30 September 2021

TruSpine Technologies plc
("**TruSpine**" or the "**Company**")

Final Results for period to 29 March 2021

TruSpine Technologies plc, (AQSE: TSP) the medical device company focused on the development of its pioneering "screwless," spinal (vertebral) stabilisation systems, reports its full year results for the year ended 29 March 2021.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 29 March 2021 will shortly be available on the Company's website. Copies of the Annual Report and Financial Statements will be posted to shareholders shortly.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of the UK Market Abuse Regulation and the Directors of the Company are responsible for the release of this announcement.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

I am pleased to report that in spite of the many challenges presented by Covid-19, TruSpine Technologies plc was able to continue with its IPO plans and was successfully admitted to the Aquis Stock Exchange Growth Market on 20 August 2020 raising gross proceeds of circa £1.4m.

The proceeds are principally being used to progress the development of the Company's pioneering spinal stabilization products, with a specific focus on completing the FDA submission for its first product to market, the Cervi-LOK. TruSpine is excited to announce the decision to commission our regulatory consultant, Emergo, to prepare and file a submission requesting that the FDA examine the CerviLOK to be designated as a "Breakthrough Device." This category was introduced by the FDA a few years ago and confers on a product recognition that it fulfills a number of exacting criteria. Our research shows that only a few spinal devices have received this most distinguished designation.

During the year, product development has progressed well significantly, both with the Cervi-LOK implant and the instrumentation, which will all be sterile packed and single use. Aside from the general strengthening and expansion of the Company's IP, the pre-submission to the FDA for the Cervi-LOK product was also completed. The Company subsequently

received written feedback confirming the pathway for additional testing and validation of the product ahead of making the full 510(k) FDA submission for clearance.

As disclosed in the Company's Admission Document, the Company acquired the patents relating to its Technologies from Professor Frank Boehm, (the inventor of the Technologies) pursuant to the IP Sale Agreement. The Company protects the intellectual property in its Technologies and any future application thereof by submitting patent applications in each country in which it intends to operate. This is an active and ongoing process with new applications being filed to cover revised design, usage and application of the Technologies.

The Global Spinal Devices Market is currently estimated to be worth USD$10.2 billion and is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent. to 2026. North America is the single largest and most mature market accounting for around 55 per cent. of the total global revenues. The largest single sector of the global spinal device market is the spinal stabilisation sector, which is currently estimated to be worth USD$7.1 billion. This sector is estimated to grow at a compound annual growth rate of approximately 3 per cent. per annum, with the minimally invasive spine surgery component of the spinal stabilisation sector estimated to grow at a rate of approximately 6.9 per cent. This is specifically the market sector in which the Company's Products will be positioned. The Company has a phased product development strategy and is planning, subject to regulatory clearance, to commence initial product marketing of Cervi-LOK in the USA. The overall aim is to establish the Company's Products as the "go-to solutions" for the spinal stabilisation and fusion market. In addition to the three flagship Products, the Company also has a pipeline of additional and complementary IP and product offerings at an early stage of development.

The Company continues to be in a pre-revenue development phase and remains loss making at this stage of its development. The loss before taxation for the year was £651k (2020: £344k) after administrative expenses of £645k (2020: £341k). The R&D tax credit was £107k (2020: £162k) bringing the loss after tax to £544k (2020: £182k). Development spend for the year was £426k (2020: £225k).

Consolidated net assets at 29 March 2021 amounted to £2.746 million (2020: £1.694 million) including cash and cash equivalents of £543.5k (2020: £135k).

A number of changes to the Management have occurred during the year as TruSpine realigned and strengthened its leadership team for the IPO and next phase of its growth. This included the appointment of an additional non-executive director Nikunj Patel and Anthony Swoboda as Vice President of Sales and Marketing for North America both in June 2021.

On behalf of the Board, I would also like to thank all shareholders for their support, and TruSpine's staff and commercial partners for their hard work during the year.

We are a lean and progressive company with a suite of products and IP that have the potential to provide a potential quantum shift in patient treatment within the Spinal Fixation market, and with our IPO now recently completed we are very well positioned in terms of funding and corporate profile. The board therefore looks to the future with confidence.

Ian Roberts
Chief Executive

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their Strategic Report on the Group for the year ended 29 March 2021.

Review of the business and future developments

TruSpine Technologies Plc was incorporated on 8 December 2014. On 7 May 2020, a resolution was passed approving a reduction of capital whereby the share premium account of the Company was cancelled by an amount of £2,250,000. The Company re-registered as a public limited company on 28 May 2020. On 20 August 2020 the Company was admitted to the Acquis Stock Exchange Growth Market with the issue of 3,700,442 new ordinary shares at the IPO raising gross proceeds of circa £1.4m. In March 2021 the Company raised a further £620,500 through the subscription of 6,205,000 new ordinary shares.

The Company is developing disruptive technologies for use in the spinal stabilisation market, commencing with the following three devices:

- Cervi-LOK - for the cervical and upper thoracic spine
- Faci-LOK - for the lumbar and lower thoracic spine, and
- GRASP Laminoplasty - a treatment for decompression of the spinal cord.

These devices represent a potentially significant development in spinal fixation, by providing stabilisation while not altering the bony spinal anatomy of patients through the use of screws, staples or other devices which currently dominate the spinal market.

The Company is seeking to obtain regulatory clearance from the US Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for its Cervi-LOK product in 2022. Once this has been achieved the Company will concentrate on further development work on its other two products and will subsequently seek clearance for Faci-LOK and GRASP Laminoplasty.

The Company has made a Pre-Submission to the FDA for its Cervi-LOK product and has received written feedback which provides it with a pathway for testing and validation of the product ahead of making the full 510(k) FDA submission for clearance for Cervi-LOK, in-house and independently, and are currently developing all of our regulatory documentation and Quality Management Systems, ready to complete our submission to the FDA for a 510(k) Clearance.

Once a 510(k) application has been submitted, the FDA's decision to provide clearance normally takes up to 90 days, following which the Company will be able to commence marketing and sales of Cervi-LOK in the US.

The Company acquired the Patents relating to its Technologies from Professor Frank Boehm, (the inventor of the Technologies) pursuant to the IP Sale Agreement. Details of the Patents are set out in paragraph 6 of Part I and details of the IP Sale Agreement are set out at paragraph 9.1 of Part IV in the Company's Admission Document. The Company protects the intellectual property in its Technologies and any future application thereof by submitting patent applications in each country in which it intends to operate. This is an active and ongoing process with new applications being filed to cover revised design, usage and application of the Technologies.

The Global Spinal Devices Market is currently estimated to be worth USD$10.2 billion and is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent. to 2026. North America is the single largest and most mature market accounting for around 55 per cent. of the total global revenues.

It is important to note that the Products have not yet been used on live patients, as they are still subject to regulatory clearance and approvals by the relevant national medical regulators. The Products still require further independent testing, verification and validation. There is no guarantee that the Products will receive the relevant clearance or approvals, nor that they will work as effectively on live patients as anticipated.

Group Strategy and Business Model

Cervi-LOK and Faci-LOK are spine stabilisation devices used in the fusion of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine respectively. They differ from existing methods of vertebrae stabilisation as they are non-intrusive. Cervi-LOK and Faci-LOK clamp onto specific landmarks of the vertebrae bones rather than requiring fixation with screws.

The minimally invasive Products represent a potentially significant development in spinal fixation, fusion and laminoplasty techniques, providing stabilisation without altering the bony spinal anatomy by requiring screws, staples or other such attachments which dominate the current technologies and irreversibly alter the anatomy of the spine. The Company's philosophy is one of "preserving nature's design", and as such, the devices have been designed to be safe, fast and easy to implant, as well as being minimally intrusive.

The Directors believe the Company's Technologies will fill a gap in the market due to its relative health advantages (for example through not altering the patient's anatomy) as well as its overall lower cost per procedure (resulting from the reduced requirement for fluoroscopy, shorter surgery time and faster patient recovery time). The Company's Technologies cause minimal tissue disruption allowing the normal spine anatomy to remain intact and therefore aids the spinal stabilisation and fusion process.

The Company has a phased product development strategy and is planning, subject to regulatory clearance, to commence initial product marketing of Cervi-LOK in 2022. The overall aim is to establish the Company's Products as the "go-to solutions" for the spinal stabilisation and fusion market. In addition to the three flagship Products, the Company also has a pipeline of additional and complementary IP and product offerings at an early stage of development.

The Company has a number of key commercial partners to develop, design and manufacture its Products, and assist it through the regulatory process. Emergo Group ("Emergo"), a regulatory consultant in FDA clearance is retained by the Company to provide it with regulatory advice. Lincotek Medical LLC ("Lincotek") is retained by the Company to provide professional product development advisory, regulatory manufacturing and related services. University of Toledo will be performing our independent product testing, and Element Medical will be providing our comparative data.

Initially the Company is seeking to obtain clearance for use of its Products in the United States. For the Products to be lawfully marketed and sold in the United States, they are required to have "clearance" from the FDA. The Company will initially seek FDA clearance for its Cervi-LOK Product. The FDA is responsible for protecting the public health in the United States by (amongst other things) ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of medical devices.

The Company's Products are classified as "Class II" Medical Devices under the FDA's device classification system and therefore require FDA 510(k) clearance, which does not require clinical studies prior to clearing the devices for marketing and sales. The FDA 510(k) clearance process compares a product to a "predicate device", measuring safety, function and strength. Under the notion of "substantially equivalent", if a device performs in testing at least as well as the accepted predicate device, FDA 510(k) clearance will be granted.

On 17 April 2020 our regulatory consultant Emergo, on behalf of the Company submitted a Pre-Submission to the FDA for Cervi-LOK. The Pre-Submission allows the final application to proceed in a more-timely fashion because it mitigates the scope for FDA inquiries that have the effect of restarting the FDA's 90-day period to comment on the device in question. The FDA provided the Company with written Pre-Submission feedback on its Cervi-LOK Pre-Submission in on 29 July 2020. The feedback was in line with the Directors' expectations and provides the Company with a clear pathway to obtain FDA clearance for Cervi-LOK.

Major company analysis in the spinal devices market currently identifies a high number of competitors, who are able to benefit from scale economies. However, these existing competitors' technologies still utilise invasive technologies like lateral mass and pedicle screws and therefore TruSpine should be well placed to compete within the spinal stabilisation market because, crucially, its Products do not alter the bony anatomy of patients.

As far as commercialisation strategy is concerned, the Company intends to acquire strategic input from a select group of surgical key opinion leaders ("KOLs") which will help refine the subtleties of the Products and the surgical approach to their implementation. They will also be involved in the necessary studies, white papers, poster presentations and podium appearances which the Directors believe will help to shape the future of the spine market and create better and safer treatment options. Following FDA clearance, a large proportion of the initial revenues will be derived from the surgical KOLs and Primary User Groups Sites. The Company has identified several Primary User Groups Sites, which will be groups of surgeons who are 'early adopters' of the Products, willing to implant them and to collect necessary data demonstrating their clinical relevance and supporting the Company's claims in relation to them.

Promotion of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole

The Director's 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 as detailed below.

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.

Our Board of Directors remain aware of their responsibilities both within and outside of the Group. Within the limitations of a Group with so few employees we endeavour to follow these principles and examples of the application of the s172 are summarised and demonstrated below.

The Company operates as a medical device company developing specific innovative products which is inherently speculative in nature and at times may be dependent upon fund-raising for its continued operation. The nature of the business is well understood by the Company's members, employees and suppliers, and the Directors are transparent about the cash position and funding requirements.

The Company has invested considerable time in developing and fostering its relationships with its key suppliers.

As a medical device company in the spinal fusion market with operations based in the UK and USA, the Board takes seriously its ethical responsibilities to the communities and environment in which it works.

The interests of employees and consultants are a primary consideration for the Board and are planning to introduce an inclusive share-option programme allowing them to share in the future success of the company. Personal development opportunities are encouraged and supported.

Results for the year

The Group's results for the year are included in the Chief Executive's Statement.

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators for the Group as a measure of financial control are as follows:

	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Total assets	**3,025,887**	1,910,620
Net assets	**2,745,910**	1,693,695
Cash and cash equivalents	**543,520**	135,035
Trade and other payables	**(229,977)**	(216,925)
Development spend	**(426,081)**	(225,439)
Loss before tax for the year	**(651,181)**	(343,957)
Earnings per share	**(0.63)p**	(0.24)p

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group is subject to various risks similar to all medical device companies operating in overseas locations relating to political, economic, legal, industry and financial conditions, not all of which are within its control. The Group identifies and monitors the key risks and uncertainties affecting the Group and runs its business in a way that minimises the impact of such risks where possible.

The following risks factors, which are not exhaustive, are particularly relevant to the Group's business activities:

Risk Relating to Obtaining Regulatory Approvals

There can be no assurance that the Company will receive the regulatory approvals required in order to manufacture and sell its Products, including approval by the FDA in the US and the granting of CE mark in Europe. If the Products are not approved and cannot be commercialised, the Company will be unable to generate revenue from them, which would materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and the results of its operations. Moreover, any delay or setback in the regulatory approval process could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. To mitigate this the Company employs two key commercial partners, Emergo and Lincotek to develop its Products and ensure that they achieve the regulatory approvals necessary for commercialisation.

Acceptance of the Products in clinical settings

If the Company is unable to convince opinion leaders and health professionals of the benefits of its Products, there could be weak penetration of the market, which might have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, financial situation, growth and prospects. The slow adoption of new methods and technologies could result in timeframes being longer than anticipated by the Company. However the Company has links with a network of professionals and experts operating in these fields who have advised and given positive feedback as to the suitability and acceptability of the products in development.

No Live Patient Testing

Although Cervi-LOK has undergone significant laboratory-based testing, it has not been tested on live patients and there is no certainty that it will be as effective as envisaged, nor that it will receive regulatory clearance for use in humans. Despite this, the feedback from FDA so far in relation to Cervi-LOK has not highlighted any material issues and the Directors expect that it will successfully achieve regulatory clearance.

Research and development and product obsolescence

Rapidly changing markets, technology, emerging industry standards and frequent introduction of new products will characterise the Company's business. The introduction of new products embodying new technologies, including new manufacturing processes, and the emergence of new industry standards may render the Company's products, less competitive or less marketable.

The process of product development is complex and requires significant continuing costs, development efforts and third-party commitments. The Company's failure to develop new technologies and products and the obsolescence of existing technologies and products could adversely affect the business, financial condition and operating results of the Company.

The Company may be unable to anticipate changes in its potential customer requirements that could make its existing technology obsolete. Its success will depend, in part, on its ability to continue to enhance its existing technologies, develop new technology that addresses the increasing sophistication and varied needs of the market, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis. The Company may not be successful in using its new technologies or exploiting its niche markets effectively or adapting its business to evolving customer or medical requirements or preferences or emerging industry standards.

Dependence on key executives, personnel and consultants

The Company's future development and prospects are substantially dependent on the continuing services and performance of the Directors, the Consultants and the Medical Advisory Board. J Lee S Consultants LLC is a particularly important consultant for the Company because it includes the services of Professor Frank Boehm, who is the inventor of the Technologies and has the technical knowledge and expertise to continue to innovate and develop the existing Products and to develop new accompanying, similar or related products. If J Lee S Consultants LLC were to terminate their consultancy agreement with the Company, the Company may be unable to appoint a similarly skilled replacement with the necessary knowledge to innovate and develop the existing Products or to develop new Products. The consultancy agreement with J Lee S Consultants LLC has a termination notice period of one year for each party to mitigate the risk of this agreement being terminated.

The Directors cannot give assurances that they, the Consultants or the Medical Advisory Board will remain with the Company, although the Directors believe that the Company's culture and remuneration packages are attractive. If key

members of the Company's management team depart, or are affected by illness, such as COVID-19, and the Company is not be able to find effective replacements in a timely manner or at all, its business may be disrupted or damaged.

Impact of COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 or any other severe communicable disease, if uncontrolled, on the general economic climate could have an adverse effect on the Company. The recent outbreak of COVID-19 may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial situation, growth and prospects and has already had a material adverse effect on overall business sentiment and the global economy. There is no assurance there will not be similar outbreaks of other diseases in the future. The impact of the imposition by governments across the world of stringent measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 or other diseases, and the effect of COVID-19, or any other severe communicable diseases outbreak in the future, on the employees of the Company, could adversely affect the performance of the business activities of the Company and those of the customers, which could lead to a decrease in the demand for their services. It is too early to tell what the long-term impact of COVID-19 will be on the Company's current and future prospects and to what extent it may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial performance.

The Board has confirmed that Emergo and Lincotek, its key suppliers in achieving FDA and regulatory approval, have robust business continuity plans and are able to continue product development during the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions. The Board does not expect there to be a material delay to the launch of the Products as a result of COVID-19.

No Current Revenues

The Products remain under development and no revenue has been generated from them as at the date of this Document. The Company's Cervi-LOK Product is expected to launch in 2022 and the other Products are expected to be launched the following year. As such, there is no historical data on which to base the Company's estimated revenue and costs. Therefore, given the high degree of uncertainty in the economy currently and the dependency of the Company on development milestones being met and regulatory approval being obtained there cannot be certainty regarding the size of the market for the Products following their launch or whether the Company has the capacity to generate sufficient revenues to be profitable. To mitigate this the Company has engaged consultants who have extensive experience in the marketing and distribution of products in this sector.

Risk of IP infringement

There is no certainty that the Company can protect its proprietary information or intellectual property which is particularly important considering the Company has developed a number of Products that it regards as unique. There is also a risk that should an employee with knowledge of the Products cease to be employed by the Company they may seek to replicate the Products with a competitor. Although the Company intends to vehemently protect its intellectual property there can be no guarantee that such action will be effective (and will be expensive in any case), there is also a risk that the Company may be pursued by a third party for alleged intellectual property infringement. This risk has been mitigated by the Company engaging specialist patent attorneys to analyse the state of the art and report on the likelihood of the Products infringing the intellectual property subsisting in existing technologies. A Freedom to Operate report produced by Schmeiser, Olsen & Watts has concluded that the likelihood of patent infringement in relation to the Patents is low.

RISKS RELATING TO THE INDUSTRY

Competition in the Market for Spinal Devices

There are a number of companies in the spinal device market offering products that would compete with the Company's Products. These larger, well-funded companies are currently gaining a competitive advantage in the spinal device market by reducing costs through economies of scale. The Company may not currently have the capacity to compete with these existing competitors because the smaller scale of their operation leads to a higher unit cost. Major competitors in the spinal device market include Zimmer Biomet, Medtronic, Johnson & Johnson, NuVasive, Life Spine and Globus Medical. However TruSpine's devices are novel in their design in that they represent a potentially significant development in spinal fixation, by providing stabilisation while not altering the bony spinal anatomy of patients as compared with the use of screws, staples or other devices which currently dominate the spinal market.

RISKS RELATING TO FINANCIAL MATTERS

Currency and Foreign Exchange Risks

The Company's functional and presentational currency is sterling, and this is the currency of the Company's financial statements. However, a significant proportion of the Company's business is conducted in the United States in $USD and therefore certain amounts will need to be translated into sterling. Due to changes in exchange rates between sterling and $USD this could lead to changes in the Company's reported financial results from period to period. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, levels of short-term interest rates, difference in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long term opportunities for investments and capital appreciation and political or regulatory developments.

Financing Risks and Requirements for Further Funds

It is likely that the Company will be required to seek further equity financing. The Company's ability to raise further funds will depend on the success of its strategy and operations. The Company may not be successful in procuring the requisite funds on terms that are acceptable to it, or at all. If such funding is unavailable, the Company may be required to reduce the scope of its operations and investments or anticipated expansion, abandon its strategy, incur financial penalties or miss certain opportunities.

The Directors review the Company's funding requirements on a regular basis, and take such action as may be necessary to either curtail expenditures and / or raise additional funds from available sources including the issuance of debt or equity. Management has successfully raised money to date, but there is no guarantee that adequate funds will be available when needed in the future.

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
Administrative expenses		(645,287)	(340,733)
Operating loss		(645,287)	(340,733)
Finance expense	9	(5,894)	(3,224)
Loss before tax		**(651,181)**	**(343,957)**
Tax credit	10	107,178	162,191
Loss		**(544,003)**	**(181,766)**
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**(544,003)**	**(181,766)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange translation differences on foreign operations		(6,870)	(2,565)
Total comprehensive loss		**(550,873)**	**(184,331)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to equity shareholders		**(550,873)**	**(184,331)**

Earnings per share basic and diluted (pence)	11	**(0.63)p**	**(0.24)p**

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	12	2,040,777	1,614,696
Tangible fixed assets	13	34,298	-
		2,075,075	**1,614,696**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	**186,690**	160,889
Digital assets	16	**220,602**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17	**543,520**	135,035
		950,812	**295,924**
Total assets		**3,025,887**	**1,910,620**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	**229,977**	216,925
Borrowings		**50,000**	-
Total liabilities		**279,977**	**216,925**
Net assets		**2,745,910**	**1,693,695**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	19	**9,398**	8,385
Share premium	19	**3,062,103**	3,727,035
Share based payment reserve	20	**17,007**	-
Other reserves	19	**(205,000)**	(205,000)
Translation reserve		**(25,479)**	(18,609)
Retained earnings		**(112,119)**	(1,818,116)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		**2,745,910**	**1,693,695**
Total equity		**2,745,910**	**1,693,695**

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 before tax for the Parent Company for the year was £651,848 (2020: £357,796).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by

I A Roberts
Director

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

		Attributable to owners of the parent						
				Share based				
	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Payment Reserve	Other reserves	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 29 March 2019		**7,580**	**2,920,599**	**-**	**(200,000)**	**(16,044)**	**(1,636,350)**	**1,075,785**
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(181,766)	(181,766)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(2,565)	-	(2,565)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,565)**	**(181,766)**	**(184,331)**
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**805**	**806,436**	-	-	-	-	807,241
Share exchange		-	-		**(5,000)**	-	-	(5,000)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		**805**	**806,436**	**-**	**(5,000)**	**-**	**-**	**802,241**
Balance as at 29 March 2019		**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**(18,609)**	**(1,818,116)**	**1,693,695**
Balance as at 29 March 2020		**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**(18,609)**	**(1,818,116)**	**1,693,695**
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(544,003)	(544,003)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(6,870)	-	(6,870)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,870)**	**(544,003)**	**(550,873)**
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**1,013**	**1,602,075**	-	-	-	-	1,603,088
Share based payment charge		-	**(17,007)**	**17,007**	-	-	-	-
Reduction in share capital		-	**(2,250,000)**	-	-	-	**2,250,000**	-
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		**1,013**	**(664,932)**	**17,007**	-	-	**2,250,000**	**1,603,088**
Balance as at 29 March 2021		**9,398**	**3,062,103**	**17,007**	**(205,000)**	**(25,479)**	**(112,119)**	**2,745,910**

Year ended 29 March 2021

Retained earnings – The retained earnings reserve includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

Other reserves comprise of 666,667 shares that were acquired from a third party in exchange for monies paid out by the Company on the third party's behalf during the year to 29 March 2019.

Translation reserve – The translation reserves includes foreign exchange movements on translating the overseas subsidiaries records, denominated in USD, to the presentational currency, GBP.

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		**(651,181)**	**(343,957)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		1,230	-
Increase in Fair Value of digital asset		(5,022)	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(25,801)	(4,689)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		63,052	(252,854)
Cash used in operations		**(617,722)**	**(601,500)**
Income tax credit		107,178	162,191
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(510,544)**	**(439,309)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(426,081)	(225,439)
Purchase of tangible assets		(35,528)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(461,609)**	**(225,439)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from Issue of shares, net of issue costs		1,387,508	807,241
Acquisition of owner shares		-	(5,000)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**1,387,508**	**802,241**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**415,355**	**137,493**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		135,035	107
Exchange rate differences on cash and cash		(6,870)	(2,565)

equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents and end of period	15	**543,520**	**135,035**

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	12	2,006,551	1,576,792
Tangible assets	13	34,298	-
		2,040,849	**1,576,792**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	470,910	438,498
Digital assets	16	220,602	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17	543,520	135,035
		1,235,032	**573,533**
Total assets		**3,275,881**	**2,150,325**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	229,957	212,820
Borrowings		50,000	-
Total liabilities		**279,957**	**212,820**
Net assets		**2,995,924**	**1,937,505**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	19	9,398	8,385
Share premium	19	3,062,103	3,727,035
Share based payment reserve	20	17,007	-
Other reserves	19	(205,000)	(205,000)
Translation reserve		(12,511)	(12,511)
Retained earnings		124,927	(1,580,404)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		**2,995,924**	**1,937,505**

Total equity	**2,995,924**	**1,937,505**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by

I A Roberts
Director

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Share capital £	Share premium £	Share based Payment reserve £	Other reserves £	Translation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance as at 29 March 2019		**7,580**	**2,920,599**	**-**	**(200,000)**	**(18,535)**	**(1,384,798)**	**1,324,846**
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(195,606)	(195,606)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	6,024	-	6,024
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,024**	**(195,606)**	**(189,582)**
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**805**	**806,436**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	807,241
Share exchange		**805**	**806,436**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**807,241**
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**(12,511)**	**(1,580,404)**	**1,937,505**
Balance as at 29 March 2020		**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**(12,511)**	**(1,580,404)**	**1,937,505**
Balance as at 29 March 2020		**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**(12,511)**	**(1,580,404)**	**1,937,505**
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(544,669)	(544,669)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(544,669)**	**(549,669)**
Issue of shares, net of issue costs		**1,013**	**1,602,075**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	1,603,088
Share based payment reserve		**-**	**(17,007)**	**17,007**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Reduction in share capital		**-**	**(2,250,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,250,000**	-
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		**1,013**	**(664,932)**	**17,007**	**-**	**-**	**2,250,000**	**1,603,088**
Balance as at 29 March 2021		**9,398**	**3,062,103**	**17,007**	**(205,000)**	**(12,511)**	**124,927**	**2,995,924**

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		**(651,847)**	**(357,796)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		1,230	-
Increase in Fair Value of digital asset		(5,022)	-
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(32,412)	(175,838)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		67,137	(89,974)
Cash used in operations		**(620,914)**	**(623,608)**
Income taxes credit		107,178	162,191
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**(513,736)**	**(461,417)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(429,759)	(211,929)
Purchase of tangible assets		(35,528)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(465,287)**	**(211,929)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from Issue of shares, net of issue costs		1,387,508	807,241
Acquisition of owner shares		-	(5,000)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**1,387,508**	**802,241**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**408,485**	**128,895**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		135,035	116
Exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents		-	6,024
Cash and cash equivalents and end of period	17	**543,520**	**135,035**

The notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2021

1. General Information

The principal activity of TruSpine Technologies Plc (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group') is the development of products for the spinal fusion market. The Company is a public limited company which is listed on the Aquis Stock Exchange and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is located at Spectrum House AF33, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick Airport, Gatwick, RH6 0LG, United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of this 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

The Consolidated Financial Information of TruSpine Technologies Plc has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and IFRIC Interpretations Committee ('IFRS IC'). The Consolidated Financial Information has also been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Financial Information is presented in UK Pounds Sterling rounded to the nearest pound.

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

2.2. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New and amended standards mandatory for the first time for the financial period under review

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have been applied in preparing these Financial Statements. New standards mandated for 2021 have been applied consistently across all periods presented.

The Group has adopted the following standards and amendments for the first time for the periods under review:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards;
- IAS 1 and IAS 8, Definition of Material
- IFRS 3, Business Combinations amendments;
- IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment amendments; and
- IAS 37, Cost of Fulfilling a Contract.

There was no significant impact as a result of the adoption of these standards.

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

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and have been applied in preparing these Financial Statements.

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Financial Statements are listed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standard	Impact on initial application	Effective date
IAS 16	Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
IFRS 3 (Amendments)	Business combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework	*1 January 2022
IAS 37 (Amendments)	Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	*1 January 2022

*Subject to EU endorsement

The Group is evaluating the impact of the new and amended standards above. The Directors believe that these new and amended standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's results or shareholders' funds.

2.3. Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Information consolidate the Financial Statements of the Company and of all of its subsidiary undertakings for all periods presented.

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

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial information of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group. All intercompany transactions and balances between Group enterprises are eliminated on consolidation.

2.4. Going concern

The Financial Information has been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the Directors take into account all available information for the foreseeable future, in particular for the twelve months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements and perform scenario planning thereon. This information includes management prepared cash flows forecasts, available sources of funding and considerations of the impact of COVID-19 including how the global pandemic may impact product launch and sales.

During the period the Company raised £1.4m at the time of the Company's Listing and £620,500 by share subscriptions thereafter. Subsequent to the year-end it has raised further funds of £78,000 in May 2021 and £650,000 in September 2021, the monies being used to further fund the Company's development programme.

Management have considered a variety of scenarios in their going concern consideration including a worst-case scenario whereby product approval is not achieved within the expected timeframe and therefore sales do not occur within the next 12 months and cost reductions are implemented as a result. Based on this base case scenario 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 Financial Information.

2.5. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board, who is considered to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). The Board makes the strategic decisions and separates its activities by geographical location.

2.6. 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 Group is Pounds Sterling. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), rounded to the nearest pound, which is the Company's and Group's functional and 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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other net gains/(losses)'.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.7. Intangible assets

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures derive from costs incurred by third party contractors and management's view of time spent by individual consultants that are directly attributable to individual projects. These costs are recognised as intangible assets when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development

2.8. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. At each year-end date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, less costs to sell, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

2.9. Financial Assets

Initial recognition

A financial asset is recognised in the statement of financial position when it arises or when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Classification

The Group and Parent Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

The Group and Parent Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset generating cash flows at specified dates only pertain to capital and interest payments on the balance of the initial capital.

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost, are measured using the Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR) and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has undertaken the commitment to fully pay the cash flows received without significant delay to a third party under an arrangement and has either (a) transferred substantially all the risks and the assets of the asset or (b) has neither transferred nor held substantially all the risks and estimates of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Impairment

The Group and Parent Company recognise a provision for impairment for expected credit losses regarding all financial assets. Expected credit losses are based on the balance between all the payable contractual cash flows and all discounted cash flows that the Group and Parent Company expect to receive. Regarding trade receivables, the Group and Parent Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach in order to calculate expected credit losses. Therefore, at every reporting date, provision for losses regarding a financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over its lifetime without monitoring changes in credit risk. To measure expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics.

2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11. Digital assets

Digital assets, including tokens and cryptocurrency, do not qualify for recognition as cash and cash equivalents or financial assets, and have an active market which provides pricing information on an ongoing basis.

On initial recognition Digital Assets are held at cost. The Company has elected to adopt the revaluation approach with its digital assets with any movements thereon going through other comprehensive until sold whereupon any gains or losses realised are allocated to profit or loss.

Digital assets are included in current assets as management intends to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

2.12. Share Capital

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.

2.13. Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

When the terms and condition of equity settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

2.14. Financial liabilities including trade and other payables and borrowings

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method include current borrowings and trade and other payables that are short term in nature. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Group or Parent Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 effective interest rate ("EIR"). The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in profit or loss. Trade payables other payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost: any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group or Parent Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least one year after the end of the reporting period.

2.15. Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax represents the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Group has reoccurring tax losses which can be used to offset future profits. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in the current year.

The Group receives small and medium sized enterprises research and development tax relief for their costs incurred in developing, implementing and testing the platform software. The R&D relief is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the end of the reporting period in the United Kingdom and is recognised in the period in which it is received.

2.16. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares;
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (note 17).

3. Financial risk management

3.1. Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Group's Board monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout this financial information.

Financial instruments

The financial instruments used by the Group, from which financial instrument risk arises, are trade and other receivables (see note 14), cash (see note 15) and trade and other payables (see note 16). All are held at amortised cost.

General objectives, policies and processes

The Directors have overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents as well as any outstanding receivables. Essentially it is the risk of financial loss to the Group and Parent Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group and Parent Company's receivables from customers. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance of these receivables. To manage this risk, the Board periodically assesses the financial reliability of any counterparties the Group deal with. Essentially it is

The Group considers the credit risk on cash and cash equivalents to be limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Market risk - Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to market risk, primarily relating to foreign exchange from its US subsidiary operation. The Group does not hedge against market risks as the exposure is not deemed sufficient to enter into forward contracts. The Group has not sensitised the figures for fluctuations in foreign exchange as the Directors are of the opinion that these fluctuations would not have a material impact on the Financial Information of the Group at the present time. The Directors will continue to assess the effect of movements in market risks on the Group's financial operations and initiate suitable risk management measures where necessary.

Liquidity risk

The Group's continued future operations depend on its ability to raise sufficient working capital through the issue of share capital and generate revenue.

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.

It is the aim of the Directors to manage the capital structure in order to reduce the overall cost of capital. The capital comprises the shareholders' equity and going forward it is also expected to include cash and cash equivalent, and borrowings.

The Group defines capital based on the total equity of the Company. The Group monitors its level of cash resources available against future planned operational activities and may issue new shares in order to raise further funds from time to time.

There are currently no restrictions on the capital of the Company.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial information 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 information and the reported amount of expenses during the year. Actual results may vary from the estimates used to produce this financial information.

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

are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Management has considered the significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and consider the following to be the critical estimate and judgement which would materially affects the Financial Statements.

Valuation of intangible assets

The directors considered whether any impairments were required on the value of the development costs, in accordance with the accounting policy. Where applicable, the recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations using information from third parties and an internal evaluation of future income streams in conjunction with the development stage the Group has reached at any one stage. These calculations require the entity to estimate future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and apply a suitable discount rate, based on market conditions in order to calculate present value. The directors have concluded that no impairment charge is necessary.

Intangible assets comprise capitalised development costs in respect of three projects. These costs are considered in the light of the requirements of IAS 38 "Intangible Assets". Development costs are amortised over the life of the project once a product enters the commercial phase. The projected useful lives of intangible assets are based on management estimates of the period that the asset will be able to generate revenue. Future events could cause the assumptions to change and therefore could impact the future results of the Group and Parent Company. Further details of these estimates are available in note 12.

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 periods presented the Group had interests in two key geographical segments, being the UK and the USA. The Group is concentrating on developing one product at a time and is currently focussing on its Cervi-LOK product. However, it has incurred development and patent costs on each of its products and these have been separated out in note 12 on Intangible assets.

Group

Year to 31 March 2021	**UK £**	**USA £**	**Total £**
(Loss)/profit from operations per reportable segment	(651,848)	667	**(651,181)**
Additions to non-current assets	465,287	(3,678)	**461,609**
Reportable segment assets	2,991,661	34,226	**3,025,887**
Reportable segment liabilities	(229,857)	(20)	**(229,977)**

Year to March 2020	**UK £**	**USA £**	**Total £**
(Loss)/profit from operations per reportable segment	(357,796)	13,839	**(343,957)**
Additions to non-current assets	211,929	13,510	**225,439**
Reportable segment assets	1,872,716	37,904	**1,910.620**
Reportable segment liabilities	(212,820)	(4,105)	**(216,925)**

6. Expenses by nature

Group	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Consultancy fees	260,635	207,833
Salaries	72,000	5,000
Professional and legal costs	151,706	9,416
Conference/Registration costs	-	1,775
Marketing & PR	25,635	1,900
Website costs	6,978	895
Bad debt expense	17,588	-
Office costs	38,400	10,994
Premises costs	30,212	8,396
Travel, entertainment and subsistence costs	20,504	80,492
Meeting expenses	421	11,966
Insurance	9,938	-
Other Administration expenses	16,293	2,066
Gain in fair value of digital asset at reporting date	(5,022)	-
	(645,287)	**(340,733)**

7. Auditor's Remuneration

Services provided by the group's auditor and its associates

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

	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Parent Company and consolidated financial statements	(27,000)	(25,000)
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Reporting accountant services	(18,000)	(93,000)
	(45,000)	**(118,000)**

8. Employee benefits expenses

The Group had two employees during the period under review, including a director. All of the research and development was completed by external consultants, whose costs are shown in Note 6. Other directors provided consultancy services to the Group, details of their remuneration are detailed below. All amounts are short term in nature:

Group	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Ian Roberts	87,500	8,750
Norman Lott	65,267	48,000
Martin Armstrong	7,000	-
Annabel Schild	7,000	-
Dr Timothy Evans	7,000	-
	173,267	**56,750**

The average number of directors in the year to 29 March 2021 was 5 (March 2020 – 3).

There were no pension benefits paid or payable to any of the directors in any of the periods under review.

9. Finance expense

Group	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Other interest expense	3,728	1,632
Bank and finance charges	2,166	1,592
	5,894	**3,224**

10. Taxation

Tax recognised in profit or loss

Group	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Current tax credit	**107,178**	162,191
Deferred tax	**-**	-
Net tax credit	**107,178**	162,191

	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Loss before tax	**(651,181)**	**(343,957)**
Standard rate of UK corporation tax	19%	19%
Loss on ordinary activities before tax multiplied by standard rate UK corporation tax	(123.724)	(65,352)
Tax adjustment	(335)	(237)
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	124,059	65,589
UK research and development tax credit	107,178	162,191
Tax credit	**107,178**	**162,191**

At 29 March 2021, the Group are carrying forward estimated tax losses of £1.51m (2020: £1.38m) in respect of various activities over the years. The Company did not recognise a deferred income tax credit due to uncertainty concerning the timescale of its recoverability.

11. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. Diluted EPS is not shown as the Group is loss making.

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	**Year ended 29 March 2021**	**Year ended 29 March 2020**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	(544,003)	(181,766)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	86,210,308	76,773,336
Earnings per share basic and diluted (pence)	(0.63)	(0.24)

12. Intangible assets

Group	Development costs Cervi-LOK £	Development costs Faci-LOK £	Development costs GRASP £	Patent rights £	Total £
Cost					
As at 30 March 2019	**423,874**	**423,874**	**478,648**	**62,861**	**1,389,257**
Additions	193,268	-	7,881	**24,290**	**225,439**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2020	**617,142**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**87,151**	**1,614,696**
Additions	340,188	-	-	**85,893**	**426,081**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**957,330**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**173,044**	**2,040,777**
Amortisation/Impairment					
As at 30 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value					
As at 29 March 2020	**617,142**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**87,151**	**1,614,696**
As at 29 March 2021	**957,330**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**173,044**	**2,040,777**

The Group is currently actively developing, with a view to commercialising, three key medical products as follows:-

Company	Development costs Cervi-LOK £	Development costs Faci-LOK £	Development costs GRASP £	Patent rights £	Total £
Cost					
As at 30 March 2019	**423,874**	**423,874**	**478,648**	**38,467**	**1,364,863**
Additions	185,404	-	**7,881**	**18,644**	**211,929**
Disposals	-	-		-	-
As at 29 March 2020	**609,278**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**57,111**	**1,576,792**
Additions	340,937	-	-	**88,822**	**429,759**
Disposals	-	-		-	-
As at 29 March 2021	**950,215**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**145,933**	**2,006,551**
Amortisation/Impairment					
As at 30 March 2020	-	-	-	-	-
As at 29 March 2021					
	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value					
As at 29 March 2020	**609,278**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**57,111**	**1,576,792**
As at 29 March 2021	**950,215**	**423,874**	**486,529**	**145,933**	**2,006,551**

ci-LOK spinal system

- Cervi-LOK spinal system
- GRASP Laminoplasty system

Development costs comprise of costs incurred by third party contractors and management's view of time spent by individual consultants The Group and Parent Company capitalise development costs and details of the accounting policy can be found in Note 2.6.

The intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of intangible assets is determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial model information available, using a conservative discount rate of 20% based on the cost of capital. The resultant net present values calculated are well in excess of the carrying value of the intangible assets and as of 29 March 2021, no impairment is necessary.

The intangible assets have not been amortised in the periods covered in these statements as the assets are still in their development stage and not yet been put in to use/commercialised. The key estimate used by management is in respect of the timing of the commercialisation of the products and when the first revenues commence.

Group	Software development £	Office equipment £	Furniture and Fixtures £	Total £

13.

Cost				
As at 30 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	30,000	2,469	3,059	**35,528**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**30,000**	**2,469**	**3,059**	**35,528**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 30 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	**-**	**618**	**612**	**1,230**
As at 29 March 2021		**618**	**612**	**1,230**
Net book value				
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**30,000**	**1,851**	**2,447**	**34,298**

Tangible assets

Company	**Software development £**	**Office equipment £**	**Furniture and Fixtures £**	**Total £**
Cost				
As at 30 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	30,000	2,469	3,059	**35,528**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**30,000**	**2,469**	**3,059**	**35,528**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 30 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	**-**	**618**	**612**	**1,230**
As at 29 March 2021		**618**	**612**	**1,230**
Net book value				
As at 29 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 29 March 2021	**30,000**	**1,851**	**2,447**	**34,298**

14. Investment in Subsidiaries

	Year ended	**Year ended 29**

Company	29 March 2021 £	March 2020 £
As at 30 March 2020	-	-
Additions	-	-
Cost at 29 March 2021	**-**	**-**

The following are the principal subsidiaries of the Company at 29 March 2021 and at the date of these Financial Statements.

Name of company	Principal Place of Business	Registered office address	Parent company	Class of shares	Share capital held	Nature of business
TruSpine Technologies International Limited	England & Wales	Spectrum House Af33 Beehive Ring Road, London Gatwick Airport, Gatwick, England, RH6 0LG	TruSpine Technologies Limited	Ordinary	100%	Medical Devices Company developing spinal fusion products
TruSpine Technologies International Inc	United States of America	90 State Street, Suite 700, Albany NY, 1220, USA	TruSpine Technologies Limited	Ordinary	100%	Medical Devices Company developing spinal fusion products

15. Trade and other receivables

	Group Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Group Year ended 29 March 2020 £	Company Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Company Year ended 29 March 2020 £
VAT receivable	**14,609**	30,116	**14,609**	30,116
Research & development tax credit	**82,361**	-	**82,361**	-
Other receivables	**89,720**	130,773	**89,720**	130,773
Amount due from subsidiary company	-	-	**284,221**	277,609
	186,690	160,889	**470,911**	438,498

Other receivables relate to monies owed by third parties as follows:

Other receivables include monies owed to the Company by OPP Systems Ltd and Copian Capital Partners Ltd as detailed in note 21 on Related parties. None of these are past due.

16. Digital assets

Group and Company	29 March 2021 £	29 March 2020 £
Balance as at 29 March 2020	-	-
Crypto assets purchased and received	300,000	-
Crypto assets sold	(84,420)	-

Fair value through profit and loss	5,022	-
Balance as at 29 March 2021	220,602	-

At the year end the Company held 303,680 USDT tokens representing a fair value of £220,602. USDT is a cryptocurrency with tokens issued by Tether Limited. USDT is a stable coin, a type of cryptocurrency which aims to keep cryptocurrency valuations stable and avoids the extreme volatility of other cryptocurrencies while keeping value within the crypto market.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group and Company	
	Year ended 29 March 2021	**Year ended 29 March 2020**
	£	**£**
Cash at bank and in hand	543,520	135,035
	543,520	**135,035**

The majority of the Group and Company's cash at bank is held with institutions with an BAA1 credit rating. No interest rate sensitivity has been applied on the grounds management consider the impact to be immaterial.

18. Trade and other payables

	Group Year ended 29 March 2021	**Group Year ended 29 March 2020**	**Company Year ended 29 March 2021**	**Company Year ended 29 March 2020**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Trade payables	186,050	157,946	186,031	153,841
Bank loan	50,000	-	50,000	-
Accruals	41,000	58,950	41,000	58,950
Other payables	2,927	29	2,926	29
	279,977	**216,925**	**279,957**	**212,820**

Loan movements

	Group Year ended 29 March 2021	**Group Year ended 29 March 2020**	**Company Year ended 29 March 2021**	**Company Year ended 29 March 2020**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Opening balance	-	28,850	-	28,850
Borrowings during the period	50,000	-	50,000	-
Repayments of loans	-	(28,850)	-	(28,850)
	50,000	**-**	**50,000**	**-**

The company obtained a bounce bank loan through the government scheme from HSBC bank. Interest is charged on the loan at a rate of 2.5%.

19. Equity and other reserves

	Group and Company					
Group	**Number of shares**	**Share capital £**	**Share premium £**	**Share based payment reserve £**	**Other reserves £**	**Total £**
Issued and fully paid						
As at 29 March 2019	**75,800,749**	**7,580**	**2,920,599**	**-**	**(200,000)**	**2,728,179**
Movement during the year	**8,044,445**	**805**	**806,436**	**-**	**(5,000)**	**802,241**
As at 29 March 2020	**83,845,194**	**8,385**	**3,727,035**	**-**	**(205,000)**	**3,530,420**
Reduction in share capital	**-**	**-**	**(2,250,000)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,250,000)**
Movement during the year	**10,138,773**	**1,013**	**1,585,068**	**17,007**	**-**	**1,602,988**
As at 29 March 2021	**93,983,967**	**9,398**	**3,062,103**	**17,007**	**(205,000)**	**2,883,408**

Share Capital – Amount subscribed for share capital at nominal value.

Share Premium – Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value.

Other reserves comprise of 666,667 shares that were acquired from a third party in exchange for monies paid out by the Company on the third party's behalf during the year to 29 March 2019.

On 7 May 2020, a resolution was passed approving a reduction of capital whereby the share premium account of the Company was cancelled by an amount of £2,250,000.

At a meeting of the Company on the 28 May 2020 resolutions were passed to re-register the Company as a public limited company. Re-registration became effective on 5 June 2020 and accordingly new articles of association of the Company were adopted. The name of the Company changed from Truspine Technologies Limited to Truspine Technologies Plc.

On 20 August 2020 the Company granted 877,789 warrants to Cairn the Company's corporate adviser exercisable at a price of £0.36 for a period of up to five years.

In March 2021 the Company raised £620,500 through the subscription of 6,205,000 new ordinary shares at a price of £0.10 per share with a warrant for each Subscription Share subscribed for (6,205,000 warrants) exercisable at £0.15 per share for a period of three years from the date of admission of the Subscription Shares to trading on AQSE.

20. Share based payments

On 20 August 2020 the Company granted 877,789 warrants to Cairn the Company's corporate adviser exercisable at a price of £0.36 for a period of up to five years. The warrants were granted in return for services carried out in relation to the listing of the Company on 20 August 2020 the Acquis Stock Exchange Growth Market. As a result of this the fair value of the share options was determined at the date of the grant using the Black Scholes model, using the following inputs:

Share price at the date of amendment	36p
Strike price	36p
Volatility	50%
Expected life	1,825 days
Risk free rate	0.5%

The resultant fair value of the warrants was determined to be £17,007, which has been taken to the share-based payment reserve.

21. Commitments and contingencies

There are no further single matters pending that the Group expects to be material in relation to the Group's business, financial result or results of operations.

At the balance sheet date, the Group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £
Land and buildings	
Within one year	**27,155**
Within 2-5 years	**1,450**
Total	**28,605**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for its office properties.

22. Related parties

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Directors' transactions

The directors provided consultancy services to the Company, details of their remuneration are covered in note 8.

Elizabeth Roberts the wife of Ian Roberts, a director provided consultancy services for office management amounting to £13,000 for the year.

Loans to OPP systems Limited

OPP Systems Limited is a related party of the Group because Norman Lott was a director of the company.

Loan funds were extended to OPP Systems Limited by the Company The amounts payable at each period end are as follows:

	Year ended 29 March 2021 £	Year ended 29 March 2020 £
OPP Systems Limited	55,000	20,000

These amounts are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest is chargeable at a rate of 12%.

Transactions with Copian Capital Partners Limited

Copian Capital Partners Limited is a related party of the Group because Norman Lott is a director of the company.

Copian Capital Partners Limited provide management services to the Company. Copian Capital Partners Limited made the following charges to the Company together with the balances owing as detailed below:

	Year ended 29 March 2021	Year ended 29 March 2020
	£	£
Services charged by Copian Capital Partners Limited	54,000	60,000
Additional services charged in respect of the IPO settled in shares	70,000	-
Balance owed by the Company to Copian Capital Partners Limited	8,665	3,076

All intra Group transactions are eliminated on consolidation and have not been further disclosed here.

23. Ultimate controlling parties

The Directors consider that there is no ultimate controlling party of the Company.

24. Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the 29 March 2021, the date of this statement, an additional 780,000 ordinary shares have been issued in May 2021 giving a total number of ordinary shares in issue of 94,763,967at the date of the signing of this statement. The 780,000 new ordinary shares were issued at a price of £0.10 per share. Each Subscription Share has a warrant attached exercisable at £0.15 per share for a period of three years from 28 May 2021, the date of admission of the Subscription Shares to trading on AQSE.

On 4 June 2021 the Company granted 250,000 options over new ordinary shares to Mr. Nikunj Kantilal Patel following his appointment of to the Board. The Options are exercisable at a price of 36 pence per share, vest immediately and expire on 4 June 2024.

On 20 September 2021 the Company conditionally raised £650,000 through a Fundraise of 6,500,000 new Ordinary shares at a price of 10p per share comprising a Placing and a Subscription. 2,300,000 New Ordinary Shares to be issued by way of the Placing raising gross proceeds of £230,000 and 4,200,000 New Ordinary Shares to be issued through the Subscription raising gross proceeds of £420,000. In addition 125,000 New Ordinary Shares were to be issued to a third party involved in the Fundraise in lieu of services rendered. Each New Ordinary Share issued has one warrant attached granting the holder the right to subscribe for an additional one New Ordinary Share at an exercise price of 15 pence per share for a period of 3 years following admission. The shares are expected to be admitted to trading on AQSE on 30 September 2021.

Caution regarding forward looking statements

Certain statements in this announcement, are, or may be deemed to be, forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "believe", "could", "should" "envisage", "estimate", "intend", "may", "plan", "potentially", "expect", "will" or the negative of those, variations or comparable expressions, including references to assumptions. These forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts but rather on the Directors' current expectations and assumptions regarding the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), competitive advantages, business prospects and opportunities. Such forward looking statements reflect the Directors' current beliefs and assumptions and are based on information currently available to the Directors.