Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2021

Company Number 10021928





Registered number: 10021928

Company Information

Directors

H A Bertschi

J P Ellermann N La Vecchia

Company secretary

H A Bertschi

Registered office

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Independent auditor

Langdowns DFK Limited

Fleming Court Leigh Road Eastleigh Southampton Hampshire SO50 9PD



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Registered number: 10021928

Strategic Report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the financial statements for nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) ("the Company") for year ended 31 December 2021.

On 28 July 2021, the Company successfully filed an application to re-register as a public company under the name of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company for the Group headed by the Company ("the nanoFlowcell Group" or "the Group").

Fair review of the business

The Company's loss before taxation of CHF 4,674,262 (2020 - CHF 145,824) has increased in the year by 3105% (2020 - 73%) as the Company recognised impairment for the full value of investment additions in the year.

In July 2021, the Company re-negotiated and formalised agreements in respect of amounts owed by group companies and amounts owed to related parties. As a result of the formalisation of these agreements, the amounts owed by and to the Company, which were previously understood to be repayable on demand, were re-negotiated to be repayable in 2025. Consequently, the amounts of CHF 40,325,308 and CHF 44,567,620 were adjusted for so that amounts owed by and to the Company were recognised at their present values of CHF 36,104,952 and CHF 39,903,274 respectively. The difference between the carrying amounts previously stated and the present values at the date the new agreements were signed, have been recognised as capital contributions shown in the statement of changes in equity for amounts owed to related parties and as investment for amounts owed by group companies. The investments in both nanoFlowcell IP AG and nanoFlowcell Management IP AG have been fully impaired in line with prior years given the losses reported at those subsidiaries and ultimately the risk of recoverability of such investments.

The Group continues to invest in research and development (R&D) and the Company's success remains dependent on the overall success of the nanoFlowcell technology with further details that can be found on the Company's website on www.nanoflowcell.com.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties were integrated with the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group and were not managed separately. The risks and uncertainties which impact the Group are the risks and uncertainties that are linked to developing any new technology.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the Company, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.



Registered number: 10021928

Strategic Report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks including credit, foreign currency and liquidity risk as follows:

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk based on the Company's ability to recover amounts owed by group companies outstanding at the Statement of financial position date. The Company performs an impairment assessment and recognises a provision based on the forward-looking expected credit loss model. At 31 December 2021, the impairment charge recognised in the period was CHF 4,664,348 (2020 - CHF 96,401), further details are provided in note 3.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in its operations by virtue of entering into transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Swiss Franc. The Company's policy is, where possible, to settle liabilities denominated in the functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. The Company has bank accounts denominated in both Swiss Francs and Euros for this purpose. The Company is predominantly exposed to currency risk on purchases made from suppliers based in the United Kingdom.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. At the year end, the Company had a net asset position of CHF 3,820,286 (2020 - CHF 4,210,799) and a significant proportion of it's liabilities are loans from shareholders who are not expecting repayment until the Company is profitable.

Given the Group is still developing it's nanoFlowcell technology, market risk is deemed not material to the Company, further details on the financial risks are discussed in note 4.



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Strategic Report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Statement by the directors in accordance with s172(1) Companies Act 2006

In line with Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, a director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

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

Shareholders

The directors have an open dialogue with shareholders through regular meetings. Discussions with shareholders cover a wide range of topics including financial performance, strategy, outlook, governance and ethical practices. Shareholder feedback and their views are considered as part of the decision making process.

Suppliers

We build strong relationships with our suppliers to develop mutually beneficial and lasting connections. This ensures our values, expectation and goals are aligned with the suppliers and helps build key relationships. Key areas of focus include service development, health and safety and sustainability. The board recognises that relationships with suppliers are important to the Company's long-term success and is briefed on supplier feedback and arising issues on a regular basis.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

N La Vecchia Director

Date:

27.06.202e

Registered number: 10021928

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

H A Bertschi J P Ellermann N La Vecchia

Dividends

The directors do not recommend a dividend for the year under review (2020 - CHF nil).

Going concern

The Company made a loss during the year, after taxation, of CHF 4,674,262 (2020 - CHF 145,824). The Company had net current liabilities of CHF 22,782 (2020 - assets of CHF 4,210,799) and total net assets of CHF 3,820,286 (2020 - CHF 4,210,799) as at 31 December 2021. In adopting the going concern basis N La Vecchia and J P Ellermann, as the Company's shareholders, have confirmed that they will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements to support the Company and Group's strategic plan to generate revenue and become profitable. Further, the shareholders have confirmed they would waive their right to amounts owed to shareholders in the event that the amounts owed by group companies are deemed irrecoverable and will not seek repayment of amounts currently recognised unless the Company has sufficient cash to make such a repayment.

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities consist of amounts owed by group companies and loans owed from related parties which are due for repayment by 31 December 2025. Furthermore, the shareholders of the Company have provided a guarantee to ensure the recoverability of amounts owed by group companies for amounts totalling CHF 4,252,680.

The directors, who include the Company's shareholders, have satisfied themselves that the shareholders have sufficient financial resources to continue to provide support to the Company, based on the expected impact on the shareholders' wealth for the next twelve months. The Company's financial forecasts and the consideration of the impact of the pandemic on the shareholders' wealth include the directors' best estimate of the impact of the events surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty over the shareholders' ability to support the Company accordingly.

The directors therefore consider the Company to be a going concern and have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these financial statements.



Registered number: 10021928

Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IASs") in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Events after the reporting date

Russia-Ukraine conflict

The directors have considered the recent developments in Russia and Ukraine and both the direct and indirect impacts of the conflict on the financial statements up to the date of signing, and do not consider any adjustments are required at this moment in time.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself
 aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of
 that information.



Directors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Langdowns DFK Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

N La Vecchia Director

Date: 27.06, 2020

Registered number: 10021928

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of cash flows, Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in note 2 to the financial statements, the Company in addition to complying with its legal obligation to apply International accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

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



Registered number: 10021928

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.



Registered number: 10021928

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception (continued)

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

As part of our audit planning procedures we identify the significant laws and regulations applicable to the company based upon our knowledge of the company, the industry in which it operates and from making enquiries with management. We consider those laws and regulations where non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements and those which have a direct impact on the financial statements. We identified that the most significant laws and regulations applicable during the year were compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and compliance with International Accounting Standards.



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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team in relation to laws and regulations include making enquiries of management as to any known or suspected instances of non-compliance, maintaining awareness throughout the course of the audit as to any indications of instances of non-compliance and undertaking a review of the disclosures in the financial statements to supporting information and to disclosure checklists.

We also consider areas that are at a higher risk of causing material misstatement in the financial statements due to irregularities, including those resulting from fraud and how such fraud may occur. We discuss with senior management the key controls in place to mitigate the risk of fraud and enquire as to whether they are aware of, or suspect, any fraudulent activities having taken place.

Throughout the audit, we maintain an appropriate level of professional scepticism when provided with information and explanations. We consider the appropriateness of significant accounting journals that were processed during the year, assess the reasonableness of any significant accounting estimates and consider whether there were any indications of bias by management during the year that represents a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We also carry out analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected variances to expectations as these may be an indication of management over-ride or management bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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



Registered number: 10021928

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Neil Raynsford (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Langdowns DFK Limited, Statutory Auditor

Fleming Court Leigh Road Eastleigh Southampton Hampshire SO50 9PD

Date: 29TH JUNE 2022

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2021

,			
	Note	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Administrative expenses		(4,719,009)	(145,824)
Loss from operations	6	(4,719,009)	(145,824)
Finance income	8	470,094	- '
Finance expense	8	(425,347)	
Loss before taxation		(4,674,262)	(145,824)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	9	<u> </u>	
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive expense for the year	•	(4,674,262)	(145,824)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.



Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

•	•	•	
	Note	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	50,031	44,585,042
Cash at bank available on demand		13	3
		50,044	44,585,045
Non-current assets			
Investments	10	-	-
Trade and other receivables		40,373,367	
		40,373,367	-
Total assets		40,423,411	44,585,045
Current liabilities			•
Trade and other payables	12	(49,611)	(48,862)
Loans and borrowings	13	(23,215)	(40,325,384)
		72,826	40,374,246
Non-current liabilities	,	; ·	,
Loans and borrowings	13	36,530,299	
Total liabilities		36,603,125	40,374,246
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(22,782)	4,210,799
Net assets		3,820,286	4,210,799
Equity			
Called up share capital	15, 16	195,651	132,256
Capital contribution reserve	16, 17	9,220,356	5,000,000
Retained earnings	16	(5,595,721)	(921,457)
Total equity	•	3,820,286	4,210,799
		•	



Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021 (continued)

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

N La Vecchia Director

Date: 27,06,28e

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2021

•			•
	Note	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year	•	(4,674,262)	(145,824)
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of investments	10	4,664,348	96,401
Finance income	. 8	(470,093)	-
Finance expense	8	425,346	·. <u>-</u>
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	11	354	(1,641,952)
Increase in trade and other payables	12, 17	53,775	1,692,314
Net cash used in operating activities		(532)	939
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(532)	939
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		. (73)	(1,012)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		(605)	(73)
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank available on demand		13	3
Bank overdraft		(618)	(76)
•	•	(605)	(73)
•			



Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2021

,		-		*
	Called up share capital CHF	Capital contribution reserve CHF	Retained earnings CHF	Total equity CHF
At 1 January 2020	132,256	- ·	(775,633)	(643,377)
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year	-		(145,824)	(145,824)
Total comprehensive expense Capital contribution	<u> </u>	5,000,000	(145,824) 	(145,824) 5,000,000
At 31 December 2020	132,256	5,000,000	(921,457)	4,210,799
At 1 January 2021	132,256	5,000,000	(921,459)	4,210,797
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year			(4,674,262)	(4,674,262)
Total comprehensive expense		_	(4,674,262)	(4,674,262)
Issue of shares (see note 15) Capital contribution (see note 15)	63,395	- 4,220,356	-	63,395 4,220,356
At 31 December 2021	195,651	9,220,356	(5,595,721)	3,820,286



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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) ("the Company") is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006.

The address of the registered office can be found on the Company Information page and the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activity is set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IASs") in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act").

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IASs in conformity with the requirements of the Act requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

The financial statements contain information about nanoFlowcell Holdings PLC (formerly known as nanoFlowcell Holdings Limited) as an individual Company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a Group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by the Companies Act 2006 not to produce consolidated financial statements as the Group it heads is small public company in accordance with sections 383 and 399 (2A) of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

Adoption of new and revised standards

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2021

There were a number of narrow scope amendments to existing standards which were effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021:

- COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendments to IFRS 16); and
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform IBOR 'phase 2' (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16).

None of these had a material impact on the Company.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2021 (continued)

On 31 March 2021, the IASB issued another amendment to IFRS 16: COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021, which extended the practical expedient to reductions in lease payments that were originally due on or before 30 June 2022. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021 with earlier application permitted. The amendment is to be applied mandatorily by those entities that have elected to apply the previous amendment COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions. No rent reliefs or rent concessions were taken by the Company following the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore the Company did not adopt these amendments.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

The most significant of these which are all effective for the period beginning 1 January 2022 are:

- Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41); and
- · References to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- · Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

The Company has progressed its projects dealing with the implementation of these key new accounting standards and management are assessing the impact on the financial statements, however the impacts are not expected to be material.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Company made a loss during the year, after taxation, of CHF 4,674,262 (2020 - CHF 145,824). The Company had net current liabilities of CHF 22,782 (2020 - assets of CHF 4,210,799) and total net assets of CHF 3,820,286 (2020 - CHF 4,210,799) as at 31 December 2021. In adopting the going concern basis N La Vecchia and J P Ellermann, as the Company's shareholders, have confirmed that they will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements to support the Company and Group's strategic plan to generate revenue and become profitable. Further, the shareholders have confirmed they would waive their right to amounts owed to shareholders in the event that the amounts owed by group companies are deemed irrecoverable and will not seek repayment of amounts currently recognised unless the Company has sufficient cash to make such a repayment.

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities consist of amounts owed by group companies and loans owed from related parties which are due for repayment by 31 December 2025. Furthermore, the shareholders of the Company have provided a guarantee to ensure the recoverability of amounts owed by group companies for amounts totalling CHF 4,252,680.

The directors, who include the Company's shareholders, have satisfied themselves that the shareholders have sufficient financial resources to continue to provide support to the Company, based on the expected impact on the shareholders' wealth for the next twelve months. The Company's financial forecasts and the consideration of the impact of the pandemic on the shareholders' wealth include the directors' best estimate of the impact of the events surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty over the shareholders' ability to support the Company accordingly.

The directors therefore consider the Company to be a going concern and have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these financial statements.

Presentational and functional currency

These financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs ("CHF"), which is the functional currency of the Company. The directors of the Company believe that CHF most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

The Sterling exchange rate to Swiss Francs at 31 December 2021 was £1: CHF 1.234 (2020 - £1: CHF 1.2083).



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Foreign currency translations

Foreign currency transactions during the year have been translated to CHF at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. The resulting realised foreign currency gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss within administrative expenses.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to CHF at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. The resulting unrealised foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss within administrative expenses.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred taxation. Deferred taxation is recognised, using the liability method, in respect of all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying value in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits from which the underlying temporary differences can be deducted or where there are deferred tax liabilities against which the assets can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled based on tax rates and laws enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except when the tax relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings held as non-current assets are stated at cost less any provision for impairment considered necessary.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets

Assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the smallest group of assets to which it belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows; its cash generating units ("CGU").

Impairment charges are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as cash and cash equivalents, amounts owed by group companies, bank overdrafts, loans from related parties and accruals.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company's financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and amounts owed by group companies, are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for amounts owed by group companies are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process, the probability of the non-payment of the amounts owed is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Company's financial liabilities, which comprise bank overdrafts, loans from related parties and accruals, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method. Financial liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation to transfer benefits and that obligation is a contractual liability to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial instruments with another entity on potentially unfavourable terms.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired. If a legally enforceable right exists to set off recognised amounts of financial assets and liabilities, which are in determinable monetary amounts, and there is the intention to settle net, the relevant financial assets and liabilities are offset.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset.

The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors make certain estimates and judgements regarding the future for the Company. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are reviewed annually for impairment. Should there be an indicator of impairment then the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated as per IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. An impairment review requires an estimate to be made of the "value in use" or the "fair value less costs to sell" as appropriate. The value in use calculation includes estimates about the expected future financial performance of the Company.

During the year, the Company fully impaired its investment in both nanoFlowcell IP AG and nanoFlowcell Management AG. See note 10 for further details.

Impairment of intercompany loans

Impairment provisions for amounts due between companies across the nanoFlowcell Group are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. In the prior year, all amounts were repayable on demand and interest free. On 12 July 2021, The Company have updated the maturity of loan agreements for all amounts owed by group companies from repayable on demand to become due by 31 December 2025. Therefore, the expected credit losses are now based on the assumption that the repayment of the loan is due by December 2025 with the loans remain unsecured and interest free.

At 31 December 2021, management have reviewed the recovery strategies in place for these amounts and have concluded that all intercompany loans are recoverable. Management will keep monitoring at each reporting date whether significant increases in credit risk have occurred, based on borrowed specific information, and will adjust the value of the balances due from group companies where required.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Present value calculation of loans receivable and payable

As explained in the Strategic report, during the year the Company re-negotiated and formalised agreements in respect of amounts owed by group companies and amounts owed to related parties. As a result of the formalisation of these agreements the amounts which were previously understood to be repayable on demand, were re-negotiated to be repayable in 2025. Following these changes in terms and the fact that the loans remained interest-free, in accordance with IFRS 9, management were required to exercise judgement in determining the applicable market rate of interest that should be applied in the calculation of the present values of the amounts owed to and from the Company. Following a review of the rates available to the Company at the date the new agreements were signed, management concluded that a rate of 2.5% would be suitable for those calculations.

4 Financial instruments - risk management

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk;
- · Foreign exchange risk; and
- · Liquidity risk.

Market risk is not deemed material to the Company.

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

Principal financial instruments

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

- · Cash and cash equivalents;
- · Amounts owed by group companies;
- · Loans to related parties;
- · Accruals; and
- · Loans from related parties.



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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

4 Financial instruments - risk management (continued)

The directors have overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies. The overall objective of the directors is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with minimum rating "A" are accepted.

Cash is held with the following institutions:

	2021		2020	
•	Cash at bank	2021	Cash at bank	2020
	CHF	Rating	CHF	Rating
Liechtensteinische Landesbank	(618)	Aa2	(76)	Aa2

The directors monitor the credit ratings of counterparties regularly and at the reporting date do not expect any losses from non-performance by the counterparties.

Further disclosures regarding amounts due from related parties are provided in note 17.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when the Company enters into transactions denominated in a currency other than its functional currency. The Company's policy is, where possible, to settle liabilities denominated in the functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. The Company has bank accounts denominated in both Swiss Francs and Euros for this purpose. The Company is predominantly exposed to currency risk on purchases made from suppliers based in the United Kingdom.

As at 31 December the Company's net exposure to foreign exchange risk was as follows:

	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Net foreign currency financial liabilities		
Sterling	(49,611)	(48,862)
Total net exposure	(49,611)	(48,862)



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

4 Financial instruments - risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The effect of a 20% strengthening of Sterling against the Swiss Franc at the reporting date on the accruals denominated in Sterling carried at that date would, all other variables held constant, have resulted in an increase in the post-tax loss for the year and decrease of net assets of CHF 9,922 (2020 - CHF 9,773). A 20% weakening in the exchange rate would, on the same basis, have reduced the post-tax loss and increased net assets by CHF 8,269 (2020 - CHF 8,144).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. The directors prepare rolling 12-month cash flow projections on a monthly basis. At the end of the financial year, these projections indicated that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to further draw down on its agreed overdraft facility.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities are that loans due to related parties are repayable in 2025.

5 Capital management

The Company monitors capital which comprises all components of equity (i.e. share capital and retained earnings) totalling CHF 3,820,286 (2020 - CHF 4,210,799). The Company's objective when maintaining capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.



Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

6 Operating loss		
Operating loss is stated after (crediting)/charging:	2021 CHF	. 2020 CHF
Audit fees Foreign exchange differences Impairment of investments	21,131 (951) 4,664,348	21,070 175 96,401
7 Employees		
The Company had no employees (2020 - none) other than the diremuneration.	irectors, who did	not receive any
8 Finance income and costs		
	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Finance income Interest received from group undertakings	470,094	
Total finance income	470,094	-
Finance expense Interest expense on loans from related parties	(425,347)	
Total finance expense	(425,347)	
9 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities		
	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Current taxation UK corporation tax	-	-
Deferred taxation Recognition of tax losses		-
Total tax expense		



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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

9 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting tax for the year

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2020 - 19%) applied to losses for the year are as follows:

	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(4,674,262)	(145,824)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(888,110)	(27,707)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates Deferred tax not recognised	887,017 (9,153) 10,246	18,3 <u>1</u> 6 (1,948) 11,339
Total tax charge		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016, legislated for reduction of UK corporation tax to 17% effective from 1 April 2020. On 17 March 2020, it was announced that this change was to be reversed and the rate remains at 19% from 1 April 2020. In March 2021, it was announced that the main rate of corporation tax would increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This increase was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

Deferred taxes at the reporting date have been measured and reflected in these financial statements using the substantively enacted tax rate at the year end of 25%, unless the asset/liability is expected to be realised or settled before the rate increase in which case the current prevailing rate of 19% has been used.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company had an unrecognised deferred tax asset of CHF 38,138 (2020 - CHF 27,892) in respect of losses. No deferred tax asset is recognised in respect of the losses as there is no certainty that they will be recovered.



Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

10 Investmen	ts			•		`
						vestment in subsidiary ndertakings CHF
Cost At 1 January 20 Additions	021					200,000 4,664,348
At 31 December	er 2021			•		4,864,348
Accumulated At 1 January 29 Impairment cha	•				_	200,000 4,664,348
At 31 December	er 2021					4,864,348
Carrying amo	unt					
At 31 December	er 2021					-
At 31 December	er 2020				-	
een ranaaraa					•	
i he following v	Country of incorporation and principal	idiary undertakings	2021 Aggregate of share capital and	2021 Loss for	2020 Aggregate of share capital and	2020 Loss for
Name	place of business	Registered office	reserves CHF	the year CHF	reserves CHF	the year CHF
nanoFlowcell IP AG		Böndlerstrasse 10, CH-8802, Kilchberg	3,876,778	(435,447)	(1,660)	(98,061)
nanoFlowcell Management AG	Switzerland	Böndlerstrasse 10, CH-8802, Kilchberg	(3,524,881)	(906,903)	(2,698,411)	(247,079)



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

10 Investments (continued)

The shareholding and proportion of voting rights of the above subsidiaries is 100% in each case. The type of share held in each case is ordinary.

Impairment charges were recognised during the year for a total of CHF 4,664,348 (2020 - CHF 96,401). The impairment charge of CHF 4,313,915 (2020 - CHF 96,401) related to nanoFlowcell IP AG and impairment charge of CHF 350,433 (2020 - CHF nil) related to nanoFlowcell Management AG. The impairment charge has been recognised to reduce the net book value of the investment to the net asset value of each subsidiary. All investments are now fully impaired.

The following was an indirect subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

	Country of ncorporation and principal place of		Aggregate of share capital and reserves	2021 Profit for the year	Aggregate of share capital and reserves	2020 Profit for the year
Name	business	Registered office	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
nanoProduction GmbH	Germany	Wallgraben 48, D-79761 Waldshut Tiengen	22,782*	940*	22,881*	1,078*

During the prior year, nanoFlowcell AG transferred it's investment in nanoProduction GmbH to nanoFlowcell Management AG. The indirect subsidiary undertaking of the Company is held via the Company's 100% shareholding and voting rights in nanoFlowcell Management AG.

*Indirect subsidiary undertaking functional currency is in € and is translated to CHF at a rate of €1: CHF 1.0331 (2020 - €1: CHF1.0802).

11 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2021 CHF	31 December 2020 CHF
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group companies	-	44,567,620
Loans to shareholders	50,031_	17,422
	50,031	44,585,042
	31 December 2021 CHF	31 December 2020 CHF
Due after one year		
Amounts owed by group companies	40,373,367	_



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

11 Trade and other receivables (continued)

In the prior year the carrying value of trade and other receivables classified at amortised cost comprising amounts owed by group companies approximated fair value.

During the year, the Company re-negotiated and formalised agreements in respect of amounts owed by group companies. As a result of the formalisation of these agreements the amounts owed to the Company, which were previously repayable on demand, were re-negotiated to be repayable in December 2025. Consequently these amounts, which remain interest free, are now classified as non-current and have been recognised at their present values.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. NanoFlowcell Holdings PLC shareholders have provided guarantee for an amount of CHF 4,252,680 in respect of CHF 41,219,246 owed by NanoFlowcell IP in order to ensure the recoverability of receivables outstanding at Balance Sheet date.

12 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	CHF	CHF
Due within one year		
Accruals	49,611	48,862

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprising accruals approximates fair value.

13 Loans and borrowings

	31 December 2021 CHF	31 December 2020 CHF
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	618	76
Loans from related parties (see note 17)	22,597	40,325,308
Total loans and borrowings	23,215	40,325,384



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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

13 Loans and borrowings (continued)

	31 December 2021 CHF	31 December 2020 CHF
Due after one year		
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Loans from related parties (see note 17)	36,530,299	-

The loans and borrowings classified as financial instruments are disclosed in note 14.

The Company's exposure to market and liquidity risk, including maturity analysis, in respect of loans and borrowings is disclosed in the financial risk management (note 4).

The carrying value of loans and borrowings approximates fair value. Following management action on updating loan agreements for a new maturity date, the non-current portion of loans and borrowings are now recognised based on discounted present value calculation with interest compounding at the end of each year at a discount rate of 2.5%.

14 Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities are:

	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Financial assets		
Cash and short-term deposits	13	. 3
Trade and other receivables	40,423,398	44,585,042
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	40,423,411	44,585,045
	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	49,611	48,862
Loans and borrowings	36,553,514	40,325,384
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	36,603,125	40,374,246

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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash at bank available on demand, amounts owed by group companies and loans to related parties.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include bank overdraft, accruals, and loans from related parties.

15 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, motion, came up and tan, pass com	31 De	cember 2021	31 De	cember 2020
•	No.	CHF	No.	CHF
A ordinary shares of CHF0.01 (2020 - CHF0.01) each	5,977,000	59,770	5,977,000	59,770
B ordinary shares of CHF0.09 (2020 - CHF0.09) each	805,400	72,486	805,400	72,486
C ordinary shares of £0.01 (2020 - nil) each	2,259,653	28,650	-	-
D ordinary shares of £0.09 (2020 - nil) each	304,483	34,745		
	9,346,536	195,651	6,782,400	132,256

During the year, the directors have converted loans amounting to £50,000 into shares such that:

- A loan of £22,597 (CHF 28,650) was converted to 2,259,653 C Ordinary shares with a nominal value of £0.01 (CHF 0.012).
- A loan of £27,403 (CHF 34,745) was converted to 304,483 D Ordinary shares with a nominal value of £0.09 (CHF 0.111).

A £/CHF exchange rate was used for conversion on date of issuance of these shares on 28 July 2021 at 1.268.

Subject to the Company having profits available and declaring a dividend, any profits available for distribution and from time to time resolved to be distributed (whether by interim or final dividend) shall be distributed in respect of the A,B,C and D ordinary shares on a pro-rata basis. Each A,B,C and D ordinary share held shall have one vote.



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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

15 Share capital (continued)

As a result of the formalisation of the loan agreements, the amounts owed by the Company to its shareholders, which were previously understood to be repayable on demand, were re-negotiated to be repayable in 2025. Consequently, the amount of CHF 40,325,308 was adjusted for so that it was recognised at it's present value of CHF 36,104,952. The difference between the carrying amount previously stated and the present values at the date the new agreements were signed, has been recognised as a capital contribution shown in the Statement of changes in equity.

16 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Called up share capital - Share capital represents the issued and fully paid up equity share capital of the Company.

Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents cumulative losses and total comprehensive income and expense of the Company.

Capital contribution reserve - Capital contribution reserve represents loans waived by shareholders, with those amounts being treated as a non-repayable capital contribution.

17 Related party transactions

During the year the Company entered into transactions with related parties as follows:

	2021	2021 Amounts	2021 Amounts
	Transaction	owed by	owed to
		elated parties r	
Type of transaction	CHF	CHF	CHF
Loans to subsidiaries	(4,194,253)	40,373,367	-
Loans to shareholders	32,609	50,031	-
Loans from shareholders	(3,772,412)		36,552,896
	2020	2020	2020
		Amounts	Amounts
	Transaction	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	Transaction amount r	Amounts owed by elated parties r	Amounts owed to related parties
Type of transaction	Transaction	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
Type of transaction Loans to subsidiaries	Transaction amount r	Amounts owed by elated parties r	Amounts owed to related parties
• •	Transaction amount r CHF	Amounts owed by elated parties r CHF	Amounts owed to related parties

Credit risk for receivables from related parties has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.



Registered number: 10021928

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

17 Related party transactions (continued)

All amounts due from related parties are repayable by 2025. Management have reviewed the recovery strategies in place and concluded that the balances which remain unimpaired at the reporting date are recoverable. Management have taken into account the support of the Company's shareholders in reaching this conclusion.

During the year, J P Ellermann, a Company director and shareholder, made payments on behalf of the Company in respect of administrative expenses totalling CHF 53,027 (2020 - CHF 28,909), and made reimbursements to the Company of CHF 354 (2020 - CHF 1,500) in respect of travel costs previously incurred by the Company on their behalf.

During the year, N La Vecchia converted amounts totalling CHF 32,964 owed to him by the Company in exchange for 2,259,653 C Ordinary shares and 37,805 D Ordinary shares. J P Ellermann also converted amounts totalling CHF 30,431 owed to him by the Company in exchange for 266,678 D Ordinary shares. For further details, see note 15.

At 31 December 2021 amounts totalling CHF 33,571,959 (2020 - CHF 37,059,635) were due to N La Vecchia and amounts totalling CHF 2,980,937 (2020 - CHF 3,265,674) were due to J P Ellerman, from the Company.

Loans both to and from all forms of related parties are interest-free and repayable in 2025 (previously was repayable on demand as explained in the strategic report).

The services of the directors, deemed to be the key management personnel of the Company, were deemed to be incidental and therefore they received no remuneration.

18 Ultimate controlling party

For the year ending 31 December 2021, N La Vecchia was the ultimate controlling party of the Company by virtue of his significant shareholding in the Company.

