CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

REPORT AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2026

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

REPORT AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2026

CONTENTS

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Rodoula Malikidou Christos Mavrelis Talwar Sujjan Suresh (appointed 4/2/2025) Maria Theofilou Sergey Petrosyan (resigned 4/2/2025) Pundi Srinivasan Raghavan (resigned 4/2/2025)
Company Secretary:	Giannis Agapiou
Independent Auditors:	P. Constantinou & Co Ltd Certified Public Accountants Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon Agios Athanasios 4104 Limassol Cyprus
Registered office:	284 Arch. Makarou 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 separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company
The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, is that of an investment company and granting of loans to its subsidiaries.

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business
The results of this year are not considered satisfactory and the Board of Directors is making an effort to reduce the Company's losses. Despite the loss this year the Company's development to date and the financial position as reflected in the separate financial statements are satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6, 7 and 18 of the separate financial statements.

Results
The Company's results for the year are set out on page 7.

Dividends
The Company did not have any distributable profits as at 31 March 2026, thus the Board of Directors cannot recommend the payment of a dividend.

Share capital
There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review.

Board of Directors
The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 March 2026 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 March 2026, unless otherwise stated.

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 18 of the separate financial statements.

Events after the reporting period
Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 22 of the separate financial statements.

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, 28 April 2026

P. CONSTANTINOU & CO LTD
AUDIT · TAX · CONSULTING

Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon,
Agios Athanasios 4104, Limassol, Cyprus
P.O. Box 57186, 3313 Limassol, Cyprus

Tel.: +357 25 361 000, Fax: +357 25 355 888
Email: info@pconstantinou.com
www.pconstantinou.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of the parent company Cumi International Ltd (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 7 to 20 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes of the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS accounting Standards 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 Separate 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 separate 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 comprehensive income in pages 21 to 23, but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

P. CONSTANTINOU & CO LTD
AUDIT · TAX · CONSULTING

Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon,
Agios Athanasios 4104, Limassol, Cyprus
P.O. Box 57186, 3313 Limassol, Cyprus

Tel.: +357 25 361 000, Fax: +357 25 355 888
Email: info@pconstantinou.com
www.pconstantinou.com

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate 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 Separate Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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 separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate 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 Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate financial statements.

P. CONSTANTINOU & CO LTD
AUDIT · TAX · CONSULTING

Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon,
Agios Athanasios 4104, Limassol, Cyprus
P.O. Box 57186, 3313 Limassol, Cyprus

Tel.: +357 25 361 000, Fax: +357 25 355 888
Email: info@pconstantinou.com
www.pconstantinou.com

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

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

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 separate 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.

- 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate 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.

Corner of Charalambou Fteroudi & Tiranoktonon,
Agios Athanasios 4104, Limassol, Cyprus
P.O. Box 57186, 3313 Limassol, Cyprus

Tel.: +357 25 361 000, Fax: +357 25 355 888
Email: info@pconstantinou.com
www.pconstantinou.com

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Cumi International Ltd

Report on Other Legal Requirements

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

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, 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 separate financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Management Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

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, 28 April 2026

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	**1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$**	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Dividend income		**500.000**	4.380.299
Administration expenses		**(211.908)**	(467.521)
Net impairment loss on subsidiary		**(25.668.657)**	(11.750.000)
Operating loss	8	**(25.380.565)**	(7.837.222)
Net finance income	9	**682.533**	1.266.558
Loss before tax		**(24.698.032)**	(6.570.664)
Tax	10	**-**	(690.852)
Net loss for the year		**(24.698.032)**	(7.261.516)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(24.698.032)**	(7.261.516)

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 March 2026

	Note	**31/03/2026 US$**	31/03/2025 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	11	**114.299.658**	139.228.280
		114.299.658	139.228.280
Current assets			
Receivables	13	**5.009.248**	4.809.195
Loans receivable	12	**-**	5.046.507
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**5.710.193**	673.113
		10.719.441	10.528.815
Total assets		**125.019.099**	149.757.095
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**40.437.406**	40.437.406
Share premium		**91.106.429**	91.106.429
Accumulated (losses) /retained earnings		**(6.547.367)**	18.150.665
Total equity		**124.996.468**	149.694.500
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	**22.631**	28.788
Current tax liabilities	17	**-**	33.807
		22.631	62.595
Total equity and liabilities		**125.019.099**	149.757.095

On 28 April 2026 the Board of Directors of Cumi International Ltd authorised these separate financial statements for issue.

....
Rodoula Malikidou
Director

....
Christos Mavrelis
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital US$	Share premium US$	Accumulated (losses) /retained earnings US$	Total US$
Balance at 1 April 2024	**40.437.406**	**91.106.429**	**25.412.181**	**156.956.016**
Comprehensive loss				
Net loss for the year	-	-	(7.261.516)	(7.261.516)
Balance at 31 March 2025/ 1 April 2025	**40.437.406**	**91.106.429**	**18.150.665**	**149.694.500**
Comprehensive loss				
Net loss for the year	-	-	(24.698.032)	(24.698.032)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**40.437.406**	**91.106.429**	**(6.547.367)**	**124.996.468**

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		**(24.698.032)**	(6.570.664)
Adjustments for:			
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries	11	**25.668.657**	11.750.000
Dividend income		**(500.000)**	(4.380.299)
Interest income	9	**(156.198)**	(232.907)
		314.427	566.130
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in receivables		**(200.053)**	(445.369)
Decrease in trade and other payables		**(6.157)**	(101.266)
Cash generated from operations		**108.217**	19.495
Dividends received		**500.000**	-
Tax paid		**(33.807)**	(694.308)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**574.410**	(674.813)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of investments in subsidiaries	11	**(740.035)**	(5.671.043)
Loans repayments received		**5.046.507**	-
Interest received		**156.198**	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**4.462.670**	(5.671.043)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**-**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**5.037.080**	(6.345.856)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**673.113**	7.018.969
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**5.710.193**	673.113

The cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	31/03/2026 US$	31/03/2025 US$
Cash at bank and in hand (Note 14)	**5.710.193**	673.113
	5.710.193	673.113

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. Makarou III Ave., Fortuna Court, 2nd Floor, 3105 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, is that of an investment company and granting of loans to its subsidiaries.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2025. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

4. Material accounting policy information

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

Finance income

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

4. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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 - 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.

4. Material accounting policy information (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.

<u>Debt instruments</u>

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 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 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 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.

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.

5. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these separate 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 separate 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. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its loans receivable. Loans receivable issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow 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 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.

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

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 and Russian Rouble. 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 and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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.

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.

Judgments

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.

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.

7. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- **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

8. Operating loss

	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Operating loss is stated after charging the following items:		
Auditors' remuneration	**6.916**	6.320

9. Finance income/(costs)

	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Interest income	**156.198**	232.907
Exchange profit	**538.933**	1.048.621
Finance income	**695.131**	1.281.528
Net foreign exchange losses	**(2.664)**	(474)
Sundry finance expenses	**(9.934)**	(14.496)
Finance costs	**(12.598)**	(14.970)
Net finance income	**682.533**	1.266.558

10. Tax

	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Corporation tax	**-**	33.807
Overseas tax	**-**	657.045
Charge for the year	**-**	690.852

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2026

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	31/3/2026	31/3/2025
	US$	US$
Balance at 1 April	**139.228.280**	145.307.237
Additions	**740.035**	5.671.043
Impairment charge	**(25.668.657)**	(11.750.000)
Balance at 31 March	**114.299.658**	139.228.280

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Holding %
JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works"	Russian Federation	Production of abrasive materials	98,0733
Foskor Zirconia Pty Ltd	South Africa	Production of Calcia Stabalizer Zirconia	51
Cumi America Inc.	USA	Sale of Grinding Wheels	100
Cumi Middle East FZE	UAE	Sale of Abrasive Grinding and Scraping Requisites	100
CUMI Europe s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Market the products of Electrominerals, Abrasives Incustrial ceramics and Refractories manufactured by entties in CUMI Group	-
CUMI Abrasives and Ceramics Co. Ltd	China	Abrasive materials	100
Cumi Awuko Abrasives GmbH	Germany	Pruoduction and sale of Abrasives	100
Rhodius Abrasives GmbH	Germany	Production and sale of Abrasives	100

12. Loans receivable

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Loans to own subsidiaries (Note 19.2)	**-**	5.046.507
	-	5.046.507

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

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

13. Receivables

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 19.1)	5.008.674	4.808.654
Deposits and prepayments	574	541
	5.009.248	4.809.195

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 separate financial statements.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Cash at bank and in hand	5.710.193	673.113
	5.710.193	673.113

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 separate financial statements.

15. Share capital

	2026 Number of shares	2026 US$	2025 Number of shares	2025 US$
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of US$1 each	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 April	40.437.406	40.437.406	40.437.406	40.437.406
Balance at 31 March	**40.437.406**	**40.437.406**	40.437.406	40.437.406

16. Trade and other payables

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 19.3)	9.903	9.903
Accruals	12.728	18.885
	22.631	28.788

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

17. Current tax liabilities

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Corporation tax	-	33.807
	-	33.807

18. 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 separate 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 Israel-Gaza conflict has escalated significantly after Hamas launched a major attack on 7 October 2023. Companies with material subsidiaries, operations, investments, contractual arrangements or joint ventures in the War area might be significantly exposed. Entities that do not have direct exposure to Israel and Gaza Strip are likely to be affected by the overall economic uncertainty and negative impacts on the global economy and major financial markets arising from the war. This is a volatile period and situation, however, the Company is not directly exposed. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and take appropriate actions when and if needed.

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.

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 actions to be taken in case the crisis becomes prolonged.

19. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

19.1 Receivables from related parties (Note 13)

	Nature of transactions	**31/03/2026** **US$**	31/03/2025 US$
JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works"	Dividends receivable	**5.008.674**	4.808.654
		5.008.674	4.808.654

19.2 Loans to related parties (Note 12)

	31/03/2026 **US$**	31/03/2025 US$
Cumi Awuko Abrasives GmbH	**-**	5.046.507
	-	5.046.507

19. Related party transactions (continued)

19.3 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 16)

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	US$	US$
Carborundum Universal Ltd	**9.903**	9.903
	9.903	9.903

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

20. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2026.

21. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2026.

22. Events after the reporting period

As explained in note 18 the geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe remains intense with the continuation 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 and additional sanctions are imposed.

As per the US Department of State's press release dated 10 January 2025, the Company's russian subsidiary JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works" has been added to the US Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)'s Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN list), for operations in the manufacturing sector of the Russian Federation economy.

As a result, all of JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works" property and interests in property that are in the United States or in the possession or control of US persons are blocked. In addition, most financial transactions involving US currency and transactions involving US persons are not possible for JSC "Volzhosky Abrasive Works" unless authorized by a general or specific license issued by OFAC or exempt.

Independent auditor's report on pages 3 to 6

CUMI INTERNATIONAL LTD

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
Year ended 31 March 2026

	Page	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Revenue			
Dividend income		**500.000**	4.380.299
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	22	**(211.908)**	(467.521)
		288.092	3.912.778
Other operating expenses			
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries		**(25.668.657)**	(11.750.000)
Operating loss		**(25.380.565)**	(7.837.222)
Finance income	23	**695.131**	1.281.528
Finance costs	23	**(12.598)**	(14.970)
Net loss for the year before tax		**(24.698.032)**	(6.570.664)

OPERATING EXPENSES
Year ended 31 March 2026

	1/4/2025- 31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024- 31/3/2025 US$
Administration expenses		
Municipality taxes	**294**	281
Telephone and postage	**2.762**	6.993
Auditors' remuneration	**6.916**	6.320
Accounting fees	**8.889**	8.209
Other professional fees	**189.339**	445.718
Travelling	**3.708**	-
	211.908	467.521

FINANCE INCOME/COSTS
Year ended 31 March 2026

	1/4/2025-31/3/2026 US$	1/4/2024-31/3/2025 US$
Finance income		
Loan interest income	**156.198**	232.907
Unrealised foreign exchange profit	**538.933**	1.048.621
	695.131	1.281.528
Finance costs		
Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	**9.934**	14.496
Net foreign exchange losses		
Realised foreign exchange loss	**2.664**	474
	12.598	14.970