

Registered number: 10545738

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020**



CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

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CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Martin French
David Cliff
Peter Damouni
Ajay Kejriwal (appointed 4 February 2021)
Paul Ensor (appointed 4 February 2021)
Evgeny Vrublevskiy (appointed 12 January 2021)

Company Secretary

Westend Corporate LLP

Registered Office

7-9 Swallow Street
London
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W1B 4DE

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor
15 Westferry Circus
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London
E14 4HD

Brokers

Panmure Gordon (UK) Limited
One New Change
London EC4M 9AF

Fox Davies Capital Limited
12 Hay Hill
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W1J 6DQ

Solicitors

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Bankers

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CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

A review of 2020

The chairman's statements for almost all companies this year will be dominated by the impact of the Covid pandemic. I am pleased to report that Chesterfield has emerged stronger for the experience.

We entered 2020 with high hopes, having completed a lengthy process of target development at our Troodos West exploration licence area in Cyprus, which lasted throughout 2019. The principal objective was to discover copper deposits with gold credits. Our geological team had identified 30 individual drill targets clustered into several main areas where we wished to concentrate our drilling for core samples,

During January and February, we used a combination of geophysics surveys and percussion drilling to further narrow our search areas and finalise specific locations for our diamond-tipped core sample drilling, due to commence in the Spring. Then the pandemic struck and all operations had to be abruptly halted.

Weathering Covid

We had been careful to organise our company without burdensome on-going overheads. Most of our operational personal were able to be quickly wound-down, while the majority of our services, both technical and corporate are out-sourced. We also took a decision early on in the lock-down to cancel our office lease in central London. Our general overhead in Cyprus was also quite modest and we were able to mothball operations there at low cost. In this way we were able to quickly reduce our overhead to conserve shareholders' cash during the very uncertain times of twelve months ago. Like many, we have discovered that it is often more efficient to work from home and we have no immediate plans to re-open costly offices.

As with most listed companies, our share price suffered in the early months of the lockdown. However, as uncertainty rose around the world, so did the price of gold. We therefore decided to conduct an extensive desktop study into the gold potential of our exploration programme. Our technical team determined that not only were our deposits likely to be unusually gold-rich, but also that the metal could be extracted as a relatively clean product. The release of this report in April last year resulted in a welcome rebound in our share price, which proved to be the start of a truly exceptional performance for our investors over the rest of the year.

The markets then witnessed an unexpected and welcome surge in most major metal prices, including that of copper. The junior mining sector had been in the doldrums since 2011 and I don't think many would have entered 2020 anticipating our sector would come roaring back in a manner reminiscent of the "super-cycle" of a decade ago.

Further, Cyprus was exemplary in its response to the Covid crisis. As an island, it was able to quickly close off its borders. Most men serve a period of conscription to army duty and so there is a culture of discipline on the island. Curfews were strictly observed resulting in infection and mortality rates far lower than the rest of the EU.

A very strong performance for investors in 2020

By June, the company was able to re-commence its percussion drilling programme in Cyprus as well as conducting an AMT geophysics survey. We also dipped into markets to top up our cash reserves with a £630,000 placement at 5.25p. We were pleased to see continued strong performance in our shares. Those that invested in the placement were rewarded by a doubling of our share price over the next three months. By September we were able to commence our fully-funded diamond drill programme.

Then in November we sprang a major surprise on the market by announcing that Polymetal International, a FTSE 100 constituent mining group with a market capitalisation of £7.4bn, had taken a 23% strategic stake in our company by investing £2.1m. We raised an additional £400,000 on the back of this deal, taking the total placement size up to £2.5m at a price of 9p. As with the previous placement, investors were handsomely rewarded. Within a week, the share price almost doubled. Chesterfield gained a lively following among retail investors during 2020 and was one of the best performers on the market, rising from a low of just 1.2p, during the darkest moments of the spring lockdown, to a high 19.5p in late December, a multiple gain of over 16x. Trading volume was also very good for a company of our size.

Chesterfield positioned at the epicentre of a megatrend

Polymetal is one of the ten largest gold producing miners globally, and the world's fifth largest producer of silver. Chesterfield was its first ever investment in a public company. Polymetal was attracted to us because of our exposure to copper and ambition to grow. The Covid crisis has propelled copper to become the most sought-after major metal in the world. Prior to the pandemic, environmental issues and concern over climate change had emerged from the fringes to become a main-stream topic. The Covid pandemic has all too clearly demonstrated the vulnerability of the human race to global disasters. It has now dramatically propelled clean technology, and particularly electrification of power and transport, into a mega-trend.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The crisis has also resulted in eye-watering stimulus programmes in China, the US and Europe to fund economic recovery. A large proportion of these programmes will be to fund projects to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality. Decarbonisation and electrification are the new mantras of this decade, and likely beyond. Only silver is a better conductor of electricity than copper, yet is vastly more expensive. In short, anything "clean and green" is likely to increase the demand for copper.

At the emergence of the last great energy transformation, the age of oil, it was the explorers that were best placed to profit, with the discovery oil gushers in the US in the late nineteenth century, to the giant oil finds in the middle east in the 1950. The metals trader, Trafigura estimates that the world will need to discover a whopping 10 million tons of copper by 2030. Chesterfield boasts one of the most qualified copper exploration teams among any junior copper explorer in the world. As such we find ourselves at the epi-centre of this megatrend, and we are determined to take advantage of it.

The path ahead: growth through exploration and acquisition

In February we reported strong results from our recent diamond drilling, hitting two massive sulphide deposits with intersections of 11.6m and 16.6m. In both strikes we encountered both very high grades, in the top 10% of such deposits globally. This included surprisingly high grades of zinc and silver, as well as our target metals of copper and gold. Both intersections were cut off by faults, presenting the tantalising prospect that the faults had carried larger sections of this ore grade material to other locations nearby.

The search is now on for these deposits. The company has just commenced a new, enlarged, exploration programme for 2021, this time starting with multiple geophysics programmes, utilising AMT, gravity and electromagnetics techniques. We expect to start our diamond drilling in May.

Given the enormous potential for growth in the copper market in coming years, we have recently taken a strategic decision to grow the company through acquisition to take full advantage. We are well positioned to do this. In addition to the new financial backing of Polymetal, the company has appointed the powerful institutional equity house Panmure Gordon as its broker. To complement its team of tier-one geologists, the company also appointed two new directors with strong skills and experience in corporate transactions. Ajay Kejriwal has joined as Chief Financial Officer, and Paul Ensor as a non-executive director. Both bring a wealth of contacts and advisory talent. The company is now armed with an excellent technical team, experienced corporate financiers and financial fire power.

The company has set itself an ambitious target to add a second major copper project to our business by the end of the summer, and a third by the end of the year. There are only a handful of dedicated copper companies listed on the London Stock Exchange and we anticipate copper exposure to be in much demand among investors over coming years. Chesterfield aims to be well positioned as a high growth stock on the LSE to reward all of you who have placed your faith in us. Exciting times lie ahead.

Financial Review

The loss before taxation of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to £871,261 (period ended 31 December 2019: £536,121).

The Group's cash position at 31 December 2020 was £2,438,856 (2019: £748,596).

Outlook

I would like to thank our shareholders for their support; we are lucky to have a strong and supportive base of investors and we hope that the coming months and years will continue to be value accretive for all our stakeholders.



Martin French
Executive Chairman
29 April 2021

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings (which together comprise the "Group") present their Strategic Report on the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Strategic Approach

The Group's aim is to create value for shareholders through the discovery and development of economic mineral deposits. The Group's strategy is to continue to progress the development of its existing projects in Cyprus and to evaluate its existing and new mineral resource opportunities.

Organisation Overview

The Group's business is directed by the Board and is managed on a day-to-day basis by the Executive Chairman, Martin French. The Board monitors compliance with objectives and policies of the Group through monthly performance reporting, budget updates and periodic operational reviews.

The Corporate Head Office of the Group is located in London, UK, and provides corporate support services to the overseas operations. Overseas operations are managed out of the Group's office in Cyprus.

During the year the Board comprised of one Executive Director and two Non-Executive Directors as detailed below:

Martin French - Executive Chairman

Mr French has over 30 years of experience in capital markets, investment banking and mining. He began his career at Merrill Lynch, and was country manager for Credit Lyonnais Securities Asia (CLSA) in various locations in Asia, before setting up its business in Latin America. Mr French was also Managing Director of North River Resources plc from December 2012 until January 2015 and took its Namibia-based brownfield lead-zinc project through to bankable feasibility study and sourced a strategic funding partner. The project is now under construction.

David Cliff - Non-Executive Director

Mr Cliff has over 50 years in exploration and mine geology. Previously he had over 26 years at Rio Tinto including five as Exploration Manager Europe. He has a BSc Hons in Geology and is a Chartered Engineer and Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining.

Peter Damouni - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Damouni has over 17 years of experience in investment banking and capital markets, with expertise in mining and oil and gas. Throughout his career, Mr. Damouni has worked on and led equity and debt financings valued over \$5 billion. He has comprehensive experience in equity financing, restructuring, corporate valuations and advisory assignments.

Directors appointed post year end are detailed below.

Ajay Kejriwal – Executive Director

Mr Kejriwal has over 30 years of experience in finance and commerce, having worked for Morgan Stanley, Cazanove and Nomura, in London and Hong Kong. Mr Kejriwal is a Chartered Accountant, having qualified with PriceWaterhouseCoopers in 1994. He has considerable experience in the junior resource sector and is a specialist in structuring transactions.

Paul Ensor - Non-Executive Director

Mr Ensor has 30 years' experience in institutional equity markets having worked for Baring Securities, CLSA and UBS in Hong Kong and South-East Asia. Since his return to London, Mr Ensor has advised on growth strategies for a number of junior companies, principally in the natural resources sector. He has notable experience in new business development and financing.

Evgeny Vrublevskiy - Non-Executive Director

Evgeny (Eugene) is the Nominated Director of our strategic partner, Polymetal International, where he runs its headquarters Cyprus office. Eugene is also Head of Treasury, with oversight of all finance and accounting matters for the FTSE 100 listed mining company. He has a 15 year career in banking and financial services.

During the year the Group had the following gender composition of employees and directors:

Gender Composition	Male	Female
Directors	3	0
Senior Management	1	0
Employees	0	0

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT

Review of Business

The 2020 work programme built on previous exploration efforts and involved an extensive drilling program and geophysics surveys. Further financing was raised during the year to expand the exploration program in 2021. All licenses remain in good standing and have either recently been granted or in the process of being renewed.

Financial Performance Review

The loss of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 before taxation amounts to £871,261 (period ended 31 December 2019: £536,121).

The Board monitors the activities and performance of the Group on a regular basis. The Board uses financial indicators based on budget versus actual to assess the performance of the Group. The indicators set out below will continue to be used by the Board to assess performance over the year to 31 December 2020. The Group is committed to best practice in energy consumption, social, community and human rights issues however given the Groups size it does not separately disclose these matters in this report.

The three main KPIs for the Group are as follows. These allow the Group to monitor costs and plan future exploration and development activities:

KPI	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents (£)	2,438,856	748,596
Administrative expenses as a percentage of total assets	17%	21%
Exploration costs capitalised during the period (£)	701,714	545,114

Cash has been used to fund the Group's operations and facilitate its investment activities (refer to the Statement of Cash Flows on page 26).

Administrative expenses are the expenses related to the Group's ability to run the corporate functions to ensure they can perform their operational commitments.

Exploration costs capitalised during the year consist of exploration expenditure on the Group's exploration licences, net of foreign exchange rate movements.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the Group are set out below.

Risks are formally reviewed by the Board, and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them. If more than one event occurs, it is possible that the overall effect of such events would compound the possible adverse effects on the Group.

Exploration risks

The exploration and mining business are controlled by a number of global factors, principally supply and demand which in turn is a key driver of global mineral prices; these factors are beyond the control of the Group. Exploration is a high-risk business and there can be no guarantee that any mineralisation discovered will result in proven and probable reserves or go on to be an operating mine. At every stage of the exploration process the projects are rigorously reviewed to determine if the results justify the next stage of exploration expenditure ensuring that funds are only applied to high priority targets.

The principal asset of the Group, comprising the mineral exploration licences, are subject to certain financial and legal commitments. If these commitments are not fulfilled the licences could be revoked. They are also subject to legislation defined by the Cypriot Government; if this legislation is changed it could adversely affect the value of the Group's assets.

Dependence on key personnel

The Group and Company is dependent upon its executive management team and various technical consultants. Whilst it has entered into contractual agreements at market rates with the aim of securing the services of these personnel, the retention of their services cannot be guaranteed. The development and success of the Group depends on its ability to recruit and retain high quality and experienced staff. The loss of the service of key personnel or the inability to attract additional qualified personnel as the Group grows could have an adverse effect on future business and financial conditions.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT

Uninsured risk

The Group, as a participant in exploration and development programmes, may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against or third-party claims that exceed the insurance cover. The Group may also be disrupted by a variety of risks and hazards that are beyond its control, including geological, geotechnical and seismic factors, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, occupation and health hazards and weather conditions or other acts of God.

Funding risk

The only sources of funding currently available to the Group are through the issue of additional equity capital in the parent company in discrete tranches or through bringing in partners to fund exploration and development costs. The Company's ability to raise further funds will depend on the success of the Group's exploration activities and its investment strategy. The Company may not be successful in procuring funds on terms which are attractive and, if such funding is unavailable, the Group may be required to reduce the scope of its exploration activities or relinquish some of the exploration licences held for which it may incur fines or penalties.

Political risk

All of the Group's operations are located in a foreign jurisdiction. As a result, the Group is subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including but not limited to, changes in policies or the personnel administering them, terrorism, appropriation of property without fair compensation, cancellation or modification of contractual rights, foreign exchange restrictions and currency fluctuations.

COVID-19

The outbreak of the recent global COVID-19 virus has resulted in business disruption and stock market volatility. The extent of the effect of the virus, including its long-term impact, remains uncertain. The Group has implemented extensive business continuity procedures and contingency arrangements to ensure that they are able to continue to operate.

Financial Risks

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that can include market risk (including foreign currency, price and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Group has a risk management programme in place that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Details of the Group's financial risk management policies are set out in Note 3 to the Financial Statements.

Section 172(1) Statement - Promotion of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole

The Directors believe they have acted in the way most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, as required by s172 of the Companies Act 2006.

The requirements of s172 are for the Directors to:

- Consider the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- Act fairly between the members of the Company,
- Maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct,
- Consider the interests of the Company's employees,
- Foster the Company's relationships with suppliers, customers and others, and
- Consider the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment.

The Company operates as a base metals exploration business, which is inherently speculative in nature and, without regular income, is dependent upon fund-raising for its continued operation. The pre-revenue nature of the business is important to the understanding of the Company by its members, employees and suppliers, and the Directors are as transparent about the cash position and funding requirements as is allowed under LSE regulations.

The application of the s172 requirements can be demonstrated in relation to some of the key decisions made during 2020:

- Continuing evaluation of existing license areas and assessment of targets;
- Expanding the licensed land area;
- Undertaking an induced polarisation / resistivity geophysical program and remote sensing studies;
- Identification of drill targets and preparation for a percussion drill program;
- Continued assessment of corporate overheads, expenditure levels and wider market conditions.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT

As a mining exploration Company operating in Cyprus, the Board takes seriously its ethical responsibilities to the communities and environment in which it works. We abide by the local and relevant UK laws on anti-corruption & bribery. Wherever possible, local communities are engaged in the geological operations and support functions required for field operations, providing much needed employment and wider economic benefits to the local communities. In addition, we follow international best practise on environmental aspects of our work.

Our goal is to meet or exceed standards, in order to ensure we obtain and maintain our social licence to operate from the communities with which we interact. The interests of our employees are a primary consideration for the Board. An inclusive share-option programme allows them to share in the future success of the Company, personal development opportunities are supported and a health and security support network is in place to assist with any issues that may arise on field expeditions.

The Group Strategic Report was approved by the Board on 29 April 2021



Martin French
Executive Chairman

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Chesterfield Resources plc together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2019: nil).

Directors & Directors' Interests

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2020 are shown below and had, at that time, the following beneficial interests in the shares of the Company:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Ordinary Shares	Options & Warrants	Ordinary Shares	Options & Warrants
Martin French	3,000,000	3,900,000	3,000,000	3,564,000
Peter Damouni	1,533,333	2,250,000	1,533,333	2,316,666
David Cliff	450,000	1,450,000	450,000	1,315,000

Further details on options can be found in Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

Substantial Shareholders

The substantial shareholders with more than a 3% shareholding at 29 April 2021 are shown below

	Holding	Percentage
Polymetal International plc	23,333,334	22.94%
Claudio Ciavarella	4,400,000	4.33%
Leo Berezan	4,201,334	4.13%
Kingfisher Distribution Company Limited	3,350,000	3.29%
Robert McFadden	2,232,937	3.02%

Corporate Responsibility

Environmental

Chesterfield undertakes its exploration activities in a manner that minimises or eliminates negative environmental impacts and maximises positive impacts of an environmental nature. Chesterfield is a mineral explorer, not a mining company. Hence, the environmental impact associated with its activities is minimal. To ensure proper environmental stewardship on its projects, Chesterfield conducts certified baseline studies prior to all drill programmes and ensures that areas explored are properly maintained and conserved.

Health and safety

Chesterfield operates a comprehensive health and safety programme to ensure the wellness and security of its employees. The control and eventual elimination of all work-related hazards requires a dedicated team effort involving the active participation of all employees. A comprehensive health and safety programme is the primary means for delivering best practices in health and safety management. This programme is regularly updated to incorporate employee suggestions, lessons learned from past incidents and new guidelines related to new projects with the aim of identifying areas for further improvement of health and safety management. This results in continuous improvement of the health and safety programme. Employee involvement is regarded as fundamental in recognising and reporting unsafe conditions and avoiding events that may result in injuries and accidents.

Internal Controls

The Board recognises the importance of both financial and non-financial controls and has reviewed the Group's control environment and any related shortfalls during the period. Since the Group was established, the Directors are satisfied that, given the current size and activities of the Group, adequate internal controls have been implemented. Whilst they are aware that no system can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, in light of the current activity and proposed future development of the Group, continuing reviews of internal controls will be undertaken to ensure that they are adequate and effective.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporate Governance

The statement on corporate governance can be found in the Corporate Governance Report on page 11 of these Financial Statements. The Corporate Governance Report forms part of this directors' report and is incorporated into it by cross reference. The Group is committed to diversity of age, gender, educational and professional backgrounds however given the Groups size it does not have a specific policy in place.

Supplier payment policy

The Group's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The Group's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the Group's contractual and other legal obligations.

Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, therefore, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Further details on their assumptions and their conclusion thereon are included in the statement on going concern included in Note 2.3 to the Financial Statements.

Directors' and Officers' Indemnity Insurance

The Group has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors and Officers. These were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report.

Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting date.

Future Developments

The workplan for 2021 involves a new, enlarged, exploration programme with multiple geophysics programmes, utilising AMT, gravity and electromagnetics techniques. The Group also expect to start our diamond drilling in May. The Group is seeking to add at least one major copper project by the end of the year.

COVID-19

Since March 2020, the Group has made preparations to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the business through several action plans and mitigation strategies. The Group has continued to operate throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding it will continue to be monitored and the Group's plans will be updated as required.

Financial instruments

Details of the Group's financial instruments are disclosed in note 17 to these Financial Statements.

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 Company'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.

Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditor. A resolution to reappoint PKF Littlejohn LLP as auditor will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the Board on 29 April 2021 and signed on its behalf.



Martin French
Executive Chairman

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 Company Financial Statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with 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 Company, and of the profit or loss of the Group and Company for that period. 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 Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume the Group and Company will continue in business

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group Company, and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements and the Directors Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006 and, as regards the group Financial Statements, international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

They are also responsible to make a statement that they consider that the Annual Report and Financial Statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced, and understandable and provides the information necessary for the shareholders to assess the Group and Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

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

Directors Responsibility pursuant to DTR4

Each of the Directors whose names and functions are listed on page 5 confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- The Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of the Group and Company; and
- the Annual Report and Financial Statements, including the Business review, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

On behalf of the Board



Martin French
Executive Chairman
29 April 2021

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Principles of corporate governance

The Group is not required to comply with the UK Code of Corporate Governance and has not voluntarily adopted it. However, the Directors recognise the importance of sound corporate governance and the Board intends, to the extent it considers appropriate in light of the Group's size, stage of development and resources, to implement certain corporate governance recommendations.

The Directors have responsibility for the overall corporate governance of the Group and recognise the need for the highest standards of behaviour and accountability. The Board has a wide range of experience directly related to the Group and its activities and its structure ensures that no one individual or group dominates the decision-making process.

Board structure

During the year the Board comprised the executive Chairman and two non-executive Directors. Their details appear on page 1. The Board is responsible to shareholders for the proper management of the Group. The Directors' responsibilities statement in respect of the Financial Statements is set out on page 10. The non-executive Directors have a particular responsibility to ensure that the strategies proposed by the executive Director are fully considered. To enable the Board to discharge its duties, all directors have full and timely access to all relevant information and there is a procedure for all Directors, in furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice, if necessary, at the expense of the Group.

The Board is responsible for overall Group strategy, approval of major capital expenditure projects and consideration of significant financing matters. The following Board committees, which have written terms of reference, deal with specific aspects of the Group's affairs:

Nomination Committee

In light of the size of the Board, the Directors do not consider it necessary to establish a Nomination Committee. However, this will be kept under regular review.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, comprising David Cliff and Peter Damouni, reviews the Group's annual and interim Financial Statements before submission to the Board for approval. The Committee also reviews regular reports from management and the external auditor on accounting and internal control matters. Where appropriate, the Committee monitors the progress of action taken in relation to such matters. The Committee also recommends the appointment, and reviews the fees, of the external auditor. The Committee keeps under review the cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditor. A formal statement of independence is received from the external auditor each year.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, comprising Peter Damouni and David Cliff, is responsible for reviewing the performance of the Board and for setting the scale and structure of remuneration, determining the payment of bonuses, considering the grant of options under any share option scheme and, in particular, the price per share and the application of performance standards which may apply to any such grant, paying due regard to the interests of shareholders as a whole and the performance of the Group.

Board Meetings

The Board meets on an informal basis regularly throughout the year. The Board is responsible for formulating, reviewing and approving the Group's strategy, financial activities and operating performance. The formal board meetings held during the year are detailed below, however this excludes any informal board calls and meetings held during the same period.

Date	Type	Present
13 May 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni
29 June 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni
28 July 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni
11 November 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni
7 December 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni
17 December 2020	Board Meeting	Martin French, David Cliff, Peter Damouni

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Internal Controls

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for the Group's systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. These internal controls are designed to safeguard the assets of the Group and to ensure the reliability of financial information for both internal use and external publication. Whilst they are aware that no system can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, in light of the increased activity and further development of the Group, continuing reviews of internal controls will be undertaken to ensure that they are adequate and effective. The key elements of the control system in operation are:

- the Board meets regularly with a formal schedule of matters reserved to it for decision;
- there are established procedures for planning, approval and monitoring of capital expenditure and information systems for monitoring the Group's financial performance against approved budgets and forecasts;
- UK financial operations are closely monitored by members of the Board to enable them to assess risk and address the adequacy of measures in place for its monitoring and control. The Cyprus operations are closely supervised by the UK based executives through daily, weekly and monthly reports from the directors' key management in Cyprus.

Risk Management

The Board considers risk assessment to be important in achieving its strategic objectives. Project milestones and timelines are regularly reviewed.

The Bribery Act 2010

The Board is committed to acting ethically, fairly and with integrity in all its endeavours and compliance of the code is closely monitored.

Securities Trading

The Group has adopted a share dealing code for dealings in shares by Directors and senior employees which is appropriate for a quoted company. The Directors will take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance by the Group's applicable employees.

Relations with Shareholders

The Board is committed to providing effective communication with the Shareholders of the Group. Significant developments are disseminated through stock exchange announcements and regular updates of the Group's website. The Board views the AGM as a forum for communication between the Group and its shareholders and encourages their participation in its agenda.

On behalf of the Board



Martin French
Executive Chairman
29 April 2021

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The Company has an established Remuneration Committee. The Committee reviews the scale and structure of the Directors' fees, taking into account the interests of shareholders and the performance of the Group and Directors.

The Company's auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP are required by law to audit certain disclosures and where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such.

Statement of Chesterfield Resources Plc's policy on Directors' remuneration by the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

As Chairman of the Remuneration Committee I am pleased to introduce our Directors' Remuneration Report. One of the Remuneration Committee's aims is to provide clear, transparent remuneration reporting for our shareholders which adheres to the best practice corporate governance principles that are required for listed organisations.

The Directors' Remuneration Policy, is set out on pages 13 to 16 of this report. A key focus of the Directors' Remuneration Policy is to align the interests of the Directors to the long-term interests of the shareholders and aims to support a high-performance culture with appropriate reward for superior performance, without creating incentives that will encourage excessive risk taking or unsustainable company performance. This is underpinned through the implementation and operation of incentive plans.

Key Activities of the Remuneration Committee

The key activities of the Remuneration Committee are:

- to determine and agree with the Board the framework or broad policy for the remuneration of the Company's chairman, chief executive, the executive directors, the company secretary and such other members of the executive management as it is designated to consider;
- in determining such policy, take into account all factors which it deems necessary including relevant legal and regulatory requirements. The objective of such policy shall be to ensure that members of the executive management of the Company are provided with appropriate incentives to encourage enhanced performance and are, in a fair and responsible manner, rewarded for their individual contributions to the success of the Company;
- recommend and monitor the level and structure of remuneration for senior management;
- when setting remuneration policy for directors, review and have regard to the remuneration trends across the Company, and review the on-going appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy;
- obtain reliable, up-to-date information about remuneration in other companies. To help it fulfil its obligations the Committee shall have full authority to appoint remuneration consultants and to commission or purchase any reports, surveys or information which it deems necessary, within any budgetary restraints imposed by the Board;
- be exclusively responsible for establishing the selection criteria, selecting, appointing and setting the terms of reference for any remuneration consultants who advise the Committee;
- approve the design of, and determine targets for, any performance related pay schemes operated by the Company and approve the total annual payments made under such schemes;
- review the design of all share incentive plans for approval by the Board and shareholders. For any such plans, determine each year whether awards will be made, and if so, the overall amount of such awards, the individual awards to executive directors, company secretary and other designated senior executives and the performance targets to be used;
- ensure that contractual terms on termination, and any payments made, are fair to the individual, and the Company, that failure is not rewarded and that the duty to mitigate loss is fully recognised; and
- oversee any major changes in employee benefits structures throughout the Company.

Members

The Remuneration Committee comprises the following independent Non-Executive Directors:

Name	Position	Date of appointment
Peter Damouni	Chairman	3 July 2018
David Cliff	Member	3 July 2018

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

Remuneration Components

The Company remunerates directors in line with best market practice in the industry in which it operates. The components of Director remuneration that are considered by the Board for the remuneration of directors in future years are likely to consist of:

- Base salaries
- Pension and other benefits
- Annual bonus
- Share Incentive arrangements

Given the early stage of development of the Company, the Remuneration Committee do not consider it appropriate to have annual bonuses, share incentive arrangements or pensions and other benefits. The Remuneration Committee also do not consider it necessary to have maximum amounts of each remuneration component.

The Executive Director has entered into a service agreement with the Company and the Non-Executive Directors have entered into letters of appointment with the Company.

All such contracts impose certain restrictions as regards the use of confidential information and intellectual property and the Executive Director's service contract imposes restrictive covenants which apply following the termination of the agreement.

Other matters

The Company has established a workplace pension scheme and pays the statutory required pension amounts in relation to Directors' remuneration where applicable. The Company has not paid out any excess retirement benefits to any Directors or past Directors. The Company has not paid any compensation to past Directors. The Company has also issued options to Directors as part of a long-term incentive scheme.

Recruitment Policy

Base salary levels will take into account market data for the relevant role, internal relativities, their individual experience and their current base salary.

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

Payment for loss of Office

The Committee will honour the Executive Director's contractual entitlements. Service contracts do not contain liquidated damages clauses. If a contract is to be terminated, the Committee will determine such mitigation as it considers fair and reasonable in each case. There is no agreement between the Company and its Executive Director or employees, providing for compensation for loss of office or employment that occurs because of a takeover bid.

The Committee reserves the right to make additional payments where such payments are made in good faith in discharge of an existing legal obligation (or by way of damages for breach of such an obligation); or by way of settlement or compromise of any claim arising in connection with the termination of an Executive Director's office or employment.

Service Agreements and letters of appointment

The Executive Director's service agreement is not for a fixed term and may be terminated by the Company or the Executive Director by giving 6 months' notice.

Name	Date of service agreement	Notice period by Company (months)	Notice period by Director (months)
Martin French	27 July 2018	6 months	6 months

The terms of the all Directors' appointments are subject to their re-election by the Company's shareholders at any Annual General Meeting at which the all Directors stand for re-election.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The Non-Executive Directors of the Company do not have service contracts but are appointed by letters of appointment. Each Non-Executive Director's term of office runs for an initial period of three years unless terminated earlier upon written notice or upon their resignation.

The details of each Non-Executive Director's current term are set out below:

Name	Date of service agreement	Current term (years)	Notice period by Company (months)	Notice period by Director (months)
David Cliff	16 March 2017	4 years	3 months	3 months
Peter Damouni	16 March 2017	4 years	3 months	3 months

Executive Director's remuneration - Audited

The table below sets out the remuneration received by the Executive Director for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	Short term benefits 2020 £	Consultancy fees and additional work fees 2020 £	Total fees 2020 £	Short term benefits 2019 £	Consultancy fees and additional work fees 2019 £	Total fees 2019 £
Martin French ⁽¹⁾	91,788	25,000	116,788	65,250	25,000	90,250
Total	91,788	25,000	116,788	65,250	25,000	90,250

(1) The Additional Work Fees paid in 2019 were to remunerate corporate work conducted in 2018

Non-Executive Directors' remuneration - Audited

The table below sets out the remuneration received by each Non-Executive Director during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

	Short term benefits 2020 £	Consultancy fees and additional work fees 2020 £	Total fees 2020 £	Short term benefits 2019 £	Consultancy fees and additional work fees 2019 £	Total fees 2019 £
David Hall ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	10,300	-	10,300
David Cliff	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000
Peter Damouni ⁽²⁾	24,000	25,000	49,000	24,000	25,000	49,000
Total	48,000	25,000	73,000	58,300	25,000	83,300

(1) David Hall resigned on 5 June 2019

(2) The Additional Work Fees paid in 2019 were to remunerate corporate work conducted in 2018

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

Relative importance of spend on pay

The table below illustrates the year-on-year change in total remuneration compared to distributions to shareholders and loss before tax for the financial periods ended 31 December 2020 and 2019:

	Distributions to shareholders £	Total directors and employee pay £	Operational cash outflow £
Year ended 31 December 2020	nil	250,080	595,374
Year ended 31 December 2019	nil	258,718	576,179

Total employee pay includes wages and salaries, social security costs and pension cost for employees in continuing operations. Further details on Employee remuneration are provided in note 6 and 7.

Operational cash outflow has been shown in the table above as cash flow monitoring and forecasting is an important consideration for the Remuneration Committee and Board of Directors when determining cash-based remuneration for directors and employees.

Historical Share Price Performance Comparison

The table below compares the share price performance (based on a notional investment of £100) of Chesterfield Resources plc against the FTSE SmallCap for the period August 2017 to December 2020 calculated on a month end spot basis. The FTSE SmallCap is been chosen to provide a wider market comparator constituting companies of an appropriate size:

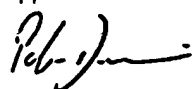
	FTSE Small Cap £	Chesterfield Resources plc £
31 December 2020	109.53	254.45
31 December 2019	104.87	56.36
31 December 2018	90.97	84.09
11 August 2017	100	100

Chesterfield Resources plc was listed in August 2017 and therefore no historical share price data exists prior to this period, there was also no data between 2 November 2017 and 3 July 2018 pending completion of a transaction.

Consideration of shareholder views

The Board considers 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 Company's annual policy on remuneration.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors.



Peter Damouni
Director & Remuneration Committee Chairman
29 April 2021

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chesterfield Resources Plc (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Parent Company Statements of Financial Position, the Group and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity, the Group 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 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 31 December 2020 and of the group's and parent company'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 a review of the directors' statement in note 2.3 to the financial statements and review of the group and parent company's budgets for the period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements, including checking the mathematical accuracy of the budgets and discussion of significant assumptions used by the management.

We have also reviewed the latest available post year end management accounts, bank statements, regulatory announcements, board minutes and assessed any external industry wide factors which might affect the group and the parent company.

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

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The quantitative and qualitative thresholds for materiality determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures. The materiality applied to the group financial statements was £53,000 (2019: £50,000), based on 2% of gross assets. We believe assets to be the main driver of the business as the group is in the exploration stage and no revenues are currently being generated. The group performance materiality was determined to be £37,100 (2019: £35,000). The materiality applied to the parent company financial statements was £14,000 (2019: £23,000), based on 5% of the loss before tax. The performance materiality was £9,800 (2019: £16,100). Component materiality applied to the subsidiary undertaking in Cyprus was £30,000 (2019: £21,000), based on 2% of gross assets. The performance materiality for the group and component was set to ensure sufficient coverage of key balances.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We agreed with the audit committee that we would report to the committee all audit differences identified during the course of our audit in excess of £2,650 (2019: £2,500). There were no misstatements identified during the course of our audit that were individually, or in aggregate, considered to be material.

Our approach to the audit

In designing our audit approach, we determined materiality and assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at areas involving significant accounting estimates and judgement by the directors, including the carrying value of intangible assets, and considered future events that are inherently uncertain. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Whilst Chesterfield Resources Plc is a company listed on the Standard segment of the London Stock Exchange, the group's operations principally comprise exploration projects located in Cyprus. We assessed the significant components of the group to be the exploration projects in Cyprus and the corporate accounting function. We performed a full scope audit on the corporate accounting function and component.

A component auditor performed a full scope audit of the exploration projects in Cyprus, under our direction and supervision as group auditor in accordance with ISA 600. We issued detailed instructions, and performed a review of the component auditor's working papers. The Senior Statutory Auditor interacted regularly with the component audit team during all stages of the audit and was responsible for the scope and direction of the audit process. This, in conjunction with additional procedures performed at the consolidation level, gave us sufficient and appropriate evidence to support our opinion on the group and parent company financial statements.

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
Carrying value and assessment of impairment of intangible exploration and evaluation assets (refer to Note 4 and 11)	
As at 31 December 2020, the total intangible assets reported in the group Statement of Financial Position was £2,433,876, which comprise of exploration and evaluation assets. The carrying value and recoverability of these intangible assets are tested annually for impairment. There is the risk that these amounts are impaired, and the capitalised amounts do not meet the recognition criteria of IFRS 6.	We tested the group's exploration licences to confirm good title and standing, including the likelihood of renewal on future expiry. Additions were substantively tested to supporting documentation to ensure they were capitalised in accordance with IFRS 6. We obtained an understanding of the status of the projects, together with progress on the licences based upon the results of exploration and evaluation work during the year.
The estimated recoverable amount is subjective due to the inherent uncertainty involved in the assessment of early stage exploration projects.	We reviewed and evaluated the impairment assessment prepared by management in relation to the Cyprus project. Our procedures included an assessment of the early stage exploration and evaluation projects with reference to the criteria listed within IFRS 6, to include whether: • exploration and evaluation work to date indicates that the carrying amount is unlikely to be recovered from further development or sale; and • substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation is not budgeted or planned.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

	Reviewing the reasonableness of the disclosures within the financial statements. Based on the procedures performed, we consider management's judgements and estimates to be reasonable and the related disclosures appropriate.
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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.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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, application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the resource exploration and evaluation sector.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the group and parent company in this regard to be those arising from the Companies Act 2006, the Listing rules and local laws and regulations in Cyprus including terms within the exploration licenses.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure that the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the group and parent company with those laws and regulations. This is evidenced by our discussion of laws and regulations with management, reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and review of regulatory news. As for the parent company's subsidiary, corresponding instructions were issued to the component auditor in Cyprus to assess the compliance of the component with applicable laws and regulations.
- We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. Aside from the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, we did not identify any significant fraud risks.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business or where the business rationale is not clear.

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 of Directors on 22 November 2018 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 and subsequent financial years. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 3 years, covering the periods ending 31 December 2018 to December 2020.

The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the group or the parent company and we remain independent of the group and the parent company in conducting our audit.

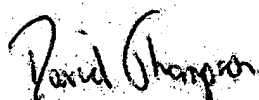
Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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.



David Thompson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

29 April 2021

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Group	
		31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Continuing operations	Note		
Administrative expenses	6	(871,261)	(536,121)
Operating Loss		(871,261)	(536,121)
Loss before taxation		(871,261)	(536,121)
Income tax	8	-	-
Loss for the Period attributable to owners of the parent		(871,261)	(536,121)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share attributable to owners of the parent (expressed in pence per share)	9	(1.264)	(0.866)
		31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Loss for the period		(871,261)	(536,121)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences		59,108	(42,755)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(812,153)	(578,876)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to owners of the parent		(812,153)	(578,876)

The Notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these Financial Statements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2020

Company number: 10545738

		Group		Company	
		31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Note	£	£	£	£
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	12,707	20,778	1,147	6,981
Intangible assets	11	2,433,876	1,675,562	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	12	-	-	2,451,046	1,648,907
		2,446,583	1,696,340	2,452,193	1,655,888
Current Assets					
Trade and other receivables	13	128,498	89,498	211,917	112,500
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,438,856	748,596	2,402,138	736,834
		2,567,354	838,094	2,614,055	849,334
Total Assets		5,013,937	2,534,434	5,066,248	2,505,222
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	15	(127,450)	(127,450)	-	-
		(127,450)	(127,450)	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	(200,619)	(68,957)	(99,561)	(53,788)
		(200,619)	(68,957)	(99,561)	(53,788)
Total Liabilities		(328,069)	(196,407)	(99,561)	(53,788)
Net Assets		4,685,868	2,338,027	4,966,687	2,451,434
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent					
Share capital	18	199,711	159,933	199,711	159,933
Share premium	18	6,482,931	3,534,597	6,482,931	3,534,597
Other reserves		201,776	(20,003)	179,242	16,571
Retained losses		(2,198,550)	(1,336,500)	(1,895,197)	(1,259,667)
Total Equity		4,685,868	2,338,027	4,966,687	2,451,434

The Company has elected to take the exemption under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present the Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income. The loss for the Parent Company for the year was £644,741 (2019: £482,571).

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 29 April 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Martin French
Executive Chairman

The Notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these Financial Statements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY As at 31 December 2020

Company number: 10545738

Note	Attributable to owners of the Parent				
	Share capital £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Retained losses £	Total £
Balance as at 1 January 2019	159,933	3,534,597	22,374	(800,379)	2,916,525
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(536,121)	(536,121)
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	-	-	(42,755)	-	(42,755)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(42,755)	(536,121)	(578,876)
Options granted during year	19	-	378	-	378
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	-	378	-	378
Balance as at 31 December 2019	159,933	3,534,597	(20,003)	(1,336,500)	2,338,027
Balance as at 1 January 2020	159,933	3,534,597	(20,003)	(1,336,500)	2,338,027
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(871,261)	(871,261)
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	-	-	59,108	-	59,108
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	59,108	(871,261)	(812,153)
Shares issued	18	39,778	3,090,222	-	3,130,000
Cost of capital	18	-	(141,888)	-	(141,888)
Options expired during year	19	-	(9,211)	9,211	-
Options granted during year	19	-	171,882	-	171,882
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	39,778	2,948,334	162,671	9,211	3,159,994
Balance as at 31 December 2020	199,711	6,482,931	201,776	(2,198,550)	4,685,868

Share capital represents the nominal value of ordinary and deferred shares issued.

Share premium represents the amounts subscribed for share capital in excess of the nominal value of the shares issued, net of cost of issue.

Other reserves represent the share option reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve. The share option reserve represents the fair value of the share options outstanding and the foreign currency translation reserve represents the accumulated foreign currency translation differences upon converting the Group's results into the presentational currency.

Retained losses comprise the Group's accumulative losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these Financial Statements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Attributable to equity shareholders				Total equity £
		Share capital £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Retained losses £	
Balance as at 1 January 2019		159,933	3,534,597	16,193	(777,096)	2,933,627
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(482,571)	(482,571)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(482,571)	(482,571)
Options granted during year	19	-	-	378	-	378
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		-	-	378	-	378
Balance as at 31 December 2019		159,933	3,534,597	16,571	(1,259,667)	2,451,434
Balance as at 1 January 2020		159,933	3,534,597	16,571	(1,259,667)	2,451,434
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(644,741)	(644,741)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(644,741)	(644,741)
Shares issued	18	39,778	3,090,222	-	-	3,130,000
Cost of capital	18	-	(141,888)	-	-	(141,888)
Options expired during year	19	-	-	(9,211)	9,211	-
Options granted during year	19	-	-	171,882	-	171,882
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		39,778	2,948,334	162,671	9,211	3,159,994
Balance as at 31 December 2020		199,711	6,482,931	179,242	(1,895,197)	4,966,687

The Notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these Financial Statements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Group		Company	
		Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Loss before income tax		(871,261)	(536,121)	(644,741)	(482,571)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	10	9,615	8,201	5,834	4,650
Share options expense	19	171,882	378	171,882	378
Intercompany charges		-	-	(78,061)	(91,782)
Foreign exchange		5,038	(17,299)	(68,985)	48,521
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and receivables		(51,551)	(13,586)	(16,357)	25,150
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and payables		140,903	(17,752)	40,774	(22,289)
Net cash used in operating activities		(595,374)	(576,179)	(589,654)	(517,943)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received		-	-	(28,110)	(17,156)
Purchase of property plant and equipment	10	(764)	(15,837)	-	(11,631)
Loans granted to subsidiary undertakings		-	-	(705,044)	(579,435)
Exploration and evaluation activities	11	(701,714)	(545,114)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(702,478)	(560,951)	(733,154)	(608,222)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of share capital	18	3,130,000	-	3,130,000	-
Transaction costs of share issue	18	(141,888)	-	(141,888)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		2,988,112	-	2,988,112	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,690,260	(1,137,130)	1,665,304	(1,126,165)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		748,596	1,885,726	736,834	1,862,999
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14	2,438,856	748,596	2,402,138	736,834

The Notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these Financial Statements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The principal activity of Chesterfield Resources plc (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group') is the exploration and development of precious and base metals. The Company is a public limited Company whose shares were admitted to the Standard listing segment of the Main market of the London Stock Exchange on 29 August 2017. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England.

The address of its registered office is 7-9 Swallow Street, London, W1B 4DE.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Information are set out below ('Accounting Policies' or 'Policies'). These Policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The Group and Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with 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 Group and Company Financial Statements have also been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as modified for assets and liabilities recognised at fair value on an asset acquisition.

The Financial Statements are presented in Pound Sterling rounded to the nearest pound.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Accounting Policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group and Company Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 4.

a) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

i) *New and amended standards adopted by the Group and Company*

As of 1 January 2020, the Company adopted IAS 1 and IAS 8 (amendments) definition of material, IFRS 3 (amendments) business combinations and Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Of the other IFRS and IFRIC amendments, none are expected to have a material effect on future Company Financial Information.

ii) *New standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective or not yet endorsed and not early adopted*

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted are as follows:

Standard	Impact on initial application	Effective date
IFRS 16 (Amendments)	Property plant and equipment	*1 January 2022
IAS 1 (Amendments)	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2022
IAS 37 (Amendments)	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	*1 January 2022

None are expected to have a material effect on the Group or Company Financial Statements.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The Group Financial Statements consolidate the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 December 2020. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

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. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the Group Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment within the Company Financial Statements. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the Financial Statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by other members of the Group. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between Group enterprises are eliminated on consolidation.

2.3. Going concern

The Group's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Chairman's Report on pages 2-3. In addition, Note 3 to the Group Financial Statements includes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and its exposure to market, credit and liquidity risk.

The Group and Company Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Although the Group's assets are not generating revenues and an operating loss has been reported, the Directors are of the view that the Group has sufficient funds to undertake its operating activities over the next 12 months from the date these Financial Statements are approved including any additional payments required in relation to its current exploration projects. The Group has financial resources which the Directors consider will be sufficient to fund the Group's committed expenditure and to maintain good title to the exploration licences.

The Group has adequately planned and, where relevant, put in place mitigation strategies for the impacts of COVID-19. The ongoing uncertainty around the pandemic may lead to short term market volatility and uncertain long-term impacts which may affect the Group's operations or future funding requirements.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Group and Company Financial Statements.

2.4. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

2.5. Foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The functional currency of the UK parent entity is Pound Sterling. The functional currency of the Cyprian subsidiary is Euros. The Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling which is the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where such items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

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(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each period end date presented are translated at the period-end closing rate;
- income and expenses for each Income Statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of monetary items receivable from foreign subsidiaries for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, are taken to other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

2.6. Intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Group recognises expenditure as exploration and evaluation assets when it determines that those assets will be successful in finding specific mineral resources. Expenditure included in the initial measurement of exploration and evaluation assets and which are classified as intangible assets relate to the acquisition of rights to explore, topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling and activities to evaluate the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. Capitalisation of pre-production expenditure ceases when the mining property is capable of commercial production.

Exploration and evaluation assets are recorded and held at cost

Exploration and evaluation assets are not subject to amortisation but are assessed annually for impairment. The assessment is carried out by allocating exploration and evaluation assets to cash generating units ("CGU's"), which are based on specific projects or geographical areas. The CGU's are then assessed for impairment using a variety of methods including those specified in IFRS 6.

Whenever the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in cash generating units does not lead to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities of that unit, the associated expenditures are written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Exploration and evaluation assets recorded at fair-value on acquisition

Exploration assets which are acquired are recognised at fair value. When an acquisition of an entity whose only significant assets are its exploration asset and/or rights to explore, the Directors consider that the fair value of the exploration assets is equal to the consideration. Any excess of the consideration over the capitalised exploration asset is attributed to the fair value of the exploration asset.

2.7. Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in Group undertakings are stated at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid, less any impairment provision.

2.8. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful economic life on a straight-line basis at the following annual rates:

Office Equipment – 10% straight line

Vehicles – 20% straight line

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.9. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example, intangible assets not ready to use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.10. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group and Company. The Group and Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Interest received is recognised as part of finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables.

Derecognition

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:

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

- 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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 considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

2.11. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9.4.2.1(a) Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Loans and borrowings and trade and other payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to trade and other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the associated obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other liabilities, as appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

2.13. Share capital, share premium and deferred shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity, as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds provided there is sufficient premium available.

Deferred shares are classified as equity. Deferred shares have no rights to receive dividends, or to attend or vote at general meetings of the Company and are only entitled to a return of capital after payment to holders of new ordinary shares of £100,000 per each share held.

2.14. Share based payments

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based schemes, under which the Group receives services from employees or third-party suppliers as consideration for equity instruments (options and warrants) of the Group. The fair value of the third-party suppliers' services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or charged to equity depending on the nature of the service provided. The value of the employee services received is expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and its value is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

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

The fair value of the share options and warrants are determined using the Black Scholes valuation model.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense or charge is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or equity as appropriate, with a corresponding adjustment to a separate reserve in equity.

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

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2.15. Taxation

No current tax is yet payable in view of the losses to date.

Deferred tax is recognised for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Group Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination 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 (including those arising from investments in subsidiaries), are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 by 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.

3. Financial risk management

3.1. Financial risk factors

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

Risk management is carried out by the London based management team under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

3.2. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to enable the Group to continue its exploration and evaluation activities, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the issue of shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

At 31 December 2020 the Group had borrowings of £nil (2019: £nil) and defines capital based on the total equity of the Group. The Group monitors its level of cash resources available against future planned exploration and evaluation activities and may issue new shares in order to raise further funds from time to time.

Given the Group's level of debt versus its cash at bank and cash equivalents, the gearing ratio is immaterial.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of expenses during the period. Actual results may vary from the estimates used to produce these Financial Statements.

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

Items subject to such estimates and assumptions, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial years, include but are not limited to:

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Impairment of intangible assets – exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs have a carrying value at 31 December 2020 of £2,433,876 (2019: £1,675,562). Such assets have an indefinite useful life as the Group has a right to renew exploration licences and the asset is only amortised once extraction of the resource commences. Management tests for impairment annually whether exploration projects have future economic value in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.6. Each exploration project is subject to an annual review by either a consultant or senior company geologist to determine if the exploration results returned during the period warrant further exploration expenditure and have the potential to result in an economic discovery. This review takes into consideration long term metal prices, anticipated resource volumes and supply and demand outlook. In the event that a project does not represent an economic exploration target and results indicate there is no additional upside a decision will be made to discontinue exploration; an impairment charge will then be recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Share based payment transactions

The Group has made awards of options and warrants over its unissued share capital to certain Directors as part of their remuneration package. The valuation of these options and warrants involves making a number of critical estimates relating to price volatility, future dividend yields, expected life of the options and forfeiture rates. These assumptions have been described in more detail in Note 19.

5. Segment Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. During the period the Group had interests in two geographical segments; the United Kingdom, and Cyprus. Activities in the UK are mainly administrative in nature whilst the activities in Cyprus relate to exploration and evaluation work.

2019	Cyprus £	UK £	Total £
Revenue	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	(77,521)	(458,600)	(536,121)
Loss before tax per reportable segment	(77,521)	(458,600)	(536,121)
Additions to PP&E	4,206	11,631	15,837
Additions to intangible asset	545,114	-	545,114
Reportable segment assets	1,790,619	743,815	2,534,434
Reportable segment liabilities	(142,619)	(53,789)	(196,408)

2020	Cyprus £	UK £	Total £
Revenue	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	(147,856)	(723,405)	(871,261)
Loss before tax per reportable segment	(147,856)	(723,405)	(871,261)
Additions to PP&E	(764)	-	(764)
Additions to intangible asset	(701,714)	-	(701,714)
Reportable segment assets	2,573,952	2,439,985	5,013,937
Reportable segment liabilities	(228,508)	(99,561)	(328,069)

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

6. Expenses by nature

	Group	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Directors' fees	164,633	143,160
Employee salaries & related expenses	32,842	31,168
Stock exchange related costs	118,885	53,010
Office related expenses including printing, postage and telephone	65,980	60,114
Accountancy fees	10,097	4,993
Auditor remuneration	29,829	31,809
Travel & subsistence	11,640	66,825
Professional & consultancy fees	173,216	78,477
Insurance	6,328	5,960
Depreciation	9,574	8,201
Share Option expense	171,882	378
Other expenses	76,355	52,026
Total administrative expenses	871,261	536,121

Directors Fees of £25,155 (2019: £30,390) and Employee salaries of £36,263 (2019: £54,000) have been capitalised in accordance with IFRS 6 as exploratory related costs and are shown as an intangible additions in the period.

Services provided by the Company's auditor and its associates

During the period, the Group (including overseas subsidiaries) obtained the following services from the Company's auditors and its associates:

	Group	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company and Group Financial Statements	29,829	31,809

7. Directors' remuneration

	31 December 2020		
	Short-term benefits	Additional work fees	Total
	£	£	£
Executive Director			
Martin French	91,788	25,000	116,788
Non-executive Directors			
David Cliff	24,000	-	24,000
Peter Damouni	24,000	25,000	49,000
	139,788	50,000	189,788

Share options with a fair value of £123,740 were awarded to Directors during the year (2019: £220).

Of the above Group Directors Remuneration, £25,155 (2019: £30,390) has been capitalised in accordance with IFRS 6 as exploratory related costs and are shown as an intangible addition in the period.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	31 December 2019		
	Short-term benefits £	Additional work fees £	Total £
Executive Director			
Martin French	65,250	25,000	90,250
Non-executive Directors			
David Cliff	24,000	-	24,000
David Hall	10,300	-	10,300
Peter Damouni	24,000	25,000	49,000
	123,550	50,000	173,550

8. Income tax

No charge to taxation arises due to the losses incurred.

The tax on the Group's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to the losses of the consolidated entities as follows:

	Group	
	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Loss before tax	(871,261)	(536,121)
Tax at the applicable rate of 17.31% (2019: 18.06%)	(150,815)	(96,823)
Effects of:		
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	57,626	643
Depreciation in excess of/(less than) capital allowances	1,053	840
Losses carried forward on which no deferred tax asset is recognised	92,136	95,340
Tax	-	-

The weighted average applicable tax rate of 17.31% (2019: 18.06%) used is a combination of the 19% standard rate of corporation tax in the UK and 12.5% Cypriot corporation tax.

The Group has a potential deferred income tax asset of approximately £325,000 (2019: £219,000) due to tax losses available to carry forward against future taxable profits. The Company has tax losses of approximately £1,330,662 (2019: £1,030,000) available to carry forward against future taxable profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on accumulated tax losses because of uncertainty over the timing of future taxable profits against which the losses may be offset.

9. Earnings per share

The calculation of the total basic earnings per share of (1.264) pence (2019: (0.866)) pence is based on the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company of £871,261 (2019: £536,121) and on the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 68,935,156 (2019: 61,933,334) in issue during the period.

In accordance with IAS 33, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical for the Group as the effect of the exercise of share options would be to decrease the earnings per share. Details of share options that could potentially dilute earnings per share in future periods are set out in Note 19

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Vehicles £	Office equipment £	Software £	Total £
Cost				
As at 1 January 2019	10,785	5,970	-	16,755
Additions	-	4,206	11,631	15,837
Foreign exchange	(577)	(319)	-	(896)
As at 31 December 2019	10,208	9,857	11,631	31,696
As at 1 January 2020	10,208	9,857	11,631	31,696
Additions	-	764	-	764
Foreign exchange	575	555	-	1,130
As at 31 December 2020	10,783	11,176	11,631	33,590
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2019	2,157	707	-	2,864
Charge for the year	2,041	1,510	4,650	8,201
Foreign exchange	(115)	(32)	-	(147)
As at 31 December 2019	4,083	2,185	4,650	10,918
As at 1 January 2020	4,083	2,185	4,650	10,918
Charge for the year	2,157	1,624	5,834	9,615
Foreign exchange	230	120	-	350
As at 31 December 2020	6,470	3,929	10,484	20,883
Net book value as at 31 December 2019	6,125	7,672	6,981	20,778
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	4,313	7,247	1,147	12,707

Company

	Software £	Total £
Cost		
As at 1 January 2019	-	-
Additions	11,631	11,631
As at 31 December 2019	11,631	11,631
As at 1 January 2020	-	-
Additions	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	11,631	11,631

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

Depreciation		
As at 1 January 2019	-	-
Charge for the period	4,650	4,650
As at 31 December 2019	4,650	4,650
As at 1 January 2020	4,650	4,650
Charge for the period	5,834	5,834
As at 31 December 2020	10,484	10,484
Net book value as at 31 December 2019	6,981	6,981
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	1,147	1,147

11. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise exploration and evaluation costs. Exploration and evaluation assets are all internally generated except for those acquired at fair value.

	Group	
	2020	2019
Exploration & Evaluation Assets - Cost and Net Book Value	£	£
Opening balance	1,675,562	1,156,429
Additions	701,714	545,114
Foreign exchange	56,600	(25,981)
As at end of period	2,433,876	1,675,562

Exploration projects in Cyprus are at an early stage of development and there are no JORC (Joint Ore Reserves Committee) or non-JORC compliant resource estimates available to enable value in use calculations to be prepared. The Directors therefore undertook an assessment of the following areas and circumstances that could indicate the existence of impairment:

- The Group's right to explore in an area has expired, or will expire in the near future without renewal;
- No further exploration or evaluation is planned or budgeted for;
- A decision has been taken by the Board to discontinue exploration and evaluation in an area due to the absence of a commercial level of reserves; or
- Sufficient data exists to indicate that the book value will not be fully recovered from future development and production.

Following their assessment, the Directors concluded that no impairment charge was necessary for the period ended 31 December 2020.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

12. Investments in Subsidiary Undertakings

	Company	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Shares in Group Undertakings		
At beginning of period	500,000	500,000
At end of period	500,000	500,000
Loans to Group undertakings		
At beginning of period	1,148,907	600,837
Loans granted	705,044	579,435
Foreign Exchange	68,985	(48,521)
Interest receivable	28,110	17,156
At end of period	1,951,046	1,148,907
Total	2,451,046	1,648,907

Investments in Group undertakings are stated at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid, less any impairment provision.

Subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	Registered office address	Country of incorporation and place of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by parent (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group (%)	Nature of business
CRC Chesterfield Resources (Cyprus) Limited ⁽¹⁾	Iloupoleos 1, Germasogela, 4046 Limassol, Cyprus	Cyprus	100%	100%	Exploration

⁽¹⁾ Previously known as HKP Exploration Limited.

13. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£	£	£
Current				
Prepayments	17,237	10,396	16,518	8,392
Other receivables	32,160	47,153	31	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	175,217	97,156
VAT receivable	79,101	31,949	20,151	6,952
Total	128,498	89,498	211,917	112,500

Trade and other receivables are all due within one year. The fair value of all receivables is the same as their carrying values stated above.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,438,856	748,596	2,402,138	736,834

Cash at bank comprises balances held by the Company in current bank accounts. The carrying value of these approximates to their fair value.

15. Deferred Tax

The movement in the deferred tax liabilities account is as follows:

	Group	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities		
Acquisition of subsidiary	(127,450)	(127,450)

16. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade payables	154,454	31,270	62,167	29,028
Accruals	34,964	37,677	26,195	24,750
Other payables	11,201	10	11,199	10
	200,619	68,957	99,561	53,788

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and continuing costs. The Directors consider that the carrying value amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

17. Financial Instruments by Category

Group	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Loans & receivables	Total	Loans & receivables	Total
Assets per Statement of Financial Performance	£	£	£	£
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	111,261	111,261	79,102	79,102
Cash and cash equivalents	2,438,856	2,438,856	748,596	748,596
	2,550,117	2,550,117	827,698	827,698

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Liabilities per Statement of Financial Performance	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	At amortised cost	Total	At amortised cost	Total
	£	£	£	£
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	165,655	165,655	31,280	31,280
	165,655	165,655	31,280	31,280

Assets per Statement of Financial Performance	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Loans & receivables	Total	Loans & receivables	Total
	£	£	£	£
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	195,399	195,399	104,108	104,108
Cash and cash equivalents	2,402,138	2,402,138	736,834	736,834
	2,597,537	2,597,537	840,942	840,942

Liabilities per Statement of Financial Performance	At amortised cost	Total	At amortised cost	Total
	£	£	£	£
	£	£	£	£
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	73,336	73,336	29,038	29,038
	73,336	73,336	29,038	29,038

18. Share capital

Group and Company

	Number of shares authorised, issued and fully paid	Share Capital £	Share premium £	Total £
As at 1 January 2019	61,933,334	159,933	3,534,597	3,694,530
As at 31 December 2019	61,933,334	159,933	3,534,597	3,694,530
As at 1 January 2020	61,933,334	159,933	3,534,597	3,694,530
27 July 2020 – shares issued ⁽¹⁾	12,000,000	12,000	590,862	602,862
8 December 2020 – shares issued ⁽²⁾	27,777,778	27,778	2,357,472	2,385,250
As at 31 December 2020	101,711,112	199,711	6,482,931	6,682,642

(1) Includes cost of capital of £27,138

(2) Includes cost of capital of £114,750

On 27 July 2020, the Company issued 12,000,000 Ordinary Shares for a price of £0.0525 per share raising a total of £630,000.

On 8 December 2020, the Company issued 27,777,778 Ordinary Shares for a price of £0.09 per share raising a total of £2,500,000.

Of the total number of shares, there are 99,711,112 ordinary shares and 2,000,000 deferred shares. Share capital value is £199,711 of which £101,711 is ordinary shares and the balance of £98,000 is deferred shares.

Each ordinary share has a par value of 0.1p and carries the right to one vote, to receive dividends and to participate on a return of capital.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

Each deferred share has a par value of 4.9p and has no voting rights, no rights to receive dividends and, on a winding up or return of capital, the holders of deferred shares shall receive the nominal capital paid up on deferred shares only after the payment of £1,000,000 per share to the holders of ordinary shares.

19. Share based payments

Share options

Share options and warrants outstanding and exercisable at the end of the period have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

			Options & Warrants	
Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise price in £ per share	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
22 August 2017	2 July 2020	0.05	-	494,300
16 March 2017	29 August 2022	0.05	5,200,000	5,200,000
22 August 2017	29 August 2020	0.10	-	13,000,000
28 June 2018	2 July 2020	0.15	-	13,333,322
28 June 2018	2 July 2023	0.75	1,805,000	2,970,000
26 July 2018	2 July 2023	0.11	-	1,400,000
17 December 2019	1 January 2025	0.05	2,300,000	2,300,000
27 July 2020	3 July 2023	0.0525	2,565,000	-
27 July 2020	27 July 2025	0.0525	2,425,000	-
27 July 2020	16 July 2025	0.10	619,333	-
26 November 2020	26 November 2025	0.09	1,000,000	-
11 December 2020	11 December 2020	0.09	55,556	-
			15,969,889	38,697,622

The Company and Group have no legal or constructive obligation to settle or repurchase the options or warrants in cash.

The fair value of the share options and warrants was determined using the Black Scholes valuation model. The parameters used are detailed below:

	2020 Options	2019 Options	2018 Options	2017 Options
Granted on:	27/7/2020	17/12/2019	28/6/2018	22/8/2017
Life (years)	3 years	5 years	4.5 years	2 years
Exercise price (pence per share)	5.25p	5p	7.5p	5p
Risk free rate	0.08%	0.4%	0.5%	1%
Expected volatility	43.70%	12.96%	14.33%	30%
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-	-
Marketability discount	20%	20%	20%	-
Total fair value (£000)	63	0.378	11	4

	2020 Options	2020 Options	2020 Options	2020 Options
Granted on:	11/12/2020	26/11/2020	27/7/2020	27/7/2020
Life (years)	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Exercise price (pence per share)	9p	9p	10p	5.25p
Risk free rate	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Expected volatility	27.23%	27.23%	43.70%	43.70%
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-	-
Marketability discount	20%	20%	20%	20%
Total fair value (£000)	3	27	10	69

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

The expected volatility of the 2020, 2019 and 2018 options has been calculated based on volatility for the six months of trading after admission. The expected volatility of the 2017 options is based on historical volatility of similar companies. The risk-free rate of return is based on zero yield government bonds for a term consistent with the option life. A reconciliation of options and warrants granted over the period to 31 December 2020 is shown below:

	2020		2019	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price (£)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (£)
Outstanding at beginning of period	38,697,622	0.10	36,397,622	0.11
Granted	6,664,889	0.06	2,300,000	0.05
Expired	(29,392,622)	0.10	-	-
Outstanding as at period end	15,969,889	0.058	38,697,622	0.10
Exercisable at period end	15,969,889	0.058	38,697,622	0.10

2020						2019			
Range of exercise prices (£)	Weighted average exercise price (£)	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining life expected (years)	Weighted average remaining life contracted (years)	Weighted average exercise price (£)	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining life expected (years)	Weighted average remaining life contracted (years)	
0 – 0.05	0.05	7,500,000	2.27	2.27	0.05	7,994,300	3.75	8.25	
0.05 – 0.15	0.07	8,469,889	3.54	3.54	0.10	30,703,322	1.35	1.64	

During the period there was a charge of £171,882 (2019: £378) in respect of share options.

20. Related party transactions

Loans to Group undertakings

Amounts receivable as a result of loans granted to subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

	Company	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
CRC Chesterfield Resources (Cyprus Limited)	1,951,046	1,148,907
At 31 December	1,951,046	1,148,907

These amounts are unsecured, incur interest, and repayable in Euros when sufficient cash resources are available in the subsidiaries.

All intra Group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Other related party transactions

There were no members of key personnel management other than Directors, whose remuneration is disclosed in note 7.

21. Commitments

License commitments

Chesterfield now owns 20 mineral exploration licenses in Cyprus via the acquisition of Chesterfield Resources (Cyprus) Limited. These licences include commitments to pay annual licence fees and minimum spend requirements.

CHESTERFIELD RESOURCES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

As at 31 December 2020 these are as follows:

Group	Group		Total £
	License fees £	Minimum spend requirement £	
Not later than one year	€67,650	€921,764	€989,414
Later than one year and no later than five years	€221,805	€4,717,728	€4,939,533
Total	€289,455	€5,639,492	€5,928,947

22. Events after the balance sheet date

On 5 January 2021, the Company granted 1,400,000 options over Ordinary Shares of 0.1p each vesting on 5 January 2021 and expiring on 5 January 2026 with an exercise price of 14p.

On 13 January 2021, the Company issued 200,000 Ordinary Shares of 0.1p each for the exercise of warrants at an exercise price of 5p for aggregate cash value of £10,000.

On 5 February 2021, the Company granted 250,000 options over Ordinary Shares of 0.1p each vesting on 5 February 2021 and expiring on 4 February 2026 with an exercise price of 12.5p.

23. Ultimate controlling party

The Directors believe there is no ultimate controlling party.