

Herencia Resources PLC

Annual Report for the Financial Year Ended

31 December 2020



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Officers and Advisors

Directors

Carl F. Dumbrell (Executive Director)

Graham Duncan (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary

David Little, Solicitor

Registered Office

59-60 Russell Square
London WC1B 4HP

Company Number

053450290

Auditors

Ashings Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Northside House
Mount Pleasant
Cockfosters
Herts
EN4 9EB

Solicitors

Bishop Sewell
59-60 Russell Square
London WC1B 4HP

Registrar

Neville Registrars
Neville House
Steelpark House
Halesowen B62 8HD

Principal Banker

Barclays Bank plc
1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP

Website

www.herenciaresources.com

Chief Executive's Statement

Dear shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present you with the Annual Report of Herencia Resources plc (the "Company" or Herencia Resources) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Firstly, I would like to thank the small but professional team at Herencia Resources for their ongoing hard work for our shareholders.

Our current focus is to:

- Identify new business opportunities;
- Recapitalise the Company;
- Relist the Company in London.

Financial and Statutory Information

The Company had an operating loss of £104,000 for the year (2019: loss of £2.96 million). The Company received continued financial support from our major shareholders throughout the year. The Company is committed to reduce its debts and invest as much capital as possible into new business opportunities.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting on 10 December 2019, shareholders approved the following Share Capital Consolidation;

- 1000 Existing Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each to 1 New Consolidated Ordinary Share of £0.10 each (implementing this resolution will take place when the Company relists)
- Number of Existing Ordinary Shares of £0.0001 each in issue as at the date of this statement was 12,555,241,472
- New Consolidated Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each in issue immediately following the Consolidation was 12,555,241
- The new share certificates are yet to be sent to shareholders to reflect the share capital consolidation.

Outlook

As outlined in the 2019 Annual Report, the Company has ceased all operations in Chile and impaired the value of all exploration assets to nil. The Company is now looking for new opportunities.

We thank shareholders for their ongoing support.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.



Carl Dumbrell
Signed on 16/12/21 @ 01:18

Carl Dumbrell

Chief Executive Officer

13 December 2021

Strategic Report

Operating Review

As outlined in the 2019 Annual Report, the Company has ceased all operations in Chile and impaired the value of all exploration assets to nil. The Company is now looking for new opportunities.

Principal Activity and Business Review

The Company is registered in England and Wales, having been incorporated on 27 January 2005 under the Companies Act with registered number 05345029 as a public limited company.

Following the disposal of its Copper and Gold exploration activities in Chile the Company is now focused on developing new business opportunities.

Strategy

The Company's strategic plan is to identify new business opportunities and recapitalise the Company.

Financial Review

The Company reported a loss for the year of £104,000 before tax. The Company received financial support from major shareholders throughout the year and received loan advances of £11,000 as working capital to financing the operating activities of the Company. The Company is committed to reduce its debts and invest in new activities.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Material uncertainty relating to going concern:

The Company requires additional funds order to develop its business plan. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which depends on a continuation of existing shareholder's support. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in Note 3.2 to the financial statement, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

Stakeholder Engagement

Herencia considers collaborative engagement with all stakeholders as vital for our business. It remains at the core of what we do. Stakeholders include not only our shareholders, lenders, and our partners, but also our suppliers, our workforce, governments & regulators, and the communities in which we operate.

By maintaining regular dialogue, we receive feedback on our strategy, performance and governance which can then be factored into the Board's decision-making process.

The notes below, describes how the directors of the Company have regard for the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 these are:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- the interests of the Company's employees,
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment,
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The note below forms the Board's statement on such matters as required by the Act.

Shareholders

Herencia seeks to develop an investor base of long-term holders that are aligned with our strategy. By clearly communicating our strategy and objectives, we maintain continued support for what we do. Important issues include:

- Sustainable financial and operational performance
- Continued evaluation of new business opportunities

There is regular dialogue between both institutional and retail investors through meetings, calls, conferences, and presentations.

Suppliers

The board deals directly with suppliers on an ongoing basis both in person and via telephone and email.

Strategic Report (continued)

Workforce

The Company does not currently have any staff other than its directors. However, our current and future success is underpinned by our ability to engage, motivate and adapt our workforce. Creating the right environment for employees where their various strengths are recognised and their contributions are valued, helps to ensure that we can deliver our shared objectives. Important issues include:

- Company strategy
- Diversity of thinking
- Corporate culture

During 2019, the Company closed all operations in Chile. Upon recapitalisation of the Company personnel will be recruited as necessary.

Communities & Environment

Minimal environmental impact in the localities in which we operate ultimately help Herencia reach its corporate objectives as well as just being the right thing to do. Building and maintaining the Company's reputation fosters Herencia's long-term goals and the support and commitment of all communities. Important issues include:

- Operating in an open and honest and socially responsible manner
- Social responsibility initiatives

Herencia has engaged with the communities in which it operates. Herencia is pleased to confirm that no environmental or workplace incidents occurred during the reporting period.

COVID 19

The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID 19) which was first seen globally in early 2020 continues to evolve and it is difficult to predict the full extent and duration of its impact on the Company. The global pandemic has delayed plans for recapitalisation of the Company and, accordingly, its strategic growth plans. The extent and duration of such impacts remain uncertain and dependent on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time, such as the transmission rate of the coronavirus and the extent and effectiveness of containment actions taken by governments worldwide. Given the ongoing economic uncertainty, a reliable estimate of the impact cannot be made at the date of authorisation of these financial statements. These developments could impact our future financial results, cash flows and financial condition.

Outlook

The Company is focused on identifying new business opportunities.

I would like to thank our committed team of professionals at Herencia Resources who continue to work hard on behalf of our shareholders.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.



Carl Dumbrell
Signed on 16/12/21 @ 01:18

Carl Dumbrell

Chief Executive

13 December 2021

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Result and Dividends

The Company incurred a loss of £104,000 for the financial year (2019: loss of £2.96 million). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Business review and future developments

A summary of the Company's main business developments for the year ended 31 December 2020 and potential future developments is contained within the Chief Executive Officer's Statement and Strategic Report.

Directors

The Directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless stated, were:

Carl F. Dumbrell
Jeff Williams
Graham Duncan

Resigned 2 November 2020

The Directors' remuneration is detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 16. All Directors benefit from the provision of Directors' and Officers' indemnity insurance policies. Premiums payable to third parties were £7,220 (2019 -£8,400)

Share Capital

At the date of this report 12,555,241 ordinary shares are issued and fully paid. Details of the Company's share capital are given in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Substantial shareholders

As of the date of this report the Company had been notified of the following interests of 3% or more in the Company's ordinary share capital:

Percentage of shareholding

| | |
|--|-------|
| The Australian Special Opportunity Fund (ASOF) | 22.3% |
| Oriental Darius Co Ltd | 20.9% |
| Shining Capital Management Ltd | 3.7% |

ASOF is acting in concert with John Hancock and Martin Rogers and Abundance Partners LP. As at the date of this report the Concert Parties held ordinary share capital:

Percentage of shareholding

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Concert Parties | 24.2% |
|-----------------|-------|

Financial Instruments

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company in relation to the use of financial instruments and the exposure of the Company to its main risks, credit risk and liquidity risk, are set out in Note 20 to the financial statements.

Employees

The Company had no employees other than its Directors as at 31 December 2020.

Going Concern

Note 3.2 to the financial statements summarises the assumptions made by the Directors when concluding that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Events after the reporting period

There have been no events since 31 December 2020 that require disclosure in this annual report.

Disclosure of information to the Auditor.

In the case of each person who was director at the time the report was approved:

- so far as the Directors were aware there was no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor was unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor was aware of that information.

Auditors

A resolution to appoint Ashings Limited as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.



Carl Dumbrell

Signed on 16/12/21 @ 01:18

Carl Dumbrell

Chief Executive Officer

Date: 13 December 2021

Corporate Governance Statement

Herencia Resources plc is committed to achieve and maintain high standards of governance. As such, the Board will adopt the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code for Small and Mid-Size Quoted Companies 2018 ("the QCA Code") as soon as the Company is recapitalised.



Carl Dumbrell

Signed on 16/12/21 @ 01:18

Carl Dumbrell

Chief Executive Officer

13 December 2021

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year.

The financial statements are required by law and applicable accounting standards to present fairly the financial position of the Company and the financial performance of the Company. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the Strategic Report and Directors' report which comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- prepare 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 are also responsible for ensuring that the Strategic Report, Directors' report and other information included in the Annual Report and financial statements is prepared in accordance with applicable law in the United Kingdom. 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 statement may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Herencia Resources Plc,

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Herencia Resources PLC (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise:

- the statement of Comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020
- the company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020
- the statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2020
- the company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020 and
- the notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation of the Company financial statements is applicable law & International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report;

- the financial statements give a true and fair of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and the company's loss for the year ended;
- the company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard as adopted by European Union; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient & appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to note 3.2 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company will require additional funds and/or funding in order to fully develop its business plan. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which depends on a continuation of existing shareholder's support. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 3.2 to the financial statement, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements & our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statement does not cover the other information &, except to the event otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is material misstatement in the financial statement or material misstatement of the other information. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact..

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report & the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Herencia Resources Plc (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 19, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statement and for being satisfied that they give true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director's determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related going concern & using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Company's remuneration policies, key drivers for Directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management and the Audit and Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and involving relevant internal specialists, including tax, real estate and pensions regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in management's incentive to overstate profit. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the Financial Services and Markets Act and the Health and Safety Act.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of noncompliance.

The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

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 & for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than company & the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or the opinions we have formed.

Darryl Ashing (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of



Ashings Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Northside House
Mount Peasant
Cockfosters
Herts.
EN4 9EB

Date: 13 December 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

| | Notes | Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000 | Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000 |
|---|-------|--|--|
| Continuing Operations | | | |
| Revenue | | - | - |
| Cost of sales | | - | - |
| Gross profit | | - | - |
| Administration expenses | | (104) | (271) |
| Impairment charge | | - | (2,665) |
| Foreign exchange losses | | - | (14) |
| Operating loss | 5 | (104) | (2,950) |
| Finance costs | | - | (7) |
| Loss before tax | | (104) | (2,957) |
| Income tax expenses | 7 | (7) | - |
| Loss for the year from continuing operations | | (111) | (2,957) |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | | |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Exchange differences on translating foreign operation | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (111) | (2,957) |
| Loss for the year attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the Company | | (111) | (2,957) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the Company | | (111) | (2,957) |
| Loss per share | | | |
| Loss per ordinary share – basic and diluted (Pence) | 21 | (0.884) | (26.02) |

The notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

| | | At 31 December 2020 £'000 | At 31 December 2019 £'000 |
|--|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Exploration and evaluation expenditure | 8 | - | - |
| Investments in subsidiaries | 9 | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| Trade and other receivables | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Prepayments | | 11 | 6 |
| | | 14 | 12 |
| Total assets | | 14 | 12 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Loans and borrowings | 13 | 1,893 | 1,883 |
| | | 1,893 | 1,883 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | 340 | 237 |
| | | 340 | 237 |
| Total liabilities | | 2,233 | 2,120 |
| Net Liabilities | | (2,219) | (2,108) |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Share capital | 16 | 5,121 | 5,121 |
| Share premium | 16 | 24,486 | 24,486 |
| Share based payments reserve | | 71 | 71 |
| Accumulated losses | | (31,897) | (31,786) |
| Total Equity | | (2,219) | (2,108) |

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Carl Dumbrell
Signed on 16/12/21 @ 01:18

Carl Dumbrell -
Director

Company
number
05345029

The notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

| | | Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000 | Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000 |
|--|------|--|--|
| | Note | | |
| Loss before taxation | | (104) | (2,950) |
| <i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i> | | | |
| Depreciation impairment charges | | 5 | 2,520 |
| Exchange differences | | - | 14 |
| Cash used in operating activities before changes in working capital | | (99) | (416) |
| Decrease in trade and other receivables | | 4 | 8 |
| Increase in trade and other payables | | 83 | 139 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | (12) | (269) |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from loans | 13 | 10 | 234 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | 10 | 424 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | (2) | (35) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | 3 | 38 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | | 1 | 3 |

The notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these of financial statements.

Statement of Changes In Equity

| | Share capital | Share premium | Share-based payments reserve | Accumulated losses | Total equity |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | 4,931 | 24,486 | 71 | (28,836) | 652 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | - | - | - | (2,950) | (2,950) |
| Transaction with owners | | | | | |
| Issue of shares | 190 | - | - | - | 190 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 5,121 | 24,486 | 71 | (31,786) | (2,108) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | - | - | - | (111) | (111) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 5,121 | 24,486 | 71 | (31,897) | (2,219) |

The notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these of financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

Herencia Resources Plc (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 59-60 Russell Square, London WC1B 4HP.

The principal activity of the Company was previously that of natural resource exploration. Since 1 January 2020, the Company has ceased all business activities in Chile and returned all projects to John Porter for full and final settlement of all monies due to Mr Porter.

2. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment that the Company operates in. The amount is rounded to the nearest thousand (£'000), unless otherwise stated.

In the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company presented consolidated financial statements of the Company and the Group. As all subsidiaries were disposed of in the year ended 31 December 2019, the comparative information in these financial statements reflect the Company only.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International financial Reporting standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets which are stated at their fair value.

3.2 Going concern

The Company made a loss for the year of £111,000 (2019: loss of £2.957 million) and there was a net cash outflow from operating activities of £12,000 (2019: £269,000). At the reporting date the Company held cash and cash equivalents of £1,000 and had total liabilities of £2.23 million.

The requirement for additional funds constitutes a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

As described in Note 13, the two major shareholders of the Company have provided working capital loans to the Company to finance its day-to-day operations. Loans of an aggregate value of £1.89 million are either repayable within 12 months of the date of approval of these financial statements or will be converted into equity upon on its maturity. The providers of the loans have informed the Directors that repayment will not be sought for at least 12 months of the date of approval of these financial statements unless the Company has sufficient available working capital to support the making of repayments. The Directors have considered and assessed the support provided by shareholders and are satisfied that they will and can, if required, continue to provide the support for the development of the Company's growth over at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and are therefore satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate. In considering the appropriateness of this basis of preparation.

Based on their assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources, supplemented by the additional funds to be raised, to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3.3 New standards, amendments to and interpretations to published standards not yet effect

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective and, in some cases, have not yet been adopted by the EU.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Directors have reviewed the standards in issue by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC, which are effective for annual accounting periods ending on or after the stated effective date. In their view, none of these standards would have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company, being a non-trading Company.

The Company has yet to record any revenues and therefore the impacts of IFRS 15 have been minimal. However, the adoption of IFRS 9 has impacted the Company as a result of the existing incurred loss approach under IAS 39 being replaced by the forward-looking expected credit loss model approach of IFRS 9.

3.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Loan and receivables and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised costs, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

3.5 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employees benefits to be settled within twelve months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rates expected to apply at the time of settlement.

3.6 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported comprehensive income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate by the end of the financial period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax is generally provided on the temporary 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 Company 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 Company 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 balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

3.7 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the accounts. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

3.8 Foreign currencies

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

3.9 Share based payments

The Company has applied IFRS 2 Share-based Payment for all grants of equity instruments. Fair value is measured using the Black Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. The inputs to the model include: the share price at the date of grant, exercise price expected volatility, risk free rate of interest.

4. Critical accounting estimates and sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the accounting policies, the Directors may at times require to make critical accounting judgements and estimates about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions, when made, are based on historical experience and other factors that the Directors consider are relevant.

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are reviewed are as stated below.

Key accounting judgements

Going concern

As disclosed in Note 3.2, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging the following:

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Auditors' remuneration | | |
| - Fee payable to Company's auditor in respect to the audit of the financial statements | 8 | 10 |
| Impairment charges | 5 | 2,265 |
| Corporate and advisory fees | - | 105 |
| Wages and salaries | 99 | 79 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Employee benefit expense

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Director fees | 99 | 79 |
| | <u>99</u> | <u>79</u> |

Key management personnel are considered to be the directors.

7. Taxation on ordinary activities

Reconciliation of effective tax charge

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------|----------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Loss from ordinary activities | (104) | (2,950) |
| Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19.5%) | (20) | (561) |
| Unrealised exchange difference | - | (3) |
| Impairment charges | 1 | 506 |
| Amounts in respect of previous years | 7 | - |
| Tax losses | 19 | 58 |
| | <u>7</u> | <u>-</u> |

At 31 December 2020, the Company has unused tax losses available for offset against future profits. The Company had accumulated tax losses of approximately £3,600,000 (2019: £3,500,000) at the reporting date. No deferred tax asset was recognised in respect to these accumulated tax losses as there is insufficient evidence that the amount will be recovered in future years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Intangible assets – exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| At cost: | | |
| At 1 January | - | 911 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Disposal | - | (911) |
| At 31 December | - | - |
| Impairment | | |
| At 31 December | - | - |
| Carrying value | - | - |

The Company has ceased all operations in Chile and returned all projects to John Porter for full and final settlement of all monies due to Mr Porter.

9. Interest in subsidiary undertakings

The Company's investments in subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| At cost: | | |
| At 1 January | - | 1,623 |
| At 31 December | - | 1,623 |
| Provision for impairment at 1 January | - | (1,623) |
| Net book value at 31 December | - | - |

10. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 1 | 3 |

11. Trade and other receivables

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other receivables | 2 | 3 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Trade and other payables

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other payables and accruals | 340 | 237 |

13. Loans and borrowings

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Non-current: | | |
| Loan from third parties | 378 | 368 |
| Amount owed to ASOF | 768 | 768 |
| Amount owed to Oriental | 747 | 747 |
| | <u>1,893</u> | <u>1,883</u> |
| Loan from third parties | 378 | 368 |
| Amounts owed to ASOF and Oriental | 1,515 | 1,515 |
| | <u>1,893</u> | <u>1,883</u> |

The effective interest rates on the loan and borrowings for the year were 0.00% (2019: 0.00%) per annum. Loan and borrowings are denominated in United State Dollars, Australia Dollars and Pounds Sterling.

Amount owed to Australian Special Opportunity Fund ("ASOF") and Oriental Darius Co Ltd ("Oriental") are secured against the assets of the Company.

The table below analyses the movement in loan amounts denominated in US Dollars during the reporting period:

| | ASOF US\$'000 | Oriental US\$'000 | Total US\$'000 | Total GBP£'000 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| At 1 January 2019 | 805 | 803 | 1,608 | 1,267 |
| Loans advance during the year | 212 | 188 | 400 | 234 |
| Forex effect | 10 | 9 | 19 | 14 |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>1,027</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>2,027</u> | <u>1,515</u> |
| Loans advance during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Forex effect | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>1,027</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>2,027</u> | <u>1,515</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. Net debt reconciliation

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and cash equivalent | 1 | 3 |
| Loan from third parties | (378) | (368) |
| Amounts owed to ASOF and Oriental | (1,515) | (1,515) |
| Net debt | (1,892) | (1,880) |

| | Cash and cash equivalents £'000 | Loans from third parties £'000 | Amounts owed to ASOF and Oriental £'000 | Total £'000 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| At 1 January 2019 | 45 | (368) | (1,267) | (1,590) |
| Cash flow | (42) | - | - | (42) |
| New loan drawn down | - | - | (234) | (234) |
| Forex exchange movements | - | - | (14) | (14) |
| At 31 December 2019 | 3 | (368) | (1,515) | (1,880) |
| Cash flow | (12) | - | - | (12) |
| New loan drawn down | 10 | (10) | - | - |
| At 31 December 2020 | 1 | (378) | (1,515) | (1,892) |

Funding arrangement with ASOF and Oriental

In 2016, the Company entered into funding arrangements with two of its major shareholders, the Australian Special Opportunity Fund ("ASOF" or "Lind Partners") and Oriental Darius Co. Ltd ("Oriental"). The funding is provided to the Company by the Shareholders by way of Secured Convertible Facilities with a Face Value, the agreed amount to be repaid by the Company over the term of the agreement. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets.

Furthermore, the Shareholders have been given the option to convert any outstanding Face Value amounts into ordinary shares in the Company at a price per Share equal to the lower of £ 0.1 or, in the event that the nominal value per Share is reduced in the future, 90% of the average of three daily Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP), chosen by the Investor, during the 20 trading days before the conversion ("Conversion Price").

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Vendor obligations

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | - | 1,025 |
| Recognition / (derecognition) of vendor obligation | - | (1,025) |
| Balance at the end of the year | - | - |

In the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company executed a deed with Mr John Porter for full and final settlement of the debt due to Mr Porter in exchange for the Company's exploration projects. The Company has no further vendor obligations following the completion of this deed.

16. Share capital and premium

| | Number of Ordinary Shares | Number of Deferred Shares | Share Capital £'000 | Share Premium £'000 |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| As at 1 January 2019 | 10,908,517,793 | 4,266,609,563 | 4,931 | 24,486 |
| 16 January 2019 – Issuance of shares | 147,220,000 | - | 40 | - |
| 15 October 2019 – Issuance of shares | 1,499,503,679 | - | 150 | - |
| 10 December 2019 – Share consolidation | (12,542,686,231) | - | - | - |
| As at 31 December 2019 | 12,555,241 | 4,266,609,563 | 5,121 | 24,486 |
| As at 31 December 2020 | 12,555,241 | 4,266,609,563 | 5,121 | 24,486 |

At the Extraordinary General Meeting on 10th December 2019, shareholders approved the following Share Capital Consolidation;

- 1,000 Existing Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each to 1 New Consolidated Ordinary Share of £0.10 each (implementing this resolution will take place if or when the Company relists)
- The number of Existing Ordinary Shares of £0.0001 each in issue immediately prior to the EGM was 12,555,241,472
- The expected number of New Consolidated Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each in issue immediately following the Consolidation was 12,555,241
- The new share certificates are yet to be sent to shareholders to reflect the share capital consolidation.

17. Reserves

Share premium

Share premium is the aggregate of amounts received for the issue of share capital less the nominal value of the shares issued and less any costs permitted to be deducted under applicable law.

Accumulated losses

Accumulated losses represent the cumulative balance of losses recognised.

18. Performance rights and share-based payments

(a) Movements in share performance rights during the year

The following reconciles the outstanding share performance rights granted as share-based payments at the beginning and end of the financial year:

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | Number of options 2020 | Weighted average exercise price 2020 | Number of options 2019 | Weighted average exercise price 2019 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 850,000,000 | - | 850,000,000 | - |
| Awarded during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Expired during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | 850,000,000 | - | 850,000,000 | - |

(b) Fair value of share performance rights granted

No share performance rights were awarded during the financial year.

(c) Options held by Directors

No options were held or granted to Directors during the year.

The Company uses a Black Scholes model to estimate the cost of share options. The following information is relevant in the determination of the fair value of options granted. The assumptions inherent in the use of this model are as follows:

The fair value was calculated using the Black Scholes warrant pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

| | Share performance rights |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Stock price (£) | 0.025 |
| Exercise price | - |
| Interest rate | 0.75% |
| Volatility | 500% |
| Time to maturity | 23 October 2022 |

The expense recognised during the year was nil (2019: Nil). The weighted average remaining life of the options outstanding at the end of the year was 2.81 years. No options were exercised during the period.

19. Related party transactions

Company secretary

David Little is the Company Secretary and was also a partner of Bishop Sewell LLP, a firm of which provides company secretarial and legal services. During the year this partnership was paid Nil (2019: £25,170) in respect of company secretarial and legal services to the Company. This related party transaction is based on independent third-party commercial rates.

Loans

- CDTL International Ltd a company of which Carl Dumbrell is a director and shareholder provided Herencia Resources Plc with a loan of £6,700 in October 2018. This loan accrues interest at 10% and will be converted into equity when the Company relists. No interest was charged in the year.
- ZLD Holdings Pty Ltd is a company of which Carl Dumbrell is a director provided Herencia Resources Plc with a loan of £6,966 in October 2018. This loan accrues interest at 10% and will be converted into equity when the Company relists. No interest was charged in the year.
- Zen88 Pty Limited is a company of which Carl Dumbrell is a director provided Herencia Resources Plc with a loan of £11,167 in July 2020. This loan accrues interest at 10% and will be converted into equity when the Company relists. No interest was charged in the year.

Funding arrangement with ASOF and Oriental

In 2016, the Company entered into funding arrangements with two of its major shareholders, the Australian Special Opportunity Fund ("ASOF" or "Lind Partners") and Oriental Darius Co. Ltd ("Oriental"). The funding

Notes to the Financial Statements

is provided to the Company by the Shareholders by way of Secured Convertible Facilities with a Face Value, the agreed amount to be repaid by the Company over the term of the agreement. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets.

Furthermore, the Shareholders have been given the option to convert any outstanding Face Value amounts into ordinary shares in the Company at a price per Share equal to the lower of £ 0.1 or, in the event that the nominal value per Share is reduced in the future, 90% of the average of three daily Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP), chosen by the Investor, during the 20 trading days before the conversion ("Conversion Price").

20. Financial instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. The Company's accounting policies and method adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial assets, financial liability and equity instrument are set out in Note 3. The Company does not use financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The principal financial instruments used by the Company, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</i> | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1 | 3 |
| Trade and other receivables | 2 | 3 |
| Total financial assets | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs</i> | | |
| Trade and other payables | 340 | 237 |
| Loans and borrowings (current) | - | - |
| Loans and borrowings (non-current) | 1,893 | 1,883 |
| Vendor obligation | - | - |
| Total financial liabilities | 2,233 | 2,120 |

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while attempting to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity. The capital structure of the Company consists of issued capital and external loans.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge its obligations to the Company. The Company manages its exposure to this risk by applying limits to the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty and employs strict minimum credit worthiness criteria as to the choice of counterparty. The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables and other financial assets is represented by their carrying amount. The Company's exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is considered low as the bank accounts are with banks with high credit ratings.

Fair values

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Interest rate risk

The Company and Company's policy is to fund its operations through the use of retained earnings and equity. The Company exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to cash at bank. Cash is held either on current or short-term deposits at a floating rate of interest determined by the relevant bank's prevailing base rate.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal as all its loans and borrowings are fixed rate instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Foreign currency exchange risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries).

The carrying amounts of the financial instruments are denominated in the following currencies at each reporting year:

| | GBP £'000 | AUD £'000 | USD £'000 | Total £'000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2020 | | | | |
| Financial assets | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| Financial liabilities | (305) | (122) | (2,027) | (1,893) |
| Net financial liabilities | (291) | (122) | (2,027) | (1,879) |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Financial assets | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Financial liabilities | (305) | (102) | (2,027) | (1,883) |
| Net financial liabilities | (293) | (102) | (2,027) | (1,871) |

The sensitivity analyses in the table below details the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the Company's post-tax profit for each reporting year. It is assumed that the named currency is strengthening or weakening against all other currencies, while all the other currencies remain constant.

If the USD strengthened or weakened by 5% against the other currencies, with all other variables in each case remaining constant, then the impact on the Company's post-tax profit would be gains or losses as:

| | Strengthen £'000 | Weaken £'000 |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2020 | | |
| USD | (152) | 152 |
| AUD | (7) | 7 |
| 2019 | | |
| USD | (152) | 152 |
| AUD | (6) | 6 |

Liquidity risks

The principal risk to the Company is liquidity, which arises from the Company's management of working capital. It is a risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. This aspect is kept under review by the Directors and in this respect management carries out rolling 12 month cash flow projections on a monthly basis as well as information regarding cash balances. It is the Company's policy as regards liquidity to ensure sufficient cash resources are maintained to meet short-term liabilities.

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting dates based on contractual undiscounted payments are summarised below:

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Within 1 year | | |
| Trade and other payables | 340 | 237 |
| Loans and borrowings (current) | - | - |
| Between 1 to 5 years | | |
| Loans and borrowings (non-current) | 1,893 | 1,883 |
| Vendor obligation | - | - |
| Total financial liabilities | 2,233 | 2,120 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

| | 2020 £'000 | 2019 £'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Net profit /(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent company | (111) | (2,957) |
| Weighted average number of basic ordinary shares (after consolidation) | 12,555,241 | 11,365,618 |
| Basic and diluted EPS (in pence) | (0.884) | (26.02) |

The diluted loss per share was not applicable as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

22. Material subsequent events

There have been no events since 31 December 2020 that require disclosure in the financial statements.