

DUKEMOUNT CAPITAL PLC

REGISTERED NUMBER 07611240

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 APRIL 2021

	Page
Company Information	2
Chairman's Statement	3
Board of Directors	4
Strategic Report	5
Report of the Directors	8
Directors' Remuneration Report	12
Report of the Independent Auditor	16
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	20
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	21
Company Statement of Financial Position	22
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	23
Company Statement of Changes in Equity	24
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	25
Company Statement of Cash Flows	26
Notes to the Financial Statements	27

Directors	Geoffrey Dart Paul Gazzard
Secretary	Stuart Adam
Registered Office	Room 4, 1 st Floor 50 Jermyn Street London SW1Y 6LX
Solicitors	Charles Russell Speechlys 5 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RD
Independent Auditor	PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD
Registered Number	07611240

I hereby present the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021. During the year the Group reported a loss of £913,827 (2020 – loss of £331,649). These losses arose in the course of the Group: pursuing transactions in its chosen sector; costs associated with completing our two development projects; maintaining the Company's listing on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority by way of a standard listing and include: consultancy fees, professional fees and directors' fees. As at the Statement of Financial Position date the Group had £24,657 (2020: £408,411) of cash balances.

Since our last full year results, the board has pushed its existing projects towards completion announcing in September 2020 that the Wavertree refurbishment project in Liverpool has been handed over to the Housing Association, which has entered into a long-term lease for the property. The Wavertree project, involved the refurbishment of two residential buildings into a single building and the development of 16 units designed specifically for a housing association which specialises in the supported living sector. Subsequently in November 2020 the company also announced the Certificate of Practical Completion for the West Derby development project in Liverpool had been issued to Dukemount. The West Derby project involved the construction of a purpose-built structure with 17 apartments and 3,200 square feet of commercial space. The West Derby project involved a full development rather than a refurbishment.

In March 2021 we announced we had agreed outline terms for a joint venture in the flexibility power sector and in May 2021 entered into a Joint Venture Agreement in relation to flexibility power expert HSKB Ltd ("HSKB"), of which Dukemount non-executive director Paul Gazzard is a founder. Dukemount successfully signed off a subordinated funding package necessary to enable completion of the senior debt funding for the gas peaking projects in September 2021 and announced in October 2021 that HSKB Limited ("HSKB"), in which Dukemount holds a 50% interest, that it has successfully completed the purchase of two special purpose companies. Each company contains an 11kV gas peaking facility, which are ready to build, with full planning permission and grid access. HSKB has also changed its name to DKE Flexible Energy Limited ("DKE Energy"). DKE Energy will initially build two gas peaking facilities. Dukemount will manage the construction of the two sites and provide its knowledge of long-dated income funding and finance to optimize the capital structure. DKE Energy's management brings its technical, operational and market expertise of the UK flexible power market, as well as access to a pipeline of further deals. Dukemount believes the opportunities presented by this joint venture to be an important milestone for Dukemount to meet its projected growth targets. Dukemount is set to rollout further joint venture projects with a focus on gas peaking and battery storage facilities. Both asset types balance the fluctuating power requirements of the grid during periods of high-level demand or shortfalls of electricity supply: a problem which is set to become more acute in the transition to a greater reliance on renewable energy sources.

I would like to thank all those who have assisted and supported the Group during the year.

Geoffrey Dart
Executive Chairman

29 October 2021

Geoffrey Gilbert Dart - Executive Chairman

Geoffrey is a merchant banker with over 35 years of experience of fund raising and listing transactions. In 1990 he was appointed to the board of Harrell Hospitality Inc, a hotel management and development company, after he structured and completed its reverse takeover by a US-listed shell company. In 2003, as chairman of Energy Technique Plc (a UK standard listed company) Geoffrey oversaw the re-structuring and re-capitalisation of the company. Also in 2003, as a Founder and an Executive Director of London and Boston Investments Plc (an AIM-listed company), Geoffrey was responsible for M&A activity. In 2010, Geoffrey joined the board of Hayward Tyler Limited, the specialist pump manufacturer and after raising equity and debt funding, completed the standard listing of the company and thereafter took on particular responsibility for the group's Chinese operations and completed a successful re-structuring of those operations.

Paul Gazzard

Paul has over 10 years' experience of working across investing institutions in the City of London in his previous role as Fund Manager. He worked with the Panmure Gordon Asset Management team until August 2002 when he transitioned into the commercial financing sector. Between August 2002 and May 2010, Paul participated in the listing of companies on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange, operating at the Senior Executive level within each of the companies.

Since then Paul has worked as a consultant across various AIM listed companies, advising on corporate and financing related matters, in addition to working as an adviser to several high net worth individuals on specific corporate and management issues relating to their investment portfolios as well as founding a number of private companies in the financial services and other sectors.

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 30 April 2021.

Business Review and Future Developments

On 29 March 2017 Dukemount Capital Plc was admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority by way of a listing on to the standard segment of the London Stock Exchange. Since the standard listing, the Group's principal aim has been to acquire, manage, develop and, where appropriate, on-sell real estate portfolios which have been CPI-linked, long-dated income leases agreed.

The following entities are consolidated into the Group financial statements:

DKE (North West) Limited, formerly Larch Housing (North West) Limited, incorporated 6 November 2014 in England, of which 100% of the £100 share capital was acquired on 7 September 2017 for £1. This company simultaneously acquired a property in North West England. In 2017, DKE (North West) Limited acquired property in Liverpool. This is a redevelopment project which aims to build retail space of approximately 3,200 square feet and 17 residential apartments for supported living tenants. As part of that project a 50-year lease with a supported living housing association was agreed which expects to generate around £234,000 of income per annum which is CPI-linked. In December 2018 DKE (Northwest) Limited agreed a forward funding and pre-sale of this project to a segregated mandate limited partnership managed by Alpha Real Capital.

DKE (Wavertree) Limited, incorporated 24 April 2016 in England, of which 100% of the £1 share capital was acquired on 6 October 2017. This company subsequently signed an option to acquire a property in North West England and on 11 June 2018 exchanged contracts on the property. The company has signed a 30 year CPI linked agreement to lease with Inclusion Housing at a rent of £168,740 per annum. In January 2019, DKE (Wavertree) Limited agreed a forward funding and assignment of the contract of the Wavertree property to Time: Social Freehold, a fund managed by Time Investments.

As at the date of this report both projects have reached practical completion.

In March 2021 we announced we had agreed outline terms for a joint venture in the flexibility power sector and in May 2021 entered into a Joint Venture Agreement in relation to flexibility power expert HSKB Ltd ("HSKB"). Dukemount successfully signed off a subordinated funding package necessary to enable completion of the senior debt funding for the gas peaking projects in September 2021 and announced in October 2021 that HSKB Limited ("HSKB"), in which Dukemount holds a 50% interest, that it has successfully completed the purchase of two special purpose companies. Each company contains an 11kV gas peaking facility, which are ready to build, with full planning permission and grid access. HSKB has also changed its name to DKE Flexible Energy Limited ("DKE Energy"). DKE Energy will initially build two gas peaking facilities. Dukemount will manage the construction of the two sites and provide its knowledge of long-dated income funding and finance to optimize the capital structure. DKE Energy's management brings its technical, operational and market expertise of the UK flexible power market, as well as access to a pipeline of further deals. Dukemount believes the opportunities presented by this joint venture to be an important milestone for Dukemount to meet its projected growth targets. Dukemount is set to rollout further joint venture projects with a focus on gas peaking and battery storage facilities. Both asset types balance the fluctuating power requirements of the grid during periods of high-level demand or shortfalls of electricity supply: a problem which is set to become more acute in the transition to a greater reliance on renewable energy sources.

Performance of the Business during the Year and the Position at the End of the Year

The Group reported a loss of £913,827 (2020: £331,649) for the year ended 30 April 2021. The loss was primarily as a consequence of fees in relation to the maintenance of the Company's listing, costs incurred on completing our development projects and pursuing transactions.

Net liabilities of the Group as at the year end were £617,835 (2020: net assets £90,918). Cash balances as at the year end were £24,657 (2020: £408,411).

As a result of the loss made during the year, the net assets of the Company closed at less than 50% of the issued share capital, in breach of s142 of the Companies Act 2006. Subsequent to the year-end, the Company has raised significant funding, correcting the breach.

Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs')

The Board monitors the activities and performance of the Group on a regular basis. The primary performance indicator applicable to the Group at this stage of its development is the completion of transactions to acquire investments properties simultaneously with signing an agreement to lease with a Housing Association at a long term profitable rental and locating cost effective funding.

The Directors are also of the opinion that a key primary performance indicator applicable to the Group is the maintenance of cash reserves held in cash and short-term investments.

	2021	2020
Cash at bank	£24,657	£408,411
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Following the year end, Dukemount raised £1million in equity funding, and entered into financial arrangements allowing the Group to draw up to £3.5million towards its gas peaking projects.

Directors' Statement Under Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act obliges the Directors to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the Company's members as a whole.

This section specifies that the Directors must act in good faith when promoting the success of the Company and in doing so have regard (amongst other things) to:

- a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- b) the interests of the Company's employees,
- c) the need to foster the Company's business relationship 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 standards of business conduct, and
- f) the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The Board of Directors is collectively responsible for formulating the Company's strategy, which is to develop and manage portfolios of properties to sell onto institutional investors on a sale and leaseback basis and backed by long-term operational tenants. Some key decisions were taken by the Board in this financial year which were aimed to deliver on this strategy. This included:

- the development and practical completion of the Wavertree redevelopment project. The building and certificate have been handed over to the supported living housing association which has entered into a long-term lease agreement for the property.
- The ongoing development of the West Derby project, a full development site, which involved the demolition of a large structure and the building of 17 supported living apartments and 3,200 square feet of retail space, is expected to be at the practical completion stage early in the fourth quarter of this year

The Board places equal importance on all shareholders and strives for transparent and effective external communications, within the regulatory confines of a standard listed company. The primary communication tool for regulatory matters and matters of material substance is through the Regulatory News Service, ("RNS"). The Company's website is also updated regularly, and provides further details on the business. We also are available to all shareholders for interaction with the Board and management, in order to raise any of their concerns.

The Directors believe they have acted in the way they consider most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, as required by Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Social, community and human rights responsibility

The Board acknowledge that they will need to consider social and community implications, particularly in the areas of operations, and the Board will fully take into consideration and comply with any necessary local requirements.

Whilst the Company has no female members on the Board, they recognise the need to operate a gender diverse business, and they will revisit this area and its appropriateness in relation to the growth of the business. The Board will also ensure any future employment takes into account the necessary diversity requirements and compliance with all employment law. The Board has experience and sufficient training/qualifications in dealing with such issues to ensure they would meet all requirements.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery policy

The government of the United Kingdom has issued guidelines setting out appropriate procedures for companies to follow to ensure that they are compliant with the UK Bribery Act 2010. The Company has conducted a review into its operational procedures to consider the impact of the Bribery Act 2010 and continues to monitor its procedures.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors consider the principal risk for the Group to be the maintenance of its cash reserves whilst it focuses on its new development projects and targets further transactions in the property sector.

The Group operates in an uncertain environment and is subject to a number of risk factors. The Directors consider the following risk factors to be of particular relevance to the Group's activities. It should be noted that the list is not exhaustive and other risk factors not presently known or currently deemed immaterial may apply. The risk factors are summarised below:

Market conditions

Market conditions, including general economic conditions and their effect on exchange rates, interest rates and inflation rates, may impact the ultimate value of the Group regardless of its operating performance. The Group also faces competition from other organisations, some of which may have greater resources or be more established in a particular territory in the property sector.

In particular, the Group has to marry up properties that are suitable for supported living tenants, in areas where there is a shortfall in demand for such properties, with the best Housing Associations and Care Providers who in turn are acceptable to funders. This process is both time consuming and complex at times.

Adverse global economic conditions could limit the demand for property and lead to developments being postponed. This fall in demand could result in the business's operating results suffering in the future after any proposed transactions.

The Board considers and reviews all market conditions to try and mitigate any risks that may arise from these.

Impact of COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 or any other severe communicable disease, if uncontrolled, on the general economic climate could have an adverse effect on the Group. The recent outbreak of COVID-19 may have an adverse effect on the Group's business, financial situation, growth and prospects and has already had a material adverse effect on overall business sentiment and the global economy. There is no assurance there will not be similar outbreaks of other diseases in the future. The impact of the imposition by governments across the world of stringent measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 or other diseases, and the effect of COVID-19, or any other severe communicable diseases outbreak in the future, on the employees of the Group, could adversely affect the performance of the business activities of the Group and those of the customers, which could lead to a decrease in the demand for their services. The Company's employees carry out their duties remotely, via the network infrastructure in place. As a result, there was no disruption to the operational activities of the Company during the COVID-19 social distancing and working from home restrictions. All key business functions continue to operate at normal capacity.

Government and Local Authority Support

In circumstances where the Group might seek to sell the long term income from the leases of Supported Living properties, the 'blue chip' nature of this income would appear considerably less attractive to funds should the financial support from the State be perceived as not readily available in the case of a failed Housing Association.

Development Costs and Timing

Failure to estimate development and refurbishment costs accurately could result in the Group not meeting forecast profitability. Delays in the completion of a project could add to increased costs and a loss of credibility for future projects.

Brexit

The longer term effect on the Group of Brexit is unknown. There may be issues raising funds from investors in the short term, however investor markets in the UK have continued to be strong and it is too early to say if there will be any direct impact. The Directors continue to monitor Brexit's impact on the Group.

Financing and interest rate risk

The Group may not be successful in procuring the requisite funds on terms which are acceptable to it (or at all) and, if such funding is unavailable, the Group may be required to reduce the scope of future transactions. Further, Shareholders' holdings of Ordinary Shares may be materially diluted if debt financing is not available.

Risks relating to the Group's business strategy

The Group is dependent on the ability of the Directors to identify suitable transaction opportunities and to implement the Group's strategy. There is no assurance that the Group's activities will be successful in finding suitable transactions that will ultimately be developed.

Dependence on key personnel and management risks

The Group's business is dependent on retaining the services of a small management team and the loss of a key individual could have an adverse effect on the future of the Group's business. The Group's future success will also depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel. This risk is managed by offering salaries that are competitive in the current market. In addition to the Board the company utilises the expertise of property professionals who have extensive experience and knowledge in their field and provide valuable assistance to the Board in locating suitable projects and negotiating contracts with Housing Associations and providers of finance.

Environmental and other regulatory requirements

The event of a breach with any environmental or regulatory requirements may give rise to reputational, financial or other sanctions against the Group, and therefore the Board considers these risks seriously and designs, maintains and reviews the policies and processes so as to mitigate or avoid these risks. Whilst the Board has a good record of compliance, there is no assurance that the Group's activities will always be compliant.

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 October 2021.

Geoffrey Dart
Director

The Directors present the Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021.

The Group's Ordinary Shares were admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange, on the Official List pursuant to chapter 14 of the Listing Rules, which sets out the requirements for Standard Listings, on 29 March 2017.

Principal Activities

The purpose of the Company is to acquire, develop, and manage portfolios of properties to create long dated income. Once properties have been developed, or even before development has been completed, if the Company applies a forward funding business model, they may be sold on to institutional investors. Key to this proposition is the signature of long-term leases with operational tenants. The rent, preferably CPI linked, provides the long-dated income.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year ended 30 April 2021 were:

Geoffrey Gilbert Dart
Paul Terence Gazzard

Future developments

See the Strategic Report for anticipated future developments of the Group.

Dividends

The Directors do not propose a dividend in respect of the year ended 30 April 2021 (2020: Nil).

Corporate Governance

As a Group listed on the standard segment of the Official UK Listing Authority, the Group is not required to comply with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Group does not choose to voluntarily comply with the UK Corporate Governance Code. However, in the interests of observing best practice on corporate governance, the Group has regard to the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code insofar as is appropriate, except that:

- Given the size of the Board and the Group's current size, certain provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (in particular the provisions relating to the composition of the Board and the division of responsibilities between the Chairman and Chief Executive), are not being complied with by the Group as the Board considers these provisions to be inapplicable.
- Until the Group has accumulated sufficient reserves and appointed two additional Non-Executive Directors it will not have separate audit and risk, nomination or remuneration committees. The Board as a whole will instead review audit and risk matters, as well as the Board's size, structure and composition and the scale and structure of the Directors' fees, taking into account the interests of shareholders and the performance of the Group.
- The UK Corporate Governance Code recommends the submission of all Directors for re-election at annual intervals.
- The Board do not consider an internal audit function to be necessary for the Group at this time due to the limited number of transactions.

The Directors are responsible for internal control in the Group and for reviewing effectiveness. Due to the size of the Group, all key decisions are made by the Board. The Directors have reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's systems during the period under review and consider that there have been no material losses, contingencies or uncertainties due to weaknesses in the controls.

Carbon emissions

The Group currently has no employees other than the Directors and uses a rented office. Therefore the Group has minimal carbon emissions and it is not practical to obtain emissions data at this stage. The Group's operations are in connection with overseeing the development of the two sites that have been sold on to institutional investors. They have also engaged with the contractor used to ensure that the construction is undertaken within laws and regulations.

Directors and Directors' Interests

The Directors who held office during the period and to the date of approval of these Financial Statements had the following beneficial interests in the ordinary shares of the Group.

	Ordinary shares 30 April 2021 No.	Ordinary shares 30 April 2020 No.	Warrants interest 30 April 2021 No.	Warrant interest 30 April 2020 No.
Geoffrey Dart*	4,666,666	101,666,666	64,000	27,064,000
Paul Gazzard	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-

* Geoffrey Dart is a Director of Chesterfield Capital Limited which holds the 4,666,666 shares and 64,000 warrants.

Going Concern

The Group has assessed the Covid-19 impact on its ability to continue as a going concern. The Group considers that the events arising from the Covid-19 outbreak do not impact on its use of the going concern basis of preparation nor do they cast significant doubt over the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The Directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the Group will have access to adequate working capital to meet its obligations over the next 12 months. Further consideration from the Directors in respect of going concern is given in note 2(c). The Directors therefore have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

Employees

The Group has no employees other than the Directors.

Financial Risk Management

The Group has a simple capital structure and its principal financial asset is cash. The Group has no material exposure to market risk or currency risk and the Directors manage its exposure to liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and ensuring any debt financing is at a competitive interest rate which can be maintained within the Group's cash resources going forward.

Further details regarding risks are detailed in note 2(p) to the financial statements.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities pursuant to the disclosure and transparency rules

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Group and Parent Company financial statements in accordance with financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. . 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 Group and Parent Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that year.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Parent Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Parent Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Parent Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Parent 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 Group and Parent Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the consolidated financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

The Directors consider that the Annual Report and Financial Statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group and Parent Company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on page 4 confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No.1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of the Group and Parent Company; and
- the Strategic Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and Parent Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Provision of information to auditor

So far as each of the Directors is aware at the time this report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP, the auditor, has indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor. PKF Littlejohn LLP will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Subsequent Events

Details of events after the reporting period are disclosed in Note 20

Approved by the Board on 29 October 2021, and signed on its behalf by:

Geoffrey Dart
Director

This remuneration report sets out the Group's policy on the remuneration of executive and non-executive Directors together with details of Directors' remuneration packages and service contracts for the financial year ended 30 April 2021.

Until several transactions have been completed and until it has accumulated sufficient reserves to justify the appointment of two additional Non-Executive directors, the Group will not have a separate remuneration committee. The Board as a whole will instead review the scale and structure of the Directors' fees, taking into account the interests of shareholders and the performance of the Group and Directors.

The items included in this report are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

Audited information

Directors' emoluments and compensation

Set out below are the emoluments of the Directors for the year ended 30 April 2021.

Name of Director	Salary and fees	Benefits	Total 2021	Total 2020	% change from 2020
	£	£	£	£	
Geoffrey Dart	75,000	10,303	85,303	155,000	-52%
Paul Gazzard	27,500	-	27,500	27,500	-%
TOTAL	102,500	10,303	112,803	182,500	-52%

All remuneration is considered to relate to short term benefits.

Geoffrey Dart, exercised 27,000,000 warrants at a price of 0.5p per share and thereby providing the Company with gross proceeds of £135,000. There was no gain on the exercise.

Unaudited information

Employment Contracts and Letters of Appointment

The Directors who served during the year all have employment contracts.

The Directors who held office at 30 April 2021 and who had beneficial interests in the Ordinary Shares of the Group and details of these beneficial interests can be found in the Directors' Report.

Terms of appointment

The services of the Directors, provided under the terms of agreement with the Group, are dated as follows:

Director	Year of appointment	Number of years completed	Date of current engagement letter
Geoffrey Dart	2011	9	16 March 2017
Paul Gazzard	2017	4	29 June 2017

In accordance with the above agreements the Directors are subject to 6 months' notice periods and an annual review.

Other matters

The Group does not have any pension plans for any of the Directors and does not pay pension amounts in relation to their remuneration. The Group has not paid out any excess retirement benefits to any Directors or past Directors.

Remuneration Policy

In setting the policy, the Board has taken the following into account:

- The need to attract, retain and motivate individuals of a calibre who will ensure successful leadership and management of the Group;
- The Group's general aim of seeking to reward all employees fairly according to the nature of their role and their performance;
- Remuneration packages offered by similar companies within the same sector;
- The need to align the interests of shareholders as a whole with the long-term growth of the Group; and
- The need to be flexible and adjust with operational changes throughout the term of this policy.

Remuneration Components

The remuneration policy of the Group is outlined below.

Future Policy Table

Element	Purpose	Policy	Operation	Opportunity and performance conditions
Executive directors				
Base salary	To award for services provided	The remuneration of Directors is based on the recommendations of the Chairman and comparison with other companies of a similar size and sector. Any Director who serves on any committee, or who devotes special attention to the business of the Group, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration as the Directors may determine.	Paid monthly and will be reviewable annually.	The total value of Directors' fees that may be paid is limited by the Group's Articles of Association to £200,000 per annum.
Pension	N/A	Not awarded	N/A	N/A
Benefits	To assist with performing their roles	Some directors have been provided with medical insurance	Paid annually and reviewable annually	Benefit deemed to be a tax benefit for the directors
Annual Bonus	N/A	Annual bonuses of the Directors is based on the recommendations of the Chairman and comparison with other companies of a similar size and sector.	N/A	N/A
Share	N/A	As above	N/A	N/A

The company does not have any non executive Directors. If appointed in the future the Company will consider the remuneration of these Directors.

Notes to the Future Policy Table

The Directors are reimbursed all travelling, hotel and other expenses they may incur in attending meetings of the Directors or general meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

Consideration of shareholder views

The Board will consider shareholder feedback received and guidance from shareholder bodies. This feedback, plus any additional feedback received from time to time, is considered as part of the Group's annual policy on remuneration.

Policy for new appointments

Base salary levels will take into account market data for the relevant role, internal relativities, the individual's experience and their current base salary. Where an individual is recruited at below market norms, they may be re-aligned over time (e.g. two to three years), subject to performance in the role. Benefits will generally be in accordance with the approved policy.

For external and internal appointments, the Board may agree that the Group will meet certain relocation and/or incidental expenses as appropriate.

There are no incentives for directors relating to the performance of the share price of the company.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Geoffrey Dart
Director & Executive Chairman
29 October 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DUKEMOUNT CAPITAL PLC**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Dukemount Capital Plc (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 April 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 April 2021 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and as regard to the group financial statements, international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union.

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent 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 as applied to listed public interest entities, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the group's and parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included obtaining management's going concern assessment and associated cash flow forecasts for the period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have reviewed the assumptions applied in the cash flow forecast for reasonableness, and compared to historical financial information.

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

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

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements on our audit and on the financial statements. For the purposes of determining whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, we define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We also determine a level of performance materiality which we use to assess the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

We determined the group materiality for the financial statements as a whole to be £33,000 (2020: £23,000), which was based on 5% of the loss for the year. This benchmark is considered appropriate because the principal driving force of the business is expenditure incurred and the realisable return on the development contract. Several adjustments were identified during the course of the audit, however the materiality level of £33,000 was still considered appropriate and with no revisions necessary. Our objective in adopting this approach is to ensure that total detected and undetected audit differences do not exceed our planning materiality of £23,100 for the financial statements as a whole.

The group was audited to a level of materiality of £33,000 (2020: £23,000), the parent company materiality was set at £31,000 (2020: £17,500) with performance materiality set at £23,100 (2020: £16,100) and £21,700 (2020: £12,250) respectively. We applied the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. At the planning stage, materiality is used to determine the financial statement areas that are included within the scope of our audit and the extent of sample sizes during the audit. This is reviewed accordingly during audit fieldwork and completion dependent on adjustments made during the audit.

We agreed with the board that we would report all audit differences identified during the course of our audit in excess of our triviality level of £1,650 (2020: £1,150) and £1,550 (2020: £875) for Group and Company respectively. There were certain misstatements identified during the course of our audit that were individually considered to be material and adjusted for by management.

Our approach to the audit

In designing our audit approach, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular we assessed the areas involving significant accounting estimates and judgements by the directors in respect of the recoverability of the debtors and management's assessment in going concern and considered future events that are inherently uncertain. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluation whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

All subsidiaries were fully audited by the same audit team, with a full scope audit being performed on the complete financial information of the subsidiaries.

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 matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our scope addressed this matter
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a presumption that revenue recognition is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. Revenue is generated from the principle activity of the group (being development of real estate portfolios specialising mainly in the supported living and hotels sector). Revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>, based on the completion percentage of a contract and involves significant management estimations and judgements.</p> <p>We assessed revenue recognition as a fraud risk as revenue forms the basis for certain of the Group's key performance indicators. As a result, we consider a significant risk of material misstatement to arise from the recognition of revenue throughout the year.</p>	<p>Our work in this area included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the revenue recognition policy for the group in light of the requirements of IFRS 15. • Updating our understanding of the internal control environment in operation for the income streams; • Reviewing the estimated stage of completion in line with costs incurred, forecasts and management estimations; • Reviewing and scrutinising the basis of recognition of costs of complete; • Performing substantive transactional testing of income recognised in the financial statements, including deferred and accrued income balances recognised at year-end; and • Ensuring revenue is disclosed in accordance with IFRS15. • We also considered the adequacy of the group's disclosures relating to revenue recognition in notes 1f and 3. <p>Based on procedures performed, we did not identify any evidence of material misstatement in the revenue recognised in the year.</p>

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 group and parent company 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 the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the group and parent company financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- We obtained an understanding of the group and parent company and the sector in which they operate 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 the application of our cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.

- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the group and parent company in this regard to be those arising from Companies Act 2006, LSE listing rules, and Disclosure and Transparency Rules.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the group and parent company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - Enquiries of management, review of minutes, and review of legal and regulatory correspondence.
- We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered, in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls.
- 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 auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We were appointed by the Board on 15 May 2019 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 and subsequent financial periods. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 9 years, covering the periods ended 30 April 2012 to 30 April 2021.

During the period to 28 August 2020, Welbeck Associates Limited provided trust account services to Dukemount Capital Plc. The trust account was administered by a director of Welbeck Associates Limited, who is also a partner of PKF Littlejohn LLP. This service involved the use of an account held in trust to collate and transfer receipts from potential equity investors into the company relating to funds brokered by Peterhouse Capital Limited.

We are satisfied that it does not meet the definition of accounting services under the FRC Ethical Standard which would be subject to an outright prohibition under the FRC Ethical Standard. This is because they do not involve the maintenance of accounting records nor do they involve the preparation of financial statements or other subject matter. It is Peterhouse Capital Limited which maintains the accounting records relevant to this service.

Our safeguards in respect of this non-audit service have centred on the fact that the partner connected to the trust account services to 28 August 2020 was not involved in the audit engagement in any capacity. The service did not involve making any judgements and as noted above, instructions were taken only from Peterhouse Capital Limited and not from Dukemount Capital Plc. We confirm that this safeguard was applied and that it enables us to conclude that our professional judgement and our audit report are not affected by the provision of the trust account service.

No non-audit services were provided to the Group during the year.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Board.

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 an auditor's report 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.

Zahir Khaki (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

29 October 2021

	Note	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	3,296,730	2,387,704
Cost of sales		(3,483,700)	(2,264,405)
		_____	_____
Gross Profit/(Loss)		(186,970)	123,299
Other income		14,750	-
Administrative expenses	4	(741,636)	(454,955)
		_____	_____
Operating loss		(913,856)	(331,656)
Interest received		29	7
		_____	_____
Loss before taxation		(913,827)	(331,649)
Income tax	7	-	-
		_____	_____
Loss for the year attributable to equity owners		(913,827)	(331,649)
		=====	=====
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity owners		(913,827)	(331,649)
		=====	=====
Earnings per share attributable to equity owners			
Basic and diluted (pence)	11	(0.0020)	(0.00090)
		=====	=====

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Note	30 April 2021 £	30 April 2020 £
Assets			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	576,316	609,558
Cash and cash equivalents		24,657	408,411
		_____	_____
Total Assets		600,973	1,017,969
		=====	=====
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	481,283	439,033
Share premium	13	1,115,035	952,211
Share based payments reserve		2,960	30,499
Retained deficit		(2,217,113)	(1,330,825)
		_____	_____
		(617,835)	90,918
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	1,218,808	927,051
		_____	_____
Total Equity and Liabilities		600,973	1,017,969
		=====	=====

These Consolidated Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf on 29 October 2021.

Geoffrey G. Dart
Director

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Note	30 April 2021 £	30 April 2020 £
Assets			
Non current assets			
Investment in Subsidiaries	8	101	101
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	133,324	297,931
Cash and cash equivalents		14,505	157,365
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets		147,829	455,397
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	481,283	439,033
Share premium	13	1,115,035	952,211
Share based payments reserve		2,960	30,499
Retained deficit		(2,190,926)	(1,537,788)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		(591,648)	(116,044)
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	739,477	571,441
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Equity and Liabilities		147,829	455,397
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Company has elected to take the exemption under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 from presenting the Parent Company Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income. The loss for the Parent Company for the year was £680,677 (2020: £381,388) and the total comprehensive loss for the year was £680,677 (2020: £381,388).

These Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf on 29 October 2021.

Geoffrey G. Dart
 Director

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Share capital	Share premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained deficit	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 May 2019	366,166	789,671	30,499	(999,176)	187,160
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(331,649)	(331,649)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(331,649)	(331,649)
Transactions with equity owners					
Issue of ordinary shares	72,867	162,540	-	-	235,407
Total transactions with owners	72,867	162,540	-	-	235,407
Balance as at 30 April 2020	439,033	952,211	30,499	(1,330,825)	90,918
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(913,827)	(913,827)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(913,827)	(913,827)
Transactions with equity owners					
Issue of ordinary shares	42,250	162,824	-	-	205,074
Exercise of warrants	-	-	(27,539)	27,539	-
Total transactions with owners	42,250	162,824	(27,539)	27,539	205,074
Balance as at 30 April 2021	481,283	1,115,035	2,960	(2,217,113)	(617,835)

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Share Capital	Share premium	Share based payments reserve	Retained deficit	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 May 2019	366,166	789,671	30,499	(1,156,400)	29,936
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(381,388)	(381,388)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(381,388)	(381,388)
Transactions with equity owners					
Issue of ordinary shares	72,867	162,540	-	-	235,407
Total transactions with owners	72,867	162,540	-	-	235,407
Balance as at 30 April 2020	439,033	952,211	30,499	(1,537,788)	(116,044)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(680,677)	(680,677)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(680,677)	(680,677)
Transactions with equity owners					
Issue of ordinary shares	42,250	162,824	-	-	205,074
Exercise of warrants	-	-	(27,539)	27,539	-
Total transactions with owners	42,250	162,824	(27,539)	27,539	205,074
Balance as at 30 April 2021	481,283	1,115,035	2,960	(2,190,926)	(591,648)

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Loss before taxation		(913,827)	(331,649)
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		33,242	67,579
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		265,070	412,151
Net Cash generated from/(used in) Operating Activities		(615,515)	148,081
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net proceeds from issue of shares	12	231,761	234,407
Net Cash generated from/used in Financing Activities		231,761	234,407
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(383,754)	383,488
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		408,411	24,923
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		24,657	408,411

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Loss before taxation		(680,677)	(381,388)
Adjustments for:			
Share based payment	14	-	-
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		283,435	(271,748)
Increase /(Decrease)in trade and other payables		168,137	259,165
Net Cash used in Operating Activities		<u>(229,105)</u>	<u>(393,971)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Funding issued/repaid from subsidiary undertakings		(145,516)	300,600
Net Cash generated (used in)/from Investing Activities		<u>(145,516)</u>	<u>300,600</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net proceeds from fundraising	12	231,761	234,407
Net Cash generated from/used in Financing Activities		<u>231,761</u>	<u>234,407</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>(142,860)</u>	<u>142,026</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>157,365</u>	<u>15,339</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		<u>14,505</u>	<u>157,365</u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes form part of the financial statements.

1. General Information

Dukemount Capital Plc was incorporated in the UK on 20 April 2011 as a public limited company with the name Black Lion Capital Plc. The Company subsequently changed its name to Black Eagle Capital Plc on 13 September 2011 and on 15 November 2016 changed its name to Dukemount Capital Plc. On 29 March 2017 the Company was admitted to the London Stock Exchange by way of a standard listing.

The Group's principal activity is to acquire, manage, develop and, where appropriate on-sell, real estate portfolios specialising mainly in the supported living and hotels sector.

The parent company's registered office is located at 50 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6LX.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal Accounting Policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of Dukemount Capital Plc have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No.1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling (£), rounded to the nearest pound.

The consolidated entities include the wholly owned subsidiaries DKE (North West) Limited and DKE (Wavertree) Limited.

The individual entity financial statements of each subsidiary were prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (FRS 101).

b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**b) Basis of consolidation (continued)**

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired companies on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

c) Going Concern

The preparation of financial statements requires an assessment on the validity of the going concern assumption.

The Directors have reviewed projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

The Directors have assessed the Covid-19 impact on its ability to continue as a going concern. They consider that the events arising from the Covid-19 outbreak do not impact on its use of the going concern basis of preparation nor do they cast significant doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In making their assessment of going concern, the Directors acknowledge that the Group has a very small cost base, and development of its existing projects have been pre-funded. The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Group has sufficient funds following events after the year end. Since the year end, Dukemount raised £1million in equity funding, and also entered into other financial arrangements allowing the Group to draw up to £3.5million towards its gas peaking projects. The funds are raised are sufficient to ensure that the Parent and Group have the ability to pay their third party debts as they fall due.

The directors note that the Group has always been successful with past fundraises and continue to believe strongly in the Group's projects. Accordingly, the Board believes it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the Financial Statements.

d) Changes in accounting policies and disclosure**In issue and effective for periods commencing on 1 May 2020**

The Company has applied the following standard and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 May 2020

- Definition of Material – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8;
- Definition of a Business – Amendments to IFRS 3;
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7;
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle; and
- COVID-19 related rent concessions – Amendments to IFRS.

The adoption of these standards and amendments have not had a material impact on the Group or Company in the year.

In issue but not effective for periods commencing on 1 May 2020

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the company, except the following set out below:

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group or Company

e) Segmental reporting

Identifying and assessing investment projects is the only activity the Group is involved in and is therefore considered as the only operating/reportable segment. As the subsidiaries grow and acquire additional properties and projects, management will then consider them as separate reportable segments.

Therefore the financial information of the single segment is the same as that set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cashflows.

f) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue relates to amounts contractually due under a property development agreement at the balance sheet date relating to the stage of completion of a contract as measured by surveys of work performed to date. Revenue is recognised for services when the Group has satisfied its contractual performance obligation in respect of the services. The amount recognised for the services performed is the consideration that the Group is entitled to for performing the services provided. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised over time.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change, and may include cost contingencies to take into account specific risks within each contract. Cost contingencies are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the life of the contract. However, the nature of the risks on projects are such that they often cannot be resolved until the end of the project and therefore may reverse until the end of the project. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management. The estimated final outcomes on projects are continuously reviewed, and adjustments are made when necessary. Provision is made for all known or expected losses on individual contracts once such losses are foreseen.

Where costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billings, the balance is recognised as contract assets within trade and other receivables. Where progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the balance is recognised as contract liabilities within trade and other payables.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current and deposit balances with banks similar. This definition is also used for the Statement of Cash Flows.

The Group considers the credit ratings of banks in which it holds funds in order to reduce exposure to credit risk.

The Group considers that it is not exposed to major concentrations of credit risk.

h) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Group and Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are classified as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. The Group's and Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, contract assets and cash and cash equivalents. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

The Group currently does not recognise an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, as the effect would be immaterial on these financial statements. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables due in less than 12 months, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs, as permitted by IFRS 9. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group assesses a non-performing debt based on the payment terms of the receivable.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**i) Financial Instruments (continued)****i) Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities, comprising trade and other payables, are held at amortised cost.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

j) De-recognition of Financial Instruments*i. Financial Assets*

A financial asset is derecognised where:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**k) Taxation****Current tax**

Current tax is based on the taxable profit or loss for the year. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or recognised in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is calculated at the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date and are expected to apply to the period when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

l) Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- Share capital representing the nominal value of the equity shares;
- Share premium representing consideration less nominal value of issued shares and costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares;
- Share based payments reserve representing the fair value of share based payments valued in accordance with IFRS 2.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**m) Share Capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

n) Share Based Payments

The Group has issued warrants over the ordinary share capital as described in note 15. In accordance with IFRS 2, the total amount to be expensed over the vesting period for warrants issued for services is determined by reference to the fair value of the warrants granted, excluding non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of warrants that are expected to vest.

For warrants issued relating to the raising of finance, the relevant expense is offset against the share premium account. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair rate of the warrants granted, excluding non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of warrants that are expected to vest.

o) Investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are held at cost, less any provision for impairment.

p) Financial Risk Management*Financial Risk Factors*

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. None of these risks are hedged.

The Group has no foreign currency transactions or borrowings, so is not exposed to market risk in terms of foreign exchange risk. The Group will require funding to acquire and develop and/or refurbish its properties and accordingly will be subject to interest rate risk.

Risk management is undertaken by the Board of Directors.

Market Risk – price risk

The Group was exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group, classified as available-for-sale financial assets. These assets were sold in the year, and therefore the carrying value at the year end is £Nil, which represents the maximum exposure for the Group.

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. The Directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the Group's operations change in size or nature.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents as well as any outstanding receivables. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance of these receivables. The amount of exposure to any individual counter party is subject to a limit, which is assessed by the Board.

The Group considers the credit ratings of banks in which it holds funds in order to reduce exposure to credit risk, which is stated under the cash and cash equivalents accounting policy.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The proceeds raised from the placing are being held as cash to enable the Group to fund a transaction as and when a suitable target is found.

Controls over expenditure are carefully managed, in order to maintain its cash reserves whilst it targets a suitable transaction.

Financial liabilities are all due within one year.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure. The Group has no borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the total equity held by the Group, being a net asset of £90,918 as at 30 April 2020 (2019: net asset £187,160).

q) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future as required by the preparation of the financial statements in conformity with EU endorsed IFRSs. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

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.

i. Share based payments

In accordance with IFRS 2 'Share Based Payments' the Group has recognised the fair value of warrants calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Directors have made significant assumptions particularly regarding the volatility of the share price at the grant date in order to calculate a total fair value. Further information is disclosed in Note 15.

ii) Percentage completion method used for long term contracts

The Group makes an estimate of the stage of completion of a development project based on the costs incurred at the year end. Management then make assumptions regarding the collectability of billings and expected future costs. The method used is as stated in the constructions contract accounting policy 2f). Estimation uncertainty will exist with regard to the gross profit being recognised at the year end. The Directors believe that this uncertainty is reduced to an acceptable level by using quantity surveyors' reports to assess the stage of contract completion at the year end.

iii) Intercompany balances

Subsequent to the year end, the Company has also commenced a group reorganisation process of novating and capitalising intercompany debts and whilst this process is ongoing they have concluded that no impairment is required at 30 April 2021.

3. Revenue

Analysis of turnover by geography:

	2021	2020
	£	£
United Kingdom	3,926,730	2,387,704
	<u>3,926,730</u>	<u>2,387,704</u>

Analysis of turnover by category:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Property management and building development services	3,926,730	2,387,704
	<u>3,926,730</u>	<u>2,387,704</u>

*All revenue is recognised over time.***4. Expenses by Nature**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors' fees	102,500	177,500
Establishment costs	27,219	33,924
Legal and professional fees	460,629	185,772
Listing/ regulatory costs	89,689	30,461
Travel and accommodation	2,791	6,398
Other expenses	58,808	20,900
	<u>741,636</u>	<u>454,955</u>
Total Administrative Expenses	<u>741,636</u>	<u>454,955</u>

5. Directors' Remuneration**Company**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Geoffrey Dart	85,303	150,000
Paul Gazzard	27,500	27,500
	<u>112,803</u>	<u>177,500</u>
Total	<u>112,803</u>	<u>177,500</u>

Other benefits of £10,303 (2020: £nil) were also paid to the directors.

Details of directors' remuneration are included in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was 2 (2020: 2).

6. Services provided by the Company's Auditors

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Group's auditors and its associates:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for:		
Audit of the Group and Company	26,250	24,150
Audit of the subsidiary undertakings	11,250	11,550
	<u>37,500</u>	<u>35,700</u>

7. Taxation**Tax Charge for the Year**

No taxation arises on the result for the year due to taxable losses.

Factors Affecting the Tax Charge for the Period

The tax credit for the period does not equate to the loss for the period at the applicable rate of UK Corporation Tax of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Loss for the period before taxation	(913,827)	(331,649)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loss for the period before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of UK Corporation of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(173,627)	(63,013)
Losses carried forward on which no deferred tax asset is recognised	173,627	63,013
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Factors Affecting the Tax Charge of Future Periods

Tax losses available to be carried forward by the Group at 30 April 2020 against future profits are estimated at £2,154,827 (2020 - £1,241,000).

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these losses in view of uncertainty as to the level of future taxable profits.

There is no expiry date on carried forward tax losses.

8. Investment in subsidiaries**Company**

	2021 £	2020 £
Shares in Group Undertaking		
As at 1 May	101	101
Additions in the year	-	
At 30 April	101	101

Details of Subsidiaries

Details of the subsidiaries at 30 April 2021 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Share capital held by Parent	% share capital held	Principal activities
DKE (North West Limited)	England	100	100%	Property management and development
DKE (Wavertree) Limited	England	1	100%	Property management and development
Dukemount Limited	England	1	100%	Dormant

The registered office of all subsidiary undertakings is the same as the parent company.

9. Trade and Other Receivables

	Group 2021 £	Company 2021 £	Group 2020	Company 2020 £
Other receivables, including prepayments	15,100	14,496	327,075	297,931
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	118,828	-	-
Amounts recoverable on contracts	561,216	-	282,483	-
	<u>576,316</u>	<u>133,324</u>	<u>609,558</u>	<u>297,931</u>

The fair value of all receivables is the same as their carrying values stated above.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

Amounts recoverable on contracts represents sales invoices issued after 30 April 2021 in respect of work undertaken during the year ended 30 April 2021 with appropriate provision being made in accruals and deferred income for costs incurred in undertaking such work but which had not been invoiced at 30 April 2021.

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and repayable on demand. Advances were made to the subsidiaries in order to fund the redevelopment project.

10. Dividends

No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company during the year ended 30 April 2021 (2020: Nil).

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. In accordance with IAS 33, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical as the effect of the exercise of the warrants would be to decrease the loss per share.

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Group	913,827	331,646
Total	<u>913,827</u>	<u>331,646</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	<u>456,930</u>	<u>366,766</u>
Basic and diluted profit per share	2021 £	2020 £
Continuing Operations – basic and diluted	0.0020	0.00090

12. Share Capital**Group and Company**

	2021 No. (000's)	2020 No (000's)
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
Beginning of year	439,033	366,166
New shares issued	<u>42,250</u>	<u>72,867</u>
At 30 April 481,283,666 ordinary shares of £0.001 each (2020: 439,033,666 ordinary shares of £0.001 each)	481,283	439,033

13. Share Premium**Group and Company**

	Share Premium £	Share issue costs £	Net Share Premium £
At 1 May 2020	971,838	(19,627)	952,211
Issue of shares	169,000	(6,176)	162,824
At 30 April 2021	1,140,838	(25,803)	1,115,035

14. Share Based Payments

Details of the warrants outstanding at 30 April 2021 are included below. The fair value of the warrants was determined using the Black Scholes valuation model. The parameters used are detailed below:

Warrant granted on:	Various dates between 8 September 2011 and 26 October 2011	At 29 March 2017
Warrant life remaining (years)	2 years	3 years
Warrants granted	25,925,000	27,064,000
Risk free rate	2.2%	0.5%
Expiry date	8 September 2021	29 March 2023
Exercise price (£)	0.005	0.005
Expected volatility	20%	20%
Expected dividend yield	-	-
Marketability discount	20%	20%
Total fair value of warrants granted (£)	23,308	7,125

The expected volatility for the warrants granted is based on the historical share price volatility of similar listed entities from their date of admission to the market up to the completion of the first six months of trading. This is considered to be the most reasonable measure of expected volatility, given the relatively brief trading history of the Group.

The warrants issued in 2017 have been modified in the year, with their expiry date being extended until 29 March 2023. The fair value adjustment as required under IFRS 2 as a result of this modification was immaterial and as such no change in the fair value has been reflected in the Financial Statements.

The risk free rate of return is based on zero yield government bonds for a term consistent with the warrant life. A reconciliation of warrants in issue over the period to 30 April 2021 is shown below:

	Number	Weighted average exercise price (£)
As at 1 May 2020	52,989,000	0.005
Exercised during year	<u>(42,250,000)</u>	<u>0.005</u>
Outstanding as at 30 April 2021	<u>10,739,000</u>	<u>0.005</u>
 Exercisable at 30 April 2021	 <u>10,739,000</u>	 <u>0.005</u>

The weighted average contracted and expected life (years) for the above warrants is 1 year (2020 – 1 year).

15. Trade and Other Payables

	Group 2021 £	Company 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2020 £
Trade payables	1,052,660	615,038	386,664	210,028
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	-	255,184
Accruals	166,148	124,439	114,449	106,128
Accrued property costs	-	-	425,938	-
	<u>1,218,808</u>	<u>739,477</u>	<u>927,051</u>	<u>571,340</u>

Accrued property costs represents the cost of property work undertaken as at 30 April 2021.

16. Treasury Policy and Financial Instruments

The Group operates an informal treasury policy which includes the ongoing assessments of interest rate management and borrowing policy. The Board approves all decisions on treasury policy.

The Group has financed its activities by the raising of funds through the placing of shares.

There are no material differences between the book value and fair value of the financial instruments.

	Group 2021 £	Company 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2020 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost	600,973	147,829	537,518	255,034
	<u>600,973</u>	<u>147,829</u>	<u>537,518</u>	<u>255,034</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	1,218,808	739,477	927,051	571,340
	<u>1,218,808</u>	<u>739,477</u>	<u>927,051</u>	<u>571,340</u>

17. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments authorised by the Directors or contracted for at 30 April 2021.

18. Related Party Transactions

The Directors are Key Management and information in respect of key management is given in Note 5.

At 30 April 2021, the Company was due from DKE (Wavertree), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, £103,065 (2020: due to £31,135)

At 30 April 2021, the Company was due from DKE (Northwest), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, £15,763 (2020: due to £224,049).

19. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Directors believe there to be no ultimate controlling party.

20. Events after the reporting period

On 4 May 2021, the Company announced it had entered into a 12-month convertible unsecured loan facility for £1,000,000 ("Facility") with a consortium arranged by Sanderson Capital Partners Limited the ("Lenders"), of which £500,000 is available immediately and the additional £500,000 available conditional on certain milestones being met by the Company.

On 15 June 2021 the Company issued 13,286,713 ordinary shares to the consortium arranged by Sanderson Capital Partners Limited as payment under the Facility Agreement in relation to fees. The availability fee of £70,000, £10,000 drawdown fees and reimbursement of legal fees were converted into ordinary shares at 0.715p.

In addition to the above arrangement, 3,846,153 ordinary shares have been issued to Miriad Limited under an agreement for the provision of Investor Relations services for an initial 12 months, which equates to £25,000 at 0.65p.

On 20 May the Company announced that it has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement in relation to flexibility power expert HSKB Ltd ("HSKB"), of which Dukemount non-executive director Paul Gazzard is a founder. Pursuant to the Joint Venture Agreement, Dukemount will acquire 50% of the issued share capital of HSKB for nominal value.

Dukemount successfully signed off a subordinated funding package necessary to enable completion of the senior debt funding for the gas peaking projects in September 2021 and announced in October 2021 that HSKB Limited ("HSKB"), in which Dukemount holds a 50% interest, that it has successfully completed the purchase of two special purpose companies. Each company contains an 11kV gas peaking facility, which are ready to build, with full planning permission and grid access. HSKB has also changed its name to DKE Flexible Energy Limited ("DKE Energy"). DKE Energy will initially build two gas peaking facilities. Dukemount will manage the construction of the two sites and provide its knowledge of long-dated income funding and finance to optimize the capital structure. DKE Energy's management brings its technical, operational and market expertise of the UK flexible power market, as well as access to a pipeline of further deals. Dukemount believes the opportunities presented by this joint venture to be an important milestone for Dukemount to meet its projected growth targets. Dukemount is set to rollout further joint venture projects with a focus on gas peaking and battery storage facilities. Both asset types balance the fluctuating power requirements of the grid during periods of high-level demand or shortfalls of electricity supply: a problem which is set to become more acute in the transition to a greater reliance on renewable energy sources

Further to its announcement of 15 September 2021 regarding the signing of the subordinated funding package necessary to enable completion of the senior debt funding for the gas peaking projects, Dukemount issued 15,119,442 ordinary shares ("New Shares") at a subscription price of 0.3077 pence per ordinary share (being 93% of the lowest daily VWAP of the last 10 Trading Days (being VWAP of 0.3308 pence reported on 13 September 2021) in settlement of the implementation fees arising under such funding package.

Subsequent to the year end, the Company has also commenced a group reorganisation process of novating and capitalising intercompany debts and whilst this process is ongoing they have concluded that no impairment is required at 30 April 2021.