

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

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CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

Rodoula Malikidou
Christos Mavrelis
Maria Theofilou
Sergey Petrosyan
Pundi Srinivasan Raghavan
Ajit Akkara Veetil Kumar (resigned 20/7/2022)

Company Secretary:

Cyproservus Co. Ltd

Independent Auditors:

P. Constantinou & Co Ltd
Certified Public Accountants
Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon
Agios Athanasios 4104
Limassol
Cyprus

Registered office:

284 Arch. Makariou III Ave.
Fortuna Court, 2nd Floor
3105 Limassol
Cyprus

Registration number:

HE201407

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity and nature of operations of the Company

The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged from last year, is that of an investment company.

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6, 7 and 19 of the financial statements.

Results

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 8.

Dividends

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend and the net profit for the year is retained.

Share capital

Issued capital

On 17 January 2022, by written resolution, the Company increased its issued share capital from 25.737.406 ordinary shares of US\$1 each to 27.337.406 ordinary shares by the creation of additional 1.600.000 ordinary shares of US\$1 each, which were issued at a premium of US\$5 per share.

On 29 March 2022, by written resolution, the Company increased its issued share capital from 27.337.406 ordinary shares of US\$1 each to 38.837.406 ordinary shares by the creation of additional 11.500.000 ordinary shares of US\$1 each, which were issued at a premium of US\$5 per share.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2022 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2022.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Operating Environment of the Company

Any significant events that relate to the operating environment of the Company are described in note 19 to the financial statements.

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.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, P. Constantinou & Co Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,



Rodoula Malikidou
Director

Limassol, 17 July 2023



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www.pconstantinou.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the parent company Cumi International Ltd (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 8 to 22 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent company Cumi International Ltd as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management report and the additional information to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in pages 23 to 26, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.



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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

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

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, and in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Management Report



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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Panayiotis M. Constantinou
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
P. Constantinou & Co Ltd
Certified Public Accountants

Limassol, 17 July 2023

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Dividend income		6.100.732	5.988.545
Administration expenses		(2.441.481)	(739.210)
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries		(1.974.749)	-
Operating profit	8	1.684.502	5.249.335
Net finance costs	9	(234.129)	(76.235)
Profit before tax		1.450.373	5.173.100
Tax	10	(931.137)	(898.282)
Net profit for the year		519.236	4.274.818
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		519.236	4.274.818

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD


STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

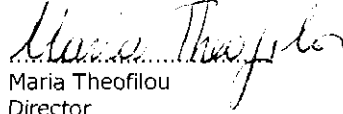
31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	11	<u>137,960,137</u>	60,780,723
		<u>137,960,137</u>	60,780,723
Current assets			
Receivables	13	4,794,995	3,666
Loans receivable	12	4,405,710	-
Cash at bank and in hand	14	<u>7,461,179</u>	14,626,576
		<u>16,661,884</u>	14,630,242
Total assets		<u>154,622,021</u>	<u>75,410,965</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	38,837,406	25,737,406
Share premium		83,106,429	17,606,429
Retained earnings		<u>22,590,799</u>	22,071,563
		<u>144,534,634</u>	65,415,398
Share application money received pending allotment	16	<u>9,600,000</u>	9,600,000
Total equity		<u>154,134,634</u>	<u>75,015,398</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	471,360	395,567
Current tax liabilities	18	<u>16,027</u>	-
		<u>487,387</u>	395,567
Total equity and liabilities		<u>154,622,021</u>	<u>75,410,965</u>

On 17 July 2023 the Board of Directors of Cumi International Ltd authorised these financial statements for issue.


.....
Rodoula Malikidou
Director


.....
Christos Mavrelis
Director


.....
Maria Theofilou
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Advances from shareholders US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2021		25.737.406	17.606.429	-	17.796.745	61.140.580
Comprehensive income						
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	4.274.818	4.274.818
Transactions with owners						
Share application money received pending allotment		-	-	9.600.000	-	9.600.000
Balance at 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022		25.737.406	17.606.429	9.600.000	22.071.563	75.015.398
Comprehensive income						
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	519.236	519.236
Transactions with owners						
Issue of share capital	15	13.100.000	65.500.000	(9.600.000)	-	69.000.000
Share application money received pending allotment		-	-	9.600.000	-	9.600.000
Balance at 31 December 2022		38.837.406	83.106.429	9.600.000	22.590.799	154.134.634

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		1.450.373	5.173.100
Adjustments for:			
<i>Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries</i>	11	1.974.749	-
Dividend income		(6.100.732)	(5.988.545)
Interest income	9	(133.126)	-
Interest expense	9	-	109
		(2.808.736)	(815.336)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease in receivables		982.969	303
Increase in trade and other payables		75.793	378.651
Cash used in operations		(1.749.974)	(436.382)
Dividends received		326.434	5.988.545
Interest paid		-	(109)
Tax paid		(915.110)	(898.285)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(2.338.650)	4.653.769
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of investments in subsidiaries	11	(79.154.163)	(403.951)
Loans granted		(4.272.584)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(83.426.747)	(403.951)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		78.600.000	-
Advances from shareholders		-	9.600.000
Net cash generated from financing activities		78.600.000	9.600.000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7.165.397)	13.849.818
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		14.626.576	776.758
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		7.461.179	14.626.576

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Cumi International Ltd (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 7 June 2007 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 284 Arch. Makariou III Ave., Fortuna Court, 2nd Floor, 3105 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged from last year, is that of an investment company.

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 is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements and the Company does not intend to issue consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements. The Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as the exemption from consolidation in paragraph 4(a) of IFRS10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', has been used. The Company's parent Carborundum Universal Ltd, a Company incorporated/resident in India produced consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

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

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2022. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

4. 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

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

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

Revenue

- **Dividend income**

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

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective method.

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.

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.

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 amortised 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).

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'other income'. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) comprise: cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months, trade receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "other income". Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in "other gains/(losses)" and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "other gains/(losses)" in the period in which it arises.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, 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.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account.

Advances from shareholders

Advances from shareholders constitutes contributions made by the Company's shareholders other than for the issue of shares by the Company in their capacity as equity owners of the Company for which the Company has no contractual obligation to repay them. Such contributions are recognised directly in equity as they constitute transactions with equity owners in their capacity as equity owners of the Company.

5. 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.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, 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:

6.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Loans receivable carrying interest issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Loans receivable carrying interest issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

6.2 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.

(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 debtor/borrower are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, Management assesses the credit quality of the debtor/borrower, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.3 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.

6.4 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 Euro. The Company's Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

6.5 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

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.

- **Going concern basis**

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

- **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.

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **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.

8. Operating profit

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items:		
Auditors' remuneration	<u>6.486</u>	<u>6.861</u>

9. Finance income/(costs)

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest income	133.126	-
Exchange profit	<u>11.998</u>	-
Finance income	<u>145.124</u>	-
Net foreign exchange losses	(185.696)	(67.473)
Interest expense	-	(109)
Sundry finance expenses	<u>(193.557)</u>	(8.653)
Finance costs	<u>(379.253)</u>	(76.235)
Net finance costs	<u>(234.129)</u>	(76.235)

10. Tax

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Corporation tax	16.027	-
Overseas tax	<u>915.110</u>	898.282
Charge for the year	<u>931.137</u>	898.282

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

10. Tax (continued)

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Profit before tax	<u>1.450.373</u>	<u>5.173.100</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	181.297	646.638
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	597.365	101.931
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(764.092)	(748.569)
10% additional charge	1.457	-
Overseas tax in excess of credit claim used during the year	<u>915.110</u>	<u>898.282</u>
Tax charge	<u>931.137</u>	<u>898.282</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Balance at 1 January	60.780.723	60.376.772
Additions	79.154.163	403.951
Impairment charge	<u>(1.974.749)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>137.960.137</u>	<u>60.780.723</u>

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	2022 Holding %	2021 Holding %
JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works"	Russian Federation	Production of Electro Minerals, Refractories and Abrasives materials	98,0733	98,0733
Foskor Zirconia Pty Ltd	South Africa	Production of Calcia Stabalizer Zirconia	51	51
Cumi America Inc.	USA	Sale of Abrasives, Ceramics	100	100
Cumi Middle East FZE	UAE	Sale of Abrasives, Ceramics	100	100
CUMI Europe s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Markert the products of Electrominerals, Abrasives Industrial ceramics and Refractories manufactured by entities in CUMI Group	100	100
CUMI Abrasives and Ceramics Co. Ltd	China	Abrasive materials	100	100
CUMI Awuko Abrasives GmbH	Germany	Production and sale of Abrasives	100	100
Rhodium Abrasives GmbH	Germany	Production and sale of Abrasives	100	100

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

12. Loans receivable

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Loans to own subsidiaries (Note 20.2)	<u>4,405,710</u>	-
	<u>4,405,710</u>	-

The exposure of the Company to credit risk in relation to loans receivable is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

The fair values of non-current receivables approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

13. Receivables

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 20.1)	<u>4,791,387</u>	-
Deposits and prepayments	<u>3,608</u>	3,666
	<u>4,794,995</u>	<u>3,666</u>

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 6 of the financial statements.

14. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>7,461,179</u>	14,626,576
	<u>7,461,179</u>	<u>14,626,576</u>

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

15. Share capital

	2022 Number of shares	2022 US\$	2021 Number of shares	2021 US\$
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of \$1 each	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	25,737,406	25,737,406	25,737,406	25,737,406
Issue of shares	<u>13,100,000</u>	<u>13,100,000</u>	-	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>38,837,406</u>	<u>38,837,406</u>	<u>25,737,406</u>	<u>25,737,406</u>

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

16. Advances from shareholders

	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Balance at 1 January	9.600.000	-
Proceeds during the year	9.600.000	9.600.000
Issue of shares	<u>(9.600.000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>9.600.000</u>	<u>9.600.000</u>

The advance from shareholders is made available to the Board of Directors for future increases of the share capital of the Company and are not refundable.

17. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 20.3)	9.903	9.903
Accruals	<u>461.457</u>	<u>385.664</u>
	<u>471.360</u>	<u>395.567</u>

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

18. Current tax liabilities

	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Corporation tax	<u>16.027</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>16.027</u>	<u>-</u>

19. Operating Environment of the Company

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on 24 February 2022 with the commencement of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflict continues to evolve as military activity proceeds. In addition to the impact of the events on entities that have operations in Russia, Ukraine, or Belarus or that conduct business with their counterparties, the conflict is increasingly affecting economies and financial markets globally and exacerbating ongoing economic challenges.

The European Union as well as United States of America, Switzerland, United Kingdom and other countries imposed a series of restrictive measures (sanctions) against the Russian and Belarussian government, various companies, and certain individuals. The sanctions imposed include an asset freeze and a prohibition from making funds available to the sanctioned individuals and entities. In addition, travel bans applicable to the sanctioned individuals prevents them from entering or transiting through the relevant territories. The Republic of Cyprus has adopted the United Nations and European Union measures. The rapid deterioration of the conflict in Ukraine may as well lead to the possibility of further sanctions in the future.

The impact on the Company largely depends on the nature and duration of uncertain and unpredictable events, such as further military action, additional sanctions, and reactions to ongoing developments by global financial markets.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the conflict prevails and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

19. Operating Environment of the Company (continued)

The event did not exist in the reporting period and is therefore not reflected in the recognition and measurement of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at 31 December 2022 as it is considered as a non-adjusting event.

The Company has limited direct exposure to Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus and as such does not expect significant impact from direct exposures to these countries.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position. The event is not expected to have an immediate material impact on the business operations. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess the need for any provisions in case the crisis becomes prolonged.

20. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

20.1 Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 13)

	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works"	Dividends receivable	4.791.387	-
		<u>4.791.387</u>	<u>-</u>

20.2 Loans to own subsidiaries (Note 12)

	<u>Terms</u>	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
CUMI Awuko Abrasives GmbH	Interest rate 12m Euribor +2,5%, repayment in 2023	4.405.710	-
		<u>4.405.710</u>	<u>-</u>

20.3 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 17)

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Carborundum Universal Ltd	9.903	9.903
	<u>9.903</u>	<u>9.903</u>

The shareholders' current accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

21. Contingent liabilities

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

22. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2022.

23. 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.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

Independent auditor's report on pages 4 to 7

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Page	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Revenue			
Dividend income		6.100.732	5.988.545
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	24	<u>(2.441.481)</u>	<u>(739.210)</u>
		3.659.251	5.249.335
Other operating expenses			
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries		<u>(1.974.749)</u>	-
Operating profit		1.684.502	5.249.335
Finance income	25	145.124	-
Finance costs	25	<u>(379.253)</u>	<u>(76.235)</u>
Net profit for the year before tax		<u>1.450.373</u>	<u>5.173.100</u>

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

OPERATING EXPENSES

Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Administration expenses		
Municipality taxes	201	194
Annual levy	388	411
Auditors' remuneration	6.486	6.861
Accounting fees	8.003	8.886
Other professional fees	2.426.403	722.858
	<u>2.441.481</u>	<u>739.210</u>

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

FINANCE INCOME/COSTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Finance income		
Loan interest income	133.126	-
Realised foreign exchange profit	<u>11.998</u>	-
	<u>145.124</u>	-
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Bank overdraft interest	-	109
Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	193.557	8.653
Net foreign exchange losses		
Realised foreign exchange loss	-	67.419
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	<u>185.696</u>	54
	<u>379.253</u>	<u>76.235</u>

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX Year ended 31 December 2022

Net profit per income statement	Page 23	US\$	US\$
			1,450.373
<u>Add:</u>			
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries		1,974.749	
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		185.696	
Annual levy		388	
Other non-allowable expenses		<u>2,618.086</u>	
			<u>4,778.919</u>
			6,229.292
<u>Less:</u>			
Dividends received		6,100.732	
Realised foreign exchange profit		<u>11.998</u>	
			<u>(6,112.730)</u>
Chargeable income for the year			<u><u>116.562</u></u>
			€
Converted into € at US\$ 1,053000 = €1			<u><u>110.695</u></u>

<u>Calculation of corporation tax</u>	Income €	Rate %	Total € c	Total US\$
Tax at normal rates:				
Chargeable income as above	<u>110.695</u>	12,50	13.836,88	14.570
10% additional charge			<u>1.383,69</u>	<u>1.457</u>
TAX PAYABLE			<u><u>15.220,57</u></u>	<u><u>16.027</u></u>