STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	**31.03.2022 US$**	31.03.2021 US$
Revenue	7	**270,311**	291,434
Gross profit		**270,311**	291,434
Other operating income	8	**66,847**	19,228
Profit from investing activities	9	**2,433,120**	2,358,495
Administration expenses		**(254,057)**	(253,863)
Other expenses	10	**(1,083)**	-
Operating profit	11	**2,515,138**	2,415,294
Finance income	12	**-**	31,755
Finance costs	12	**(2,359)**	(3,118)
Net foreign exchange loss	13	**(547)**	(170)
Profit before tax		**2,512,232**	2,443,761
Tax	14	**(197,761)**	(220,640)
Net profit for the year		**2,314,471**	2,223,121
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,314,471**	2,223,121

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LAMITUBE TECHNOLOGIES (CYPRUS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 March 2022

	Note	**31.03.2022**	31.03.2021
		US$	US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**879,843**	1,112,042
Investments in subsidiaries	16	**1,706,137**	1,706,137
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**3,199,220**	3.132 373
		5,785,200	5 950 552
Current assets			
Receivables	18	**314**	
Cash at bank and in hand	20	**1,347,213**	68 994
		1,347,527	68 994
Total assets		**7,132,727**	6,019,546
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	21	**4,300,000**	5,500,000
Retained earnings		**2,827,235**	512 764
Total equity		**7,127,235**	6 012 764
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	**5,492**	6,454
Current tax liabilities	24		328
Total equity and liabilities		7,132,727	6,019,546

On 27 April 2022 the Board of Directors of Lamitube Technologies (Cyprus) Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Sd/-

Atlas Alpha Services Limited
Director

Sd/-

Potassa Holdings Limited
Director
POTASSA HOLDINGS LIMITED

Sd/-

Sunilkumar Ramniklal Upadhyay
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	**Share capital US$**	**Retained earnings US$**	**Total US$**
Balance at 1 April 2020		**10,000,000**	**(1,710,357)**	**8,289,643**
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	2,223,121	2,223,121
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,223,121	2,223,121
Transactions with owners				
Reduction of share capital	21	(4,500,000)	-	(4,500,000)
Total transactions with owners		(4,500,000)	-	(4,500,000)
Balance at 31 March 2021/ 1 April 2021		**5,500,000**	**512,764**	**6,012,764**
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	2,314,471	2,314,471
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,314,471	2,314,471
Transactions with owners				
Reduction of share capital	21	(1,200,000)	-	(1,200,000)
Total transactions with owners		(1,200,000)	-	(1,200,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022		**4,300,000**	**2,827,235**	**7,127,235**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	**31.03.2022**	31.03.2021
		US$	US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**2,512,232**	2,443,761
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15	**232,199**	232,199
Unrealised exchange loss		**547**	170
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(66,847)**	(19,228)
Dividend income	9	**(2,433,120)**	(2,358,495)
Interest income	12	**-**	(31,755)
Interest expense	12	**19**	99
		245,030	266,751
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		**(314)**	1,700,795
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(962)**	802
Cash generated from operations		**243,754**	1,968,348
Tax paid		**(198,089)**	(221,848)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**45,665**	1,746,500
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		**-**	31,755
Dividends received		**2,433,120**	2,358,495
Net cash generated from investing activities		**2,433,120**	2,390,250
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments on redemption of redeemable shares		**(1,200,000)**	(4,500,000)
Unrealised exchange (loss)		**(547)**	(170)
Interest paid		**(19)**	(99)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,200,566)**	(4,500,269)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,278,219**	(363,519)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**68,994**	432,513
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	20	**1,347,213**	68,994

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2022

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Lamitube Technologies (Cyprus) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 22 April 2004 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Totalserve House, 17 Gr. Xenopoulou Street, 3106 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company, is holding of investment and financial support to its subsidiaries through loans and / or equipment lease.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

The Company's ultimate parent EPL Limited (previously known as Essel Propack Limited), a Company incorporated and resident in India produced consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with Ind-AS (converged IFRS). These consolidated financial statements can be obtained at the Top floor, Times Tower, Kamala City, Mumbai 400 013, India, at present on the Company’s website.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Subsidiary companies

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value, if any, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, value-added taxes); the transaction price. The Company includes in the transaction price an amount of variable consideration as a result of rebates/discounts only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimations for rebates and discounts are based on the Company's experience with similar contracts and forecasted sales to the customer.

The Company recognises revenue when the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Company can identify each party's rights and the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract), it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's contracts with customers.

The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, the Company considers only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimates are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by Management.

Identification of performance obligations

The Company assesses whether contracts that involve the provision of a range of goods and/or services contain one or more performance obligations (that is, distinct promises to provide a service) and allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified on the basis of its stand-alone selling price. A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service, either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (that is the good or service is capable of being distinct) and the Company's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (that is, the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- **Rental income**

  Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

- **Dividend income**

  Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Finance income

Finance income includes interest income which is recognised based on an accrual basis.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 profit or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

Machinery	11.64%

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets - Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the classification will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

For trade receivables and contract assets, including trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component, and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial instruments that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 5, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 5, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 5, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

Financial assets -Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification as financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. They are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost are classified as current assets if they are due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

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

Financial liabilities - Modifications

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. (In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered.)

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial liabilities - Modifications (continued)

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners and is recognised directly to equity.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, including interest on borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premium relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance lease charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset, when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably.

Share capital

Ordinary and preference shares are classified as equity.

4. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

5. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors
The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

5.1 Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. Credit risk arises from [cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and contract assets as well as lease receivables. Further, credit risk arises from financial guarantees and credit related commitments.]

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with a minimum rating of ['C'].

If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. [Individual credit limits and credit terms are set based on the credit quality of the customer in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards.]

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The Company's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

These policies enable the Company to reduce its credit risk significantly.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- cash and cash equivalents

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Company's exposure to credit risk for each class of (asset/instrument) subject to the expected credit loss model is set out below:

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses, on a group basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank. This assessment takes into account, ratings from external credit rating institutions and internal ratings, if external are not available.

Bank deposits held with banks with investment grade rating are considered as low credit risk.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

5.2 Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

5.3 Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar and the Euro. The Company's Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

5.4 Capital risk management
Capital includes equity shares and share premium, non cumulative optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

5.5 Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate to their carrying amounts at the reporting date except as disclosed in

5. Financial risk management (continued)

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. The appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments 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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

- **Calculation of loss allowance**

  When measuring expected credit losses the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

  Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

  Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Fair value of financial assets**

- **Impairment of investments in subsidiaries**

  The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country, which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that investment in subsidiaries may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these subsidiaries would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

  The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 5, Credit risk section.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

  The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of non-financial assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

- **Useful live of depreciable assets**

  The Board of Directors assesses the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, and revises them if necessary so that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technological obsolescence, mis-usage and other factors that are not easily predictable.

7. Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue	**31.03.2022**	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Rental income	**270,311**	291,434
	270,311	291,434

8. Other operating income

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**66,847**	19,228
	66,847	19,228

9. Profit from investing activities

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Dividend income	**2,433,120**	2,358,495
	2,433,120	2,358,495

10. Other expenses

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Capital issue/reduction costs	**1,083**	-
	1,083	-

11. Operating profit

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items which form part of the administration expenses:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	**232,199**	232,199
Auditors' remuneration	**5,284**	5,583

12. Finance income/(costs)

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Interest income	**-**	31,755
Finance income	**-**	31,755
Interest expense	**(19)**	(99)
Sundry finance expenses	**(2,340)**	(3,019)
Finance costs	**(2,359)**	(3,118)
Net finance (costs)/income	**(2,359)**	28,637

13. Net loss from foreign exchange transactions

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Unrealised exchange loss	**(547)**	(170)
	(547)	(170)

The unrealised exchange loss arises from monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, translated to United States Dollars using the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

14. Tax

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Overseas tax	**197,761**	220,312
Defence contribution	**-**	328
Charge for the year	**197,761**	220,64

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

Due to tax losses sustained in the year, no tax liability arises on the Company. Under current legislation, tax losses may be carried forward and be set off against taxable income of the five succeeding years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2022

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery US$
Cost	
Balance at 1 April 2020	2,100,000
Balance at 31 March 2021/ 1 April 2021	**2,100,000**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**2,100,000**
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 April 2020	755,759
Charge for the year	232,199
Balance at 31 March 2021/ 1 April 2021	**987,958**
Charge for the year	232,199
Balance at 31 March 2022	**1,220,157**
Net book amount	
Balance at 31 March 2022	**879,843**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**1,112,042**

16. Investment in subsidiary

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Balance at 1 April	**1,706,137**	1,706,137
Balance at 31 March	**1,706,137**	1,706,137

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Holding %	**31.03.2022 US$**	31.03.2021 US$
Essel Propack Misr	Egypt	75	**1,706,137**	1,706,137
			1,706,137	1,706,137

18. Receivables

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Other receivables	**314**	-
	314	-

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to receivables is reported in note 5 of the financial statements.

19. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Balance at 1 April	**3,132,373**	3,113,145
Change in fair value	**66,847**	19,228
Balance at 31 March	**3,199,220**	3,132,373

20. Cash at bank and in hand

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 5 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2022

21. Share capital

	31.03.2022 Number of shares	**31.03.2022 US$**	31.03.2021 Number of shares	31.03.2021 US$
Authorised				
1,600 Ordinary shares of US$1,000 each	**1,600**	**1,600,000**	1,600	1,600,000
8,437 Preference shares of US$1,000 each	**8,437**	**8,437,000**	8,437	8,437,000
	10,037	**10,037,000**	10,037	10,037,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares				
Balance at 1 April	**1,600**	**1,600,000**	1,600	1,600,000
Balance at 31 March	**1,600**	**1,600,000**	1,600	1,600,000
Preference shares				
Balance at 1 April	**3,900**	**3,900,000**	8,400	8,400,000
Reduction of shares	**(1,200)**	**(1,200,000)**	(4,500)	(4,500,000)
Balance at 31 March	**2,700**	**2,700,000**	3,900	3,900,000
Total at 31 March	**4,300**	**4,300,000**	5,500	5,500,000

22. Obligations under finance leases

23. Trade and other payables

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Accruals	**5,492**	6,379
Other creditors	**-**	75
	5,492	6,454

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

24. Current tax liabilities

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Special contribution for defence	**-**	328
	-	328

25. Operating Environment of the Company

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID- 19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain, and in many jurisdictions, now delay, the spread of the virus, including: requiring self-isolation/ quarantine by those potentially affected, implementing social distancing measures, and controlling or closing borders and "locking-down" cities/regions or even entire countries. These measures have slowed down the economies both in Cyprus but globally as well with the potential of having wider impacts on the respective economies as the measures persist for a greater period of time.

This operating environment may have a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

The Company's Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Cyprus economy and consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

On the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary. The Company's Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the smooth conduct of its operations in the current business and economic environment.

26. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

26.1 Income / expenses from related party transactions

	Nature of transactions	**31.03.2022** **US$**	31.03.2021 US$
Lamitube Technologies Limited	Interest income	**-**	30,661
Essel Propack Misr	Dividend income	**2,212,693**	1,917,495
Essel Propack Misr	Rental income	**270,311**	291,434
Arista Tubes Inc.	Dividend income	**220,427**	441,000

27. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022.

28. Commitments

Operating lease
The Company has entered into an operating lease arrangement with its subsidiary company on its property mentioned in note 12 . The lease is non-cancellable in nature and has terms of payment in 5 years on quarterly basis. The Company has not recognized any contingent rent as per terms of agreement considering prevailing market conditions. Future minimum rentals receivable under aforesaid lease arrangement as at 31 March 2022 are as follows :

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Within one year	**51,735**	291,434
Between one and five years	**-**	507,582
	51,735	799,016

29. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 4 to 7

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Page	**31.03.2022 US$**	31.03.2021 US$
Revenue			
Rent receivable	34	**270,311**	291,434
Gross profit		**270,311**	291,434
Other operating income			
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**66,847**	19,228
Dividend income		**2,433,120**	2,358,495
		2,770,278	2,669,157
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	35	**(254,057)**	(253,863)
		2,516,221	2,415,294
Other operating expenses			
Capital issue/reduction costs		**(1,083)**	-
Operating profit		**2,515,138**	2,415,294
Finance income	36	**-**	31,755
Finance costs	36	**(2,359)**	(3,118)
Net loss from foreign exchange transactions	36	**(547)**	(170)
Net profit for the year before tax		**2,512,232**	2,443,761

RENTAL INCOME
Year ended 31 March 2022

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Rental income		
Rent receivable	**270,311**	291,434
	-	-
Rent receivable	**270,311**	291,434

OPERATING EXPENSES
Year ended 31 March 2022

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	US$	US$
Administration expenses		
Licenses and taxes	-	182
Municipality taxes	**194**	-
Annual levy	**397**	424
Auditors' remuneration	**5,284**	5,583
Legal fees	-	4,050
Other professional fees	**9,689**	4,185
Management fees	**691**	1,253
Representation fees	**5,603**	5,987
Depreciation	**232,199**	232,199
	254,057	253,863

FINANCE INCOME/COST
Year ended 31 March 2022

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Finance income		
Bank interest	-	1,094
Other interest income	-	30,661
	-	31,755

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Interest on taxes	**19**	99
Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	**2,340**	3,019
	2,359	3,118

Net loss from foreign exchange transactions

	31.03.2022 US$	31.03.2021 US$
Unrealised exchange loss	**(547)**	(170)
	(547)	(170)

COMPUTATION OF WEAR AND TEAR ALLOWANCES

Year ended 31 March 2022

			COST				ANNUAL ALLOWANCES				
	Year	%	Balance 01-Apr-21 US$	Additions for the year US$	Disposals for the year US$	Balance 31-Mar-22 US$	Balance 01-Apr-21 US$	Charge for the year US$	On disposals US$	Balance 31-Mar-22 US$	Net value 31-Mar-22 US$
Plant and machinery											
Second hand fully automatic side seamer	2016	20	2,100,000	-	-	2,100,000	1,785,863	314,137	-	2,100,000	-
			2,100,000	-	-	2,100,000	1,785,863	314,137	-	2,100,000	-