REGISTERED NUMBER: 10227882 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

for

Texadon Oil PLC

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

Texadon Oil PLC

Company Information
for the year ended 30 June 2020

DIRECTORS:	M D Wort M W I Whyke D T L Whyke S S Mcguire
SECRETARY:	D Little
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1 Charterhouse Mews London EC1M 6BB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	10227882 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Clarkson Hyde LLP Statutory Auditors & Chartered Accountants 3rd Floor Chancery House St Nicholas Way Sutton Surrey SM1 1JB

Strategic Report
for the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
At the time of the report the Company has had its Prospectus approved for publication and the application for a listing on the Standard Market of the London Stock Exchange is proceeding.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
Risks relating to the Company initially being reliant on the Cross Creek Project
The Company will initially be entirely reliant upon the Cross Creek Project as the Company's sole source of revenue and profits. The Company will not generate any revenue from Cross Creek until approximately 90 (ninety) days after acquiring the field due to the time it takes for production to begin. The CPR details the estimated level of reserves at Cross Creek. The Company intends to pursue further Acquisitions of underperforming sites particularly in Texas, although this will solely depend on the success of Cross Creek and positive cash flows having been generated to support expansion.

Risks relating to the Company's working capital requirements
The Company is of the opinion, that the Company has sufficient working capital for its present requirements and that the Company has sufficient working capital for at least the next twelve months. As global lockdowns have started to ease, the current market trend has seen an increase in the price of gas and oil from the unprecedented low figures at the start of 2020. The Company is not expecting production to be available for a period of approximately 90 (ninety) days after the acquisition of Cross Creek, and the Directors are of the opinion that the time frame from Acquisition to production will allow the market to further stabilise and prices to slowly increase.

Risks associated with the operation of the Cross Creek Project
The Company's future success will be affected by the Company's ability to operate the Cross Creek Project. Drilling operations involve various types of risks and hazards, and the operation of the Cross Creek Project could experience interruptions, incur increased costs, or cease due to a number of factors, including but not limited to: o unusual or unexpected rock formations and other geological problems; lack of availability, breakdown, or failure of drilling and other equipment; increases in extraction costs including energy, diesel fuel, material and labour costs; industrial or environmental accidents, discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals; changes in the regulatory environment relating to the operation of the Cross Creek Project; catastrophic events such as wildfires, floods and other environmental issues which could impact access to the Cross Creek Project or transportation of products to the market; or performance of the processing equipment and ancillary operations falling below expected levels of output of efficiency.

GOING CONCERN
The Company is in the process of applying for a listing on the Standard Market of the London Stock Exchange, which involves raising of funds.

The Directors having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the Company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The Directors therefore have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the annual financial statements

POSITION OF THE COMPANY AT THE REPORTING DATE
The company is still in the process of raising funds to at least the minimum level in order to make the application for an admission date.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M W I Whyke - Director

9 June 2021

Report of the Directors
for the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of financial intermediation.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2019 to the date of this report.

M W I Whyke
D T L Whyke
S S Mcguire

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M D Wort - appointed 11 July 2019
I Burgess - resigned 11 July 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

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

Report of the Directors
for the year ended 30 June 2020

AUDITORS
The auditors, Clarkson Hyde LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M W I Whyke - Director

9 June 2021

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Texadon Oil PLC

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Texadon Oil PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:
- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Texadon Oil PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Other matters

The corresponding figures are unaudited.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Texadon Oil PLC

Use of our report

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

Andrew Seton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clarkson Hyde LLP
Statutory Auditors &
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
Chancery House
St Nicholas Way
Sutton
Surrey
SM1 1JB

9 June 2021

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		-	-
Administrative expenses		(153,142)	(282,072)
OPERATING LOSS		(153,142)	(282,072)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(153,142)	(282,072)
Income tax	5	-	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(153,142)	(282,072)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(153,142)	(282,072)

Texadon Oil PLC (Registered number: 10227882)

Statement of Financial Position
30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	6	1,364	842
Cash and cash equivalents	7	25,624	60,898
		26,988	61,740
TOTAL ASSETS		26,988	61,740
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	8	80,920	50,000
Share premium	9	350,282	281,312
Retained earnings	9	(435,214)	(282,072)
TOTAL EQUITY		(4,012)	49,240
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	31,000	12,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31,000	12,500
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,988	61,740

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

M W I Whyke - Director

Texadon Oil PLC (Registered number: 10227882)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2018	2	-	-	2
Changes in equity				
Issue of share capital	49,998	-	281,312	331,310
Total comprehensive income	-	(282,072)	-	(282,072)
Balance at 30 June 2019	50,000	(282,072)	281,312	49,240
Changes in equity				
Issue of share capital	30,920	-	68,970	99,890
Total comprehensive income	-	(153,142)	-	(153,142)
Balance at 30 June 2020	80,920	(435,214)	350,282	(4,012)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Texadon Oil PLC (Registered number: 10227882)

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	(135,164)	(270,414)
Net cash from operating activities		(135,164)	(270,414)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share issue		99,890	331,310
Net cash from financing activities		99,890	331,310
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(35,274)	60,896
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	60,898	2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	25,624	60,898

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Loss before income tax	(153,142)	(282,072)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(522)	(842)
Increase in trade and other payables	18,500	12,500
Cash generated from operations	(135,164)	(270,414)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Year ended 30 June 2020

	30.6.20	1.7.19
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	25,624	60,898

Year ended 30 June 2019

	30.6.19	1.7.18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	60,898	2

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Texadon Oil PLC is a private company, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC interpretations (collectively IFRS), and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Taxation
Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Financial instruments
Classification
The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - designated
- Receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained or incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being included in profit or loss for the period.

Net gains or losses on the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss excludes dividends and interest.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in GB Pounds, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:
- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in GB Pounds by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the GB Pounds and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

Provisions and contingencies

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors have produced financial projections for the company for the next twelve months and beyond. These projections take into account that expenditure has been cut in order that entity can currently cover its cost base.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. The collections are expected either immediately or within 30 days, hence they are classified as current assets.

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

A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

Trade and other payables
Trade payables are initially measured at fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents
In the company's statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the year ended 30 June 2020 nor for the year ended 30 June 2019.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

4. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,500	-

5. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense
No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2020 nor for the year ended 30 June 2019.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current:		
VAT	1,364	842

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash in hand	2	2
Bank accounts	25,622	60,896
	25,624	60,898

continued...

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020 £	2019 £
8,092,000	Ordinary	0.01	80,920	50,000

During the year 3,092,000 Ordinary shares were issued at £0.01 per share for cash consideration.

9. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 July 2019	(282,072)	281,312	(760)
Deficit for the year	(153,142)		(153,142)
Bonus share issue	-	68,970	68,970
At 30 June 2020	(435,214)	350,282	(84,932)

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 £	2019 £
Current:		
Accruals and deferred income	31,000	12,500

continued...

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Loans and receivables		
- Cash and cash equivalents	25,624	60,898
- Other receivables	1,354	842
Total loans and receivables	26,978	61,740
Financial liabilities		
- Other payables	31,000	12,500
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	31,000	12,500

All the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are categorised as "current" are receivable or payable within twelve months of the reporting date. The Directors consider that in all cases, there is no significant difference between the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities and the value at which they are stated in these financial statements. This is due to their short term nature which approximates their fair value.

Market risk arises from the company's use of interest bearing, tradable and foreign currency financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, impacting on the liquidity of the company.

Market risk

The Company is exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk, including:

· forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk on exports
· interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks of the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

Liquidity risk

Responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Capital risk

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance,

The capital structure of the company consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising share capital, reserves and retained earnings. The company reviews the capital structure annually and as part of this review considers that cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

continued...

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the Company purchased services amounting to £62,272 (2019: £48,070) from Eden Corporate Finance Limited, a Company in which M W I Whyke and D T L Whyke have an interest. These services were purchased on an arms length basis. There are no outstanding balances in relation to their services.

During the year the Company purchased services amounting to £7,500 (2019: £2,500) from Anstey Bond LLP, a Limited Liability Partnership in which M W I Whyke has an interest. These services were purchased on an arms length basis. As at the year end, included within other creditors is a balance of £5,000 (2019: £2,500), in relation to their services, which is outstanding.

13. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

During and subsequent to the year end, there was an outbreak of a global pandemic (Novel Coronavirus disease) resulting in significant financial and economic impact on major economies across the globe and affecting wide range of industries. At the date of the approval of the financial statements, the directors are in the process of assessing the impact of the above-mentioned event on its subsequent period's financial results. The directors concluded that the going concern basis was appropriate.

This is a non-adjusting event, the directors have not considered any adjustments to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

There is no controlling party.