

Caro Investment Holdings Limited

(Registration number 1782776)
Group Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

These group annual financial statements were prepared by:
U Jensen
Group Financial Accountant

HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

These group annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.

Issued 01 April 2021

Caro Investment Holdings Limited

(Registration number 1782776)

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Virgin Islands (British)
Nature of business and principal activities	Investment holding
Directors	A Vassilopoulos GR Poole CN Vassilopoulos M Maraschin G Roussos CM Vining
Registered office	19 Waterfront Drive Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands VG1110
Business address	19 Waterfront Drive Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands VG1110
Postal address	PO Box 3540 Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands VG1110
Holding company	Zeno Capital Limited incorporated in British Virgin Islands
Ultimate holding company	Supaluck Investments Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa
Bankers	Investec Bank
Auditors	HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Secretary	Totalserve Trust Company Limited
Company registration number	1782776
Level of assurance	These group annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.
Preparer	The group annual financial statements were internally compiled by: U Jensen Group Financial Accountant
Issued	01 April 2021

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Preparer

U Jensen
Group Financial Accountant

Published

01 April 2021

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Audit Committee Report

This report is provided by the audit committee appointed in respect of the 2020 financial year of Caro Investment Holdings Limited.

1. Members of the Audit Committee

Name	Qualification
CN Vassilopoulos	B.Econsci (Hons), M.Econsci
G Roussos	CA(SA)

The committee is satisfied that the members thereof have the required knowledge and experience as set out in the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.

2. Meetings held by the Audit Committee

The audit committee performs the duties laid upon it by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 by holding meetings with the key role players on a regular basis and by the unrestricted access granted to the external auditors.

3. External auditor

The audit committee has nominated HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated as the independent auditor and George Davias as the designated partner, who is a registered independent auditor, for appointment of the 2020 audit.

The committee satisfied itself through enquiry that the external auditors are independent as defined by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 and as per the standards stipulated by the auditing profession. Requisite assurance was sought and provided by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 that internal governance processes within the firm support and demonstrate the claim to independence.

The audit committee in consultation with executive management, agreed to the terms of the engagement. The audit fee for the external audit has been considered and approved taking into consideration such factors as the timing of the audit, the extent of the work required and the scope.

4. Group Annual Financial Statements

Following the review of the group annual financial statements the audit committee recommend board approval thereof.

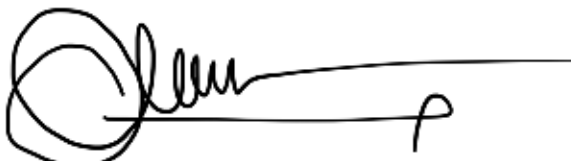
5. Accounting practices and internal control

The audit committee has monitored the system of internal financial control established by the company and ensured that the directors have placed considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment.

6. Financial reporting framework

The audit committee approves that the reporting framework used to prepare the financial statements, being International Financial Reporting Standards, is appropriate.

On behalf of the audit committee



CN Vassilopoulos
Chairman Audit Committee

London

01 April 2021

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the group annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the group annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the group annual financial statements.

The group annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

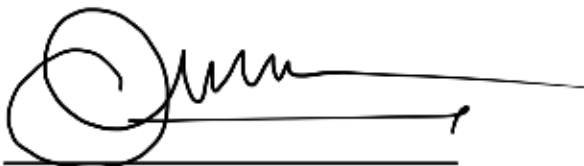
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the group annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2021 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's group annual financial statements. The group annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 8 to 10.

The group annual financial statements set out on pages 11 to 30, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 01 April 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Director

London

01 April 2021

Caro Investment Holdings Limited

(Registration number 1782776)

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the group annual financial statements of Caro Investment Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Review of financial results and activities

The group annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these group annual financial statements.

Over the course of the reporting period, the company has continued to progress towards completing Kiklo Spaces, the group's automotive base in Hampshire, UK. It is estimated that the facility will be completed on or about June 2021, whereafter Kiklo Spaces will conclude a lease over the facility and begin to operate the business of car storage, maintenance and sales.

During the reporting period, Fireblade Automotive Limited, a group subsidiary continued to fund the Porsche 930 TAG Turbo program, which concluded the production of the first prototype car and the first customer car. It is estimated that Lanzante will produce 4 customer cars in 2021, and continue production through to 2023.

During the financial year, the group increased its shareholding in Project 2 Holdings Limited to an effective direct 100% ownership. Additionally, the company transferred its 100% shareholding in Axel Finance Limited to its parent, Zeno Capital Limited.

2. Share capital

			2020	2019
Authorised			Number of shares	
Ordinary shares			100 000	100 000
Issued			2020	2019
Ordinary shares	\$ '000	\$ '000	Number of shares	
	40 500	40 500	40 000	40 000

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

3. Dividends

No dividends have been declared for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. (2019: Nil)

4. Insurance and risk management

The company follows a policy of reviewing the risks relating to assets and possible liabilities arising from business transactions with its insurers on an annual basis. Wherever possible assets are automatically included. There is also a continuous asset risk control programme, which is carried out in conjunction with the company's insurance brokers. All risks are considered to be adequately covered.

5. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors

A Vassilopoulos
GR Poole
CN Vassilopoulos
M Maraschin
G Roussos
CM Vining

There have been no changes to the directorate for the year under review.

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Directors' Report

6. Holding company

The company's holding company is Zeno Capital Limited which holds 68.60% (2019: 68.60%) of the company's equity. Zeno Capital Limited is incorporated in British Virgin Islands.

7. Ultimate holding company

The company's ultimate holding company is Supaluck Investments Proprietary Limited which is incorporated in South Africa.

8. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report which could have a material effect on these annual financial statements.

9. Going concern

The directors are aware of the effect that the covid-19 pandemic has had on the group's business, especially during the lock down periods. However, the impact, although serious, is unlikely to effect the group's ability to continue as a going concern in the short to medium term.

The group annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the group annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company.

10. Litigation statement

The company becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The company is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

11. Secretary

The company secretary is Totalserve Trust Company Limited.

Postal address: PO Box 3540
Road Town
Tortola
British Virgin Islands
VG1110

Business address: 19 Waterfront Drive
Road Town
Tortola
British Virgin Islands
VG1110

Caro Investment Holdings Limited

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Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' Report

12. Statement of disclosure to the company's auditors

With respect to each person who is a director on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

13. Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements

The group annual financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 01 April 2021.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Caro Investment Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the group financial statements of Caro Investment Holdings Limited (the company) set out on pages 11 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the group financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the group financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caro Investment Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Group Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of group financial statements in Virgin Islands (British). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Virgin Islands (British). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

We are required in terms of ISA701 to report on key audit matters being those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the group financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other investment assets comprise various investment cars that make up a significant balance in the statement of financial position. The investment cars are disclosed at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value of the investment cars requires significant management judgement and estimation.

In determining the fair value of the investment cars, management has taken into account various factors. These include but are not restricted to the vintage, condition, rarity, special features, auction activities and recent sales prices achieved for similar vehicles.

Our audit procedures included enquiries and discussions with management to ensure that the above methodology was appropriate in the circumstances and was fairly applied. Our examination included determining amounts realised upon disposal of similar vehicles by the group and outside parties before and after the end of the reporting period.

There were no matters regarding the valuations that came to our attention that would affect our opinion above.

Independent Auditor's Report

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Caro Investment Holdings Limited group annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020", which includes the Directors' Report and the Audit Committee's Report as required by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. The other information does not include the group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the group financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the group financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Group Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the group annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of group annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the group annual 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 Group Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the group 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 group financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the group financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the group financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the group financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the group financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent Auditor's Report

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the group annual financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated
G Davias
Director
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor

01 April 2021
Johannesburg
No 1 Second Road
Halfway House
Midrand
South Africa
1685

Caro Investment Holdings Limited

(Registration number 1782776)

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

Figures in US Dollar thousand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	3	10 820	5 054
Property, plant and equipment	4	9	-
Financial and investment assets	6	107 489	106 184
		118 318	111 238
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	340	488
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4	4
		344	492
Total Assets		118 662	111 730
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent			
Share capital	9	40 500	40 500
Reserves		(21)	(133)
Retained income		17 021	18 199
		57 500	58 566
Non-controlling interest		-	2 949
		57 500	61 515
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from group companies	11	51 728	48 707
Borrowings	12	8 398	846
		60 126	49 553
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1 036	662
Total Liabilities		61 162	50 215
Total Equity and Liabilities		118 662	111 730

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in US Dollar thousand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Operating gains (losses)	14	35	(27)
Operating expenses		(232)	(316)
Operating loss	15	(197)	(343)
Finance costs	16	(16)	-
Non-operating (losses) gains	17	(952)	460
(Loss) profit for the year		(1 165)	117
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		112	(206)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year net of taxation	19	112	(206)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1 053)	(89)
(Loss) profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(1 165)	(28)
Non-controlling interest		-	145
		(1 165)	117
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(1 053)	(234)
Non-controlling interest		-	145
		(1 053)	(89)

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Total share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained income	Total attributable to equity holders of the group / company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Figures in US Dollar thousand						
Balance at 01 January 2019	40 500	73	18 227	58 800	2 804	61 604
(Loss) profit for the year	-	-	(28)	(28)	145	117
Other comprehensive loss	-	(206)	-	(206)	-	(206)
Total comprehensive (loss) profit for the year	-	(206)	(28)	(234)	145	(89)
Balance at 01 January 2020	40 500	(133)	18 199	58 566	2 949	61 515
Loss for the year	-	-	(1 165)	(1 165)	-	(1 165)
Other comprehensive income	-	112	-	112	-	112
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for the year	-	112	(1 165)	(1 053)	-	(1 053)
Movement in non-controlling interest	-	-	(13)	(13)	(2 949)	(2 962)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	-	-	(13)	(13)	(2 949)	(2 962)
Balance at 31 December 2020	40 500	(21)	17 021	57 500	-	57 500
Note(s)	9	10&19	19			

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in US Dollar thousand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	20	1 717	(1 048)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(9)	-
Development costs incurred	3	(5 501)	(2 407)
Net movement in financial and investment assets		(1 305)	(242)
Net cash from investing activities		(6 815)	(2 649)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net movement in loans from group companies		(2 413)	3 611
Net movement in borrowings		7 527	-
Finance costs		(16)	-
Net cash from financing activities		5 098	3 611
Total cash movement for the year		-	(86)
Cash at the beginning of the year		4	90
Total cash at end of the year	8	4	4

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Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting Policies

1. Significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The group annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these group annual financial statements and the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.

The group annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in US Dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group annual financial statements incorporate the group annual financial statements of the company and all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) which are controlled by the group.

The group has control of an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from involvement with the entity and it has the ability to affect those returns through use its power over the entity.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated group annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the group annual financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the group.

All inter-company transactions, balances, and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of group annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. 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 estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The group annual financial statements do not include assets or liabilities whose carrying amounts were determined based on estimations for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the following financial year as a result of the key estimation assumptions.

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Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting Policies

1.4 Investment property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Fair value

Subsequent to initial measurement investment property is measured at fair value.

A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

If the fair value of investment property under construction is not determinable, it is measured at cost until the earlier of the date it becomes determinable or construction is complete.

There are no property interests held under operating leases which are recognised as investment property.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	Six years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

Note 25 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 7).

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade and other receivables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the receivables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the US Dollar equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in operating gains (losses) (note 14).

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the financial instruments and risk management (note 25).

Borrowings and loans from related parties

Classification

Loans from group companies (note 11) and borrowings (note 12) are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Refer to note 25 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 13), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 16).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 25 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade payables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the payables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the US Dollar equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the operating gains (losses) (note 14).

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the financial instruments and risk management note (note 25).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

1.7 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period.

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity.

1.10 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the business or part of a business concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

- the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
- when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 22.

1.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.12 Translation of foreign currencies

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The results and financial position of a foreign operation are translated into the functional currency using the following procedures:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each item of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of .

Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised initially to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve. They are recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment through to other comprehensive income on disposal of net investment.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation.

The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.

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2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	01 January 2020	The adoption of this amendment has not had a material impact on the results of the company, but has resulted in more disclosure than would have previously been provided in the financial statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure initiative	01 January 2020	The adoption of this amendment has not had a material impact on the results of the company, but has resulted in more disclosure than would have previously been provided in the financial statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Disclosure initiative	01 January 2020	The impact of the amendment is not material.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2021 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 7	01 January 2021	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9	01 January 2021	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 16	01 January 2021	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IAS 39	01 January 2021	Unlikely there will be a material impact

2.3 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2021 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current - Amendment to IAS 1	01 January 2023	Impact is currently being assessed

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2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

- Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: 01 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 1 Not expected to impact results but may result in additional disclosure
- Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: 01 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 9 Not expected to impact results but may result in additional disclosure

3. Investment property

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Investment property	10 820	-	10 820	5 054	-	5 054

Reconciliation of investment property - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Foreign exchange movements	Total
Investment property	5 054	5 501	265	10 820

Reconciliation of investment property - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Foreign exchange movements	Total
Investment property	2 563	2 407	84	5 054

Details of property

Car storage facility and land at Buckmore Farm, Winchester Road, Petersfield GU32 3BU

Held under title deed number SH46251. The property has been mortgaged as security for the liability described in note 12.

- Purchase price: June 2016	1 622	1 622
- Capitalised expenditure	8 673	3 312
- Foreign exchange movement	376	120
	10 671	5 054

Freehold land on the north side of the Winchester Road, Stroud, Petersfield

Held under title deed number HP475373

- Purchase price: September 2020	131	-
- Capitalised expenditure	10	-
- Foreign exchange movement	8	-
	149	-

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

Details of valuation

The effective date of the valuations was 31 December 2020. The investment properties are disclosed at the directors valuation as at the reporting date. The investment property is independently valued periodically.

The directors are not aware of any material change in the property valuation since the balance sheet date.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

	2020			2019		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	9	-	9	-	-	-

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Furniture and fixtures	-	9	9

5. Interests in subsidiaries

Name of company	Nature of business	% holding 2020	% holding 2019
Axel Finance Company Limited	Asset lending	- %	100.00 %
Fireblade Automotive Limited	Investment holding	100.00 %	100.00 %
Kiklo Cars Limited	Investment holding	100.00 %	100.00 %
Kiklo Cars USA LLC	Investment holdings	100.00 %	100.00 %
Kiklo Spaces Limited	Property holding	100.00 %	- %
Pikes Peak Properties Limited	Property holding	100.00 %	100.00 %
Project 2 Holdings Limited	Investment holding	100.00 %	50.00 %

6. Financial and investment assets

At fair value through profit or loss - designated

Investment assets	100 600	100 552
Investment in investment cars. Investment cars are held for long term capital appreciation.		

Loans and receivables

Loan to Lanzante Limited The loan facility for the Porsche Tag Project.	4 922	3 024
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Deposits paid Deposits paid relating to the acquisition of investment cars.	1 967	2 608
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6 889 5 632

Total other financial assets

107 489 106 184

Non-current assets

Designated as at FV through profit (loss) (FV through income)	100 600	100 552
Loans and receivables	6 889	5 632
	107 489	106 184

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Figures in US Dollar thousand	2020	2019
7. Trade and other receivables		
McLaren F1 GTR book project	23	6
Non-financial instruments:		
Finance costs capitalised	115	-
VAT	137	435
Prepayments	65	47
Total trade and other receivables	340	488
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	4	4
9. Share capital		
Authorised		
100 000 Ordinary shares of US\$ 1 each	100	100
Issued		
40 000 Ordinary shares	40 500	40 500
10. Foreign currency translation reserve		
Translation reserve comprises exchange differences on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries.		
Opening balance	(133)	73
Current year movement	112	(206)
	(21)	(133)
11. Loans from group companies		
Holding company		
Zeno Capital Limited	51 728	48 707
The loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment. The loans is not expected to be repaid in the next twelve months.		
12. Borrowings		
Held at amortised cost		
Loan facility	7 527	-
Secured facility from Investec Bank, with an initial value of £5 500 000, bearing interest on a monthly basis on the base rate basis with a margin of 3.4% per annum. The facility is repayable in full on the termination date, which is 60 months from the date of the first draw down.		
Deposits received	871	846
	8 398	846

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13. Trade and other payables

Financial instruments:

Trade payables	1 029	656
Other payables	7	6
	1 036	662

14. Operating gains (losses)

Gains (losses) on disposals, scrappings and settlements

Investments in subsidiaries	5	22	-
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Foreign exchange gains (losses)

Net foreign exchange gains (losses)		13	(27)
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Total operating gains (losses)		35	(27)
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15. Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

Auditor's remuneration - external

Audit fees		6	5
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16. Finance costs

Non-current borrowings		16	-
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17. Non-operating gains (losses)

Gains (losses) on disposals, scrappings or settlements

Other financial assets classified as held to maturity		-	(29)
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Fair value gains

Loans from group companies	11	608	489
Investment assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss		(1 560)	-

Total non-operating gains (losses)		(952)	460
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18. Taxation

No provision has been made for 2020 tax as the company has no taxable income.

19. Other comprehensive income

Components of other comprehensive income - 2020

	Gross	Tax	Net
Items that may be reclassified to profit (loss)			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations			
Exchange differences arising during the year	112	-	112

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19. Other comprehensive income (continued)

Components of other comprehensive income - 2019

	Gross	Tax	Net
Items that may be reclassified to profit (loss)			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations			
Exchange differences arising during the year	(206)	-	(206)

20. Cash generated from/(used in) operations

(Loss) profit before taxation		(1 165)	117
Adjustments for:			
(Gains) losses on disposals, scrapings and settlements of assets and liabilities		(22)	29
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange		(13)	27
Finance costs		16	-
Fair value losses (gains)		952	(489)
Other non-cash items		1 425	(284)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		148	(317)
Trade and other payables		376	(131)
		1 717	(1 048)

21. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

• Investment property	2 012	6 799
• Investment cars	2 205	5 295

This committed expenditure relates to investment property and investment cars and will be financed by existing cash resources and debt.

22. Contingencies

There were no contingencies at year end.

23. Related parties

Relationships	
Ultimate holding company	Supaluck Investments Proprietary Limited
Holding company	Zeno Capital Limited
Subsidiaries	Refer to note 5

Related party balances

Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Zeno Capital Limited	(51 728)	(48 707)
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24. Directors' emoluments

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

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25. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2020

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	7	23	23	23
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4	4	4
		27	27	27

2019

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	7	6	6	6
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4	4	4
		10	10	10

Categories of financial liabilities

2020

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	13	1 036	1 036	1 036
Loans from group companies	11	51 728	51 728	51 728
Borrowings	12	8 398	8 398	8 398
		61 162	61 162	61 162

2019

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	13	662	662	662
Loans from group companies	11	48 707	48 707	48 707
Borrowings	12	846	846	846
		50 215	50 215	50 215

Capital risk management

The group's objective when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk and to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern while taking advantage of strategic opportunities in order to maximise stakeholder returns sustainably.

The capital structure of the group consists of debt, which includes borrowings, deposits received, loans from group companies disclosed in notes 11 and, 12 cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 8 and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the debt:equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. The total equity is represented in the statement of financial position.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

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25. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial risk management

Overview

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the fund managers under policies approved by the directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

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.

The company is exposed to credit risk on loans receivable (at amortised cost), trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and loan commitments. The group only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The group's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The group manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

Foreign currency risk

There have been no significant changes in the foreign currency risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

The group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of certain transactions and borrowings which are denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign forward exchange contracts where necessary. The foreign currencies in which the group deals primarily are US Dollars, UK Pounds and Euros.

Exchange rates

The following closing exchange rates were applied at reporting date:

US Dollar per unit of foreign currency:

UK Pound	1.365	1.326
Euro	1.222	1.123

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26. Going concern

The directors are aware of the effect that the covid-19 pandemic has had on the group's business, especially during the lock down periods. However, the impact, although serious, is unlikely to effect the group's ability to continue as a going concern in the short to medium term.

The group annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company.