



**LONDON
STOCK
EXCHANGE**

An LSEG Business

NS Half-year/Interim Report



HALF-YEAR REPORT

[PRIORITY INTELLIGENCE GROUP PLC](#)

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02 May 2024

Alteration Earth PLC

Interim Condensed Financial Statements

Half Year to 31 March 2024

Alteration Earth PLC (the "Company") announces its unaudited interim results for the half year to 31 March 2024.

Copies of this interim report will be made available on the Company's website www.alteartheartplc.com

Enquiries

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Director

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Interim Management Report

The Company was formed to undertake an acquisition of a target company or business in the clean technology and/or clean, green and renewable energy sector. The Company's shares are listed on the standard list segment of the London Stock Exchange's ("LSE") main market for listed securities since 1 July 2022. We continue to progress the Company's objectives as outlined in the prospectus dated June 2022.

The Company announced on 1 August 2023 that it has entered non-binding heads of terms for a proposed acquisition which remains subject to legal and financial due diligence and an definitive binding agreement before the proposed acquisition may proceed to completion. Whilst the due diligence exercise continues to be progressed, the parties have not yet progressed to a definitive agreement. As reported by the Company on 12 December 2023, progress has been slower than anticipated while the parties seek feedback from prospective financial partners.

Whilst the effects of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty throughout 2023 have continued into 2024, having a significant impact on equity capital markets in the United Kingdom, we believe that markets will improve during this year. Given the significant levels of public M&A activity that has occurred in Q1 2024 in the United Kingdom, which has continued into Q2, it is hoped that this will act as a positive driver for increased equity capital activity which will assist the Company in progressing fundraising discussions concurrent with the proposed completion of its acquisition.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing our business are monitored on an ongoing basis. Our directors have reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties disclosed in the 2023 Annual Report and concluded that they remain applicable for the first half of the current financial year. A detailed description of these risks and uncertainties is set out on pages 3 to 4 of the 2023 annual report.

Martin Samworth, Director

2 May 2024

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the interim management report in accordance with applicable law and regulations. The directors confirm that the interim condensed financial information prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 (*Interim Financial Reporting*) is endorsed for use in the United Kingdom.

The interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by the Guidance and Transparency Rules paragraphs 4.2.7 R and 4.2.8 R, namely:

- the interim condensed financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, position, and profit or loss of the issuer as required by DTR 4.2.4 R;
- an indication of important events that have occurred during the six months ended 31 March 2024 and their impact on the condensed set of financial information; and
- material related-party transactions during the six months ended 31 March 2024 and material changes in the related-party transactions described in the 2023 Annual Report.

The interim management report was approved by the Board of Directors and the above statement was signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Beardmore, Director

2 May 2024

Condensed Income Statement and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

		1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
	Notes	£
Revenue		-
Administration expenses		(151,301)
OPERATING LOSS		(151,301)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(151,301)
Income tax	5	-
LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX		(151,301)

**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME**

-

**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD**

(151,301)

Loss per share expressed in

pence per share:

6

Basic

(0.84)

Diluted

(0.84)

Notes:

(i) The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are cont

(i) The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these condensed finan

Condensed Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2024

(Unaudited)

		As at 31 March 2024 £
	Notes	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables	7	13,975
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<u>716,849</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>730,824</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>730,824</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS		
Share capital	9	54,000
Share premium	10	941,522
Other reserves	10	232,500
Accumulates losses	10	<u>(567,844)</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>660,178</u>
LIABILITIES		

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables	11	<u>70,646</u>
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TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>70,646</u>
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TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>730,824</u>
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The condensed financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Beardmore, Director

2 May 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Tot: equ £
Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024					
Balance at 1 October 2023	54,000	(416,543)	941,522	217,500	796,479
Deficit for the period	-	(151,301)	-	-	(151,301)
Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Balance at 31 March 2024	54,000	(567,844)	941,522	232,500	660,178

Period 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023

Balance at 1 October 2022	54,000	(143,128)	941,522	187,500	1,039,894
Deficit for the period	-	(129,646)	-	-	(129,646)
Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	15,000	15,000

Balance at 31 March 2023	54,000	(272,774)	941,522	202,500	925,2
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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

		1 October 2023
		to
		31 March 2024
	Notes	£
Change in working capital	1	(111,366)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(111,366)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2	828,215
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u>716,849</u>

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL

	1 October 2023	1 October 2022
	to	to
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£	£
Loss before income tax	(151,301)	(129,646)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	11,825	2,286
Decrease in trade and other payables	13,110	(24,639)
Non-cash costs share based payments	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Working capital movement	(111,366)	(136,999)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Period ended 31 March 2024

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>716,849</u>	<u>932,941</u>

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024 (Unaudited)

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Alteration Earth Plc (the 'Company') was incorporated on 18 August 2021 in England and Wales with company number 13571750 under Companies Act 2006. The registered office of the company is Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1JF. The Company is a public limited company and was a member of the Listing Segment of the London Stock Exchange on 1 July 2022. The principal activity of the Company is to undertake an acquisition of a controlling interest in a company or business in the Clean Energy (CGRE) sector.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies preparing financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies are set out below and have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently for all periods presented in these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements are prepared and presented to the nearest pound.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company has no revenue but has cash resources to finance activities whilst it is suitable transaction opportunities. When a suitable transaction is identified, the Director for further funding to complete the transaction.

Having considered forecasts, the Directors consider that the Company has sufficient funds in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. The Board believes it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the approval of the financial statements.

Accounting standards

There are no new standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective beginning after 1 October 2022 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. They are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Accounting Standards	Effective
Amendments to existing standards	
Annual Improvements	IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 (Amendments) Annual Improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020
IAS 8	IAS 8:30 Entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective, and IAS 8:31 In complying with IAS 8:30, consider disclosures relating to new IFRS.
IAS 37	IAS 37 (Amendment) Onerous contracts - Costs of fulfilling a contract.

New standards interpretations and amendments not yet effective

IAS 1	IAS 1 (Amendments) Classification of liabilities and current or non-current
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Amendment - disclosure of accounting estimates
IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would material impact on the Company.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management makes estimates that have an effect on the amounts recognised in the financial information. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. Apart from share based payments and share issue costs discussed below, there are no other critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty for the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at the end of the reporting period) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include overdrafts shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.

Financial instruments recognition

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position on the date that the Company enters into the contract that gives rise to the asset or liability or when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Classification

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows;
- (2) the contractual terms of the financial asset generating cash flows at specified dates on which interest payments on the balance of the initial capital.

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost, are measured using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method include borrowings and trade and other payables that are short term in nature. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial liabilities at amortised cost - continued

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition. The amortisation is calculated using the effective interest rate ("EIR"). The EIR amortisation is included in profit or loss. Trade payables other payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at a nominal value. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

(2) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assigned the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has retained control over the asset.

Impairment

The Company recognises a provision for impairment for expected credit losses regarding contract assets. Expected credit losses are based on the balance between all the payable contractual cash flows that the Company expects to receive. Regarding trade receivables, the Company uses a simplified approach in order to calculate expected credit losses. Therefore, at every reporting date, the expected credit losses regarding a financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over its lifetime without monitoring changes in credit risk. To measure expected credit losses, contract assets have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics.

Taxation

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable in future years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and accounting profit using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the recognition of an intangible asset (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that does not affect accounting profit nor the accounting profit.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued **for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024** **(Unaudited)**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation - continued

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. The Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Foreign currency translation

The financial information is presented in Sterling which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date with differences recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period in which they arise.

Equity

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

The Share premium account includes any premiums received on the initial issuing of shares. Transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from the Share premium account. Share-based payment related income tax benefits are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Equity-settled share-based payments are credited to a share-based payment reserve as and when the related options or warrants are exercised or lapse.

Accumulated losses include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the income statement.

Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market vesting conditions) at date of grant. The fair value so determined is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest after taking into account the effect of non-market based vesting conditions. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes model. The key assumptions used in the model have been adjusted, based on management's best estimate of the expected volatility, expected dividends, expected forfeiture rate, expected non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Share based payments: share warrants

The Company issued warrants to the lead investor and two directors on 1 July. Share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-vesting conditions) at date of grant. The fair value so determined is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of shares that will vest, adjusted for the effect of non-market based vesting conditions. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The key assumption used in the model has been management's best estimate of the vesting period and volatility.

Share Issue costs

The costs of share issues are charged against the share premium account. Where costs are incurred concurrently with another activity such as a stock market admission, the costs are charged to the prospectus or admission document then the costs of these activities can be separated and therefore reliance is placed on management's best estimate of the costs.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated as the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company for the period, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the number of ordinary shares.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company for the period 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.

Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision-maker.

The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company's operating segments, has been identified as the Board as a whole.

Identifying and assessing investment projects is the only activity the Company is involved in. Therefore, the financial information for the Company is the same as set out in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position.

(Unaudited)**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued****Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at the balance sheet date) are included in cash equivalents if they are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in that cash value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include such overdrafts are shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.

Taxation

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable in different years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are only recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the recognition of an intangible asset (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects accounting profit but not taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. The Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was NIL.

	1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024 £
Directors' remuneration: fair value of warrants granted	<u>15,000</u>

4. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax is stated after charging:

	1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024 £
Auditors' remuneration:	<u>18,000</u>

5. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024 or the period 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023.

A reconciliation of the tax charge / credit appearing in the income statement to that which would have arisen from applying the standard rate of tax to the results for the period is:

1 October 2023

to
31 March 2024
£

Loss for the period	(151,301)
Tax credit at the Company's effective rate of corporation tax	(37,825)
Impact of losses disallowed for tax purposes	3,750
Effect of tax losses available for carry forward against future profits	34,075

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

5. INCOME TAX - CONTINUED

Analysis of tax expense - continued

The Company's unutilised tax losses carried forward at 31 March 2024 amounted 2023: £187,456). A deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertain utilisation of the losses.

Effective corporate tax rate

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK from 1 April 2023 is 25%, prior to Accordingly, the Company's effective rate of corporation tax for the period 1 O 2024 was 25% (1 October 2022 to March 2023: 19%).

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to ordinary share average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive into ordinary shares.

Reconciliations are set out below.

**Weighted
average**

	Earnings £	number of shares	Per-sha amou pence
Basic and Diluted EPS			
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders:			
1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024		(151,301)	18,000
1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023		(129,646)	18,000

Diluted EPS are not separately calculated as the warrants would be anti-dilutive due to the average number of shares including the dilution shares is 20,700,000.

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 March 2024	30 March 2023
	£	£
Current:		
Prepayments	<u>13,975</u>	<u>13,975</u>
	13,975	13,975

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 March 2024	30 March 2023
	£	£
Bank account	<u>716,849</u>	<u>716,849</u>
	716,849	716,849

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

No. of Shares	Share Capital	£ Share Premium
	£	£

Issued on Incorporation

Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	2	0.002
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Issued on 23 November 2021	4	0.004
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Consolidation of shares on 29

November

2021 to £0.003 each	2	0.006
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Issued on 1 July 2022 at £0.04 each seed

price	8,999,998	27,000	33
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Issued on 1 July 2022 at £0.10 each

subscription price	9,000,000	27,000	87
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As at 31 March 2024

18,000,000	54,000	1,20
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As at 30 September 2023

18,000,000	54,000	1,20
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The Company has only one class of share. All ordinary shares have equal voting :
passu for the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

10. RESERVES

	Retained Earnings £	Share Premium £	Other Reserves
At 1 October 2023	(416,543)	941,522	217,500
Loss for the period	(151,301)	-	-
Share based payments charges	-	-	15,000
At 31 March 2024	(567,844)	941,522	232,500

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31 March 2024	30 September 2023
	£	£
Current:		
Trade payables	6,964	6,964
Accruals	<u>63,682</u>	<u>63,682</u>
	<u>70,646</u>	<u>70,646</u>

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments comprise primarily of bank balances. The main purpose of the Company's financial instruments is to provide working capital for the Company's operations. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments or hedging mechanisms. The company is not trading nor carrying out other financial activities and therefore has not disclosed in this note below all of the disclosure items as the items are not considered material and relevant to its current status.

Financial assets by category

	31 March 2024	30 September 2023
	£	£
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>716,849</u>	<u>716,849</u>
Categorised as financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>716,849</u>	<u>716,849</u>

Financial liabilities by category

	31 March 2024	30 September 2023
	£	£
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	6,964	6,964
Accruals	<u>63,682</u>	<u>63,682</u>
Categorised as financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>70,646</u>	<u>70,646</u>

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company does not have trading activities during the period and is not exposed to a risk from counterparties not meeting their obligations.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

Capital management

The Company considers its capital to be equal to the sum of its total equity. The Company uses a number of key performance indicators including cash flow projections, working capital requirements, and potential revenue from partnerships and ongoing licences to achieve development milestones.

The Company's objective when managing its capital is to ensure it obtains sufficient funding to meet its ongoing concern. The Company funds its capital requirements through the issue of new shares.

Interest rate risk

The nature of the Company's activities and the basis of funding are such that the Company does not have significant liquid resources. The Company will use these resources to meet the cost of operations.

The Company is not financially dependent on the income earned on these resources and the impact of interest rate fluctuations is not significant to the business and the Directors have no sensitivity analysis.

Liquidity risk

The Company's liquid resources are invested having regard to the timing of payment to and from the course of the Company's activities. All financial liabilities are payable in the short term (less than 12 months) and the Company maintains adequate bank balances to meet those liabilities. The direct and indirect Company's cash flows for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements do not consider that the Company is subject to any significant liquidity risk.

Currency risk

The Company operates in a global market with income and costs possibly arising in a number of currencies. A majority of the operating costs are incurred in GBP (£). The Company does not hedge positions.

costs, since the existence, quantum and timing of such transactions cannot be accurately p
did not have foreign currency exposure at period end.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at either 31 March 2024 or 30 September 2023.

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at either 31 March 2024 or 30 September 2023.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
(Unaudited)

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Key managerial personnel

M Beardmore is a director of the Company and in a previous financial period subscribed the Company, he was also granted 450,000 warrants on 1 July 2022 which have been fair valued at the charge for these in the period 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2024 was £7,500 (1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023: £7,500). There are no amounts outstanding between M Beardmore and the Company at 31 March 2024 and at 30 September 2023.

b) Other related parties

S Holden has been the Company Secretary from incorporation to the date of approval of the statements. He subscribed £28,000 for shares in the Company after ceasing to hold office in his wholly owned company Golden Sky Advisory Limited (GSAL). GSAL provides the Company Secretary to the Company and those totalled £18,000 inclusive of VAT during the period 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023: £18,000). An amount of £18,000 is due from GSAL to the Company at 31 March 2024 (30 September 2023: £ nil).

Primorus Investments PLC (Prim) had a 27.78% stake in the Company on its Admission to the Listing segment and it underwrote the costs of the Admission. Prim subscribed £350,000 for shares in the Company. It also advanced £21,552 to the Company to re-imburse certain of the Company's expenses. This sum was repaid to Prim post Admission. Prim was granted 1,800,000 warrants on 1 July 2022 which have been fair valued at £180,000 and fully charged in the period. There were no transaction costs in the period and no amounts outstanding between Prim and the Company at 31 March 2024 and at 30 September 2023.

Gneiss Energy Limited (GEL) has acted as a corporate finance consultant to the Company since July 2022. GEL invoiced a total of £27,000 inclusive of VAT during the period 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023 and the Company has accrued £36,000 inclusive of VAT for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2023: £36,000). The charge is for corporate finance advice and director services. A Coull is an employee of GEL and a director of the Company as stipulated in the terms of GEL. There were no other amounts outstanding between GEL and the Company at 31 March 2024 and at 30 September 2023.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events of the Company subsequent to the period end.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the directors there is no single ultimate controlling party at 31 March 2023.

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