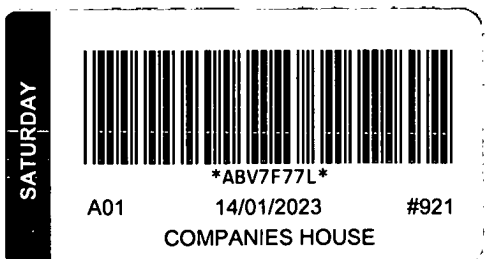


Company Registration No. 06040296 (England and Wales)

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021**

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 which are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and which 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.

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	27,043		-	
Tangible assets	6	45,328		66,129	
Investments	7	2,277,071		2,248,716	
		<u>2,349,442</u>		<u>2,314,845</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	8	23,050,683	7,599,720		
Debtors falling due within one year	8	2,404,154	2,974,852		
Cash at bank and in hand		15,153,014	105,791		
		<u>40,607,851</u>	<u>10,680,363</u>		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(26,257,586)</u>	<u>(8,226,955)</u>		
Net current assets		<u>14,350,265</u>		<u>2,453,408</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>16,699,707</u>		<u>4,768,253</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(32,646,427)	(38,241,635)		
Provisions for liabilities	11	(126,733)	(40,500)		
Net liabilities		<u>(16,073,453)</u>	<u>(33,513,882)</u>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12	2	2		
Profit and loss reserves		(16,073,455)	(33,513,884)		
Total equity		<u>(16,073,453)</u>	<u>(33,513,882)</u>		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13.12.2022..... and are signed on its behalf by:



S J R Rumsey
Director

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Permian Global Research Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Savoy Hill House, 7-10 Savoy Hill, London, WC2R 0BU.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company made a profit after tax for the year of £17,440,429. At the reporting date the company had total net liabilities of £16,073,453. The largest creditor is S J R Rumsey, a director and majority shareholder, who is owed £25,603,275 (2020 - £26,764,966). S J R Rumsey has confirmed in writing that he will not demand repayment of his loan for a period of at least 18 months from 31 December 2022.

The company's creditors due within one year at the reporting date were £26,257,586, debtors due within one year were £2,404,154, and cash at bank was £15,153,014 leaving net current liabilities of £8,700,418.

Formal agreements have been reached for repayment of liabilities of £2.4m by instalments over 18 months from 31 December 2021, for the payment of £1m in June 2023, and other balances totalling £1.2m have been deferred until such time as the company has the necessary resources.

The company's trading activity levels in 2022 have increased substantially, cash flows have been positive and, at the date of this report, the company has a significant cash balance.

The directors have secured significant committed revenues for 2022 and are in advanced stages of client negotiations which will provide additional revenue commitments. Additionally, certain of the company's operating joint ventures are expected to be in a position to repay loans and pay dividends to the company over the next 12 month period. The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the year ending 31 December 2023 based on these cash inflows and known expenditure; these indicate that the company will generate sufficient cash to enable it to pay its commitments as they fall due. The directors have therefore prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of services to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax, and is recognised as milestones are reached as funds are invested.

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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

Software	33% straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Short term leasehold property improvements	Over the length of the lease
Fixtures & fittings	15% reducing balance
Equipment	33% straight line

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

Fixed asset investments

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

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

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and other loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Financial instruments at fair value

Debt instruments where the contractual returns, repayment of the principal, or other terms (such as prepayment provisions or term extensions) do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost, are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless fair value measurement is not permitted by law, or the debt instrument gives rise to cash flows on specified dates that constitute repayment of the principal advanced, together with reasonable compensation for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs and does not have contractual terms which introduce exposure to unrelated risks or volatility.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

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

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Recoverability of advances to group undertakings

The company has advanced funds to group undertakings for the development of the forest preservation/conservation projects. The recovery of the loans depends on the success of the projects in generating carbon credits and their subsequent sale. This requires the directors to forecast these outcomes, which are inherently uncertain. In making their judgement on the likely outcomes, the directors have taken into account the level of certified carbon credits achieved to date, and prices for carbon credits in the marketplace.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

The contractual terms of the profit participating loan are such that it does not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost, and the financial instrument is consequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. The valuation of the fair value of the financial liability is therefore a key source of estimation uncertainty. In determining their estimation of the fair value of the financial liability, the key inputs and variables which the directors have taken into consideration in their fair value calculations are the estimated repayment date, future profitability and the discount factor applied to arrive at the present value of the estimated redemption amount. Changes to these estimation criteria would result in variations in the amount recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	15	14

4 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration paid to directors	1,429,334	666,666

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
Additions	29,003
At 31 December 2021	29,003
Amortisation and impairment	
Amortisation charged for the year	1,960
At 31 December 2021	1,960
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	27,043
At 31 December 2020	-

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	149,337	195,734	345,071
Additions	-	8,988	8,988
Disposals	-	(35,407)	(35,407)
At 31 December 2021	149,337	169,315	318,652
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	119,951	158,991	278,942
Depreciation charged in the year	14,934	14,855	29,789
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(35,407)	(35,407)
At 31 December 2021	134,885	138,439	273,324
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	14,452	30,876	45,328
At 31 December 2020	29,386	36,743	66,129

7 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2,277,071	2,248,716

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021	2,877,714
Additions	28,355
At 31 December 2021	2,906,069
Impairment	
At 1 January 2021 & 31 December 2021	628,998
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	2,277,071
At 31 December 2020	2,248,716

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	304,213	532,269
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,657,801	1,297,068
Other debtors	442,140	1,145,515
	<u>2,404,154</u>	<u>2,974,852</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,768,507	7,599,720
Other debtors	17,282,176	-
	<u>23,050,683</u>	<u>7,599,720</u>
Total debtors	<u>25,454,837</u>	<u>10,574,572</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings due after more than one year are unsecured, and interest is charged at rates between 1.5% and 10% per annum.

Other debtors due after more than one year are unsecured. The loan is due for repayment on 31 December 2031 and interest charged on the loan is calculated based on a proportion of the income and results of the borrower, subject to a threshold as agreed between both parties.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,880,849	796,684
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,192,421	1,851,135
Taxation and social security	125,915	116,760
Other creditors	21,058,401	5,462,376
	<u>26,257,586</u>	<u>8,226,955</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Notes		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,232,254	7,179,281
Trade creditors	630,358	-
Other creditors	29,783,815	31,062,354
	<u>32,646,427</u>	<u>38,241,635</u>

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Amounts owed to group undertakings after more than one year are unsecured and interest is charged at 5% per annum.

Other creditors due after more than one year include amounts owed to key management personnel and other related parties, which are unsecured and on which interest charged during the year is disclosed within the related parties note.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable other than by instalments	3,693,853	3,706,982
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Provisions for liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Dilapidations	126,733	40,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary of 0.001p each	1,400	1,400	1	1
B Ordinary of 0.001p each	180	180	-	-
C Ordinary of 0.001p each	300	300	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,880	1,880	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The A and B Ordinary shares carry full rights as to voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on a winding up) with no rights of redemption. The C Ordinary shares are non-voting shares and carry rights to dividends.

13 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	298,811	319,419
Between one and five years	169,439	206,600
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	468,250	526,019
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2021 £	2020 £
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	12,588

15 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Fees receivable	
	2021 £	2020 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	142,137	163,383

	Interest receivable		Interest payable	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	56,598	24,088	1,268	3,737
Key management personnel	-	-	22,475	17,672
Other related parties	121,763	77,001	96,304	99,143

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	3,162,301	1,875,993
Key management personnel	26,092,923	27,232,137
Other related parties	2,262,374	2,639,799

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	2,499,154	1,273,984
Other related parties	4,906,655	3,689,893

PERMIAN GLOBAL RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16 Control

At the date of approval of the financial statements the parent undertaking of Permian Global Research Limited is Permian Nominees Limited whose registered office is Savoy Hill House, 7-10 Savoy Hill, London, WC2R 0BU.

Throughout the period and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the controlling party was S J R Rumsey.

17 Directors' transactions

A director of the company has provided security in respect of the company's short term borrowings of £1,000,000 (2020: £1,000,000). A director of the company has provided guarantees in respect of the company's short term borrowings of £221,631 (2020: £270,725).

18 Events after the reporting date

The company received a dividend of £1,806,450 from a subsidiary in April 2022.

19 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Geoff Wightwick BA FCA.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.