GREENLAM EUROPE (UK) LTD
(Co. Registration No. 8220580)

(Incorporated in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2021.

We, the directors of **Greenlam Europe (UK) Ltd.**, hereby state that:

(a) the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto as set out on pages 6 to 26 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2021 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended;

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and

(c) management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

DIRECTORS

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

S Mittal
V Sharma

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Share options" in this statement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

a) According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

(No. of ordinary shares)	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
Company	At 31st March 2021	At 1st April 2020 or date of appointment if later	At 31st March 2021	At 1st April 2020 or date of appointment if later
S Mittal	-	-	3,146,534	3,206,534
V Sharma	-	-	-	-
Immediate Holding Corporation				
Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte. Limited	188,279	188,279	-	-
Ultimate Holding Corporation				
Greenlam Industries Limited	1	1	-	-
Directors having interest in immediate and ultimate holding company				
S Mittal	3,146,534	3,206,534	-	-
V Sharma	-	-	-	-

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONT'D)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (CONT'D)

The immediate holding company of the Company is Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte. Limited , a Company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The ultimate holding company is Greenlam Industries Limited

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company or of related corporations either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment, if later, or at the end of the financial year.

(b) The directors' interest in the ordinary shares of the Company as at .... were the same as those as at 31st March 2021.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Independent auditors, Curo Professional Services Limited , Chartered Accountants of England & Wales, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment

On behalf of the Board

....

V Sharma
Director

Place . London, UK
Date: 05/05/2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GREENLAM EUROPE (UK) LTD.
(CO. REGISTRATION NO. 08220580)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2021.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenlam Europe (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied is International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with restrictions.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with restrictions; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 (UK) 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.

The level of risk and ability to detect irregularities including fraud was considered during the planning stage of the audit. A risk assessment was undertaken , taking into consideration the Company's policies, procedures and compliance with laws and regulations, as well as applying the legal and regulatory framework of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with restrictions.

It was confirmed the Company has;

- Adequate systems and controls in place,
- A capable and experienced management team

The level of risk and ability to detect irregularities including fraud was considered throughout the course of the audit

The above provides assurance that the extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities including fraud in the financial statements was reasonable given our risk assessment.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Restriction of Use
These financial statements are solely prepared for the use of consolidation with holding company and not for any other purposes. It has been confirmed by the group auditors that signing of the statement of position page 6 by a director is not required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Anna Madden.

A Madden............................
CURO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LTD

Chartered Accountants, United Kingdom

Place : Bromsgrove, UK
Date : 06/05/21

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	-
Right-of-use asset	6	-	-
Current assets			
Inventories	7	757,560	330,148
Cash and cash equivalents	8	152,357	102,806
Trade and other receivables	9	692,681	957,092
Contract asset	12	-	-
Deferred tax asset	19	218,108	261,653
		1,820,706	1,651,699
Total assets		1,820,706	1,651,699
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	6	-	-
Trade and other payables	10	1,191,962	1,154,154
Amount due to holding company	11	1,387,451	1,441,892
Contract liability	12	-	-
Provision for taxation	20	-	-
		2,579,413	2,596,046
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability		-	-
Deferred tax liability	19	-	-
Total Liabilities		2,579,413	2,596,046
NET ASSETS		(758,707)	(944,347)
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share Capital	4	188,280	188,280
Accumulated profits		(946,987)	(1,132,627)
TOTAL EQUITY		(758,707)	(944,347)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Sales	13	6,470,961	6,413,620
,Cost of sales	14	(5,593,830)	(5,476,047)
Gross profit		877,131	937,573
Other income	15	-	-
		877,131	937,573
Less :			
- Administrative expenses		(632,712)	(495,347)
- Other operating expenses		-	-
		(632,712)	(495,347)
Profit from operations	16	244,419	442,226
Less : Finance costs	17	(15,234)	(20,074)
Profit before tax		229,185	422,152
Income tax (expense)	20	-	-
Deferred tax	19	(43,545)	261,653
Profit after tax		185,640	683,805
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations			-
Total Income		**185,640**	**683,805**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			-
Total Comprehensive income		185,640	683,805

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company		
	Share Capital £	Accumulated Profit £	Total Equity £
Balance as at 31st March 2019	188,280	(1,816,432)	(1,628,152)
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	683,805	683,805
Balance as at 31st March 2020	188,280	(1,132,627)	(944,347)
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	185,640	185,640
Balance as at 31st March 2021	188,280	(946,987)	(758,707)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		£	£
Profit after tax		185,640	683,805
Adjustments for:		-	-
- Deferred tax	19	43,545	(261,653)
- Gain on disposal of Fixed Assets		-	-
Change in working capital:			
- Inventories	7	(427,412)	134,085
- Trade and other receivables	9	264,411	(186,558)
- Amount due to holding company	11	(54,441)	(526,724)
- Trade and other payables	10	37,808	(24,541)
		(179,634)	(603,738)
Cash generated from operations			
Income tax paid	20	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		(179,634)	(603,738)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	5	-	-
Disposal of fixed assets	5	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	-
		(179,634)	(603,738)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		-	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		49,551	(181,586)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		102,806	284,392
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	7	152,357	102,806

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

1. General information

Greenlam Europe (UK) Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom. The registered office and principal place of business is situated at 3 Brindley Place, Birmingham, B1 2JB.

The principal activities of the Company are relating to the business of general wholesale trade of high-pressure laminates (including importers and exporters), there have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The immediate holding company of the Company is Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte Limited, a Company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding company of the Company is Greenlam Industries Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2020

On 1st January 2020, the Company adopted the new or amended IFRS and Interpretations of IFRS ("INT IFRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective IFRS and INT IFRS.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020:

- IFRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and
  IFRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Definition of Material)
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Definition of a Business)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and
  IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.2 Leases

(i) *When the Company is the lessee:*

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

- *Right-of-use assets*

The Company recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets. These right-of-use assets is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within 'Property, plant and equipment' or as a separate line item on the statement of financial position. Right-of-use asset which meets the definition of an investment property is presented within 'Investment properties' and accounted for accordingly.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

2.2 Leases (cont'd)

(i) When the Company is the lessee (cont'd):

- *Lease liability*

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payment (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Company has elected to not separate lease and non- lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a change in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- There is modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

- *Short term and low value leases*

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublease arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- *Variable lease payments*

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Company shall recognise those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that triggered those lease payments.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the goods has transferred to its customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

The Company's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a contract liability. Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year. A receivable (financial asset) is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.4 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

a) Measurement

(i) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Component of costs

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognized includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office Equipment	3 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. The effects of any revision are recognized in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss within "Other gains/losses – net". Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that item is transferred to retained profits directly.

2.6 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

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

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

2. **Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

2.6 Financial assets (cont'd)

(a) Classification and measurement (cont'd)

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

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, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, listed and unlisted debt securities. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

Amortised cost:

Debt instruments 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. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

FVOCI:

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and 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 presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

FVPL:

Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

(ii) Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gains and losses", except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Company considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair value gains / losses" in Other Comprehensive Income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

(b) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

2.6 Financial assets (cont'd)

(c) Recognition & Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognized in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss. On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset. Trade receivables that are factored out to banks and other financial institutions with recourse to the Company are not derecognised until the recourse period has expired and the risks and rewards of the receivables have been fully transferred. The corresponding cash received from the financial institutions is recorded as borrowings.

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) premium received on initial recognition less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15; and

(b) the amount of expected loss computed using the impairment methodology under IFRS 9.

2.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other amounts payable and interest-bearing loans. Financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are represented as non-current liabilities. Gains and losses are recognized in the income and expenditures statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. The liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharges or cancelled or expired.

2.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities. Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

2.10 Impairment of non- financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also recognized in profit or loss.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. However, goods-in-transit due to its very nature is presented at cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any allowance for write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

At the end of each year Company identifies old and slow-moving inventories and makes provision for the same in the Income Statement. The amount of any reversal of any allowance made previously for write-down of inventories, arising from subsequent sales of such items to the extent of quantities sold is recognised as revenue in the income statement. The Company will keep the provision in the Accounts in Statement of Financial Position until such time the inventories are fully written off, as the nature of goods i.e. cables & connectors can be used as long as there is demand and until they are completely outdated.

2.12 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(a) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date; and

(b) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities except for investment properties. Investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.12 Income taxes (cont'd)

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition. The Company accounts for investment tax credits (for example, productivity and innovative credit) similar to accounting for other tax credits where deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credit can be utilised.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, which is probable of resulting in a future outflow of economic benefits that can be measured reliably.

2.14 Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

2.15 Employee Compensation

Employee benefits are recognized as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalized as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company is terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawing the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IFRS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(c) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date.

2.16 Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Sterling pounds, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the statement of financial position date are recognized in profit or loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are presented as current borrowings on the statement of financial position. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents

2.18 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Share capital & dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity instruments are taken to equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognized when the dividends are approved for payment.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

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

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions & Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Uncertain tax positions

The Company is subject to income taxes in United Kingdom jurisdictions. In determining the income tax liabilities, management has estimated the amount of capital allowances and the deductibility of certain expenses ("uncertain tax positions") at each tax jurisdiction. The Company has significant open tax assessments with a tax authority at the statement of financial position date. As management believes that the tax positions are sustainable, the Company has not recognized any additional tax liability on these uncertain tax positions.

(b) Provision for expected credit loss (ECL's) of trade receivables

Based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, trade receivables exhibited significantly different loss patterns for each revenue segment. Within each revenue segment, the Company has common customers across the different geographical regions and applies credit evaluations by customer. Accordingly, management has determined the expected loss rates by grouping the receivables across geographical regions in each revenue segment. Notwithstanding the above, the Company evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately.

(c) Critical judgement over the lease terms

Extension option is included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise the extension option.

The Company considers other factors including its historical lease periods for similar assets, costs required to obtain replacement assets, and business disruptions. The assessment of reasonable certainty to exercise extension options is only revised if a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

4. Share capital

	Issued Share Capital	
As at 31st March 2021 & 31st March 2020	No.of Ordinary shares	Amount £
Beginning of the financial year	188,280	188,280
Shares issued	-	-
End of the financial year	188,280	188,280

4. **Share capital (cont'd)**

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and a right to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements and there are no restrictions to issue shares.

5. **Property, Plant and equipment**

	Office / warehouse equipment	Total
Cost	£	£
Balance as at 31st March 2019	3,862	3,862
Additions	-	-
Disposals / Assets Written off	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	3,862	3,862
Additions	-	-
Disposals/ Assets Written off	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	3,862	3,862
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31st March 2019	3,862	3,862
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals/ Assets Written off	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	3,862	3,862
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals/ Assets Written off	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	3,862	3,862
Net book value		
As at 31 December 2021	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	-	-

6. **Right-of use assets / Lease liability**

Right-of-use of assets acquired under leasing arrangements of the same class of assets are presented in line with IFRS 16. There are no identifiable right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the Company as at the date of statement of financial position.

7. **Inventories**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods	29,753	51,754
Stock in transit	727,807	278,394
	757,560	330,148
Less: Provisions for slow moving inventories		
Balance as at beginning of the financial year	-	-
Current year provision	-	-
Stock written off	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year[#]	-	-
Balance as at end of the financial year	-	-
	757,560	330,148

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense and included in "cost of sales" amounts to £5,593,830 (2020: £5,476,047) (refer note 14).

8. **Cash and cash equivalents**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash in hand	106	106
Cash at bank	152,251	102,700
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	152,357	102,806

The cash & cash equivalents approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in following currencies: -

	2021	2020
	£	£
Euros	34,261	37,941
Sterling	118,096	64,865
	152,357	102,806

9. **Trade and other receivables**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade Receivables	349,509	589,130
Less:- Provision for doubtful debts		
Balance at 1st April	-	-
Current year provision	-	-
Provision written back during the financial year	-	-
Balance at 31st March	349,509	589,130
Other Receivables		
Deposits	10,434	10,031
Other receivables	332,738	357,931
	343,172	367,962
Total trade and other receivables	692,681	957,092

The credit period of trade receivables is 30 - 180 days. Trade and other receivables approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date. Receivable amounting to £77,243 relate to amount denominated in Euros and all other amounts are denominated in Sterling pounds.

10. **Trade and other payables**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade payables [third parties]	138,188	106,939
Other payables:		
- Accruals for operating expenses	23,226	34,263
- Social security and other taxes	21,632	7,193
- Amount due to group companies	-	1,759
- Other payables	8,916	4,000
Total trade & other payables	191,962	154,154

The credit period of trade payables is 30-180 days. Trade & other payables approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in Sterling pounds.

Short-term loans

	2021 £	2020 £
Short-term loans	1,000,000	1,000,000

The short-term loan represents a rollover facility availed with Citi Bank at an interest rate of 1.16025% and is secured by way of the corporate guarantee given by the ultimate holding company. The short-term loan approximates its fair value and is in Sterling pounds.

Total trade & other payables	1,191,962	1,154,154

11. **Amount due to holding company**

	2021 £	2020 £
Greenlam Industries Ltd, India	1,387,451	1,441,892

The amount due to holding company is trade in nature, and under the normal trade terms of 30 - 180 days. The amount due to holding company approximates its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and is denominated in Sterling pounds.

12. **Contract liability / Contract asset**

The Company recognizes the contract liability on unfulfilled performance obligation based on the terms and conditions of the contracts entered in to with a customer on case to case basis. There are no unfulfilled performance obligations exists with respect to contract liability as at the date of statement of financial statement.

Contract asset

There are no unfulfilled performance obligations exists with respect to contract asset as at the date of statement of financial statement.

13. **Revenue**

Recognized at a point in time	2021 £	2020 £
Sale of goods (laminates)	6,470,961	6,413,620

Sale of goods revenue represents the invoiced value net of discounts during the financial year and is recognised when the entity has transferred the control over goods upon satisfaction of performance obligations to the buyer. The revenue is recognized upon successful satisfaction of performance obligation as per 'FRS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customers.'

14. **Cost of sales**

	2021 £	2020 £
Opening stock	330,148	464,233
Add: Purchases during the financial year	5,057,035	4,849,755
Add: Freight and handling charges		
- Freight charges	236,400	213,813
Stock in transit	727,807	278,394
Less: Closing stock (Note 7)	(757,560)	(330,148)
Inventory recognized as expense during the year	5,593,830	5,476,047

15. **Other income**

	2021 £	2020 £
Insurance claim	-	-
	-	-

16. **Profit from operations**

The profit from operations is arrived after charging following *major* expenses:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Guest house expenses	82,757	97,881
Audit fee	7,800	5,500
Consultancy fees	114,959	115,961

17. **Finance costs**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest expense	15,234	20,074

18. **Employee Compensation**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	80,750	41,106
Social security	23,520	4,198
Employers Contribution to defined Contribution plans	1,223	
	105,493	45,304

Directors' remuneration (key management personnel compensation) *not* recognized within staff costs are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Salaries, bonus & allowances	138,000	-
Directors' social security	4,665	-
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans	552	-
	143,217	-

19. **Deferred tax**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Balance as at 1st April	261,653	-
Current year adjustments to profit & loss	(43,545)	261,653
Over provision of deferred tax credit to profit & loss	-	-
Balance as at 31st March	218,108	261,653

20. **Taxation**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Balance as at 1st April	-	-
Current year tax	-	-
Previous year (over)/ under provision	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-
Balance as at 31st March	-	-

The reconciliation of the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable rate are as follows:-

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before income tax	229,185	422,152
Tax calculated at tax rate of 19%	43,545	80,209
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	775
- income not subject to tax	-	-
- capital allowances	-	-
- Tax exemption and rebates	-	-
- Utilised against brought forward losses	(43,545)	(80,984)
Tax expense	-	-

21. Significant related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Purchases of inventories from immediate holding corporation	5,766,117	5,232,119
Amount due to holding company (trade)	1,387,451	1,441,892
Amount due to Greenlam Asia Pacific PTE Limited	-	1,759

22. Contingencies & commitments

22.1 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities, of which the probability of settlement is not remote at the statement of financial position date, are as none.

22.2 Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not recognized in the financial statements, are none.

23. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimize any adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance. The management continuously monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

23.1 Market risk

(a) Currency risk

The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business. The functional currency of the Company is in Sterling Pounds (GBP). As such the Company's sales and purchase transacted in identical currencies are hedged naturally.

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

As at 31st March 2021	Others	Euro	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	-	34,261	34,261
Trade & other receivables	-	77,243	77,243
Trade & other payables	-	-	-
	-	111,504	111,504
Financial liabilities	-	-	-

23. **Financial risk management (cont'd)**

23.1 Market risk (cont'd)

(a) Currency risk (cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity

If the relevant foreign currency change against GBP by 10%, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the financial asset/liability position will be as follows.

If the foreign currency *strengthens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will increase/ (decrease) by:

	Financial Assets		Financial Liabilities	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
(Net of tax @ 19%):	£	£	£	£
Profit / (loss)	9,032	1,868	-	-
Other equity	-	-	-	-
	9,032	1,868	-	-

If the foreign currency *weakens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will have equal but opposite effect.

(b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk and its sensitivity are applicable to the Citi bank loan of £1,000,000. Although the interest for the Citi bank loan is fixed up until 14/09/2021. The interest rate is 1.16025%.

23.2 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are trade receivables. For trade receivables, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit standing and history, and obtaining sufficient collateral or buying credit insurance where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. For other financial assets, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties. Credit exposure to an individual customer is restricted by credit limit approved by the credit controller. Customers' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the credit controller and reported to the management and Board of Directors. As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the 12-month expected credit losses and/or lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets. In measuring the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers and adjusts to reflect current and forward-looking macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables are written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the Company.

The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under IFRS 9 as at *31 March 2021* are set out in the provision matrix as follows:

Description	0 - 60 days	61 - 120 days	121 - 180 days	181 days & above	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£
Ageing for previous year 2020 (A)	323,608	262,737	2,785	-	589,130
Bad debts / provision during 2020 (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss % (C)=(B/A)	-	-	-	-	-
Ageing for current year 2021 (D)	318,232	31,277	-	-	349,509
Credit loss expected in current year {(D x C) or actual provision, whichever is higher}	-	-	-	-	-