

MIRACLE UPON MIRACLE INVESTMENTS PROPRIETARY LIMITED
(Registration number 2007/035275/07)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
P.H.De Villiers
CA (SA)

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Registration number 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Mining and all aspects related thereto
Directors	M.J.Nkosi P.H. De Villiers D.M.Stein L. G. Thomas D. van Heerden
Business address	42 Olckers Street Kleinbrak River Western Cape 6503
Holding company	Nurinox Investments Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa
Auditors	UHY Hellmann (SA) Registered Auditors

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

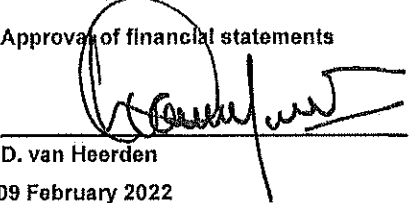
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2022 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

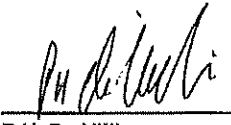
The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 22, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 09 February 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements


D. van Heerden

09 February 2022


P.H. De Villiers

PARTNERS

Carlos Fernando Pires Pedregal B.Com, B.Acc, C.A. (S.A.)
Eric John Moss B.Com, B.Acc, C.A. (S.A.)
Chimanlal Parbhoo-Kanjee B.Com, B.Compt (Hons), C.A. (S.A.)
Anthony Pires De Azevedo B.Com, B.Com (Hons), C.A. (S.A.)

Practice No: 917575E

2nd Floor
4 Fricker Road
Illovo
South Africa
2196

Mail PO Box 52310
Saxonwold
South Africa
2132

Phone +27 11 447 8447
Fax +27 11 447 8400
Email info@uhy.co.za
Web www.uhy.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited (the company) set out on pages 8 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 12 to the annual financial statements, which indicates that the company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by R531 640. The note states that these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 12 to the annual financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

UHY Hellmann (SA)

UHY Hellmann (SA)
C Parbhoo-Kanjee
Registered Auditors
Johannesburg

11 February 2022

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021.

1. Nature of business

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited is engaged in mining and all aspects related thereto. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The company recorded a net profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2021 of R 184 269.

The prospecting rights on Eeste Geluk 322 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT were renewed for a further three years on 13 February 2021.

3. Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Dividends

The board of directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year.

5. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors

M.J.Nkosi

P.H. De Villiers

D.M.Stein

L. G. Thomas

M. C. Nahon

D. van Heerden

Changes

Resigned 31 January 2022

6. Events after the reporting period

The company is in the process of concluding a transaction whereby it will secure A\$14 million in exploration funding to conduct prospecting to delineate a JORC compliant mineral reserve and apply for a mining right.

Other than the above, the directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

7. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors believe that the company has or has access to adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

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Directors' Report

8. Auditors

UHY Hellmann (SA) continued in office as auditors for the company for 2021.

At the AGM, the shareholders will be requested to reappoint UHY Hellmann (SA) as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm C Parbhoo-Kanjee as the designated lead audit partner for the 2022 financial year.

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Exploration and evaluation assets	2	1 424 407	1 424 407	1 424 407
Current Assets				
Trade and other receivables	3	482 167	29 866	27 000
Cash and cash equivalents	4	663 416	431 747	842 873
		1 145 583	461 613	869 873
Total Assets		2 569 990	1 886 020	2 294 280
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	5	13 059 646	13 059 646	13 059 646
Accumulated loss		(13 591 286)	(13 775 556)	(13 406 379)
		(531 640)	(715 910)	(346 733)
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Loans payable	6	2 140 994	2 140 994	2 140 994
Current Liabilities				
Other payables	7	960 636	460 936	500 019
Total Liabilities		3 101 630	2 601 930	2 641 013
Total Equity and Liabilities		2 569 990	1 886 020	2 294 280

* See Note 13

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
Revenue		786 280	-	-
Other operating expenses		(607 036)	(386 826)	(215 615)
Operating profit (loss)		179 244	(386 826)	(215 615)
Investment income		5 025	17 649	44 732
Profit (loss) before taxation		184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)
Taxation	8	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)

* See Note 13

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Restated* Balance at 01 January 2020	109	13 059 537	13 059 646	(13 406 379)	(346 733)
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	-	-	-	(369 177)	(369 177)
Balance at 01 January 2021	109	13 059 537	13 059 646	(13 775 555)	(715 909)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	184 269	184 269
Balance at 31 December 2021	109	13 059 537	13 059 646	(13 591 286)	(531 640)
Note	5	5	5		

* See Note 13

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	9	226 644	(428 775)	(232 901)
Interest income		5 025	17 649	44 732
Net cash from operating activities		231 669	(411 126)	(188 169)
Total cash movement for the year		231 669	(411 126)	(188 169)
Cash at the beginning of the year		431 747	842 873	1 031 042
Total cash at end of the year	4	663 416	431 747	842 873

* See Note 13

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Accounting Policies

1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, as amended.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the changes set out in note 13 International Financial Reporting Standards.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) resource is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on sub-classification and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

1.3 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

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Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 3).

Borrowings and loans from related parties

Classification

Loans payable (note 6) are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Classification

Other payables (note 7), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the company also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Impairment of assets (continued)

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Share capital and equity

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

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.7 Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are carried forward on the basis described below.

Each area of interest is considered separately when deciding whether and to what extent to carry forward or write off exploration and evaluation expenditures.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures related to an area of interest are carried forward provided that rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and provided that at least one of the following conditions is also met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, gathering exploration data through geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling, and associated activities. General and administration costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest and once JORC compliant reserves are established, the relevant exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and the balance is then transferred to mine 'Construction in progress'. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Upon transfer of 'Exploration and evaluation assets' into 'Construction in progress', all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalised.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
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2. Exploration and evaluation assets

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Prospecting rights	1 248 968	-	1 248 968	1 248 968	-	1 248 968
Prospecting expenses	175 439	-	175 439	175 439	-	175 439
Total	1 424 407	-	1 424 407	1 424 407	-	1 424 407

	2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Prospecting rights	1 248 968	-	1 248 968
Prospecting expenses	175 439	-	175 439
Total	1 424 407	-	1 424 407

Reconciliation of exploration and evaluation assets - 2021

	Opening balance	Total
Prospecting rights	1 248 968	1 248 968
Prospecting expenses	175 439	175 439
	1 424 407	1 424 407

Reconciliation of exploration and evaluation assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Total
Prospecting rights	1 248 968	1 248 968
Prospecting expenses	175 439	175 439
	1 424 407	1 424 407

Reconciliation of exploration and evaluation assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Total
Prospecting rights	1 248 968	1 248 968
Prospecting expenses	175 439	175 439
	1 424 407	1 424 407

3. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:			
Trade receivables	27 350	27 000	27 000
Non-financial instruments:			
Value added tax	74 437	2 866	-
Prepayments	380 380	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	482 167	29 866	27 000

* See Note 13

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
3. Trade and other receivables (continued)			
Split between non-current and current portions			
Current assets	482 167	29 866	27 000
4. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Bank balances	663 416	431 747	842 873
Guarantee			
An amount of R146 448 from the company's money market investment account has been ceded as security to First National Bank Limited as security for an environmental guarantee granted to the Department of Mineral Resources. This effectively sterilises access to R 146 448 of the funds reported as cash or cash equivalents.			
5. Share capital			
Authorised			
1 000 000 Ordinary shares of R0.001 each	1 000	1 000	-
Issued			
108 529 Ordinary shares of R0.001 each	109	109	109
Share premium	13 059 537	13 059 537	13 059 537
	13 059 646	13 059 646	13 059 646
6. Loans payable			
At fair value through profit (loss)			
Shareholders loans			
**Spitzkoppe Asset Trust	-	284 067	284 067
D G Liebowitz	305 729	305 729	305 729
C L Investment Trust	-	72 768	72 768
P V Mhlungu	157 681	157 681	157 681
**Nicolas Daniel Resource Proprietary Limited	856 896	856 896	856 896
Naledi Developments Proprietary Limited	17 463	17 463	17 463
**Ohio Trust	290 728	290 728	290 728
Forest Avenue Trust	-	8 738	8 738
Lawtons Inc	50 169	50 169	50 169
Third party loans			
Z Maphanga	96 755	96 755	96 755
**Spitzkoppe Asset Trust	284 067	-	-
C L Investment Trust	72 768	-	-
Forest Avenue Trust	8 738	-	-
	2 140 994	2 140 994	2 140 994

* See Note 13

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
6. Loans payable (continued)			
These loans are unsecured, interest free and not repayable within 12 months and repayments can only be made from funds available from operations. In the event of a transaction whereby shares and claims are disposed by shareholders, the proceeds of such disposals will be allocated based on each shareholder's proportional holding of shares being disposed of and no value will be assigned to the loans being acquired by the purchaser.			
Loans marked ** are subordinated in favour of other creditors until such time as the assets of the company fairly valued exceeds its liabilities.			
7. Other payables			
Financial instruments:			
Accruals	960 636	460 936	499 436
Non-financial instruments:			
Value Added Taxation	-	-	583
	<u>960 636</u>	<u>460 936</u>	<u>500 019</u>
8. Taxation			
Reconciliation of the tax expense			
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.			
Accounting profit	184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 28%	51 595	(103 370)	(47 847)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income			
Disallowable expenses	134 640	-	-
Disallowed loss	-	103 370	-
(Utilised) / Unutilised tax lossess	(186 235)	-	47 847
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
No provision has been made for 2021 tax as the company has no taxable income. The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R (1 170 420) (2020: R 1 802 522 ; 2019: R 1 802 522).			
9. Cash generated from/(used in) operations			
Profit before taxation	184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	(5 025)	(17 649)	(44 732)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables	(452 301)	(2 866)	3 631
Other payables	499 701	(39 083)	(20 917)
	<u>226 644</u>	<u>(428 775)</u>	<u>(232 901)</u>

* See Note 13

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
10. Related parties			
Relationships			
Related party balances			
Loan accounts - Owing to related parties			
Shareholders	1 678 666	2 044 239	2 044 239

11. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial risk management

Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk;

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

12. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors believe that the company has or has access to adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company and that the subordination agreement referred to in note 6 of these annual financial statements will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the company.

* See Note 13

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
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13. First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The company has applied IFRS 1, First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, to provide a starting point for the reporting under International Reporting and Accounting Standards. On principle these standards have been applied retrospectively and the 2020 and 2019 comparatives contained in these annual financial statements do not differ from those published annual financial statements.

The date of transition was 1 January 2021 and there was no effect of the transition.

14. New Standards and Interpretations

14.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2022 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12	01 January 2023	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Disclosure of accounting policies: Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2.	01 January 2023	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Definition of accounting estimates: Amendments to IAS 8	01 January 2023	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current - Amendment to IAS 1	01 January 2023	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	01 January 2023	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IFRS 1	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Reference to the Conceptual Framework: Amendments to IFRS 3	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IFRS 9	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use: Amendments to IAS 16	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: Amendments to IAS 37	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IAS 41	01 January 2022	Unlikely there will be a material impact

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020 Restated *	2019 Restated *
Revenue				
Disbursements recovered		786 280	-	-
Other operating expenses				
Accounting fees		4 100	-	10 740
Annual duty		3 200	-	2 615
Auditors remuneration		53 910	35 850	26 745
Bank charges		6 282	6 430	6 168
Consultancy fees		67 865	-	-
Disbursements - Legal costs		280 596	-	-
Expenses - Community		77 845	-	-
Expenses - Nurinox		21 527	1 542	9 507
Motor, travel and accommodation		61 924	116 739	137 520
Office expenses		9 809	10 800	-
Promotional expenses - Mining Indaba		-	182 649	-
Prospecting		16 328	26 400	15 840
Refreshments		-	400	-
Telephone less recoveries		3 650	6 016	6 480
		607 036	386 826	215 615
Operating profit (loss)		179 244	(386 826)	(215 615)
Investment income		5 025	17 649	44 732
Profit (loss) for the year		184 269	(369 177)	(170 883)

* See Note 13

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Taxpayer reference number 9474119162)

(Registration number: 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Tax Computation

Figures in Rand	2021
Net profit per income statement	184 269
Permanent differences (Non-deductible/Non taxable items)	
Expenses - Nurinox	21 527
Consultancy fees	67 865
Legal fees	280 596
Community - Expenses	77 845
	<u>447 833</u>
Calculated tax profit for the year	<u>632 102</u>
Assessed loss brought forward	(1 802 522)
Assessed loss for 2021 - carried forward	<u>(1 170 420)</u>
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand	<u>-</u>