REGISTERED NUMBER: 06474216

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

for

Evrima PLC

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Evrima PLC

Company Information
for the year ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS:	Mr S R Grant-Rennick Mr B S Tennent-Bhohi Mr G R Miller (Resigned on 02/02/2023) Mr D M Gordon (Appointed on 30/11/2022)
SECRETARY:	Mr M L Bennett
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Hill Dickinson LLP 8th Floor 20 Primrose Street The Broadgate Tower London United Kingdom EC2A 2EW
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06474216
AUDITORS:	Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited Statutory Auditor Ground Floor, 4 Broadgate, Broadway Business Park, Chadderton, Greater Manchester OL9 9XA

Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

2022 proved to be a very challenging year for global financial markets with a visceral transition of capital leaving equity markets with global themes being focused on central banks tightening monetary policy and combatting rampant inflation with accelerated base rate increases at a pace not seen for some time. This shift in attitude and repricing of risk resulted in risk off investing returning after a strong and sustained period for equity markets.

For Evrima, this economic backdrop tends to favour commodities, this theme further supported through the performance of the S&P GSCI a benchmark for commodities which rose 26% to the year ending 2022 whilst the S&P 500 delivered a negative return of -18.01%.

Evrima remains committed to structuring well evaluated investment transactions in the natural resource industry where the Company look for investment exposure to assets ranging from exploration to development and pre-production. To date the company have executed three major investment transactions with the underlying assets independent but as a collective located in the same jurisdiction being, Botswana.

In spite of the challenges 2022 brought, Evrima had somewhat of a breakthrough year with our private investments seeing a combination of material events including; go public transaction (s), substantive capital investment & meaningful operational development at our investee's.

Below, I provide an overview of key events across each of our material investments to the year end.

Investment Interests & Progress to 31 December 2022

Premium Nickel Resources Corporation Ltd("PNRL")

Investment Interest as at Year End:

Opening Shareholding: 1,114,115
Shares Held as at Year End: 1,014,115
Shares Sold to the Year End: 100,000
Gross Proceeds Realised: $169,000 (CAD)
Average Consolidated Sales Price: $1.69
Book Cost on Shares Purchased: $0.21
Capital Gain / %-Gain on Sale: $148,000 ($1.48 p/share sold) / 704%
Warrants held in PNRL: 12,500 (Strike Price: $1.75 / Life to Expiry: October 16 2023)

Premium Nickel Resources Ltd is a mineral exploration and development company that focuses on discovering and advancing high-quality nickel, copper and cobalt resources. PNRL is a Canada-based mining company listed on the Toronto Stock Venture Exchange. The Company's Selebi Project encompass two fully permitted, Ni-Cu-Co Mine re-development projects; former BCL Selebi Mine (Selebi Main and Selebi North deposits), dubbed the "Tsholofelo Project" as well as the former Tati Nickel Mining Company (TNMC) Selkirk Mine.

Material Highlights to the Year End Include:

17 August 2022 - Premium Nickel Resources Corporation successfully completed the amalgamation with North American Nickel Inc. Resulting in the amalgamated Premium Nickel Resources Limited to commence trading on August 17 on the TSX Venture Exchange.

17 August 2022 - First assay results released from the 2022 diamond drill program including hole SMD-22-001 (lower interval): 25.65 metres of 0.95% Ni, 2.03% Cu, 0.04% Co and 7.40 ppm Ag.

22 August 2022 - Premium Nickel Resources Ltd completes the purchase of Selkirk Mine in Botswana.

22 December 2022 - Assay results released from the 2022 diamond drill program including hole SMD-22-006a-W2 (upper interval): 9.8 metres of 1.56% NiEq (0.97% Ni, 1.74% Cu, 0.03% Co)

Eastport Ventures Inc.

Investment Interest as at Year End:

Shareholding at beginning of the Year: 523,677
Shares Acquired during the Year: 3,072,946
Average Price Paid Per Share: $0.23
Resulting Holding: 3,596,623 (Representing ~7% of the Issued Share Capital of Eastport Ventures Inc.)
Warrants Held as at Year End: 1,281,265 (Strike Price: $0.30 / Life to Expiry: June 2027)

Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi, Chief Executive Officer & Director of Evrima plc is a Founding Partner in Eastport Ventures and the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Non-Executive Director, as at Year End but not as at date of this report, Guy Miller was as at year end a non-controlling, minority shareholder of Eastport Ventures Inc. The Company commissioned an independent valuation of Eastport to ensure that any investment considered or executed was externally valued as fair and reasonable.

Formed by seasoned explorers and corporate investors, Eastport Ventures is a Canadian mining house that is predicated on building and maximising value from its asset base of investments and projects. Eastport is focused on driving value in its direct asset interests through attempting to yield material discoveries. Supporting this operational model is the Company's internal investment and securities division that focuses on both private and public investment opportunities, this division was started in 2020 with ~$50,000 (CAD) in start-up cost and now commands a market value in excess of $3,000,000.

Over a four-year period, the Company has constructed a portfolio of advanced exploration assets targeting copper, nickel, uranium and diamonds. The mineral assets within Eastport's portfolio of exploration assets have seen aggregate exploration expenditures in excess of $15,000,000 USD in both historic and current capital expenditures. Cumulatively, Eastport's projects cover a licence area of over 7,816 km2.

In September 2022, Eastport entered a non-binding LOI with TSX-V listed, Auston Capital Corp (TSX-V: ASTN.P) in respect of a proposed business combination that subject to completion and all legal and regulatory approvals would result in Eastport becoming a publicly quoted company on a recognised investment exchange. Eastport continue to make positive progress in working to agree to terms with Auston.

Eastport Project Overview:

Matsitama Copper

Eastport subsidiary, Matsitama Minerals (Pty) Ltd, holds 100% of six prospecting licences that cover 1,668 km2 prospective for copper mineralisation. The licences were renewed for a further two years in January 2022.The six licences cover the majority of the Palaeo-Proterozoic Matsitama Schist Belt, a predominantly clastic sedimentary suite of rocks with minor mafic to ultramafic volcanic intrusives. Mineralisation is copper, lead, and zinc when located in major fault zones, and copper sulphide when found within the schistose rocks. Past and present mining operations within the belt have exploited both styles of mineralisation.

Over the ensuing years, the exploration programme at Matsitama will be dominated by drilling, targeting both styles of mineralisation. Early application of self-organizing maps (SOM) has identified a new large area of favourable alteration that suggests an unexplored area of copper pyrite (Cu-Py) mineralisation stratigraphically below the Thakadu deposit.

Matsitama 2022 Highlights:

- Identification of major target, Phudulooga, 1.2km strike length, Eastport first pass drilling intercepted high grade copper results including:

DS07-12: 0.44m @ 10.95% Cu
DS21-18: 0.65m @ 12.85% Cu
Historic Drilling at Phudulooga included:

DS07-011 - 4.42% Cu, 5.94 g/t Ag over 3.3m at 24.1m depth
DS07-012 - 3.36% Cu, 3.72 g/t over 3.4m at 85.8m depth

- Identification of new exploration targets within the centre of the Matsitama Prospecting Licences ("PLs")
- Ongoing development and evaluation of existing SAMREC compliant Copper Deposit within the Matsitama PLs

Selebi Nickel-Copper

Eastport's Selebi project is comprised of four licences that cover a total area of 2,100 km2, with favourable amphibolite geology located throughout the licence area. The neighbouring licence has historical annual production of 40,000 tonnes of copper and nickel, and is today owned by Eastport investee, TSX listed, Premium Nickel Resources Limited (TSV:PNRL).

Eastport's Selebi licences are located to the south-east of the Selebi and Phikwe sulphide deposits, which Wood Mackenzie has estimated contain a remaining in-situ resource of 33.07 million tonnes grading 0.8% nickel, and 1.18% copper.

Selebi 2022 Highlights:

- Commencement of extensive soil sampling campaign
- Airborne reprocessing
- Preparation of regional stream sampling survey
- Conclusion of Soil Sampling / Geochemistry will allow for target identification through Geophysical instruments

Keng Nickel-Copper

Eastport's Keng project is comprised of two licences that cover 1,345 km2, and which are prospective for copper, nickel, and platinum group metals (PGMs). Keng is situated on an important section of the northern edge of a mafic-ultramafic intrusive, known as the Molopo Farms Complex, and where the licences overlie the contact with "reactive" carbonate rocks. Narrow intervals of veined mineralisation, indicative of metal movements within the system, are reported in the historic drilling data.

The large, multi-lobed Molopo Farms mafic-ultramafic Complex is observed in drill core, and the complex is often cited as being analogous to the Bushveld in South Africa; a significant producer of platinum group elements that attract exploration interest from a wide-range of exploration entities.

Within the Keng licences, the Molopo Farms Complex is uncommonly near vertical dips, with structural features that suggest stacking and folding of thrust sheets, which offer open space opportunities for mineralisation. Significant nickel-in-soil anomalies are found in close proximity to these thrust sheets, providing a target for focused mineralisation. The geologic opportunity is further enhanced through the presence of broad areas of reactive carbonate-rich rocks known to destabilise mineral-rich fluids.

Keng 2022 Highlights:

- Meetings with local authorities and interested parties initiated, securing a series of access agreements to allow for uninterrupted work
- Reprocessing of airborne magnetic surveys
- Historic data compilation covering; geochemistry, drilling and gravity surveys
- Drill target (s) identification

Jwaneng Diamond Project

Eastport has two exploration licences in the Jwaneng area that span over 100 km2. The licences are located next to Debswana's Jwaneng Mine, acknowledged as "the richest diamond mine in the world by value", producing over 11 million carats per annum.

At present, three kimberlite pipes are known within Eastport's Jwaneng diamond licences, with all three implying a long history of kimberlite emplacement in the area. The diamond content of the three kimberlite pipes is largely unknown and each appears to have been historically under-sampled.

The Kgare pipe is the most well understood of the kimberlites at Jwaneng, being diamondiferous, and having returned encouraging mineral geochemistry that is comparable to indicators found in Debswana's Jwaneng mine.

Jwaneng 2022 Highlights:

- Airborne survey acquired and reprocessed resulting in identification of new kimberlite targets
- Upon completion of 2021 Phase 1 Drilling, ~400kg of kimberlite delivered to Canada for recovery and indicator chemistry studies
- Agreement entered with Tier 1 mining company providing assistance with a portion of our program, with the combination of these studies leading to a grade/tonnage and value estimation for the Kgare target

Foley Uranium

Located in north-central Botswana, the Foley project covers 971.9 km2 under licence, wholly-owned by Eastport. The project borders A-Cap Energy's Letlhakane deposit, one of the world's largest undeveloped uranium deposits, with an in-situ resource of 280 million pounds (Mlbs) U3O8. Uranium was first discovered in the region in the early 1970s, and an improved understanding of the deposit type has enabled the resource to be significantly expanded.

Mining infrastructure in the region is excellent, with power, transport, and skilled labour all in close proximity. At Selebi-Phikwe the processing of sulphide ores creates the opportunity for a local acid supply for uranium ore processing.

Foley 2022 Highlights:

- Preparation of uranium-in-water sampling in existing boreholes to aid in vectoring toward hidden mineralization

<u>Kalahari Key Mineral Exploration Company (pty) Ltd ("Kalahari Key")</u>

Investment Interest as at Year End:
Shares held in Kalahari Key: 3,802

Kalahari Key is a private mineral exploration company registered in Botswana, engaged in the development of its Nickel-Copper-Platinum Group Metals (Ni-Cu-PGM) project called the Molopo Farms Complex ("MFC").

The Kalahari Key opportunity developed from a recognition that no historical exploration targeting "feeder" styles of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation had been completed within the Molopo Farms ultramafic complex. The founder's group of four seasoned metals explorers identified a number of prospecting licences over a prospective geological feature often associated with feeder-style deposits. The exploration work conducted to date by Kalahari Key continues to support the prospectivity of the licence area and a series of exciting targets has been identified for a proposed drilling campaign.

During the year, Evrima elected to retain its interest in Kalahari Key following Power Metal Resources ("POW") conditional acquisition. POW has signed a conditional agreement to acquire an additional 58.7% interest in the share capital of Kalahari Key. Metal to acquire a further 15,002 Kalahari Key shares for £807,348. Following completion and a restructuring of the MFC Project interest Power Metal will hold 87.71% of Kalahari Key which will wholly own the Molopo Farms Complex Project on completion. Power Metal will become operator of Kalahari Key with immediate effect and will look to accelerate exploration.

Key Corporate Highlights to Year End:

Directors Compensation and Administrative Costs

The Directors of the Company were paid in aggregate £0 to the Year End in a sign of complete commitment to Evrima and its commercial strategy.

The Company effectively reduced administrative expenses to Year End by 64%.

Addition to the Board of Directors

In November 2022, the Company expanded its Board of Directors through the appointment of seasoned Corporate Financier, Duncan Gordon;

Mr. Gordon is a Canadian businessman and financier. He serves as the President of Ivy Capital Corp., a firm dedicated to providing financing services and strategic plans for companies seeking guidance through the capital raising process. He has a wide range of financial transaction experience in originating and structuring deals which range from traditional equity to debt and alternative financing options.

Mr. Gordon was formerly a Vice President and Senior Investment Advisor at Canaccord Genuity Wealth Management for over seventeen years. His dedication to his clients, passion and knowledge resulted in him being honoured with membership into the Chairman's Club, placing him as owning one of the top 20 investment advisory practices in Canada. Mr. Gordon's long-term focus and support of the junior mining arena has led to a niche specialization as a leading financier who has raised over $500M throughout his career.

Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi CEO Direct Financing

During the year and upon Board & Shareholder approval the Company entered a Secured Convertible Loan Note Facility ("SCLN") with the Company's Chief Executive Officer & Director, Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi. The terms of the facility were announced to market on 30 November 2022 & the facility approved by the shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 28 December 2022.

The terms of the SCLN Facility:

- SCLN shall have a maturity of 12 months from the date of the agreement entered between both parties, with the Maturity date being 29.11.2023

- The SCLN shall carry a coupon of 10% and will be rolled-up on draw of funds to the borrower and payable upon maturity

- The SCLN will maintain a floating charge over the assets of the Company, upon redemption and at the election of the lender, the lender shall have the right to redeem the monies owing through cash redemption, conditional settlement by way of an issue of equity or settlement by way of a distribution of assets that reflect the monetary sum lent and outstanding, including all and any accrued interest payable to the lender.

- Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi has the right to serve the Directors notice and intention to convert any monies outstanding at the lower of the mid-price of Evrima as at the date of this agreement being, four pence per share (£0.04) or the 15-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) preceding the lenders intention to serve notice to convert.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors consider the key risks to the company to be that of maintaining, augmenting and realising value from its investment positions and the company's reliance on capital markets.

The company seeks to mitigate these risks through adhering to internal protocols that govern the time for which investments should be maintained and their respective liquidity profile to ensure that the company's asset profile is diverse, flexible and importantly not overexposed.

The Directors continue to review investment opportunities that have the potential to generate the company income that would reduce the company's reliance on equity and debt finance to secure the ongoing operations of the business.

Acquiring Less than Controlling Interests

The Company may acquire either less than whole voting control of, or less than a controlling equity interest in, a target, which may limit the Company's operational strategies and reduce its ability to enhance Shareholder value. In recognising the risk in non-controlling investment interests, the Company ensures to categorise an investment based on the desired exit strategy. If a clear exit for the investment is pre-determined save for time to disposal, then the Company is content to invest on the basis that non-control does not impact or create an underlying risk by virtue of percentage ownership. To further protect investment activity where this may occur the Company carefully allocate capital to investments for which the Company have no influence over.

Inability of Investee to Raise Capital Post-Investment

An investee of the company may be unable to raise capital to fund operations and achieve its commercial objectives post-investment by the Company. This may lead to devaluation of the Company's investment interest, dilution or render the investee insolvent. It may also lead the investee to seeking distressed asset funding options that could create irrecoverable damages to the Company's investment. The Company believe in evaluating investment opportunities whereby they are not the sole investor responsible for capitalising the investment ensuring that the investee has a broad shareholder base and access to a wide pool of capital. Additionally in certain circumstances when conducting and structuring investments the Company will do so using a variety of financial instruments and terms that provide protection against risks associated with an investee being unable to secure capital investment.

The Company's Relationship with the Directors and Conflicts of Interest

The Company is dependent on the Directors to identify potential acquisition opportunities and to structure and complete investments consistent with its investment strategy. The Directors are not obliged to commit their whole time to the Company's business; they will allocate a portion of their time to other businesses which may lead to the potential for conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to assign to the Company's affairs. The Company ensures that the Board maintains independence where conflicts may arise both internally with the Board and its advisors. In the event any conflicts should arise, the Board maintain a policy of disclosure and independent opinion.

Risks Inherent in an Investment

Although the Company and the Directors will evaluate the risks inherent in a particular investment, they cannot offer any further assistance that all of the significant risk factors can be identified or properly assessed. Furthermore, no assurance can be made that an investment in Ordinary Shares in the Company will ultimately prove to be more favourable to investors then a direct investment, if such an opportunity were available, in an investment interest. The Company believe that in holding investments through a quoted investment issuer structure the Company can provide sufficient indirect investment protection were they to own the investment directly. Furthermore, through the Company creating a basket of investment interests that in aggregate provide increased optionality in exposure to the underlying the Company is aiming to mitigate downside risk should an event impact the valuation of any of the investments.

Funding

The aim of the investment strategy is to seek capital gains on successful disposals of its investment interests rather than financial investments and instruments that generate income. The absence of income will mean that the company is reliant on the performance of the investee not just in its ability to operate but in its ability to provide the Company a material and liquid exit to ensure the company has capital to progress its investment strategy.

Impact of the business on the environment and other environmental matters

The report does not contain such information, as the nature and principal activity of the business is that of investment, the Board consider environmental matters in forming any investment they may make and ensuring that the potential investment opportunity maintains internal standards and disciplines that demonstrate competence when evaluating their underlying operations.

Within the mineral and natural resource industry, companies operating must comply with legislative and regulatory policy when undertaking such activity, including reclamation and environmental liabilities as a requisite of operating in an industry that involves the extraction of minerals from the environment and the remediation associated.

Company's employees

The employees of the company are the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must adhere to high standards of operation consistent with managing a quoted company at all times.

Social, community and human rights issues

The report does not contain such information, as the nature and principal activity of the business is that of investment, the Board consider social, community and human right issues in forming any investment they may make and ensuring that the potential investment opportunity maintains internal standards and disciplines that demonstrate competence when evaluating their underlying operations.

Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Key performance indicators

The company's principal activity is to acquire investment interests in global mineral and natural resource opportunities through mechanisms including direct asset investment, indirect asset investment (including investment in quoted companies operating in the mineral/natural resource industry) and through investing in instruments such as royalties that have the ability to generate the company investment income.

For the year ending 31 December 2022, the company held three unquoted investments in private companies operating in the natural resource sector. The three companies were actively developing their underlying assets through operating exploration and development activities in base and industrial metals.

The company continue to focus on the underlying investments held generating capital returns that can enable the company to consider redeployment of capital in additional opportunities as the Directors see suitable or the distribution of profits to the shareholders of the company in the form of a cash or in-specie dividends.

The company's key investment objectives include;

1. Identification of undervalued opportunities that the Board can augment through capital and direct involvement whether at the Board or Consultancy level.

2. The generation of internal investment opportunities that can be developed through investment and creative commercial structures.

3. To evaluate opportunities that post-investment are not reliant on the company to provide consistent capital investment over a period of time that will isolate and concentrate too much of the company’s investment portfolios capital and focus.

The company's key investment disposal objectives include;

1. For the unquoted investment positions to achieve either a trade sale or consummate a go public transaction that would result in a premium realised to the cost of investment.

2. To redeploy capital where the Directors of the company identify suitable opportunities that can generate sufficient returns for the company and its shareholders.

3. To consider methods where shareholders can benefit in having exposure to the company's underlying assets through in-specie dividends

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Directors are required to make a statement which describes their attitude with regard to the matters set out in Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006, namely:

Duty to promote the success of the company
(a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term
(b) The interests of the company's employees
(c) The need to maintain the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
(d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and environment
(e) The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high business conduct
(f) The need to act fairly between members of the company

Section 172 Statement

The Directors of the company commit to maintaining high operating standards and fiscal discipline and frequently communicate and engage with each other in order to consider and understand the underlying issues within the organisation. In order to enhance the standards of the business, the Board considers the global landscape that may present impediments to the business.

The Board maintains a disciplined internal evaluation process that is used to identify opportunities consistent with its underlying investment strategy that are determined as suitable investment opportunities. Thorough internal and external analysis is completed and of much significance is a pre-determined exit strategy with an associated timeframe for realisation of value.

The company is committed to the highest levels of integrity and transparency with stakeholders.

Stakeholders include, suppliers, government and regulatory agencies, service providers and shareholders. The Board, both individually and together, consider that they have acted in the way they consider would be most likely to promote the success of the Company as a whole. In order to do this, there is a process of dialogue with stakeholders to understand the uses that they might have. Communications with shareholders occur on an ongoing basis and as questions arise.

Transparency and integrity are central themes for the Company's Directors. The Directors of the company strive to provide our stakeholders with timely and informative responses.

The Board recognises its responsibilities under Section 172 as outlined above and has acted at all times in a way consistent with promoting the success of the Company with regard to all stakeholders.

POST YEAR END REVIEW

Reflecting on key moments for the Company in 2022, I am pleased to report to shareholders that despite challenging capital market conditions the Company has been able to reduce costs and only seek to release capital from its portfolio of investments for key financial obligations and to evaluate new investment opportunities. A significant outcome of this exercise has been in understanding and acknowledging that as a business the Board are committed to using its internal treasury to capitalise growth and create value for our shareholders and not to seek capital investment through equity finance that would be dilutive to our existing shareholders.

This model has required patience and sacrifice from our Board, advisors, management and our shareholders and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all for their continued support of Evrima as we continue to progress our investment mandate concurrent with considering optimal realisation strategies for our shareholders.

When considering the first half of 2023 and looking to the following six months to the year ending 2023 the key objectives at Evrima include:

- Augmenting the treasury position of the business, primarily our portfolio of marketable securities for which is the main source of the Company's current direct liquidity position

- To evaluate quality investment opportunities in the exploration, development and mining industry both in private and public markets

-To materialise value in our two substantive private interests being Eastport Ventures Inc. & Kalahari Key for which the Board are actively pursuing with Eastport Ventures Inc. seeking to complete its go public transaction in North America in this year

- To consider potential market synergies that would enhance the liquidity profile for our current shareholders

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

....
Mr B S Tennent-Bhohi - Director

Date: 23 June 2023

Report of the Directors
for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
Evrima is an investment issuer listed on the AQSE growth market. The company has an investment strategy focused on the identification of opportunities in the mining and exploration industry.

GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further details are given in Note 3 to the financial statements. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors confirm that:

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

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2022.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
The Strategic report on page 2 provides information on the outlook of the Company.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR
Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

Mr S R Grant-Rennick
Mr B S Tennent-Bhohi
Mr G R Miller

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mr D M Gordon - appointed 30 November 2022

Mr G R Miller - resigned 2 February 2023

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS
As at 31st December 2022 the following interest were held by the directors:

Director	Number of Shares	as a % of Issued Share Capital
Alpha Corporate Services (Bermuda) Ltd	5,540,000	14.05%
Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi	2,700,000	6.85%
Guy Miller	500,000	1.27%

*Simon Grant-Rennick a Director of Evrima plc is an advisor, with no beneficial interest, to Alpha Corporate Services (Bermuda) Ltd.

Share options:

Director	Number of Options	Exercise Price
Simon Grant-Rennick	5,00,000	£0.055
Simon Grant-Rennick	1,000,000	£0.10
Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi	1,000,000	£0.10
Guy Miller	1,000,000	£0.10

Warrants held:

Director	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	**Expiry**
Guy Miller	500,000	£0.065	06-2023
Simon Grant-Rennick	1,000,000	£0.065	12-2027
	2,000,000	£0.10	09-2024
	840,000	£0.06	06-2023
Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi	4,000,000	£0.065	12-2027
	2,000,000	£0.10	09-2024
	700,000	£0.06	06-2023

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Fees/basic salary	TOTAL 2022	TOTAL 2021
Simon Grant-Rennick	-	-	73,947
Burns Singh Tennent - Bhohi	-	-	24,377
Guy Miller	-	-	13,979
	-	-	112,303

Report of the Directors
for the year ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each Director in office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirms that:

***** So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of Companies Act 2006) of which the company'5 auditors are unaware,
***** and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

....
Mr B S Tennent-Bhohi - Director

Date: 23 June 2023

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Evrima PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Evrima PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 3 (accounting policies) in the financial statements, which indicates that the company is reliant on future funding and liquidating short term investments, in order to continue as a going concern. As stated in note 3 these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 3, indicate that a material uncertainty exist that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 statement is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included obtaining and reviewing the management's going concern assessment and associated cashflow forecast for the period if 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements. We assessed assumptions used and had discussions with management regarding future plans and availability of funding. Based on the assessment, the company has the ability to report under going concern assumption for 12 months upon successful funding through equity and director s' loan financing.

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

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as material, as we also take into account the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined the materiality for the financial statements (‘Financial Statement materiality’) as a whole to be £39,800 (2021: £28,000 based on 3% adjusted net asset) which is based on 2% of gross assets. We considered this as an appropriate benchmark as Investments are held for long term future growth.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Evrima PLC

We set Performance materiality as 70% of the overall Financial Statement materiality.

We agreed to report to those charged with governance all corrected and uncorrected misstatements we identified through our audit with a value in excess of £2,000 (2021: £l,400). We also agreed to report any other audit misstatements below that threshold that we believe warranted reposing on qualitative grounds.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These makers 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. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our scope addressed this matter
Investment's valuation, classification and ownership (see Note 9) Our work in this area included:	
The company holds both listed investment and unlisted investments amounting to £1,933,239 (2021: £1,849,991) measured at fair value through the profit and loss. These comprise of:	- Reviewing the accounting policies adopted for the listed and unlisted investments and confirming that these are in line with the requirements of FRS102.
£1,046,355 of listed investments; and £886,884 of unlisted investments	- Obtaining proof of ownership. - Ensuring that appropriate disclosures surrounding any estimates and judgements are made regarding their valuations as well as the classification as current (for listed investments) versus non-current (for unlisted investments) assets.
There is a risk that unlisted investments have not been measured correctly at fair value in line with the requirements of FRS102.	- Reviewing the movement in investments to ensure they are accounted for and disclosed correctly in line with FRS102.- Considering if the disclosures in the financial statements are complete, adequate and in line with the requirements of FRS102.
The valuation of the unlisted investments under level 3 of the hierarchy is subjective and will involve measurement factors such as recent transactions, valuation benchmarks of comparable entities and net assets of the invest	- For unlisted investments: - discussing with management the valuation basis adopted and ensure it complies with industry best practice and accounting practice;- Where applicable, verifying the financial data inputs to supporting documentation.
The choice of valuation methodology, together with the absence of reliable information, makes the valuation judgemental and could result in a material misstatement	- Challenging management on the key judgements made when selecting and applying those inputs, including whether they represent an arms-length basis;
The classification of the investments between current and non-current is judgemental and therefore there is a risk that they might be incorrectly classified in the financial statements.	- Undertaking a review of post year-end investment transactions for evidence of conditions existing at 31 December 2022.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 or the Report of the Directors.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages fourteen and fifteen, 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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:

* We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, industry research and application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.

* We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from Companies Act 2006, AQUIS Listing Rules, UK Tax legislation and FRS102.

* We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:

* Enquiries of management, Review of board minutes and other correspondence, review of Regulatory News (RNS) announcement and review of the legal costs incurred in the period.

* We have discussed among the engagement team how and where fraud might occur and any potential indicators of fraud. We then challenged management in respect of the key judgements and assumptions made by management regarding the fair valuation of unlisted investments (see KAM).

* We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. Other than the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls and the KAM identified above, we did not identify any significant fraud risks.

* As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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.

L. Lederberg

Lee Lederberg (Senior Statutory Auditor)
Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited
Statutory Auditor
Ground Floor, 4 Broadgate, Broadway Business Park,
Chadderton,
Greater Manchester
OL9 9XA

Date: 23 June 2023

Evrima PLC (Registered number: 06474216)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	**2022** **£**	2021 £
TURNOVER		**-**	-
Administrative expenses		**(166,997)**	(274,780)
		(166,997)	(274,780)
Other operating income		**10,250**	-
OPERATING LOSS	5	**(156,747)**	(274,780)
Gain on revaluation of assets		**(253,032)**	1,338,384
		(409,779)	1,063,604
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	**(129)**	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		**(409,908)**	1,063,604
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	**81,178**	(135,958)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(328,730)**	927,646
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(328,730)**	927,646
Earnings per share expressed in pence per share:	8		
Basic		**(0.5)**	1.8
Diluted		**(0.3)**	1.1

Evrima PLC (Registered number: 06474216)

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	9	**886,884**	1,814,387
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	10	**13,710**	376,059
Investments	11	**1,046,355**	35,604
Cash at bank		**44,386**	106,119
		1,104,451	517,782
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	**(161,640)**	(92,567)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**942,811**	425,215
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,829,695**	2,239,602
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	15	**(54,781)**	(135,958)
NET ASSETS		**1,774,914**	2,103,644
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	16	**244,068**	244,068
Share premium	17	**1,360,029**	1,360,029
Other reserves	17	**44,100**	44,100
Retained earnings	17	**126,717**	455,447
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		**1,774,914**	2,103,644

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr B S Tennent-Bhohi - Director

Evrima PLC (Registered number: 06474216)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	229,668	(472,199)	673,448	27,821	458,738
Changes in equity					
Profit for the year	-	927,646	-	-	927,646
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	16,279	16,279
Total comprehensive income	-	927,646	-	16,279	943,925
Issue of share capital	14,400	-	686,581	-	700,981
Balance at 31 December 2021	244,068	455,447	1,360,029	44,100	2,103,644
Changes in equity					
Deficit for the year	-	(328,730)	-	-	(328,730)
Total comprehensive income	-	(328,730)	-	-	(328,730)
Balance at 31 December 2022	244,068	126,717	1,360,029	44,100	1,774,914

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	**(119,258)**	(272,068)
Interest paid		**(129)**	-
Net cash from operating activities		**(119,387)**	(272,068)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(148,297)**	(166,631)
Sale of fixed asset investments		**101,710**	-
Loans granted		**-**	(319,589)
Net cash from investing activities		**(46,587)**	(486,220)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount introduced by directors		**104,241**	-
Share issue		**-**	700,800
Net cash from financing activities		**104,241**	700,800
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(61,733)**	(57,488)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	**106,119**	163,607
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	**44,386**	106,119

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	**(409,908)**	1,063,604
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**29,895**	-
Loss/(gain) on revaluation of fixed assets	**253,032**	(1,338,384)
Share based payments movement	**-**	16,279
Other non cash items	**-**	181
Finance costs	**129**	-
	(126,852)	(258,320)
Decrease in trade and other debtors	**42,760**	12,425
Decrease in trade and other creditors	**(35,166)**	(26,173)
Cash generated from operations	**(119,258)**	(272,068)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Year ended 31 December 2022

	31/12/22	**1/1/22**
	£	**£**
Cash and cash equivalents	**44,386**	**106,119**

Year ended 31 December 2021

	31/12/21	1/1/21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	106,119	163,607

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. **ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS**

	At 1/1/22	Cash flow	At 31/12/22
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank	106,119	(61,733)	44,386
	106,119	(61,733)	44,386
Liquid resources			
Current asset investments	35,604	1,010,751	1,046,355
	35,604	1,010,751	1,046,355
Total	141,723	949,018	1,090,741

4. **MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS**

Excluded from the cashflows is the deferred tax of £81,178 recognised on the fair value uplift on the investments.

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Evrima Plc is a public company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The Company's shares are traded on the AQSE Growth Market under ticker AQSE: EVA and ISIN number GB00BMDFKP05

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£). Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £ unless otherwise indicated.

2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates if necessary. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company accounting policies.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

During the year under review, the significant judgements used in applying the accounting policies of the Company was in respect of Share-Based payment transactions and unlisted investments.

Unlisted investments:

Shares in unlisted investments are valued at cost less provision for impairment where they cannot be measured reliably. When assessing whether or not an investment is impaired, which is a critical judgement, the directors consider matters which include estimation uncertainty such as expected profitability, the related cash flows and an assessment of there time value of money to determine the investments value at the reporting date.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Further details relating to the directors' assessment on the fair valuation of unlisted investments can be found in the strategic report.

Share-Based payment transactions:

Accounting for some equity-settled share-based payments awards requires the use of valuation models to estimate are future share price performance of the company. These estimates require the directors to make assumptions regarding share volatility, risk free rate and expected life of awards in order to determine the fair values of the awards at grant date.

Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section l l 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instrument.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets

Financial assets such as loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables comprise Other debtors and Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position and initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Available for sale investments are initially measured at fair value plus incidental acquisition costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value in accordance with FRS 102. Gains and losses on measurement are recognised in other comprehensive income except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, which are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The loss is measured as the difference between the cost of the financial asset and its current fair value less any previous impairment.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Unquoted investments are valued by the Directors using primary valuation techniques such as recent transaction, last price or net asset value.

Where the fair value of an equity investment cannot be estimated reliably, such as investments in unquoted companies, fair value is based on cost less any impairment charges. In this case impairment charges are recognised in profit or loss. The company assesses at each period end date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as available-for-sale has been impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost shall be considered in determining whether the asset is impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

A financial liability is held for trading if it meets one of the following conditions:
- It is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing ii in the near term
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

There were no financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' during the current, or preceding, period.

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

Other financial liabilities and short-term borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted for on an accruals basis in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise. Other short-term borrowings being intercompany loans and unsecured convertible loan notes issued in the year are recognised at amortised cost net of any financing or arrangement fees.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments including share capital

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of incremental costs attributable to the issue of new shares.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of a company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs.

Share capital represents the amount subscribed for shares at nominal value.

The share premium account represents premiums received on the initial issuing of the share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits. Any bonus issues are also deducted from share premium.

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Operating lease

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income statement on comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Share-based payments

Equity settled share based payments to employees/directors and others providing similar services are measure at fair value of equity instruments at the grant date. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

* including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
* excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability or sales growth targets, or remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
* including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save or holding shares for a specific period of time).

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Material uncertainty related to going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, which presumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months from the date of the signing of the Financial Statements.

The Company had a net cash outflow for the year of £61,733 (2021: cash inflow £57,488) and at 31st December 2022 had cash and cash equivalents balance of £1,090,741 (2021: £141,723) and net assets of £1,774,914 (2021: £2,103,664)

Notwithstanding the net cash outflow during the year under review, the Directors are confident that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months as they believe the Company will continue to have access to working capital by way of conducting fundraises, liquidating short term listed investments or raising debt finance. In addition to the Directors access to capital, the board and certain shareholders have committed to support the company with working capital should the company require it.

The financial statements are required to be prepared on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to do so. The Directors report that they have assessed the principal risks, reviewed current performance and projections, combined with expenditure commitments, including capital expenditure. The Company's projections demonstrate it will have sufficient cash reserves to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. Accordingly, the Directors consider the Company to be a going concern.

The Company has prepared monthly cash flow projections based on estimates of key variables to expenditure through to December 2024 that supports the conclusion of the Directors that they expect sufficient funding to be available to meet the Company's anticipated cash flow requirements to this date.

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

The Financial Statements do not include any adjustments that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The auditors have made reference to going concern by way of a material uncertainty within their audit report.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash balances and trade receivables. The company does not have a significant concentration of risk, with exposure spread over a number of third parties.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the third parties are large international banks with a credit rating of at least A.

The Company's total credit risk amounts to the total of the sum of the receivables and cash and cash equivalent.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide long-term returns to shareholders.

The Company defines and monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the Balance Sheet.

The Board of Directors monitors the level of capital as compared to the Company's commitments and adjusts the level of capital as is determined to be necessary by issuing new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances to ensure the Company can meet liabilities as they fall due.

In managing liquidity risk, the main objective of the Company is to ensure that it has the ability to pay all of its liabilities as they fall due. The Company monitors the level of working capital it requires. The undiscounted cash flows on the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are deemed to be on demand, as presented within the Trade and other payables note.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**-**	41,802
Social security costs	**-**	9,162
	-	50,964

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
Directors	**3**	3

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	**-**	41,802

5. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT

The operating loss (2021 - operating profit) is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	29,895	-
Auditors' remuneration	15,000	22,000

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest	129	-

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge
The tax (credit)/charge on the loss for the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	(81,178)	135,958
Tax on (loss)/profit	(81,178)	135,958

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before tax	(409,908)	1,063,604
(Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(77,883)	202,085
Effects of:		
Effect of rate differences	(24,594)	63,363
Movement on deferred tax not previously recognised	21,299	(129,490)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(81,178)	135,958

On 10 June 2021, the UK Government's proposal to increase the rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 was enacted into UK law.

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Year ended 31/12/2022	Earning £	Weighted average number of shares	Per-share amount (pence)
Basic EPS			
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	(328,730)	62,173,456	(0.5)
Effect of dilutive securities			
Options and warrants	-	41,342,500	-
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted earnings	(328,730)	103,515,956	(0.3)

Year ended 31/12/2021	Earning £	Weighted average number of shares	Per-share amount (pence)
Basic EPS			
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	927,646	52,507,701	1.8
Effect of dilutive securities			
Options and warrants	-	34,139,414	-
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted earnings	927,646	86,647,115	1.1

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net result for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares outstanding for 2022 was 62,173,456 (2021: 52,507,701).

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net result attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent after adjustments for instruments that dilute basic earnings per share by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (adjusted for the effects of dilutive instruments). The weighted average number of shares, including dilutive instruments, outstanding for 2022 was 103,515,956 (2021: 86,647,115).

9. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investments £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2022	**1,814,387**
Additions	**446,566**
Revaluations	**144,727**
Reclassification/transfer	**(1,518,796)**
At 31 December 2022	**886,884**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	**886,884**
At 31 December 2021	1,814,387

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2022 is represented by:

	Unlisted investments £
Valuation to date	**191,801**
Cost	**695,083**
	886,884

The valuation of the unlisted investments has been provided by the directors of the company on an open market basis.

Included within the fixed asset investment balance are amounts of £204,608 which have been determined as Tier 2 investments and £682,276 which have been determined as Tier 3 investments.

10. DEBTORS

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	**5,483**	4,326
VAT	**-**	10,544
Prepayments and accrued income	**8,227**	41,600
	13,710	56,470
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	**-**	319,589
Aggregate amounts	**13,710**	376,059

The other debtor and £nil (2021: £319,589) is a loan to Eastport Ventures Inc. The loan is repayable in full on 29/03/2024 and accrues interest of 5% per annum.

11. **CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS**

Cost or Valuation at 31 December 2022 is represented by:

	Unlisted Investments £
At 1 January 2022	**35,604**
Additions	**21,321**
Revaluations	(397,759)
Disposal	(131,606)
Reclassification/transfer	1,518,796
As 31 December 2022	**1,046,355**
Net Book value	
As at 31 December 2022	**35,604**
As st 31 December 2021	**1,046,355**

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2022 is represented by	Listed Investments £
Cost	**195,990**
Valuation to date	**850,365**
	1,046,355

The valuation of the current asset investments has been provided by the directors of the company on an open market basis. All investments are determined to be Tier 1 investments.

12. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	**19,501**	10,000
Social security and other taxes	**569**	569
Other creditors	**-**	22,110
Wages payable	**21,698**	21,698
Directors' current accounts	**104,241**	-
Accruals and deferred income	**15,631**	38,190
	161,640	92,567

13. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	**23,650**	25,800
Between one and five years	**-**	23,650
	23,650	49,450

14. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Board of Directors attribute great importance to professional risk management, proper understanding and negotiation of appropriate terms and conditions and active monitoring, including a thorough analysis of reports and financial statements and ongoing review of investments made.

The Company has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy and has established processes to monitor and control the economic impact of these risks. The Board of Directors review and agrees policies for managing the risks as summarised below.

The Company has exposures to the following risks from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Price risk

The Company's overall risk management process focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.
The Company has no interest rate derivative financial instruments (2021: none).

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Financial assets by category:	**2022**	**2021**
	£	£
Current assets:		
Assets held at Amortised Cost		
Trade and other receivables	**5,483**	323,915
Cash and cash equivalents	**44,386**	106,119
Assets held at fair value		
Investments	**1,046,355**	35,604
	1,096,224	465,638
Financial liabilities by category:		
Liabilities held at Amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	**161,071**	69,888
	161,071	69,888

The Company's gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

Fair value gains and losses

On listed investments measured as fair value through P&L	**(253,032)**	(1,338,384)
	(253,032)	(1,338,384)

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	**54,781**	135,958

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 January 2022	**135,958**
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year	**(81,177)**
Reversal of timing differences	
Balance at 31 December 2022	**54,781**

Deferred tax is made up of fair valuation gains / loss on timing differences £54,781 (2021: £135,958)

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
			£	£
39,436,728	Ordinary shares	£0.001	**39,437**	39,437
22,736,728	Deferred shares	£0.009	**204,631**	204,631
			244,068	244,068

Ordinary:

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption. In 2021, 14,400,000 Ordinary shares of £0.001 each were allotted as fully paid premium of £0.049 per share during the year.

Deferred:

The holders of Deferred shares shall not be entitled to receive any dividend or distribution and only be entitled to any repayment of capital on winding up once the holders of Ordinary shares have received £1,000,000 in respect of each Ordinary share held by them.

17. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Totals £
At 1 January 2022	455,447	1,360,029	44,100	1,859,576
Deficit for the year	(328,730)			(328,730)
At 31 December 2022	126,717	1,360,029	44,100	1,530,846

Equity comprises the following:

- Share capital: represents amounts subscribed for shares at nominal value.
- Share premium: represents amounts subscribed for share capital, net of issue costs, in excess of nominal value.
- Other reserves: represents the share based-payments.
- Retained earnings: represents the accumulated profits and losses attributable to equity shareholders.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

From 2021 accounts.
No directors received fees in the year:

Director	£ 2022	£ 2021
S R Grant-Rennick	-	73,947
B S Tennent-Bhoni	-	24,377
R Miller	-	13,979

During the year and upon Board & Shareholder approval the Company entered a Secured Convertible Loan Note Facility ("SCLN") with the Company's Chief Executive Officer & Director, Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi. The terms of the facility were announced to market on 30 November 2022 & the facility approved by the shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 28 December 2022.

The terms of the SCLN Facility:

- SCLN shall have a maturity of 12 months from the date of the agreement entered between both parties, with the Maturity date being 29.11.2023
- The SCLN shall carry a coupon of 10% and will be rolled-up on draw of funds to the borrower and payable upon maturity
- The SCLN will maintain a floating charge over the assets of the Company, Upon redemption and at the election of the lender, the lender shall have the right to redeem the monies owing through cash redemption, conditional settlement by way of an issue of equity or settlement by way of a distribution of assets that reflect the monetary sum lent and outstanding, including all and any accrued interest payable to the lender
- Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi has the right to serve the Directors notice and intention to convert any monies outstanding at the lower of the mid-price of Evrima as at the date of this agreement being, four pence per share (£0.04) or the 15-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) preceding the lenders intention to serve notice to convert.

18. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES – Continued.**

Under the terms of the SCLN, as at 31 December 2022, £102,541 remained outstanding.

During the year Simon Grant-Rennick loaned the company £1,700 At Year End £1,700 is owed to Simon.

Guy Miller a Director as at Year End but not as at date of this report £21,698.24 remains owed. Other than outstanding amount, Guy was paid £12,000 since June 2020

During the year a total of £27,000 (2021: £32,020) was paid to Barnado Capital. The director of Barnado Capital, Felix Grant-Rennick is a connected person to SR Grant-Rennick and as such is a related party.

During the year further performance-based warrants ("PBWs") were issued to directors of the business and approved by the shareholders of the Company:

Director	Number of PBWs	Strike Price	Date Granted	Life to Expiry
Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi	4,000,000	£0.065	Dec-22	Dec-27
Simon Grant-Rennick	1,000,000	£0.065	Dec-22	Dec-27
Guy Miller	500,000	£0.065	Dec-22	Dec-27

During the year further share options were issued to directors of business (note 20) and as a result the following options were held at 31 December 2022:

Director	**Number of Options**	**Strike price£**	**Date granted**
Duncan Gordon	1,500,000	0.65	Oct-22

Eastport Ventures Inc.

During the year and subject to an independent valuation opinion and consultation with the Company's Corporate Advisor, the Company acquired a total of, 3,072,946 at an average purchase price of $0.23 (CAD) resulting in a total investment cost of CAD$706,777.

Chief Executive Officer & Director, Burns Singh Tennent-Bhohi is a founding partner, significant shareholder (more than 20% less than 50% of Eastport Ventures Inc.) and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Eastport Ventures Inc. Guy Miller a Non-Executive Director during the Year End but not as at date of this report was a non-controlling minority shareholder of Eastport Ventures Inc. (less than 3%).

Included in the debtors below is an amount of £nil (£319,589), due to the company from Eastport Ventures Inc, refer to note 10.

19. **POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

Please refer to the strategic report for full details on all events after the reporting date.

20. **ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The directors believe there to be no ultimate controlling party.

21. **SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS**

The company occasionally issues share options and warrants to Directors and shareholders. They are settled in equity once exercised. Details of the number of share options/warrants and the weighted average exercise price (WAEP) outstanding during the year are as follows:

2021	**Number**	**WAEP £**
Outstanding at beginning of year	24,156,666	0.5500
Issued shares	1,000,000	0.10
Issued warrants	4,966,666	0,10
Number vested & exercisable at 30 April	**30,123,333**	**0.57**

2022	**Number**	**WAEP £**
Outstanding at beginning of year	30,123,333	0.57
Issued shares	1,500,000	0.65
Issued warrants	12,500,000	0.65
Number vested & exercisable at 30 April	**44,123,333**	**0.60**

The Company uses the Black-Scholes method to calculate the value of the options in issue and the charge to make to profit to reflect the fair value of the options during the reporting period. Since all options are issued at or very close to the fair value at the time of grant, the value of any charge to make is entirely immaterial to the users of the financial statements and as such the Directors have decided not to reflect any charge in the financial statements.

The Company recognised total expenses of £nil (2021: £16,279) related to share options accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions during the year as the charge was considered immaterial.

(i) Fair value of options granted

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2022 was £0.00. The fair value at grant date is independently determined using the Black-Scholes model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, and the correlations and volatilities of the peer group companies.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2022 included:
a) exercise price: £0.10
b) grant date: 31 October 2022
c) expiry date:31 October 2027
d) share price at grant date: £0.0415
e) expected price volatility of the company’s shares: 8%
f) risk-free interest rate: 3.6%

(i) Fair value of options granted – Continued

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2021 included:
a) exercise price: £0.10
b) grant date: 05 September 2021
c) expiry date: 05 September 2026
d) share price at grant date: £0.0625
e) expected price volatility of the company's shares: 70%
f) risk-free interest rate: 0.80%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2020 was £0.00127 per option.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2020 included:
a) exercise price: £0.10
b) grant date: 24 August 2020
c) expiry date: 24 August 2025
d) share price at grant date: £0.05
e) expected price volatility of the company's shares: 22%
f) risk-free interest rate: 0.20%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2018 was £0.000046 per option.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2018 included:
a) exercise price: £0.0055
b) grant date: 13 June 2018
c) expiry date: 13 June 2028
d) share price at grant date: £0.03
e) expected price volatility of the company's shares: 22%
f) risk-free interest rate: 2.33%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2017 was £0.001 per option.

(i) Fair value of options granted – Continued

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2017 included:

a) exercise price: £0.40
b) grant date: 16 January 2017
c) expiry date: 16 January 2027
d) share price at grant date: £0.04
e) expected price volatility of the company's shares: 23%
f) risk-free interest rate: 2.33%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.