REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

FOR

ANDIAMO EXPLORATION LIMITED

Crowe U.K. LLP St Brides House 10 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8EH



COMPANIES HOUSE

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Page
Company Information	. 1
Chairman's Report	. 2
Strategic Report	4
Report of the Directors	7
Report of the Independent Auditors	9
Statement of Profit or Loss	11
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Financial Position	13
Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17
Income Statement Summaries	29

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS:

Mr A D N Balme Dr S Berhe Mr W J Fisher Mr M E Parker Dr C T P Williams Mr M J C Ingwersen

SECRETARY:

Cripps Secretaries Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Wax Chandlers Hall 6, Gresham Street London

EC2V 7AD

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06515287 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Crowe U.K. LLP St Brides House 10 Salisbury Square

London EC4Y 8EH

LEGAL ADVISORS:

Cripps Hames Hall LLP

Wallside House

12 Mount Ephram Road Tunbridge Wells TN1 IEG

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

Dear shareholder,

I am pleased to bring you up to date on the progress achieved and activities undertaken by the Company in 2017 and the first quarter of 2018.

We were able to continue our exploration activities in Eritrea during the period, in spite of continuing challenging global market conditions. A 1200m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme, undertaken between 29th April and 22nd May 2017, investigated three targets: known Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) mineralisation in the north of the licence; the Yacob Dewar gold/copper deposit; and the nearby Ber Gebay gold-bearing gossan. We also conducted exploration in the highly prospective Mew southern extension of the licence. The work was funded from an equity issue to the NurtureEx fund which is affiliated to African Mining and Exploration (AMED) Funds.

Eritrea in the news

Eritrea has been in the news recently for entirely good reasons. On the political side, peace has broken out with Ethiopia, the border has re-opened and international sanctions have been lifted. On the mining side, Nevsun Resources Ltd (the company which owns Bisha Mine 60km north of Andiamo's licence), was acquired for \$1.4bn by Zijin Mining of China; Danakali Limited (which is in 50-50 joint venture with the Eritrean State on the huge Colluli potash project) successfully listed on the London Stock Exchange; Sichuan Road started construction of its copper and gold project near Asmara; and the Zara gold mine ramped up production.

These developments have brought a resurgence of interest in the mineral potential of the country and Andiamo has entered negotiations with several groups regarding acquisitions or partnerships.

Solid foundation on AMED Funds

With the purchase in February 2019 by EmeraldEx B.V. of the shares formerly held by ARC Minerals, EmeraldEx, which is affiliated with African Mining and Exploration (AMED) Funds, now holds 43.5% of Andiamo's shares. AMED recently nominated two new directors to replace Bill Fisher and Anthony Balme. Backing from AMED, which manages \$450m in funds, will underpin the Company's future, and EmeraldEx recently offered to underwrite a proposed Open Offer to shareholders to raise \$250,000.

Yacob Dewar Gold Deposit

Since Andiamo completed the resource geology at Yacob Dewar in 2017, it has made good progress with economic, metallurgical and environmental studies. Our internal financial cashflow modelling indicates revenues of \$60 to 80 million over 3 to 4 years, with profits of \$20 to 40 million. There is significant upside from satellite deposits such as Ber Gebay. To date, the Company has invested approximately US\$8M in the project and a further \$0.5 to \$1M will now be required to obtain a mining permit. The capital requirements to construct the mine and commence production are estimated to be \$5M to \$10M, of which the Eritrean state mining corporation is likely to provide at least half. Andiamo is now negotiating with potential strategic partners to complete the technical and economic study and finance the construction of the mine.

Seven new drill holes at Yacob Dewar in May 2017 aimed to test for along-strike southern continuation of the copper oxide zone. From previous trenching, the mineralisation had been shown to form a 30-50m wide zone, open to the south. Drill hole YDRC-62, targeting the eastern copper oxide zone, intersected 19 m of visible copper oxide mineralisation, and assay results gave 0.67% Cu over 39m from 4m downhole, including 0.9% Cu over 24m from 11m. Hole YDRC-065, collared 22m south and 3m west of YDRC-62, intersected 0.5% Cu over 12m from 5m down-hole, including 0.59% Cu over 8m from 9m down-hole.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

Ber Gebay drilling

The drilling at Ber Gebey aimed to test the potential along strike and down dip of the known oxide gold zone, and the potential of the copper oxide zone in the south. Ber Gebey has potential as a satellite deposit to add resources to Yacob Dewar, which is 4km to its south.

Drill hole BGRC-02 returned 4.7g/t gold over 2m from 18 m down hole corresponding with the top of a 9m wide silicabarite intersection. Elevated silver values of 236g/t were observed for the same interval. The other two holes intersected only weakly mineralised material, however.

Hoba Drilling Programme

VTEM anomalies Z01, Z01a, Z19 and Z20 in the northern Hoba area are all located close to the thrust contact between the volcanics-dominated Eastern Felsic Volcanic Domain, (EFVD) and the sediment-dominated Central Volcano-Sedimentary Domain, (CVSD). Mapping at the targets identified encouraging geological features such as siliceous and iron-manganese exhalites, gossan stringers at Z01 and ferruginous zones at Z19 and Z20, although no outcropping mineralisation was observed.

The VTEM data were modelled as simple dipping plate models. The plate models at Z01 and Z01a have interpreted conductivity within the sulphide range and at Z19 and Z20, the plates at surface correspond to ferruginous zones. Drill hole Z1RC-01 intersected disseminated and stringer pyrite in graphitic siltstone within a volcanic sequence, and hole Z1aRC-01, 1km north of Z1, intersected pyrite stringers at 69m, passing into a 3m wide semi-massive sulphide at 71m, in graphitic schist within a sequence of volcanics.

The four drillholes at the northern targets, Z19 and Z20, intersected graphitic schists with varying styles of pyrite mineralisation, within volcano-sedimentary sequences.

Hole Z19RC-03 intersected several intervals of stringer mineralisation between 99m and 162m, with massive pyrite intervals between 140m and 153m. Drillhole Z19RC-02 intersected siltstones with some graphite-pyrite schist down to 87m, then stringer sulphides within rhyolites to 131m, with three semi-massive sulphide intervals and one 4m thick massive pyrite zone. Hole Z19RC-01 intersected a thick sequence of graphitic schists with disseminated pyrite and some localised suphide stringers. Drillhole Z20RC hole intersected siltstones and graphitic schists interlayered with diorites, with a 9m thick zine of sulphide stringers at 44m.

Southern "Mew" extension

Andiamo carried out detailed geological mapping and sampling in the 91km2 Mew licence extension, which was granted in 2016.

The work revealed two substantial gossans in the central part of the area. The larger, exposed 500m west of Mew village, is about 100m long and up to 5m wide. Analysis of three samples gave 4213 to 21,064ppm copper and up to 409ppm zinc. The other gossan, which lies in the western part of Mew area, is about 250m long.

Old gold workings along mineralised structures were found at two locations: around Mew village and in an area about 4km southwest of Mew. The workings at Mew contain abundant malachite and local azurite. Currently, active gold winning is confined to panning along stream beds during the rainy season, in the area draining the shear zones near Mew.

Andiamo's mapping identified numerous mineralized quartz veins, some extending for more than 150m, ranging in width from a few centimetres to about 2m. A sample from one such vein assayed 12.8g/t gold.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

Corporate and financial

The lifting of UN and EU sanctions on Eritrea should make it easier to do business. Transferring funds to Asmara has been difficult for the past few years and the Company was presented a major challenge when our bank unilaterally closed our accounts. For several months the Company was unable to draw on its own funds to pay staff and suppliers. It took considerable effort to resolve this, including letters to MPs. I give my sincerest thanks to the directors, especially Seife Berhe and Tim Williams, who covered the most important liabilities from their own pockets during this period, at some personal sacrifice.

Andiamo intends to make an Open Offer to shareholders to raise new funds for our planned future programme.

Future plans

The political developments in Eritrea, the improving gold price and the support from EmeraldEx / AMED should improve the outlook for the Company. We intend to concentrate our efforts on the Yacob Dewar gold deposit, where we anticipate bringing in a partner with appropriate mining expertise.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our officers and employees for their hard work, dedication and many contributions to the past year's accomplishments, often well beyond the call of duty, and to thank our shareholders for their continued support.

Chairman

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

BUSINESS REVIEW

A review of the business is provided in the Chairman's statement.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In common with other companies operating in natural resources exploration, the Company's activities are speculative and involve a high degree of risk.

The Company's exploration work involves participation in geological work programmes. Interpretations of the results of these programmes are dependent on judgements and assessments that are speculative and these interpretations are applied in designing further work programmes to which the Company can commit significant resources.

Work programmes often involve drilling and other geological work that present significant engineering challenges that are subject to unexpected operational problems. Furthermore, activities generally take place in remote locations that can be subject to regulatory and social uncertainties, unexpected climate events, and possible acts of terrorism, criminal threats and potential environmental risks.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's operations expose it to financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risks. The Company does not have any debt and is not therefore required to use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs nor is hedge accounting applied.

1. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. In keeping with similar sized exploration companies, the Company's continued future operations depend on the ability to raise sufficient working capital through the issue of equity share capital. The Directors are confident that adequate funding will be forthcoming with which to finance operations. Controls over expenditure are carefully managed.

2. Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return on risk.

(i) Pricing and risks

The directors consider there to be minimal price risk to the business.

(ii) Interest rate cash flow risk

The Company does not have interest-bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets are only cash balances that earn interest at a floating rate.

(iii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company principally operate in US Dollars. Amounts transferred to Eritrea to fund activities in country, and amounts payable in the local currency, the Eritrean Nakfa ('ERN') can only be converted at the official rate of exchange of ERN15:\$1. The directors therefore believe that there would be no benefit gained from hedging these currency exposures contracts in the market. This situation is monitored on a regular basis.

3. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, while maximising the return to Shareholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balances. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue new shares or raise debt. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to its shareholders, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained losses as disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

4. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

The Company's financial assets comprise receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. The exposure of the Company to credit risk arises from default of its counterparty, with maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Company defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are connected entities.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Policies

Andiamo takes its health, safety, environmental and community responsibilities seriously, and has developed policies and systems to ensure that it explores in a safe, low impact and consultative manner, maximising the sustainability of its present and future operations for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Health and Safety

Andiamo takes the health and safety of its employees and contractors seriously, and strives to exceed statutory obligations and achieve best practice. To this end, a safety management system has been implemented for its exploration operations.

Environment

Andiamo operates in strict adherence to local and governmental standards with regard to environmental impact on the local community. This procedure includes pre-exploration checks and post-exploration remediation programs. Currently, no unfulfilled commitments exist to remediate land upon which the Company has conducted exploration work.

Community

The Company is committed to working consultatively and co-operatively within the communities in which it operates, which includes local subsistence farmers and pastoralists and firmly believes that future mining operations should be to the benefit of all.

To this end, the Company's personnel have forged close ties with landholders and maintain a constructive dialogue with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and local community representatives, ensuring local communities gain employment during the exploration campaigns in the Company's licence area.

Andiamo Exploration is constantly looking for practical ways to increase the local content of its projects. In addition, the Company aims constantly to train and improve the skills of its employees to ensure a sustainable future work force for the Yacob Dewar gold and copper project while creating a newly skilled generation of Eritreans to fuel the country's growing economy.

Corporate Governance Code

Although not required to comply with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code ('the Code'), the Directors take note of its provisions and of the QCA Corporate Governance Guidelines for Smaller Quoted Companies and follow best practice therein to the extent that they believe it is appropriate in light of the size, stage of development and resources of the Company. At present, due to the size of the Company, audit and risk management issues will be addressed by the Board. As the Company grows, the Board will consider establishing an audit and risk management committee and will consider developing further policies and procedures which reflect the principles of good governance.

The Board of directors comprises two full-time executive directors and four part-time non-executive directors who qualify as independent non-executive directors as defined by the Code. The directors are of the opinion that the recommendations of the Code have been implemented to an appropriate level.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

The Board meets as often as is necessary and practicable. The Board is responsible for formulating, reviewing and approving the Company's strategy, financial activities and operating performance. Day-to-day management is devolved to the country manager who is charged with consulting with the board on all significant financial and operational matters. Consequently, decisions are made promptly and following consultation among directors concerned where necessary and appropriate.

All necessary information is supplied to the directors on a timely basis to enable them to discharge their duties effectively, and all directors have access to independent professional advice, at the Company's expense, as and when required.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key indicator of performance for the Company is its success in identifying, acquiring, developing and divesting investments in projects so as to create shareholder value.

Control of bank and cash balances is a priority for the Company and these are budgeted and monitored with the intention to maintain adequate liquid resources to meet financial commitments as they arise.

At this stage in its development, quantitative key performance indicators are not an effective way to measure the Company's performance.

However, a qualitative summary of performance in the year is set out in the Chairman's Statement.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mark Parker Director

Date 27 August 2019

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the necessity of liquidation, nor ceasing trading or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws and regulations. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information for the foreseeable future, in particular for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The directors have prepared cash flow projections for the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. On the basis of the cash flow projections, the directors are of the opinion that the Company will require additional financial resources in the 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements to enable the Company to undertake an optimal programme of exploration activity in that year and to meet its commitments.

The directors are in discussions with regard to undertaking fundraising activity through the issue of further share capital, which they expect to complete during 2018. After having made appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the fundraising will be successfully completed and that the Company will have adequate resources to fund operations for the foreseeable future. Based on the above, and having considered any mitigating actions that the Company is able to take to manage the future, cash flows of the Company in the event of an unsuccessful fund raising, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of gold and other metallic mining concessions in the state of Eritrea.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the year from 1 April 2017 to the date of this report.

Mr A D N Balme
Dr S Berhe
Mr W J Fisher
Mr M E Parker
Dr C T P Williams
Mr M J C Ingwersen

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe U.K. LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment.

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mark Parker - Director

Date: 27 August 2019

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ANDIAMO EXPLORATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Andiamo Exploration Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards 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 requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which details the factors the Company has considered when assessing the going concern position. As explained in note 2, the directors accept that there is a material uncertainty in respect of going concern, but are in discussions with shareholders and other parties and have a reasonable expectation of raising new funds through the issue of share capital in order to have adequate resources to fund operations for the foreseeable future.

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 and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the 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 a material misstatement in the financial statements or a 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 matter 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 and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ANDIAMO EXPLORATION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' 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 if, 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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, 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 to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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 auditor's 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 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.

Stephen Bullock (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP

St Brides House 10 Salisbury Square London

EC4Y 8EH

LC41 OLII

Date: 27 August 2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	Year Ended 31.3.18 \$	Period 1.1.16 to 31.03.17 \$
CONTINUING OPERATIONS Revenue		· •	•
Administrative expenses		(100,311)	(123,061)
OPERATING LOSS		(100,311)	(123,061)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	5	(100,311)	(123,061)
Income tax	. 6 .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	•	(100,311)	<u>(123,061</u>)
Earnings per share expressed in pence per share:	7		
Basic Diluted		-0.17 -0.17	-0.30 -0.30

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	,	Period 1.1.16
	Year Ended 31.3.18 \$	to 31.03.17 \$
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(100,311)	(123,061)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(100,311)	<u>(123,061</u>)

ANDIAMO EXPLORATION LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 06515287)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 MARCH 2018

		31.3.18	31.03.17
	Notes	, \$. \$
ASSETS		•	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	12,135,649	11,837,496
Property, plant and equipment	9	31,148	56,234
		12,166,797	11,893,730
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	10	257,869	291,834
Trade and other receivables	. ll	19,580	21,586
Cash and cash equivalents	12	382,085	512,513
		659,534	825,933
TOTAL ASSETS		12,826,331	12,719,663
EQUITY	-		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	13	89,683	89,683
Share premium	14	13,544,517	13,544,517
Retained earnings	14	(1,162,172)	(1,061,862)
TOTAL EQUITY		12,472,028	12,572,338
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	351,091	146,908
Financial liabilities - borrowings	•		
Bank overdrafts	16.	3,212	417
• .		354,303	147,325
TOTAL LIABILITIES		354,303	147,325
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILIT	IES	12,826,331	12,719,663

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mark Parker - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Share premium \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2016	60,658	(938,801)	11,759,505	10,881,362
Changes in equity Issue of share capital Total comprehensive loss Balance at 31 March 2017	29,025	(123,061)	1,785,012	1,814,037 (123,061) 12,572,338
Changes in equity Total comprehensive loss		(100,311)	<u>-</u>	(100,311)
Balance at 31 March 2018	89,683	(1,162,172)	13,544,517	12,472,028

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

			Period 1.1.16
		Year Ended 31.3.18 \$	to 31.03.17
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	1	30,187	(583,453)
Net cash from operating activities		30,187	(583,453)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of intangible fixed assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(163,413)	(1,189,557) (2,954)
Net cash from investing activities		(163,413)	(1,192,511)`
Cash flows from financing activities Share issue		<u> </u>	1,814,037
Net cash from financing activities		<u> </u>	1,814,037
		· ·	· ·
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equiv Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of		(133,226)	38,073
year	2.	512,099	474,023
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	378,873	512,096

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

		Period 1.1.16
	Year Ended	to
	31.3.18	31.03.17
,	· \$	\$
Loss before income tax	(102,332)	(123,060)
Depreciation charges	881	308
	(101,451)	(122,752)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	33,965	(47,603)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,611	386,896
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	96,062	(799,994)
Cash generated from operations	30,187	<u>(583,453</u>)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2018		
	31.3.18	1.4.17
	· \$	\$.
Cash and cash equivalents	382,085	512,513
Bank overdrafts	(3,212)	<u>(417</u>)
	<u>378,873</u>	<u>512,096</u>
Period ended 31 March 2017		
•	31.03.17	1.1.16
<u>.</u>	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	512.099	474.023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

These financial statements are for Andiamo Exploration Limited ("the Company"). The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$) which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The registered office of the Company is Wax Chandlers Hall, 6 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AD. The Company is domiciled in England and Wales and incorporated under the Companies Act 2006. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report. The principal place of business of the Company is in Eritrea.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of evaluation and exploration properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values. The Company's exploration assets are located outside of the United Kingdom and are subject to the risks of foreign investment, including political uncertainty, increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts and currency exchange fluctuations.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, other land claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realise assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependant upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with funds currently on hand and/or through raising equity.

2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Andiamo Exploration Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

Page 17 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

The Company has not adopted any standards or interpretations in advance of the required implementation dates. It is not expected that adoption of the standards or interpretations which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, but have not been adopted, will have a material impact on the financial statements.

The financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and incorporate the results and balances of the Company's branch in Eritrea. The results and balances of the Eritrean branch are prepared using the same accounting policies as those of the Company and to the same reporting date.

All balances, transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its Eritrean branch that are recognised in assets are eliminated in full.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the necessity of liquidation, nor ceasing trading or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws and regulations. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information for the foreseeable future, in particular for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The directors have prepared cash flow projections for the next 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Based on those cash flow projections, the directors consider that the Company will require additional financial resources to enable it to fulfil its work programme commitments in relation to exploration activity in the year and to meet its other financial obligations as they fall due during the year of the projections.

Since the date of these financial statements the directors have entered discussions with shareholders and other parties and expect to raise new funds through the issue of share capital in order to finance its operations. \$100,000 has been raised already since the year end and another \$150,000 is expected on or around September 2019. The company also continues to enjoy the support of NurtureEx B.V., parent to the company's largest shareholder Emerald Ex B.V.

After having made appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that a fundraising will be successfully completed so that the Company will have adequate resources to fund operations for the foreseeable future. Based on the above, and having considered any mitigating actions that the Company is able to take to manage the future cash flows of the Company in the event of a lower than anticipated fundraising, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Exploration and evaluation and development costs

Exploration and evaluation costs related to an area of geological interest are carried forward as an intangible asset in the statement of financial position where the rights of tenure of an area are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively by its sale. This expenditure will be carried at costs less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Where these conditions are not met, such costs will be written off as incurred.

Development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Company or acquired from a third party is also classified as an intangible asset and is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified. Such expenditure comprises acquisition costs and other incurred costs directly attributable to the construction of the mine and the related infrastructure. This expenditure is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure are categorised under the deferred exploration and development costs, exploration data and prospecting rights and mining licences in the statement of financial position accordingly to the nature of the expenditure. Exploration and development costs will include all directly attributable expenditure.

Once a development decision has been taken, the carrying amount of the exploration, evaluation and development expenditure in respect of the area of interest will be aggregated with the development expenditure and classified under non-current assets as "exploration and development and mining property" within property, plant and equipment.

No amortisation will be recognised in respect of exploration, evaluation and development expenditure until it is reclassified as a development property and production commences.

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure and mining property is tested for impairment annually if facts and circumstances indicate that impairment may exist.

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure will also be tested for impairment once commercial reserves are found, before the assets are transferred to "mining property".

Under the Company's accounting policy net cash proceeds from any disposal or farm-out of an intangible asset are initially credited against the previously capitalised costs. Any surplus proceeds are credited to the income statement.

Licences

Payments to acquire licence rights acquired will be amortised over the year of the licence to exploit such rights, typically three to thirty years. Provision will be made for any impairment in value, and the provision will be reviewed on an annual basis.

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets will be assessed annually and any impairment will be charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The expected useful economic life of tangible fixed assets will be reviewed annually.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The directors assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the directors estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount will be the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset will be considered impaired and will be written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows will be discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model will be used.

Page 19. continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the directors make an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss will be reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset will be increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Field machinery and equipment Furniture and equipment

Motor vehicles
Computer and accessories

at varying rates on costat varying rates on cost

20% on cost33% on cost

Fixed assets used directly in exploration activities contribute towards the realisation of mineral deposits, and add value to the licence interest. Depreciation costs relating to these assets are not therefore written off to the Profit or Loss account, but instead capitalised as deferred exploration costs under intangible fixed assets. This also ensures that all contributing expenditure towards the minimum agreed licence spend requirement is recognised.

Inventories

Inventories comprise fuel, consumables and spares and are stated at the lower of cost of net realisable value. The cost of inventories is calculated on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is determined with reference to current market prices.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for services supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The Company recognises revenue when the amount can be reliable measured and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is released. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset them and when they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Page 20 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies

The financial information of the Company is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). The US Dollar is both the functional currency and presentation currency for the Company and the Company's financial information.

The functional currency of the Company's branch in Eritrea is the Eritrean Nakfa ('ERN') which is translated into US Dollars for the presentational purposes at the fixed official rate of exchange of 15 ERN / 1 USD.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency ("foreign currencies") will be recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies will be retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlements of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items will be included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year.

For the purpose of presenting combined financial information, the assets and liabilities of the Company's Eritrean branch operations (including comparatives) will be expresses in US Dollars at the official exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items will be translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, will be held in equity and where material will be transferred to the translation reserve.

Page 21 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future, which by definition will seldom result in actual results that match the accounting estimate. The estimates and assumptions that will have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Valuation of exploration, evaluation and development expenditure, mining property and mining equipment

The value of the Company's exploration, evaluation and development expenditure, mining property and mining equipment will be dependent upon the success of the Company in discovering economic and recoverable mineral resources, especially in the countries of operation where political, economic. Legal, regulatory and social uncertainties are potential risk factors.

The estimation of future revenue flows relating to these assets is uncertain and will also be affected by competition, relative exchange rates between the US Dollar, the UK pound and the Eritrean Nakfa, and potential new legislation and related environmental requirements.

The Company's ability to continue its exploration programs and develop its projects is dependent on future fundraising, the outcome of which is uncertain.

The ability of the Company to continue operating within Eritrea is dependent on a stable geopolitical environment which is uncertain based on the history of the country. This may also affect the Company's legal title to assets held which would also impact on the Company.

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash generating units and individual assets will be determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value les costs to sell. These calculations will require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that assumptions may change which may impact the directors' estimates and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill, tangible assets and intangible assets.

The directors review and test the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable Assets will be grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates will be prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets.

Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible and intangible assets will be inherently uncertain and could materially change over time.

There has been no impairment charge for the year ended 31 March 2018 (2017 \$Nil).

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Page 22 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	•	
•		1.1.16
	31.03.18	to 31.03.17
Wages and salaries	\$ 94,558	\$ 125,216
Social security costs		_
	94,558	125,216
The survey weather number of ameleuses during the year was or follows:		
The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		1.1.16 to
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Directors	5	5
Employees	7	6
	12	11.
		1.1.16
	31.03.18	to 31.03.17
	\$1.03.18	\$1.03.17
Directors' remuneration		-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		
The loss before income tax is stated after charging:		
		Period
•		1.1.16

6. INCOME TAX

5.

Analysis of tax expense

Depreciation - owned assets

Foreign exchange differences

Auditors' remuneration

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2018 nor for the period ended 31 March 2017.

to

31.03.17

308

7,818

3,596

Year Ended

31.3.18

\$ 881

10,000

2,550

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

6. INCOME TAX - continued

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Year Ended 31.3.18 \$	Period 1.1.16 to 31.03.17 \$
Loss before income tax	<u>(100,311</u>)	<u>(123,060)</u>
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19%)	(19,059)	(23,382)
Effects of: Deferred tax not provided	19,059	23,382
Tax expense	<u> </u>	

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences relating to losses carried forward at the year end, as there is insufficient evidence that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares adjusted to assume the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Reconciliations are set out below.

		31.3.18 Weighted average	
	Earnings \$	number of shares	Per-share amount pence
Basic EPS Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders Effect of dilutive securities	(100,311)	57,561,462	(0.17)
Diluted EPS Adjusted earnings	(100,311)	57,561,462	(0.17)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE - continued

8.

D EDG	Earnings \$	31.03.17 Weighted average number of shares	Per-share amount pence
Basic EPS Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	(123,060)	41,235,134	-0.30
Effect of dilutive securities	(123,000)	41,233,134	-0.50
		•	
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted earnings	(123,060)	41,235,134	-0.30
·			
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		•	
· ·			Deferred exploration costs \$
COST			
At 1 April 2017			11,837,496
Additions Grants & Other			455,271 (157, <u>118</u>)
Grants & Other			(137,110)
At 31 March 2018			12,135,649
NET BOOK VALUE		•	
At 31 March 2018			12,135,649
At 31 March 2017			11,837,496

Exploration activities are deferred until a reasonable assessment can be made of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. No amortisation has been charged in the year.

The directors have reviewed the carrying value of the exploration assets and consider them to be fairly stated and not impaired as at the balance sheet date. The recoverability of intangible assets is dependent upon the future realisation or disposal of gold, base metals or other mineral resources.

Included in Grants & Other is the profit on disposal of fixed assets during the year ended 31 March 2018 of £157,118. The total received has been credited against previously capitalised exploration costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

9.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Field						
		machinery and equipment \$	Furniture and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Computer and accessories \$	Totals \$	
	COST		•				
	At I April 2017 Disposals	387,693	45,982 	203,148 (111,563)	41,264	678,087 (111,563)	
	At 31 March 2018	387,693	45,982	91,585	41,264	566,524	
	DEPRECIATION						
	At I April 2017	350,959	31,989	200,006	38,899	621,853	
	Charge for year	17,861	3,202	1,871	881	23,816	
	Disposals			(110,29 <u>0</u>)		(110,290)	
	At 31 March 2018	368,820	35,191	91,585	39,780	535,376	
	NET BOOK VALUE						
	At 31 March 2018	10 072	10.701	•	1 494	31 149	
	At 31 March 2018	<u>18,873</u>	<u>10,791</u>		<u>1,484</u>	<u>31,148</u>	
	At 31 March 2017	36,734	<u>13,993</u>	3,142	2,365	56,234	
10.	INVENTORIES	·	٠				
						21.02.15	
					31.3.18	31.03.17	
	Inventories				\$ <u>257,869</u>	\$ <u>291,834</u>	
• •	TRADE AND OTHER RE	CENTARIES					
11.	TRADE AND OTHER RE	CEIVABLES					
		•			31.3.18 \$	3.1.03.17 \$	
	Current:				ŭ	•	
	Other debtors				7,343	7,819	
	VAT				11,209	4,927	
	Prepayments and accrued inc	come		•	1,028	8,840	
					19,580	21,586	
	•						
12.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
		•	•		31.3.18 \$	31.03.17 \$	
	Asmara cash account				3 4,418	6,730	
	Bank accounts				377,667	505,783	
	•				382,085	512,513	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Allotted, issue Number:	ed and fully paid: Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.18 \$	31.03.17 \$
	57,561,462	Ordinary	£0.00 1	89,683	89,683
		•			
14.	RESERVES		.		
			Retained earnings \$	Share premium \$	Totals \$
	At 1 April 20 Deficit for the		(1,061,861) (100,311)	13,544,517	12,482,656 (100,311)
,	At 31 March	2018	(1,162,172)	13,544,517	12,382,345
15.	TRADE ANI	O OTHER PAYABLES	· .	•	
			·	31.3.18 \$	31.03.17 \$
	Current:				
	Trade credito			244,371	72,503
•	Other credito		•	84,520	55,722
	Accruals and	deferred income		22,200	18,684
				351,091	146,909
16.	EINANCIAI	LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS			
10.	FINANCIAL	LEIABILITIES - BORROWINGS			
		•		31.3.18 \$	31.03.17
	Current:	_		2.212	417
	Bank overdra	fts		<u>3,212</u>	<u>417</u>
	•		•		•
	Terms and de	bt repayment schedule			
					1 year or less
	Bank overdra	A.,			\$ 3,212
	Dank overdra	ins .			3,212

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

17. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:						
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31.3.18	31.03.17				
	\$	\$				
Within one year		25,000				
	<u> </u>	25,000				

18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

There are no events after the year end that require disclosure in the financial statements in order that the accounts show a true and fair view.

19. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider that the Company is not controlled by any one party.