
Balance at 31 December 2016	117	740	4	454	(85)	2,293	3,523	3,523
Balance at 1 January 2015	117	740	4	531	(85)	3,216	4,523	4,523
Share options issued in share based payments	—	—	—	125	—	—	125	125
Cancellation of PEP expired options	—	—	—	(114)	—	114	—	—
Transaction with owners	—	—	—	11	—	114	125	125
Loss for the year	—	—	—	—	—	(733)	(733)	(733)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	(733)	(733)	(733)
Balance at 31 December 2015	117	740	4	542	(85)	2,597	3,915	3,915

Company statement of changes in equity

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Share options reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	117	12	4	481	6,715	7,329
Share options issued in						
Share based payments	—	—	—	90	—	90
Cancellation of expired options	—	—	—	(148)	148	—
Transaction with owners	—	—	—	(58)	148	90
Loss for the year	—	—	—	—	(639)	(639)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(639)	(639)
Balance at 31 December 2016	117	12	4	423	6,224	6,780
Balance at 1 January 2015	117	12	4	376	7,514	8,023
Share options issued in						
Share based payments	—	—	—	105	—	105
Cancellation of expired options	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transaction with owners	—	—	—	105	—	105
Loss for the year	—	—	—	—	(799)	(799)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(799)	(799)
Balance at 31 December 2015	117	12	4	481	6,715	7,329

Consolidated statement of cash flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Loss after tax	(499)	(733)
Adjustment for:-		
Taxation	(77)	(59)
Foreign exchange loss	(2)	18
Investment income	(5)	(7)
Loss from operations	(583)	(781)
Adjustment for:-		
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	653	275
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	64	65
Share based payments	107	125
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	—	(17)
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	241	(333)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	664	(33)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(8)	(468)
(Decrease)/increase in payables	(561)	397
Cash generated/(utilised) in operations	336	(437)
Corporate tax received	77	59
Interest paid	—	—
Net cash outflow from operating activities	413	(378)
Investing activities		
Interest received	5	7
Investment in intangible assets	(452)	(423)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(19)	(11)
Net cash used in investing activities	(466)	(427)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(53)	(805)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,588	2,393
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,535	1,588

Company statement of cash flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Loss after tax	(639)	(799)
Adjustment for:-		
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(9)	16
Investment income	(455)	(449)
Loss from operations	(1,103)	(1,232)
Adjustment for:-		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	8
Share based payments	90	105
Foreign exchange	9	(16)
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	(996)	(1,135)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	1,689	589
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(533)	112
Cash generated/(utilised) by operations	160	(434)
Tax received	—	—
Interest paid	—	—
Net cash outflow from operating activities	160	(434)
Investing activities		
Interest received	4	6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	2	5
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	162	(429)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,319	1,748
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,481	1,319

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1a. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION BY BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Bioplastics 2016 £'000	RF Technologies 2016 £'000	Central Costs 2016 £'000	Total 2016 £'000
Revenue				
External sales	1,585	3,002	—	4,587
Depreciation/amortisation	(632)	(77)	(8)	(717)
Share based payments	(5)	(12)	(90)	(107)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(60)	713	(1,236)	(583)
Interest received				5
Finance charges				—
Foreign exchange gain				2
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				(576)
Taxation				77
LOSS FOR THE YEAR				(499)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Property, plant and equipment	6	11	2	19
Intangible assets	452	—	—	452
TOTAL ASSETS	2,247	659	1,683	4,589

The Group is managed through three divisions, Bioplastics, RF Technologies and Central costs. These reportable segments are the three strategic divisions for which monthly financial information is provided to the Board and senior management.

The Bioplastics division comprises of Biome Bioplastics Limited and Aquasol Limited. The division supplies a range of bioplastic resins that replace existing oil based materials in a wide variety of applications.

The RF Technologies division comprises of Stanelco RF Technologies. RF Technologies involves the design and manufacture of electrical/electronic systems based on advanced radio frequency technology.

The Central costs division comprises of senior management, corporate and administration functions, as well as facilities costs.

1b. **SEGMENTAL INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Non-current assets 2016 £'000	Total assets 2016 £'000	Tangible assets Capital expenditure 2016 £'000	Intangible assets Capital expenditure 2016 £'000
UK	1,328	4,589	19	452
	1,328	4,589	19	452
				Revenue 2016 £'000
UK				1,741
US				1,720
China				438
India				351
Italy				97
France				63
Other				177
				4,587

1c. **SEGMENTAL INFORMATION BY BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Bioplastics 2015 £'000	RF Technologies 2015 £'000	Central Costs 2015 £'000	Total 2015 £'000
Revenue from external customers	1,871	3,011	—	4,882
Depreciation/amortisation	(227)	(105)	(8)	(340)
Share based payments	(6)	(14)	(105)	(125)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(157)	608	(1,232)	(781)
Investment revenue				7
Finance charges				—
Foreign exchange loss				(18)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES				(792)
Taxation				59
LOSS FOR THE YEAR				(733)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Property, plant and equipment	1	9	1	11
Intangible assets	411	12	—	423
TOTAL ASSETS	1,816	2,181	1,544	5,541

1d. **SEGMENTAL INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Non-current assets 2015 £'000	Total assets 2015 £'000	Tangible assets Capital expenditure 2015 £'000	Intangible assets Capital expenditure 2015 £'000
UK	1,574	5,541	12	423
	1,574	5,541	12	423
				Revenue 2015 £'000
US				1,855
UK				1,298
India				1,242
China				133
Poland				57
Hungary				56
Other				241
				4,882

Revenue is attributed to individual countries based on the location of the customer.

The Group had three customers (2015: three customer) who accounted for more than 10% of Group revenues, one in the Bioplastics division with revenues of £1.2m (2015: one with revenues of £1.6m) and two in the RF division with combined revenues of £1.3m (2015: two with revenues of £1.9m). Combined these revenues were £2.5m (2015: £3.5m)

2. REVENUE

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Sales of goods	4,173	4,618
Gross income	165	104
Sales of services	156	110
Royalty income	18	—
Commissions	75	50
	4,587	4,882

3a. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses include:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment:		
Other intangible assets, owned	653	275
Property, plant and equipment, owned	64	65
Hire of plant and machinery	3	5
Operating lease rentals: Land and buildings	50	50
Operating lease income: Land and buildings	(12)	(9)
Share based payments – equity settled	107	125
Share based payments – cash settled	(5)	9
Bad debt provision	—	1

3b. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2016	2015
	Grant Thornton UK	Grant Thornton UK
	LLP	LLP
	£'000	£'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	22	21
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Audit of the accounts of subsidiaries	16	16
Audit related assurance services	6	6
Tax compliance services	8	9
Total charged to consolidated statement of comprehensive income	52	52

4. OTHER INCOME

On 18 January 2017 the company announced that it had entered into a settlement agreement with third parties regarding legacy technology licencing arrangements involving the use of Aquasol's historic technology. As part of the settlement agreement Aquasol received £450,000 as part of a mutual release of obligations by the parties. The patents associated with this technology are no longer in force.

5. **DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES**

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

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Management	7	7	6	6
Administration	3	3	2	2
Sales	4	3	—	—
Manufacturing and engineering	11	10	—	—
	25	23	8	8
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Staff costs:				
Wages and salaries	1,338	1,284	562	592
Social security costs	168	139	80	60
Pension costs – personal pension contribution	75	72	37	36
	1,581	1,495	679	688
Directors' remuneration				
Short term employment benefits	503	504	503	504
Post employment benefits	32	29	32	29
	535	533	535	533

The Group has identified key management personnel as the executive and non-executive directors.

A detailed breakdown of directors' emoluments is contained in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

Share options charges related to executive directors and key personnel included within administrative expenses is a change of £63,948 (2015: £74,465)

6a. **TAXATION**

Analysis of charge in year	Group	
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Current income tax		
Current income credit/charge	—	—
Adjustments in respect of prior periods:	(77)	(62)
Total current income tax (note 5b)	(77)	(62)
UK Corporation tax	(77)	(62)
Overseas corporation tax	—	3
Total consolidated corporation tax credit	(77)	(59)

6b. **TAXATION**

Factors affecting the total tax charge for year	Group	
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(576)	(792)
Tax thereon at UK statutory income tax rate 20% (2015: 21.5%)	(115)	(160)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	31	27
Additional deduction for research and development expenditure	(118)	(107)
Other short term temporary differences	8	2
Unrelieved tax losses and other deductions	182	225
Utilisation of tax losses	—	—
Capital allowances in the period in excess of depreciation	12	13
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(77)	(62)
Total UK corporation tax	(77)	(62)
Overseas corporation tax	—	3
Tax credit for the year	(77)	(59)

The Group has estimated trading losses of £29.4m (2015: £29.1m) available indefinitely for carry forward against future trading profits. The Company has estimated trading losses of £15.5m (2015: £15.5m) available indefinitely for carry forward against future trading profits. The Group had capital losses of £1.5m (2015: £1.5m). Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as there is insufficient certainty of future taxable profits against which to utilise them.

7. **GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Goodwill relating to Aquasol	Other intangible assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Group			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2015	1,991	3,496	5,487
Additions	—	423	423
At 1 January 2016	1,991	3,919	5,910
Additions	—	452	452
At 31 December 2016	1,991	4,371	6,362
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January 2015	1,991	2,279	4,270
Provided in the year - charge for the year	—	275	275
At 1 January 2016	1,991	2,554	4,545
Provided in the year - charge for the year	—	653	653
At 31 December 2016	1,991	3,207	5,198
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2016	—	1,164	1,164
At 31 December 2015	—	1,365	1,365

Other Intangible Assets comprise £1,164,000 (2015: £1,365,000) of capitalised development costs. The remaining amortisation period on the £1,164,000 of other intangible assets at 31 December 2016 is a weighted average of 4.2 years (2015: 4.1 years).

Of the £1,164,000 of capitalised development costs, £1,116,000 relates to Bioplastics and £48,000 to RF Applications.

8a. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** Group

	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2015	198	613	196	1	1,008
Additions	—	5	6	—	11
Disposals	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
At 1 January 2016	198	618	202	—	1,018
Additions	—	15	4	—	19
Disposals	—	—	—	(1)	—
At 31 December 2016	198	633	206	—	1,037
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2015	131	441	172	1	745
Provided in the year	14	44	7	—	65
Disposals	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
At 1 January 2016	145	485	179	—	809
Provided in the year	14	43	7	—	64
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2016	159	528	186	—	873
Net book value:					
31 December 2016	39	105	20	—	164
Net book value:					
31 December 2015	53	133	23	—	209

There were no assets, included above, held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

8b. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** Company

	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Fixtures fittings and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2015	25	37	2	64
Additions	—	1	—	1
Disposals	—	—	—	—
At 1 January 2016	25	38	2	65
Additions	—	2	—	2
Disposals	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2016	25	40	2	67
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2015	20	21	1	42
Charge for year	3	5	—	8
Disposals	—	—	—	—
At 1 January 2016	23	26	1	50
Charge for year	2	6	—	8
Disposals	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2016	25	32	1	58
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2016	—	8	1	9
At 31 December 2015	2	12	1	15

9. INVESTMENTS

	Total
	£'000
Investments Company	
Cost:	
31 December 2015	2,750
31 December 2016	2,750
Diminuation in value:	
31 December 2015	2,192
31 December 2016	2,192
Net book value at 31 December 2016	558
Net book value at 31 December 2015	558

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investment is not less than the amount included in the company statement of financial position. The investments, as at 31 December 2016, relate to Aquasol.

Holding of more than 20 per cent.

The Company holds more than 20 per cent of the share capital of the following companies:

Company	Country of registration	Class	Percentage of shares held
Stanelco RF Technologies Limited	England and Wales	2 Ordinary £1 shares	100
InGel Technologies Limited	England and Wales	9,500 Ordinary "A" 1p shares	93.7
Biome Bioplastics Limited*	England and Wales	2 Ordinary £1 shares	100
Aquasol Limited	England and Wales	29,000 Ordinary £1 shares	100

*Formerly Adept Polymers Limited

Stanelco RF Technologies Limited is involved in the development, manufacture and supply of Radio Frequency applications equipment. InGel Technologies Limited is a dormant company. Biome Bioplastics Limited is a company that specialises in the formulation and manufacture and sale of bioplastics. Aquasol Limited specialises in designing packaging solutions and has specific expertise in water soluble packaging.

All companies are wholly owned by Biome Technologies plc except for InGel Technologies Limited in which a 6.3 per cent shareholding is held by Cardinal Health 409 Incorporated (formerly R.P. Scherer Corporation).

Notes to the financial statements continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	67	354	—	—
Work in progress	78	408	—	—
Finished goods and goods for resale	236	283	—	—
Total	381	1,045	—	—

Cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relates to the cost of goods sold.

11a. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES Group

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade receivables	474	863
Other receivables	727	262
Prepayments and accrued income	144	209
Total	1,345	1,334

An allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods of £34,000. This allowance has been determined by reference to past default experience. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

The average credit period taken on the sale of goods was 30 days.

Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables is as follows

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
60 - 90 days past due	25	2
90 - 120 past due	—	2
120 + past due	1	40
Total	26	44

11a. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES** Group continued**Movement in allowance for doubtful debts:**

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Balance at the beginning of the period	94	92
Exchange differences	—	—
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(60)	—
Impairment losses recognised	—	2
Total	34	94

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the directors consider any changes in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted to the reporting date. Accordingly, the directors believe that there is no further provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

Ageing of impaired receivables is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
120 + days	34	94
Total	34	94

11b. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES** Company

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	—	12
Other receivables	125	134
Prepayments and accrued income	67	64
Total	192	210

Details of the intragroup receivables can be found in Note 26.

11b. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES** continued**Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables is as follows:**

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
90 - 120	—	—
120 +	—	12
Total	—	12

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balance at the beginning of the period	60	60
Provided in the year	—	—
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(60)	—
Total	—	60

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the directors consider any changes in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted to the reporting date. Accordingly, the directors believe that there is no further provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

Ageing of impaired receivables is as follows:

£'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
120+	—	60
Total	—	60

Notes to the financial statements continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12a. **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES** Group

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	403	687
Other taxation and social security costs	54	38
Other creditors	55	54
Accruals and deferred income	554	847
Total	1,066	1,626

12b. **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES** Company

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	100	23
Other taxation and social security costs	46	38
Other creditors	56	47
Accruals and deferred income	130	206
Total	332	314

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 35 days. For all suppliers, no interest is charged if the trade payable exceeds the credit period.

The carrying amount of all trade and other payables is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Details of the intragroup payables can be found in Note 27.

13. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Categories of financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables	2,736	2,713	8,264	7,595
Financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	885	1,581	324	865

The Group's finance function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets and monitors and manages financial risk relating to the operations of the Group.

13. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** *Continued***Net foreign currency monetary assets**

	Group		Company	
	2015 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000
Euros	52	48	—	5
US Dollars	92	281	92	281

All of the Group and Companies financial instruments are considered to be held at an approximation to fair value.

Maturity of financial liabilities

Contractual undiscounted cash flows in respect of financial liabilities are as follows:

Group	0-60 days £'000	61 days - 6 months £'000	7 months - 1 year £'000	13 months - 2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	Total £'000
2016						
Trade and other payables	800	85	—	—	—	885
Total	800	85	—	—	—	885
2015						
Trade and other payables	1,497	84	—	—	—	1,581
Total	1,497	84	—	—	—	1,581
Company						
2016						
Trade and other payables	300	24	—	—	—	324
Total	300	24	—	—	—	324
2015						
Trade and other payables	780	85	—	—	—	865
Total	780	85	—	—	—	865

14. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES

There are no finance leases in the group or parent company.

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid: Ordinary shares of 5p each		
At January: 2,347,536 (2015: 2,347,536)	117	117
Issued in the year: Nil (2015: Nil)	—	—
Cancelled in the year: Nil (2015: Nil)	—	—
At 31 December: 2,347,536 (2015: 2,347,536)	117	117

All ordinary shares carry equal participation in assets, rights to dividends and voting power.

There were no transaction costs deducted directly from equity in 2016.

16a. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED PROFITS Group

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Share options reserve	Translation reserves	Profit & Loss Reserve
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2016	740	4	542	(85)	2,597
Loss for the year					(499)
Share option charge/(credit) for the year			(88)		195
Balance at 31 December 2016	740	4	454	(85)	2,293

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Share options reserve	Translation reserves	Profit & Loss Reserve
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2015	740	4	531	(85)	3,216
Loss for the year					(733)
Share options charge/(credit) for the year			11		114
Balance at 31 December 2015	740	4	542	(85)	2,597

Notes to the financial statements continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16b. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED PROFITS Company

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Share options reserve	Profit & Loss Reserve
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2016	12	4	481	6,715
Loss for the year				(639)
Share option charge/(credit) for the year			(58)	148
Balance at 31 December 2016	12	4	423	6,224

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Share options reserve	Profit & Loss Reserve
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2015	12	4	376	7,514
Loss for the year				(799)
Share options charge/(credit) for the year			105	
Balance at 31 December 2015	12	4	481	6,715

17. SHARE OPTIONS RESERVE

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Opening balance	542	531	481	376
Income and expenditure charge for the year in respect of the fair value of share based payments under share option awards	108	125	90	105
Expired and cancelled share options taken directly to reserves	(196)	(114)	(148)	—
Closing balance	454	542	423	481

Under International Financial Reporting Standard No. 2: Share Based Payments (IFRS 2) the fair value of share based payments are expensed in profit or loss throughout their vesting period. In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 2, the fair value calculations have only been applied in respect of share based payment transactions granted after 7 November 2002 that had not vested by 1 November 2005.

Share option award schemes

The Group operates various equity-settled share option schemes (the "Schemes") for certain employees.

The awards outstanding can be summarised as follows:

	2016 Number of ordinary shares of £0.05	2015 Number of ordinary shares of £0.05
Scheme		
2014 EMI Share Option Plan (2014 EMI)	164,333	328,665
Stand alone unapproved share options	—	308
Stanelco plc 2005 Unapproved Share Option Plan and Stanelco plc Employment Benefit Trust (2005 USOP)	111,059	111,059
Total	275,392	440,032

Share schemes

On 6 May 2014 the Company granted share options under a new EMI share Option Plan (2014 EMI), a HM Revenue and Customs approved scheme. Up to 50% of the share options may vest on 4 October 2016 and the balance may vest on 4 October 2017 to the extent that performance conditions relating to an increase in the Company's share price are satisfied.

The EMI share option scheme is a HM Revenue and Customs approved scheme. Options are granted by the Board to employees of the company and UK subsidiaries at an exercise price equal to the market price at the date of grant. The options have a three year vesting period and can be exercised from commencement of the third anniversary and expiring ten years from the date of grant. The 2005 USOP scheme provides for the grant of options to executives and employees and Trustees of the Stanelco plc Employment Benefit Trust. Options are granted at an exercise price based on the market value on the date of grant. Options have a three year vesting period and can be exercised from the commencement of the third anniversary and expiring ten years from the date of grant. Performance conditions restrict the number of shares exercisable, further details can be found in the Director's remuneration report on page 23 of this Report.

Notes to the financial statements continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17. SHARE OPTIONS RESERVE continued

	Stand alone options	2005 USOP	EMI	2014 EMI
Balance outstanding at 1 January 2015	164	111,059	1,157	328,665
Granted	—	—	—	—
Lapsed	(164)	—	(849)	—
Balance outstanding at 31 December 2015	—	111,059	308	328,665
Exercise prices of options outstanding at the period end in the range	—	1,263p - 1,943p	29,759p	165p
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the year end	—	1,548p	36,775p	165p
Weighted average contractual life in months of options outstanding at the year end	—	28	10	16
Exercisable at the year end	—	111,059	308	—
Weighted average exercise price of options currently exercisable at the year end	—	1,548p	29,759p	—
	Stand alone options	2005 USOP	EMI	2014 EMI
Balance outstanding at 1 January 2016	—	111,059	308	328,665
Granted	—	—	—	—
Lapsed	—	—	(308)	(164,332)
Balance outstanding at 31 December 2016	—	111,059	—	164,333
Exercise prices of options outstanding at the period end in the range	—	1,263p - 1,943p	—	165p
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the year end	—	1,548p	—	165p
Weighted average contractual life in months of options outstanding at the year end	—	16	—	10
Exercisable at the year end	—	111,059	—	—
Weighted average exercise price of options currently exercisable at the year end	—	1,548p	—	—

17. **SHARE OPTIONS RESERVE** continued

The weighted average exercise prices of options granted, exercised and lapsed during the year in pence were:

Year ended 31 December 2015

pence (after share consolidation)	Stand alone options	2005 USOP	EMI	2014 EMI
Options granted	—	—	—	—
Options lapsed	25,994p	—	39,320p	—

Year ended 31 December 2016

pence	Stand alone options	2005 USOP	EMI	2014 EMI
Options granted	—	—	—	—
Options lapsed	—	—	29,759p	165p

Outstanding share options by exercise price ranges

	2016		2015	
	Total	Exercisable	Total	Exercisable
2005 USOP				
0p - 12,000p	111,059	111,059	111,059	111,059
Total	111,059	111,059	111,059	111,059
EMI				
0p - 12,000p	—	—	—	—
12,000p - 36,000p	—	—	308	308
36,000p +	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	308	308
2014 EMI				
0p - 12,000p	164,333	—	328,665	—
Total	164,333	—	328,665	—

18. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Company

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Opening balance	6,715	7,514
Transfer from share option reserve	148	—
Retained loss for the year	(639)	(799)
Closing balance	6,224	6,715

In accordance with the concession granted under Section 408 Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account of the holding company has not been separately presented. The retained loss of the holding company for the year is £639,000 (2015: retained loss £799,000).

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Group had no capital commitments at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015.

20. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES – LESSEE

At 31 December the Group and Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Land and buildings:		
Within one year	50	50
In the second to fifth years inclusive	83	133
After five years	—	—
Other operating leases:		
Within one year	12	13
In the second to fifth years inclusive	3	11
Total	148	207

None of the leases have any discounted periods or breakpoints within their remaining term.

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Group makes contributions to personal pension plans schemes based on contractual terms. The contribution charge for the year was £73,000 (2015: £72,000).

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group and Company's financial instruments arise directly from operations and include cash, trade receivables, trade payables, lease finance and equity. The use of these instruments exposes the Group and Company to risk relating to exchange rate, liquidity, interest rates and credit.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT Continued**Foreign currency exchange rate risk**

Within the Group, Bioplastics sales are predominantly priced in USD whilst the cost of sales are predominantly in Euros creating exchange rate risk. RF Applications sales are predominantly quoted in Sterling. The bespoke nature of most RF Applications sales allow for adverse and beneficial exchange rate movements to be reflected in the quoted price. The Group does not enter into forward foreign currency contracts.

The total foreign exchange gain recognised for the year in 2016 was £2,000 (2015: loss £18,000), which comprised of the foreign exchange loss from trading.

Interest rate risk

Currently the Group and Company do not have any external Loans or external Floating Rate Borrowings. Exposure to interest rate fluctuations is primarily with interest received on its cash asset. An increase or decrease of 1 per cent in market interest rates would have a circa £15,000 effect on interest income during 2016. Trade receivable and payables do not ordinarily attract interest and are therefore subject to fair value interest rate risk.

The interest rate exposure of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2016 is shown in the table below. The table includes trade receivables and payables as these do not attract interest and are therefore subject to fair value interest rate risk.

Group

Interest rate	Fixed £'000	Floating £'000	Zero £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	—	1,535	—	1,535
Trade and other receivables	—	—	1,201	1,201
Totals	—	1,535	1,201	2,736
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	—	—	1,012	1,012
Lease finance	—	—	—	—
Promissory notes	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	1,012	1,012

Company

Interest rate	Fixed £'000	Floating £'000	Zero £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	—	1,481	—	1,481
Trade and other receivables	—	4,910	125	5,035
Totals	—	6,391	125	6,516
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	—	—	324	324
Totals	—	—	324	324

Liquidity risk

The Group and Company fund activities from existing cash resources. Liquidity is managed over the medium term with appropriate steps taken to ensure adequate cash is available to fund the Group and Company's activities.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT Continued**Credit risk**

The Group and Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade receivables. The credit risk arising from the Group and Company's trade receivables is reduced through prescribing credit limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history. Note 10 provides information regarding the effects of credit risk to the Group and Company. In addition the company has intercompany balances owed by its subsidiaries. The company continually monitors its subsidiaries performance to assess the recoverability of these intercompany balances.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Group manages its Equity as capital. The Group has no external debt finance and hence gearing is not measured.

The Group manages its capital to ensure the entities in the Group are able to continue as going concerns whilst maximising the long-term return to stakeholders.

Equity comprises issued share capital, reserves and retained losses as disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group adheres to the capital maintenance requirements as set out in the Companies Act.

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Total equity	3,523	3,915
Cash and cash equivalents	1,535	1,588

24. CONTRACTS IN WHICH DIRECTORS HAVE AN INTEREST

There are no contracts within which the directors have an interest.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities.

26. CONTROL

The Company's ordinary shares are publically traded on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange. There is no single controlling party.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of share holdings in subsidiary companies are shown in note 8. Transactions between the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation. The year end balances between the Company and its subsidiary companies are shown below:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Stanelco RF Technologies Limited	—	1,193	—	—
Ingel Technologies Limited	—	—	—	—
Biome Bioplastics Limited	4,910	4,937	—	—
Aquasol Limited	—	—	(38)	(589)
Stanelco Inc	—	—	—	—
Total	4,910	6,130	(38)	(589)

Included in the above are provisions against certain inter-company receivables as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Stanelco RF Technologies Limited	8,120	10,000
Stanelco Inc	—	—
Biome Bioplastics Limited	5,342	3,595
Ingel Technologies Ltd	39	39
Total	13,501	13,634

Intergroup provisions	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,634	13,634
Impact of foreign exchange movements	—	—
Impairment losses recognised/(reversed)	(133)	—
Amounts written off	—	—
Total	13,501	13,634

The balances are held at amortised cost. Impairment is assessed by calculating the present value of estimated future cashflows discounted at 12.25%.

Interest is charged from 1 January 2014 on net intercompany balances at 7.5% per annum unless the other company has available cash balances to settle the outstanding amount.

No collateral or guarantees are held for intergroup receivables and all are repayable on demand.

There was no intergroup trading during the year ended 31 December 2016 or in the year ended 31 December 2015.

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