

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Corporate Information

		Date appointed
Directors	Mr Kaushik Kantilal Shah	08 May 2009
	Mr Sevin Chendriah	19 February 2016
	Mrs Saviniforna Payandi-Pillay-Ramen	11 May 2018

Liquidator Mr. Ashraf Ramtoola
Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
(appointed on 06 September 2022)

Following appointment of Mr. Ashraf Ramtoola as liquidator of the Company, in accordance with the Insolvency Act 2009, the financials statements have been approved and signed by the liquidator on date mentioned on page 7.

Registered Office: C/o IQEQ Global Administrators (Mauritius) Ltd
33, Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Auditors Morison (Mauritius)
Chartered Certified Accountants
5th Floor, City Centre Bldg
31 Cnr La Corderie & Leoville L'Homme Streets
Port Louis
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Banker AfrAsia Bank Ltd
Bowen Square
10, Dr Ferrière Street
Port Louis
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Commentary of the liquidator

The liquidator present his commentary, together with the audited financial statements of Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd, (the "Company"), for the year ended 31 March 2023.

1. Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

2. Results and dividends

The results for the year are as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The liquidator does not recommend the payment of dividend for the year under review (2022: Nil).

3. Directors

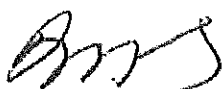
The present membership of the Board is set out on page 2.

4. Liquidation basis

The Company has ceased operations and a liquidator has been appointed on 06 September 2022. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a liquidation basis of accounting.

Liquidator's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The liquidator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the liquidator determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Liquidator

Independent Auditor's Report Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

To the shareholder of Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd, (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 March 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 7 to 22 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our 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.

Liquidation basis of accounting

Reference is made to Note 13 of the financial statements for the winding up of the Company and the appointment of liquidator as the Company has ceased to carry on business. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a break-up basis of accounting. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Other Information

The liquidator is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the commentary of the liquidator as required by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Responsibilities of the liquidator for the Financial Statements

The liquidator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the liquidator determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

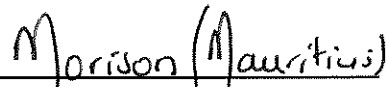
Mauritius Companies Act 2001


- we have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Independent Auditor's Report Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Use of report

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholder, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report 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 shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


Morison (Mauritius)
Chartered Certified Accountants


Puddansee R Beeharry, FCCA
(Licensed by FRC)
Signing Partner

25 MAY 2023

Date

Port Louis
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 MUR	2022 MUR
Assets			
Non-current asset			
Investment in subsidiaries	3	-	149,958,924
Current assets			
Held for sale investment	4	149,958,924	-
Cash and cash equivalents		757,066	1,602,340
		<u>150,715,990</u>	<u>1,602,340</u>
Total Assets		<u>150,715,990</u>	<u>151,561,264</u>
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	5	320,880	320,880
Preference share capital	6	161,416,544	161,416,544
Accumulated losses		(11,432,724)	(10,257,025)
		<u>150,304,700</u>	<u>151,480,399</u>
Liability			
Current Liability			
Other payables	7	411,290	80,865
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>150,715,990</u>	<u>151,561,264</u>

Approved and signed by the Liquidator on 25 May 2023



Liquidator

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	2023 MUR	2022 MUR
INCOME			
Foreign exchange gain		-	98,000
EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses		719,340	394,275
License fees		9,000	9,000
Audit fees		112,129	108,613
Bank charges		25,443	1,960
Foreign exchange loss		75,723	-
Liquidation fees		234,064	-
		<u>1,175,699</u>	<u>513,848</u>
Loss before taxation		(1,175,699)	(415,848)
Taxation	8	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,175,699)	(415,848)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,175,699)	(415,848)

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Stated capital MUR	Preference share capital MUR	Accumulated losses MUR	Total equity MUR
Balance at 01 April 2020	320,880	161,416,544	(9,841,177)	151,896,247
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(415,848)	(415,848)
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>320,880</u>	<u>161,416,544</u>	<u>(10,257,025)</u>	<u>151,480,399</u>
Balance at 01 April 2022	320,880	161,416,544	(10,257,025)	151,480,399
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,175,699)	(1,175,699)
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>320,880</u>	<u>161,416,544</u>	<u>(11,432,724)</u>	<u>150,304,700</u>

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Cash Flows

	2023	2022
	MUR	MUR
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before taxation	(1,175,699)	(415,848)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	330,425	(16,497)
Net cash(used in)/generated from operating activities	<u>(845,274)</u>	<u>(432,345)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(845,274)	(432,345)
Cash at beginning of the year	1,602,340	2,034,685
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>757,066</u>	<u>1,602,340</u>
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash at bank	<u>757,066</u>	<u>1,602,340</u>

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 16 and the notes on pages 17 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

Company profile

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius on 02nd February 2007 under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding and its registered office is at C/o IQEQ Global Administrators (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Republic of Mauritius.

1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the break up basis of accounting in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR"), which is the Company's functional currency.

1.2 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR"), by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting date:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the date or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR") by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Mauritian Rupee ("MUR") and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

1.3 Investment in subsidiaries

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

Investment in subsidiaries is shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit or loss.

1.4 Non-current asset held for sale

Non-current asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current asset held for sale is measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as such.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the Company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the Company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost.

Note 8 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the Company based on their specific classifications.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Other payables

Classification

Other payables excluding amounts received in advance are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition (Continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior years exceeds the amount due for those years, the excess is recognised as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Tax expenses

Current tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different year, to other comprehensive income. Current tax is charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different year, directly in equity.

1.8 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.9 Revenue recognition

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting year.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting Policies

1.9 Revenue recognition (Continued)

For contracts with customers, the Company:

- identifies the contract with a customer;
- identifies the performance obligations in the contract;
- determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money;
- allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and
- recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

1.10 Expense recognition

All expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

1.11 Stated capital

Ordinary shares and Preference shares are classified as equity.

1.12 Related party transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individual or other entities.

1.13 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising there on are dependent on the functional currency selected. As described in Note 1.1 the liquidator have considered those factors described therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is Mauritian Rupee ("MUR").

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies

2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3	01 January 2022	The impact of the standard is not material
• Onerous Contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract- Amendments to IAS 37	01 January 2022	The impact of the standard is not material
• Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Amendments to IFRS 1 and IFRS 9	01 January 2022	The impact of the standard is not material

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

There are certain standards and interpretations which apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 01 January 2023. These standards and interpretations are being evaluated by management as to their impact on the financial statements.

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• Classification of Liabilities as current or non –current – Amendment to IAS 1	01 January 2023 (possibly deferred to 01 January 2024)	The impact of the standard is not material.
• Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	01 January 2023	The impact of the standard is not material
• Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	01 January 2023	The impact of the standard is not material
• Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9- Comparative information	01 January 2023	The impact of the standard is not material
• Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	01 January 2023	The impact of the standard is not material

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023 MUR	2022 MUR
3. Investment in subsidiaries		
At start	149,958,924	149,958,924
Reclassification to held-for-sale investment (Voluntary winding up)	<u>(149,958,924)</u>	<u>-</u>
At end	<u>-</u>	<u>149,958,924</u>

Details of investments:

Name of companies	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	No of shares		% Holding		Amount	
			2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Quickmill Inc	Canada	Common	-	20,010	-	100%	-	149,958,893
		Preferential						
		Class A	-	568,489	-	-	-	-
		Class B	-	2,314,000	-	-	-	
760 Rye Street Inc	Canada	Ordinary	-	100	-	100%	-	31
							<u>-</u>	<u>149,958,924</u>

The above unquoted investments are valued at cost.

4. Held-for-sale investment

At start	-	-
Reclassification from investment in subsidiaries	<u>149,958,924</u>	<u>-</u>
At end	<u>149,958,924</u>	<u>-</u>

Name of companies	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	No of shares		% Holding		Amount	
			2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Quickmill Inc	Canada	Common	20,010	-	100%	-	149,958,893	-
		Preferential						
		Class A	568,489	-	-	-	-	-
		Class B	2,314,000	-	-	-	-	
760 Rye Street Inc	Canada	Ordinary	100	-	100%	-	31	-
							<u>149,958,924</u>	<u>-</u>

In a board resolution dated 06 September 2022, the directors approved the liquidation of the Company. The liquidator is of the opinion that the investment held in Quickmill Inc and 760 Rye Street Inc will be transferred to the sole shareholder, Batliboi Limited subsequent to year end.

5. Stated capital

32,088 shares of MUR 10 each	<u>320,880</u>	<u>320,880</u>
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Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023 MUR	2022 MUR
6. Preference share capital		
At start and at end	<u>161,416,544</u>	<u>161,416,544</u>

Preference Share shall confer its holder right to preferential right on dividend of minimum 4% per annum of the issue price only as and when any dividend is proposed to be paid on ordinary shares or any other form of distribution as determine by the Board, in its sole discretion, from time to time having consider all relevant factors.

7. Other payables

Accruals	<u>411,290</u>	<u>80,865</u>
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8. Taxation

The Company is liable to pay tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15%.

Loss before taxation	(1,175,699)	(415,848)
Add disallowed expenses	309,787	-
Less exempt income	-	(98,000)
Chargeable loss	<u>(865,912)</u>	<u>(513,848)</u>
Less tax losses brought forward	(2,797,851)	(2,421,971)
Tax loss frozen	539,586	137,968
Tax losses carried forward	<u>(3,124,177)</u>	<u>(2,797,851)</u>

Availability of tax losses for use against taxable profit

Year of assessment

Tax losses carried forward for next 5 years	(865,912)	(513,848)
Tax losses carried forward for next 4 years	(513,848)	(445,581)
Tax losses carried forward for next 3 years	(445,581)	(493,518)
Tax losses carried forward for next 2 years	(493,518)	(301,772)
Tax losses carried forward for next 1 year	(301,772)	(503,546)
Tax losses carried forward for the year	<u>(503,546)</u>	<u>(539,586)</u>
	<u>(3,124,177)</u>	<u>(2,797,851)</u>

9. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2023	Amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	757,066	757,066
	<u>757,066</u>	<u>757,066</u>
2022	Amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,602,340	1,602,340
	<u>1,602,340</u>	<u>1,602,340</u>

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Financial instruments and risk management (Continued)

Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

Categories of financial liabilities (Continued)

2023	Amortised cost	Total
Other payables	411,290	411,290
	411,290	411,290

2022	Amortised cost	Total
Other payables	80,865	80,865
	80,865	80,865

Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk and
- Liquidity risk.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board has established the risk committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports quarterly to the board of directors on its activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents. Credit risk for exposures other than those arising on cash and cash equivalents, are managed by making use of credit approvals, limits and monitoring. The Company only deals with reputable counterparties with consistent payment histories.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

	2023			2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised Cost	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised Cost
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Cash and cash equivalents	757,066	-	757,066	1,602,340	-	1,602,340
	757,066	-	757,066	1,602,340	-	1,602,340

Amounts are presented at amortised cost depending on the accounting treatment of the item presented.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	MUR	MUR

9. Financial instruments and risk management (Continued)

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings.

Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at recognised banking institutions. The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2023	Less than 1 year MUR	Over 1 year MUR	Total MUR
Current liability			
Other payables	411,290	-	411,290
	411,290	-	411,290
2022	Less than 1 year MUR	Over 1 year MUR	Total MUR
Current liability			
Other payables	80,865	-	80,865
	80,865	-	80,865

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. At the year end, the Company had no significant concentration of market risks which had been adequately provided for.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of certain transactions and borrowings which are denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign forward exchange contracts where necessary. The foreign currencies in which the Company deals primarily are Mauritian Rupee (MUR) and Euro (EUR).

Exposure in MUR and EUR

The net carrying amounts, in MUR, of the various exposures, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in EUR by converting the foreign currency amounts at the closing rate at the reporting date:

MUR exposure:

Current liability:		
Other payables	(411,290)	(80,865)
Net MUR exposure	(411,290)	(80,865)

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	MUR	MUR

9. Financial instruments and risk management (Continued)

Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Exposure in MUR and EUR (Continued)

EUR exposure:

Current asset:

Cash and cash equivalents	757,066	1,602,340
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Net EUR exposure

	<u>757,066</u>	<u>1,602,340</u>
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Exchange rates

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following information presents the sensitivity of the Company's increase or decrease in the respective currencies it is exposed to.

The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated amounts and adjusts their translation at the reporting date.

No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting year.

	MUR/EUR	
	2023	2022
Rate		
Before sensitivity analysis	48.7796	48.3798
Increase 1%	49.2674	48.8636
Amount		
Before sensitivity analysis	757,066	1,602,340
Effect of 1% increase	764,637	1,618,363

Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital (which includes stated capital, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk.

The Company manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder, repurchase shares currently issued, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

Queen Project (Mauritius) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Related parties

The Company has no related party balances for the year ended 31 March 2023.

11. Commitments

The Company has no material commitments at 31 March 2023.

12. Contingencies

At 31 March 2023, the Company has no material litigation claims outstanding, pending or threatened against, which could have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

13. Break up basis

The Board in its meeting held on 06 September 2022, approved of the liquidation of the Company as it has ceased operations. A liquidator has been appointed and the liquidation is still in progress.

14. Events after the reporting period

There have been no material events after the reporting date, which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements at 31 March 2023.

15. Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR").

16. Holding and ultimate holding company

The liquidator consider Batliboi Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the Company's holding and ultimate holding company.