

ANANDA DEVELOPMENTS PLC

Audited Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

Company registration number: 11159584

Audited Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

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Company Information

Year Ended 31 January 2022

Company registration number	11159584
Directors	Charles Morgan Melissa Sturgess John Treacy Inbar Pomeranchik Peter Redmond (Resigned August 2021)
Secretary	SGH Company Secretaries Limited
Registered office	6 th Floor 60 Gracechurch Street London EC3V 0HR
Independent auditor	PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory auditor 15 Westferry Circus London E14 4HD
Solicitor	Memery Crystal LLP 165 Fleet Street London EC4A 2DY

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

The Directors present their strategic report with the audited financial statements of Ananda Developments Plc (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2022.

Business Review, Development and Performance

The Company was admitted to trading on the Aquis Stock Exchange ('AQSE'), formerly NEX Exchange Growth Market on 4 July 2018 as an investment vehicle to invest in the developing market for medical or therapeutic cannabis. Initially, the Company's strategy was focused specifically on companies, projects or products in Israel, Canada and the Netherlands, although this strategy was broadened in September 2018 to permit investment in any jurisdiction which has well established laws in relation to medical cannabis.

Since the Company was listed in 2018, the Directors have pursued their primary objective of creating long term value for Shareholders through the acquisition of strategic stakes in companies in the medical cannabis sector which the Directors believe have potential for substantial growth. The Company's current investments are;

- a 0.2% shareholding in iCAN, an Israeli based cannabis start-up incubator, advisory firm and host of conferences around the world; and;
- a 100% shareholding in Tiamat Agriculture Limited ("Tiamat"); and
- a 50% shareholding (via Tiamat) of DJT Group Limited ("DJT Group"). DJT Group have a 100% interest in DJT Plants Limited ("DJT"), which in May 2021 was granted a UK government Home Office licence to grow medical cannabis for research. Its ultimate objective is to grow medical cannabis in the UK for commercial purposes. During the period, the Company announced that it had signed a Heads of Terms with the owner of the other 50% of DJT Group in order to increase Ananda's shareholding of DJT Group to 100%. At the time of writing, this transaction is ongoing.

The Schedule 1 licence was granted for DJT to undertake a strain stabilisation research programme, involving the self-crossing of 5 seeds of each of 13 strains of cannabis in order to create stabilised genetics which could then be trialled in DJT's commercial growing environment. The objective is to achieve a library of stabilised strains of medical cannabis which are efficacious in the treatment of a range of conditions including scleroderma, Parkinsons disease, anxiety, neuropathic pain and epilepsy.

During the year the Company funded DJT, via a loan agreement with a total of £1,351,473 for the construction of .2Ha of multi chapelle medical cannabis growing structures and a research facility.

The Company had no revenue for the year and incurred a loss of £970,343 (2021: £495,109).

Promotion of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole

The Directors believe they have acted in the way most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, as required by s172 of the Companies Act 2006.

The requirements of s172 are for the Directors to:

- Consider the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- Act fairly between members of the Company;
- Maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct;
- Consider the interest of the Company's employees;
- Foster the Company's relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- Consider the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment.

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The Company has sought to act in a way that upholds these principles. The Directors believe that the application of s172 requirements can be demonstrated in relation to some of the key decisions made and actions taken during the year.

Category	How the Directors have engaged	Impact of action
Shareholders and investors	The Directors have communicated regularly with its shareholders and investors via public announcements and the publication of an interim statement.	The Company has received positive feedback from shareholders.
Suppliers	The Company has focused on developing long term and mutually beneficial relationships with its suppliers.	Relationships have been maintained with all suppliers in place at the beginning of the period.
Employees	Whilst the Company is small, it makes sure that it works closely with its employees and directors, keeping them all closely and regularly informed of all developments at the Company.	Apart from the resignation of Peter Redmond from his role as non-executive director, there has been no change in personnel during the period.
Environment	The Directors have actively worked towards a growing strategy in its investment in DJT Group Ltd that will achieve carbon neutrality.	The Company's carbon footprint will be far smaller than other comparable companies.

The Company is a quoted early-stage investment company and its members will be fully aware, through detailed announcements, shareholder meetings and financial communications, of the Board's broad and specific intentions and the rationale for its decisions. The Company pays its employees and creditors promptly and keeps its costs to a minimum to protect shareholders funds. When selecting investments, issues such as the impact on the community and the environment have actively been taken into consideration.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's performance and its investments are likely to be affected by changes in market and/or economic conditions, political, judicial, and administrative factors and in legal, accounting, regulatory and tax requirements in the areas in which it invests. There may be additional risks and uncertainties that the Directors do not currently consider to be material or of which they are currently unaware which may also have an adverse effect on the Company. Shareholders' attention is drawn to the risk factors set out below or in Part II of the Company's NEX Admission Document dated 21 June 2018 which is available on the Company's website at www.anandadevelopments.com/publications.

The Company's business involves capital expenditure and ongoing running costs and given the current liquidity position of the Company as at the date of this report the Company will require additional funding to meet its planned work programme. There is no guarantee that such additional funding will be available on acceptable terms at the relevant time.

1. Risks relating to the Company and its Investment Strategy**Expansion risk**

The Company pursues a growth strategy, subject to the availability of funding. Such a strategy brings with it certain risks and places additional demand on the Company's management, financial and operational resources. If the Company is unable to manage its growth effectively, its business, operations or financial condition may deteriorate.

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Cannabis market acceptance and market development**

Whilst the outlook for the regulatory and social acceptance of cannabis-based products – whether for the recreational, wellness or medical markets – is positive, there is an ongoing debate in the UK and Europe concerning efficacy and the potential social drawbacks of widespread implementation. There is an increase in the amount of clinical research into the efficacy of medical cannabis which is hoped will broaden its acceptance.

In the UK respected UK medical institutions continue to be cautious, however as more specialist are trained in the prescribing of medical cannabis there is a continued increase in the number of medical cannabis patients in the UK and internationally.

Implementation of Investment Strategy

The Company's ability to implement the investment strategy is limited by its ability to identify and acquire suitable investments. Suitable opportunities may not always be readily available. The Company's future investments may be delayed or made at a relatively slow rate because, *inter alia*:

- the Company intends to conduct detailed due diligence prior to approving investments;
- the Company may conduct extensive negotiations in order to secure and facilitate an investment;
- it may be necessary to establish certain structures in order to facilitate an investment;
- competition from other investors, market conditions or other factors may mean that the Company cannot identify attractive investments, or such investments may not be available at the rate the Company currently anticipates;
- the Company may be unable to raise bank finance on terms the Directors consider reasonable; and/or
- the Company may need to raise further capital to make investments and/or fund the assets or businesses invested in,

all of which may in turn have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company.

The Company cannot accurately predict how long it will take to deploy the capital available to it or at all. Precise timing will depend on, amongst other things, the availability of suitable direct investments, due diligence, negotiations with counterparties and investment structuring conditions.

Competition

The Company may face significant competition in identifying and acquiring suitable investments from other investors, including competitors who may have greater resources. Competition in the investment market may lead to prices for investments, identified by the Company as suitable, being driven up through competing bids of potential purchasers.

Accordingly, the existence and extent of such competition may have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to acquire investments at satisfactory prices and otherwise on satisfactory terms, thereby reducing the Company's potential profits.

Success of the strategy not guaranteed

The Company's level of profit on its investments will be reliant upon the performance of the assets acquired and the market for those assets. The strategy, in both its current form and as amended from time to time, is not guaranteed to succeed. The success of the strategy depends on the Directors' ability to identify investments in accordance with the Company's investment objectives and for those investments to perform positively. No assurance can be given that the strategy to be followed will be successful under all or any market conditions, that the Company will be able to identify opportunities meeting the Company's investment criteria, that the Company will be able to

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

invest its capital on attractive terms or that the Company will be able to generate positive returns for Shareholders. If the strategy is not successfully implemented, this may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company.

Dependence on Management

The Company's ability to provide returns to Shareholders and achieve its investment objective is dependent on the performance of the Directors and its investment advisers in the identification, technical assessment, acquisition, management and disposal of investments in various target companies and projects. Failure by the Directors and its investment advisers in this regard could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and return on investments.

Scarcity of suitably qualified individuals

The Company's ability to execute its Investment Strategy depends on the successful recruitment and retention of talented and appropriately experienced and knowledgeable management. If the Company does not succeed in attracting suitably qualified management or retaining and motivating them once employed, it may be unable to execute its investment strategy.

Potential loss on investments

The Company's strategy carries inherent risks and there can be no guarantee that any appreciation in the value of an investment or acquisition will occur or that the objectives of the Company will be achieved. For example (i) trading difficulties may occur following investment by the Company; or (ii) the Company may not be able to conduct a full investigation of a target prior to investment/ acquisition and adverse matters may only come to light after an investment has been made.

2. Risks relating to target investment companies and opportunities**Target companies dependent on licences**

In the majority of cases it is likely that the Company will target investments companies or projects which are conducting research into the potential of cannabis and its active ingredients, to be developed as pharmaceuticals or related products, including but not limited to nutraceuticals, dietary supplements and cosmetic products.

The target investments, whether they are in the research and development or the production phase will be dependent on the grant of certain licenses in one or more jurisdictions to enable the entities to conduct its business. In particular the future success of Tiamat is dependent on DJT being granted further Home Office >0.2% THC Cannabis Growing Licences and in time other licences, such as from the MHRA, will need to be obtained in order to achieve the stated objective of becoming a supplier of Cannabis Based Products for Medicinal Use in Humans ('CBPMs') to the UK and other markets.

Such licenses will be subject to on-going compliance and reporting obligations. Failure to comply or maintain any license would no doubt have a material adverse effect on the target company's business, financial condition and operating results which in turn will materially adversely affect the Company's return on its investment.

In addition, there is no guarantee that relevant regulatory bodies will renew or extend a license or renew or extend on the same terms as the previous one. Again, should the relevant regulatory bodies not extend or renew any license which a target company is reliant on, or should they renew on the license on different terms, the business, financial condition and operating results of the target company would be materially adversely affected, and in turn this will materially adversely affect the Company's return on its investment.

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****An investment target's reliance on certain facilities**

An investment target may hold license(s) which are specific to certain facilities. Adverse changes or developments affecting these facilities, including but not limited to, a breach of security, failure of heating and cooling systems or electrical delivery systems could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results of a target company and therefore a material adverse effect on the Company's return on its investment.

Any breach of security measures and other facility requirements, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements arising from inspections by relevant regulatory bodies could also have an impact on the target company's ability to continue operating under certain license(s) or the prospect of renewing the same.

Investment target companies' reliance on management and key personnel

Future success of investment target companies will depend on their continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled employees. Qualified individuals are in high demand and target companies may incur significant costs to attract and retain them. In addition, loss of any senior management or key employees could materially adversely affect a target company's ability to execute its business plan and strategy, and it may not be able to find an adequate replacement on a timely basis, or at all.

Client acquisition and retention

In the case of an investment target company being a company developing pharmaceutical products, its success may depend on its ability to attract and retain patients for research purposes. There are many factors which could impact this, including but not limited to the target company's ability to continually produce desirable and effective product, the successful implementation of a patient-acquisition plan and the continued growth in the aggregate number of patients selecting cannabis-based pharmaceuticals as a treatment option, and other companies producing or supplying similar products. An investment target company's failure to acquire and retain patients would have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results of an investment target company and therefore a material adverse effect on the Company's return on investment.

Research and development and product obsolescence

Rapidly changing markets, technology, emerging industry standards and frequent introduction of new products will characterise an investment target's business. The introduction of new products embodying new technologies, including new manufacturing processes, and the emergence of new industry standards may render an investment target company's product obsolete, less competitive or less marketable.

The process of product development is complex and requires significant continuing costs, development efforts and third-party commitments. A target company's failure to develop new technologies and products and the obsolescence of existing technologies could adversely affect the business, financial condition and operating results of a target company, and therefore have a material adverse effect on the Company's return on investment.

An investment target company may be unable to anticipate changes in its potential customer requirements that could make its existing technology obsolete. An investment target company's success will depend, in part, on its ability to continue to enhance its existing technologies, develop new technology that addresses the increasing sophistication and varied needs of the market, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis. An investment target company may not be successful in using its new technologies or exploiting its nice markets effectively or adapting its business to evolving customer or medical requirements or preferences or emerging industry standards.

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Product liability**

Where an investment target company is a manufacturer and distributor or is conducting trials of products designed to be ingested by humans, an investment target company will face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if its products are alleged to have caused significant loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of cannabis products involve risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorised third parties or product contamination.

Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of Cannabis derived products along or in combination with other medications or substances could occur. The investment target company may be subject to various product liability claims, including, among others, that products produced by the target company caused injury or illness, include inadequate instructions for use or include inadequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances.

A product liability claim or regulatory action against an investment target company could result in increased costs, adversely affect the target company's reputation with its clients and consumers generally, and have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results of an investment target company, and therefore a material adverse effect on the Company's return on investment.

There can be no assurances that an investment target company will be able to obtain or maintain product liability insurance on acceptable terms or with adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Such insurance is expensive and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. The inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialisation of products.

Investments in private companies by the Company are subject to a number of risks

The Company may invest in or acquire privately held companies. These may: (i) be highly leveraged and subject to significant debt service obligations, stringent operational and financial covenants and risks of default under financing and contractual arrangements, which may adversely affect their financial condition; (ii) have limited operating histories and smaller market shares than larger businesses making them more vulnerable to changes in market conditions or the activities of competitors; (iii) have limited financial resources; (iv) be more dependent on a limited number of management and operational personnel, increasing the impact of the loss of any one or more individuals; and (v) require additional capital. All or any of these factors may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company.

Material facts or circumstances not revealed in the due diligence process

Prior to making or proposing any investment, the Company will undertake legal, financial and commercial due diligence on potential investments to a level considered reasonable and appropriate by the Company on a case by case basis. However, these efforts may not reveal all material facts or circumstances that would have a material adverse effect upon the value of the investment. In undertaking due diligence, the Company will need to utilise its own resources and may be required to rely upon third parties to conduct certain aspects of the due diligence process. Further, the Company may not have the ability to review all documents relating to the investee company and assets. Any due diligence process involves subjective analysis and there can be no assurance that due diligence will reveal all material issues related to a potential investment. Any failure to reveal all material facts or circumstances relating to a potential investment may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company.

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Aborted investments**

There can be no guarantee that the Company will successfully make an investment where there is an identified opportunity and, as a result, resources may be expended on investigative work and due diligence without the investment being completed.

Difficulties integrating investments

The success of an investment will depend upon the ability of the Directors to integrate the investment in a timely and cost-effective manner. Any difficulties in the integration process may result in increased expense, loss of sales and a decline in profitability. The process of integration may require a disproportionate amount of time and attention of the Company's management, which may distract management's attention from its day-to-day responsibilities. In addition, any interruption or deterioration in service resulting from an investment may result in a customer's decision to stop dealing with the Company or a target. For these reasons the Company may not realise the anticipated benefits of an investment, either at all or in a timely manner. If that happens and the Company incurs significant costs, it could have a material adverse impact on the profits and the business of the Company. Similarly, getting added value for an investment may prove to be difficult and limit returns.

Joint ventures

The Company or a business in which it invests may enter into joint ventures. There is a risk that a joint venture partner does not meet its obligations and the Company or a business in which it invests may therefore suffer additional costs or other losses. It is also possible that the interests of the Company or a business in which it invests and those of its joint venture partners are not aligned resulting in project delays or additional costs and losses. The Company may have minority interests in the companies, partnerships and ventures in which it invests and may be unable to exercise control over the operations of such companies.

3. Risks relating to investing in foreign territories

The Company's investments made in accordance with its investing strategy will include companies and projects in jurisdictions which have well developed and reputable laws and regulations for the research and production of Cannabis and in jurisdictions that are signatories to the United Nation's conventions on narcotics.

Foreign Markets

The Company will be international in its outlook. The value of investments is likely therefore to be subject to risks accompanying international business in general, including risks related to political instability and uncertainties in the business and economic environment; governmental regulations, including environmental and safety regulations; difficulties associated with managing local personnel and increases in labour costs; higher tariffs and duties, and stricter trade regulations; unexpected enactments and changes in laws, regulations, policies and taxation, and divergences in the interpretation and application thereof; possible unstable infrastructure leading to disruptions or delays in basic services such as electricity, transportation and communication; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; varying standards and practices in the legal, regulatory and business cultures in which we operate; and acts of terrorism, war, epidemics, boycotts stemming from international political relations and other sources of social disruption. Any one or more of the foregoing factors or others could increase our costs, reduce our income or disrupt the operations of our investments, resulting in a material adverse effect on their value

Foreign markets can be volatile and the material risks, of which, the Company is aware include:

- the Company may invest in a concentrated number of shares and this focus may result in higher risk when compared to a portfolio that has a wider spread of diversified investment risk;

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- the economies of some foreign markets may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes;
- some countries generally have less developed securities markets or exchanges, and legal and accounting systems;
- securities may be more difficult to sell at an acceptable price and may be more volatile than securities in countries with more mature markets;
- the value of the various currencies in some foreign markets may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets;
- investments in some foreign markets may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalisation of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies and restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country;
- potentially higher rates of inflation (including hyperinflation);
- a potential risk of substantial deflation;
- potentially less stringent laws and practices in relation to the fiduciary duties of officers and Directors and protection of investors;
- potential difficulty in bringing legal proceedings to enforce contractual rights and the risk of the fraudulent appropriation of investments; and
- the possibility of the imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of the Company, political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could adversely affect the economies of such countries or the value of the Company's investments in those countries.

There can be no assurance that any market for the Company's investment strategy will develop in such foreign jurisdiction. The Company may face new or unexpected risks or significantly increase its exposure to one or more existing risk factors, including economic instability and the effects of competition, some of those are mentioned above. These factors may limit the Company's capability to successfully expand its investment strategy and may have a material adverse effect on a target investment, financial condition and return on investments.

Restrictions on foreign investment

Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments by foreign entities such as the Company. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investment by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of the Company. For example, the Company may be required in certain of such countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the share purchases re-registered in the name of the Company. Re-registration may in some instances not be able to occur on a timely basis, resulting in a delay during which the Company may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where the Company places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation to foreign investors has been filled, depriving the

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Company of the ability to make its desired investment at the time. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to the Company's ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. The Company could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Company of any restriction on investments.

4. **Risks relating to the investment in target companies whose main activities include cannabis production and research and development thereof**

The Company's reputation may be damaged

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include negative publicity, whether true or not. This may arise as a consequence of investing in the production and the research and development of medical cannabis, cannabis being a Class B drug within the UK despite the November 2018 legalisation of medical cannabis in the UK.

The increased usage of social media and other web-based tools used to generate, publish and discuss user-generated content and to connect with other users has made it increasingly easier for individuals and groups to communicate and share opinions and views with regard to the Company and its activities, along with those activities of certain target companies in which the Company invests.

Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations, banking relationships etc. and thereby having a material adverse impact on the financial performance, financial conditions, cash flows and growth prospects of the Company.

The Company and its shareholders may be at risk of committing offences under POCA 2002

Even with the Company taking all precautions to ensure that it and the target companies in which it invests comply fully with all applicable regulations and legislation in relation to Cannabis (both in the UK and in the relevant foreign jurisdiction applicable to a target company), there are no guarantees that the activities of the Company and a target company will always be deemed lawful if there are any changes in the applicable law.

The Company will take all precautions possible to ensure that it does not at any time contravene POCA 2002. Contravention of POCA 2002 carries potential criminal liability.

The Company, or the medical cannabis industry more generally, may receive unfavourable publicity or become subject to negative consumer perception

The Company believes that the medical cannabis industry is highly dependent upon consumer perception regarding the medical benefits, safety, efficacy and quality of the cannabis distributed for medical purposes to such consumers. Consumer perception of a target company's products can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, political statements, media attention and other publicity (whether or not accurate or with merit) regarding the consumption of cannabis products for medical purposes, including unexpected safety or efficacy concerns arising with respect to the products of a target company or its competitors.

There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favourable to the medical cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity that are perceived as less favourable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a material adverse effect on the demand for a target company's products and the business, results of operations and financial condition of a target company and therefore materially adversely affect the Company's return on investment.

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Furthermore, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis for medical purposes in general, or a target company's products specifically, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have such a material adverse effect. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise even if the adverse effects associated with such products resulted from consumers' failure to consume such products legally, appropriately or as directed.

Cannabis plant may not be approved for medicinal use in all (or any) jurisdictions

Medical regulatory authorities in many jurisdictions require carefully conducted studies (clinical trials) in hundreds to thousands of human subjects to determine the benefits and risks of a possible medication. In many jurisdictions, researchers have not conducted sufficient large-scale clinical trials that show that the benefits of the cannabis plant (as opposed to its cannabinoid ingredients) outweigh its risks in patients it's meant to treat.

Further clinical research studies on the effects of medical cannabis may lead to conclusions that dispute or conflict with the Company's (and target companies') understanding and belief regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy, dosing and social acceptance of cannabis.

Research in Canada, the UK, the US and internationally regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy, dosing and social acceptance of Cannabis or isolate cannabinoids (such as CBD and THC) remains in early stages. The statements made in this Document concerning the potential medical benefits of cannabinoids are based on published articles and reports. As a result, the statements made in this Document are subject to experimental parameters, qualifications and limitations in the studies that have been completed.

Although the Company believes that the articles, reports and studies referenced in this document support its belief regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy, dosing and social acceptance of cannabis as set out in this document, future research and clinical trials may prove such statements to be incorrect, or could raise concerns regarding, and perceptions relating to, cannabis. Given these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on such articles and reports.

Future research studies and clinical trials may draw opposing conclusions to those stated in this Document or reach negative conclusions regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy, dosing, social acceptance or other facts and perceptions relating to Medical Cannabis, which could have a material adverse effect on the demand for target company products with the potential to lead to a material adverse effect on a target company's business, financial condition and results of operations, and as such, materially adversely affect the Company's return on investment.

5. Risks relating to regulatory matters**Laws, regulations and guidelines may change in ways that the Company has not predicted**

The laws, regulations and guidelines applicable to the medical cannabis industry may change in ways currently unforeseen by the Company.

The Company's ability to invest into approved and properly licensed companies lawfully producing and/or conducting research into Cannabis are subject to laws, regulations and guidelines of the United Kingdom as well as the jurisdictions in which it is invested. If there are any changes to such laws, regulations or guidelines occur, which are matters beyond the Company's control, the Company may incur significant costs in complying with or is unable to comply with such changes. This may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results.

Regulatory Compliance Risks and maintaining a bank account

Failure to comply with regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or in restrictions of operations. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to operations, increased

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compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition, and, therefore, on the Company's prospective returns.

As a result of perceived reputational risk and regulatory risks, the Company, in the medical cannabis sector, may in the future have difficulty in maintaining its current bank accounts, establishing further bank accounts, or other business relationships.

Environmental Regulations and Risks

The operations of some target companies will be subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which they operate. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the business, financial condition and operating results of a target company, and therefore have a material adverse effect on the on a target company, and therefore have a material adverse effect on the Company's return on investment.

6. Risks relating to the Ordinary Shares**Further issues of Ordinary Shares**

It may be desirable for the Company to raise additional capital by way of further issues of Ordinary Shares to enable the Company to progress through further stages of development. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to Shareholders. There can be no assurance that such funding, if required, will be available to the Company.

Acceptability of Ordinary Shares as consideration

Although it is the Company's intention, where appropriate, to use Ordinary Shares to satisfy all or part of any consideration payable for investments, vendors may not be prepared to accept these shares.

Secondary fundraisings

Once the first investment opportunity is identified, the Company will likely be required to seek further equity financing. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be successful in future rounds of fundraising. Such failure to secure further financing may result in the Company abandoning its investment strategy.

7. Risks relating to financial matters**Borrowings**

The Company may, from time to time, be required to raise capital (whether through the issue of debt or equity) to make investments. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain financing on appropriate terms and conditions or at all. The companies in which the Company invests may also have borrowings or otherwise be geared or leveraged. Although such facilities may increase investment returns, they also create greater potential for loss. This includes the risk that the borrower will be unable to service the interest repayments, or comply with other requirements, rendering the debt repayable, and the risk that available capital will be insufficient to meet any such required repayments. There is also the risk that existing borrowings will not be able to be refinanced or that the terms of such refinancing will not be as favourable as the terms of existing borrowings. A number of factors (including changes in interest rates, conditions in the banking market and general economic conditions, which are beyond the Company's control) may make it difficult for the Company

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to obtain new financing on attractive terms or even at all. An inability to obtain such facilities may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company.

Tax risks

The Company may purchase investments that will subject the Company to withholding taxes in various jurisdictions. In the event that withholding taxes are imposed with respect to any of the Company's investments, the effect will generally be to reduce the income received by the Company on such investments. Such withholding taxes may be imposed on income, gains, issue of securities or supporting documents, including the contracts governing the terms of any financial instrument and such taxes may be confiscatory in nature. The Company shall be making investments in jurisdictions where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not certain.

There can be no certainty that the current taxation regime in England and Wales or in other jurisdictions within which the Company may operate will remain in force or that the current levels of corporation taxation will remain unchanged. Any change in the tax status or tax legislation may have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

The Company's income may be reduced by exchange controls

The Company may purchase investments that will subject the Company to exchange controls in various jurisdictions. In the event that exchange controls are imposed with respect to any of the Company's investments, the effect will generally be to reduce the income received by the Company on such investments.

Currency and foreign exchange risks

The Company's business will be carried out in currencies other than sterling. To the extent that there are fluctuations in exchange rates, this may have an impact on the figures consolidated in the Company's accounts, which could have a material impact on the Company's financial position or result of operations, as shown in the Company's accounts going forward.

The Company does not currently undertake foreign currency hedging transactions to mitigate potential foreign currency exposure but may do so in future. The Board cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results and there can be no assurance that exchange rate fluctuations will not have a material adverse effect on the business, operating results or financial condition of the Company.

8. Risks Relating to trading on the AQSE Growth Market**Investment in unlisted securities**

Investment in shares traded on the AQSE Growth Market is perceived to involve a higher degree of risk and be less liquid than investment in companies whose shares are listed on the Official List or AIM. An investment in Ordinary Shares may be difficult to realise. Prospective investors should be aware that the value of the Ordinary Shares may go down as well as up and that the market price of the Ordinary Shares may not reflect the underlying value of the Company. Investors may therefore realise less than, or lose all of, their investment.

Share price volatility and liquidity

The share price of early stage public companies can be highly volatile and shareholdings illiquid. The price at which the Ordinary Shares are traded and the price which investors may realise for their Ordinary Shares will be influenced by a large number of factors, some specific to the Company and its operations and some which may affect quoted companies generally. These factors could include the performance of the Company, large purchases or sales of the Ordinary Shares, legislative changes and general economic, political or regulatory conditions.

Strategic Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Market risks**

Notwithstanding the fact that the Ordinary Shares are traded on the AQSE Growth Market, this should not be taken as implying that there will be a "liquid" market in the Ordinary Shares. Continued admission to the AQSE Growth Market is entirely at the discretion of Aquis Stock Exchange.

Any changes to the regulatory environment, in particular the AQSE Growth Market - Rules for Issuers, could, for example, affect the ability of the Company to maintain a trading facility on the AQSE Growth Market.

Key Performance Indicators

In order for Ananda to create long term value for shareholders it is required to remain adequately capitalised and resourced with suitably qualified and able executives and advisors. In addition, it is required to remain up to date with the changes in the legal and regulatory operating environment. Growth will come from carefully selecting appropriate investments which can deliver capital growth and/or potential dividends for shareholders in the future. The Company's long term performance will be measured by its share price.

As an investment company Ananda's KPIs are as follows:

➤ **Long term return on investment**

Ananda assesses its investments in the cannabis sector in the context of a market that is growing fast, is in a state of legal and scientific flux and that its investments are all start-ups. In this high-risk environment Ananda must see the potential for a return of a multiple of its investment.

It is too early in its history for Ananda to be able to measure this KPI.

➤ **Capital adequacy**

Ananda must maintain enough capital to cover its overheads and make and develop its investments.

Ananda has managed to achieve this to this date but must continue to raise capital to maintain this progress until such time as it is able to exit investments or cashflow from them enables it to maintain its capital adequacy position.

➤ **Share Price**

Ananda assesses its success in terms of how the market rates it and this is, in the main, the share price. As an investment company Ananda is at the whim of market forces and its ability to maintain capital adequacy is also related to the share price due to the cost of capital.

On behalf of the Board



Melissa J. Sturgess (Jun 28, 2022 20:37 GMT+1)

Melissa Sturgess, Director and Chief Executive Officer

Date: 28 June 2022

Directors Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 January 2022.

Directors of the company

The Directors who have served during the year and up to the date of approval were as follows:

Charles Morgan
Melissa Sturgess
John Treacy
Inbar Pomeranchik
Peter Redmond (Resigned August 2021)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 25 and shows the loss for the year. The Company is in an early stage of development and the Directors consider the loss for the year to be satisfactory. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Indemnity provision for Directors

The Company does not currently hold directors' and officers' liability insurance. Post balance sheet activities dictate that the Company is now able to adhere to Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 by implementing qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the Directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. Whilst the Company remains reliant on loan funds and in the lead up to the application for a commercial cultivation licence, the Company has kept suppliers and outgoings to a minimum to keep the momentum with the costs directed to the main concern.

Directors Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Engagement with others**

The Company continues growth with the Company's business relationships. All suppliers and employees are kept in contact and updated by the Company with the progress they are making with regular telephone calls and catch-ups. The Company recognises the need to ensure excellence in engagement with suppliers and employees.

Directors' remuneration

The total remuneration of the Directors for the year was as follows:

	Total 2022 £'000	Total 2021 £'000
Melissa Sturgess	76	63
Charles Morgan	12	60
John Treacy	6	6
Inbar Pomeranchik	58	59
Peter Redmond	3	11
	155	199

Further to the above Company, DJT has accrued £41,400 and £105,300 in respect to services provided by Melissa Sturgess and Charles Morgan to DJT during the period. Please also refer to Note 10.

Directors' interest, share holdings

The following Directors had interests in the shares of the Company at the end of the year:

	2022 Total no. of ordinary shares of 0.02p	2021 Total no. of ordinary & consideration shares of 0.02p
Melissa Sturgess	177,724,170	169,653,888
Charles Morgan	151,071,781	145,451,666
Peter Redmond	8,686,743	5,000,000
Inbar Pomeranchik	4,641,389	4,641,389

At 31 January 2022 there were 342,124,083 share options issued to the Directors (2021: 223,206,945), see Note 17.

Substantial shareholdings

As far as the directors are aware, as at the date of this report, the following shareholders are company Directors or interested in 3% or more of issued share capital of the Company.

Shareholder	No. of ordinary shares of 0.02p	% of Issued Share Capital
Melissa Sturgess	177,724,170	22.39%
Charles Morgan	151,071,781	19.03%

Directors Report**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Future developments**

The Directors of the Company are focused on investments which will bring long term value to shareholders. After the year ended 31 January 2022, the Company has progressed its intentions to expand its footprint in medical cannabis via Tiamat Agriculture Limited with the success of its application to the Home Office for a licence to cultivate >0.2% THC cannabis in the UK for research purposes. Receipt of this licence was announced on 18th May 2021. On 8th June 2021, Ananda then announced the signing of non-binding heads of terms with the owners of the other 50% equity interest in DJT Group Ltd agreeing to acquire from them their entire shareholding in DJT Group. This would give Ananda 100% ownership of the medical cannabis growing project. This proposal will be put before shareholders.

Financial Instruments

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effect of changes in debt market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by monitoring levels of debt finance and related finance costs.

The Company invests in financial instruments and enters into transactions that are denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, primarily in US dollars (USD). Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in manner that has an adverse effect on the fair value of the future cashflows of the Company's financial assets denominated in currencies other than the GBP.

Going Concern


Notwithstanding the loss incurred during the year under review, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to raise funds to provide adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. In the unlikely event that the Company will not be able to raise the required funds for the foreseeable future, the Directors will institute a programme of cuts to directors' and consultant's remuneration along with other non-fixed costs. The Directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the Company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months given that current spending commitments will prevail. The Company will therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Further details on their assumptions and their conclusion thereon are included in the statement on going concern included in the accounting policies.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

We, the Directors of the company who held office at the date of approval of these financial statements as set out above each confirm, so far as we are aware, that:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken as Directors in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.


Melissa J. Sturgess (Jun 28, 2022 20:37 GMT+1)

Melissa Sturgess, Director and Chief Executive Officer

Date: 28 June 2022

Independent Auditors Report to the members of Ananda Developments Plc**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ananda Development PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Auditor's 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 as applied to listed entities, 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 3(b) in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company will require further funding to meet operational commitments and overheads whereby the directors have confirmed that the required funding and financial support will be forthcoming, if required, although it is not guaranteed. As stated in Note 3(b), these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in Note 3(b) indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Reviewing post year end bank statements.
- Reviewing cashflow forecast/ budgets at least 12 months from the expected date of approval of the financial statements.
- Reviewing of the company's RNS's issued both in the period and subsequent.

We have reviewed all the key inputs into the cash flow forecast, with particular emphasis on those areas of judgment and estimation uncertainty, and ensured they are appropriate, and no evidence of management bias exists. We assessed the levels of cash available to the company post year-end and how the available cash will be sufficient to cover expected outgoing costs and other cash commitments over the cash flow forecast period. We also reviewed post-period end RNS announcements and held discussions with management on their future plans, to ensure these were appropriately considered within management's cashflow forecast/budgets.

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

Independent Auditors Report to the members of Ananda Developments Plc**Year Ended 31 January 2022****Our application of materiality**

For the purposes of determining whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, we define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person, relying on the financial statements, would be changed, or influenced. We also determine the level of performance materiality which we use to assess the extent of testing needed to reduce an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Materiality for the company was set at £9,000 (2021: £33,000). This was calculated based on 3.5% of net assets at year end. Using our professional judgement, we have determined this to be the principal benchmark within the financial statements as it will be most relevant to stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of the company which is in its early years of development.

We also determined a level of performance materiality which we use to assess the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriate low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance Materiality for the company was set at £6,000 (2021: £23,000) being 70% of materiality for the financial statements as a whole. A benchmark of 70% for performance materiality was applied to provide sufficient coverage of significant and residual risks.

We agreed to report to the audit committee all corrected and uncorrected misstatements we identified through the audit with a value in excess of £450.

Our approach to the audit

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which they operate. The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The quantitative and qualitative thresholds for materiality determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing, and extent of our audit procedures.

As part of our planning, we assessed the risk of material misstatement. Procedures were then performed to address the risk identified, in particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements such as relating to the carrying amount of investments.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our scope addressed this matter
Carrying amount of investments (Note 10)	
As at 31 January 2022, the company reported £2,252,192 of investments on the Statement of Financial Position. These investments represent the most significant asset at the year-end.	In responding to the key audit matter, we performed the following procedures: -
Due to the sector in which the company invests, there is a risk that the carrying value of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed substantive testing on the disposal in the year. • Confirmed the company held good title to the investments as at the year-end.

Independent Auditors Report to the members of Ananda Developments Plc**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

<p>investment is not recoverable and an impairment is required to be recognised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenged management's assessment regarding the existence of any indicators of impairment in the investee companies. • Reviewing the directors' assessment of the carrying value as at the year-end and their conclusions thereof. • Performed a post year-end review of the investments to identify transactions or other evidence to support the 31 January 2022 carrying value. • Reviewing the terms of the license granted by the Home Office to DJT Group Limited (an investee company) as management identified the grant of this licence as a material event that allows the investee company to advance its operational plans for the future. • Ensure disclosures related to the carrying value of investments are consistent with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard 102.
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Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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

Independent Auditors Report to the members of Ananda Developments Plc**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

- 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, 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 is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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.

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 (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. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which they operate to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from AQUIS listing rules and from the Companies Act 2006.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - Enquiries of Management
 - Review of minutes of meetings of the board and other committees of the company
 - Review of Regulatory News releases of the company
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of the business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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 auditor's report.

Independent Auditors Report to the members of Ananda Developments Plc

Year Ended 31 January 2022

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 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mark Ling (Jun 28, 2022 20:33 GMT+1)

**Mark Ling (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor**

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

28 June 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 January 2022

	Note	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Administrative expenses		(970,038)	(496,110)
Interest receivable	8	-	114
Loss from operations		(970,038)	(495,996)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign Exchange Translation Gain/(Loss)		(305)	887
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(970,343)	(495,109)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (pence)	18	(0.13p)	(0.11p)

There was no other comprehensive income in the period.

The notes on pages 28 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Year Ended 31 January 2022

		31 Jan 2022	31 Jan 2021
	Note	£	£
Non-Current assets			
Investments	10	2,252,192	1,280,618
		2,252,192	1,280,618
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	110,938	12,718
		110,938	12,718
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	1,487,254	462,299
Net current liabilities		(1,376,316)	(449,581)
Non-Current liabilities			
Convertible loan notes	13	587,860	-
		(288,016)	831,037
Total assets less current liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	1,597,031	928,278
Share premium		876,347	689,229
Share options reserve		18,788	447,337
Retained earnings		(2,204,150)	(1,233,807)
		(288,016)	831,037
Total equity and liabilities			

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

Melissa J. Sturgess

Melissa J. Sturgess (Jun 28, 2022 20:37 GMT+1)

Melissa Sturgess
Director

Date: 28 June 2022

The notes pages 28 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 January 2022

	Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Share Options Reserve	Retained Earnings £	Total £
As at 1 February 2021	928,278	689,229	447,337	(1,233,807)	831,037
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(970,343)	(970,343)
Proceeds from share issue	268,753	147,142	-	-	415,895
Issuance of contingency shares	400,000	39,976	(439,976)	-	-
Issue of share options	-	-	11,427	-	11,427
Balance at 31 January 2022	1,597,031	876,347	18,788	(2,204,150)	(288,016)

	Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Share Options Reserve	Retained Earnings £	Total £
As at 1 February 2020	836,111	689,229	441,755	(738,698)	1,228,397
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(495,109)	(495,109)
Proceeds from share issue	92,167	-	-	-	92,167
Issue of share options	-	-	5,582	-	5,582
Balance at 31 January 2021	928,278	689,229	447,337	(1,233,807)	831,037

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within owners' equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share capital	This represents the nominal value of shares issued.
Share premium	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value.
Share option reserve	Assessed value of options issued other than options issued as share based payment for services less any exercise of share options during the year. This includes contingency shares disclosed in Note 10.
Retained earnings	Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes pages 28 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Year Ended 31 January 2022****1. General information**

Ananda Developments Plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 and is quoted on the Aquis Stock Exchange, formerly NEX Growth Market. Its registered office is at 60 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0HR.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest pound.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Ananda Developments Plc have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. 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 4.

The Company has not produced consolidated accounts due to the fact the Directors consider the Company as an investment company.

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within FRS 102 Section 9 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements are required to measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate the entities. The criteria which define an investment entity are as follows:

- an entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services;
- an entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
- an entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Directors have concluded that the Company meets the characteristics of an investment entity, in that it has more than one ultimate investor and its investors are not related parties; it holds a portfolio of investments, predominantly in the form of equity and loan securities, which generates returns through interest income and capital appreciation; the Company reports to its investors via its annual report and financial statements, and to its management via internal management reports, on a fair value basis. All investments are reported at fair value to the extent allowed by FRS in the Company's annual reports.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Year Ended 31 January 2022**

As an investment entity under FRS 102 Section 9, the Company and its investments are exempt from preparing group accounts.

(b) Going Concern

The Board has reviewed the Company's cash flow forecast for the period to July 2023. The forecasts show that the Company will require further funding to meet operational commitments and overheads. In the Directors' opinion further equity funding, loans and/or a reduction or deferment of overheads (including Directors' remuneration) will be required. The Directors have also received a letter of support confirming that the Director's loan of £999,857 will not become payable for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements unless sufficient cash funds are available. The Directors believe that the required funding and financial support will be forthcoming, if required, although this is not guaranteed.

The Directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Company will have sufficient funds to finance its operations for the next 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

(c) Investments

Where the fair value of an equity investment cannot be estimated reliably, such as investments in unquoted companies, fair value is based on cost less any impairment charges. In this case impairment charges are recognised in profit or loss. The Company assesses at each period end date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

(d) Debtors and creditors payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. There are no cash equivalents.

(f) Convertible loan notes

Convertible loan notes are recognised initially at the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. There is no reliable measure of the fair value of the convertible loan note and as such it is being held at initial cost less any impairment.

(g) Share Option Reserve

The Company has made share-based payment awards to certain Directors, employees and professional service providers by way of issue of share options measured at fair value of the award on the grant date. This is further discussed at Note 17.

The fair value of these payments is recognised by the Company over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that are expected to vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. The impact of revision of the original estimate, if any, at the end of each year, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The expense, where material, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period from the date of the award to the date of vesting, based on the Company's best estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Year Ended 31 January 2022****(h) Leases**

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(i) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised 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.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the statement of financial position date are translated using the year end rate.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Due to uncertainties inherent in making estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty include fair value measurements and the underlying valuation process, and evaluation of control over investees.

Share-based payments

The Company operates an equity settled share option scheme for Directors and employees. The increase in equity is measured by reference to the fair value at the date of grant. Management uses the Black Scholes model to value the share options. The model requires use of assumptions regarding volatility, risk free interest rate and a calculation of the value of the option at the time of the grant. Where equity instruments are granted to persons or entities other than staff, the fair value of goods and services received is charged to profit or loss when the transaction do not qualify for recognition of assets, and also except where it is in respect to costs associated with the issue of shares, in which case, it is charged to the share premium account when material.

The Company issued warrants in lieu of fees to stockbrokers. The warrant agreements do not contain vesting conditions and therefore the full share-based payment charge, being the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes model, is recorded immediately when material.

The fair values calculated are inherently subjective and uncertain due to the assumptions made and the limitation of the calculations used.

Further details of the specific amounts concerned are given in Note 17.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty cont...

Investments – impairment consideration

The Company assesses at each period end date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment has been impaired. The valuation of assets require managerial judgment and assumptions. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company's investment in DJT Group did not require impairment as DJT's construction and cultivation programme proceeded according to plan throughout the period.

5. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging: -

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Wages and salaries	5,252	1
Directors remuneration	155,206	199,099

Additional to the above pension contributions of £2,112 (2021: £972) were paid into a workplace pension scheme on behalf of the Directors and staff during the year. No other payments were made under long term incentive schemes or otherwise during the year.

6. Employees and Directors

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	31 Jan 2022	31 Jan 2021
Staff	1	1
Directors	5	5

7. Auditors remuneration

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	17,700	14,000
	17,700	14,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

8. Interest received

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Interest receivable on Convertible Loan Notes	-	114
	-	114

9. Taxation

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Adjusted loss before tax	(555,078)	(301,520)
Tax on loss for the year multiplied by the UK corporation tax rate of 19%	(105,465)	(57,289)
Tax losses carried forward on which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	105,465	57,289
Tax charge for the year	-	-

The Company has estimated tax losses of £1,442,028 (2021: 1,233,807) available to be carried forward and offset against future profits. There has been no deferred tax asset recognised due to the uncertainty concerning the timescale as to its recoverability. Subsequent to the accounts being finalised for the year ended 31 January 2021 the tax computations were drafted and the total loss brought forward was £886,950.

10. Unlisted Investments

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,280,618	1,287,762
Additions in the year:		
iCAN Israel-Cannabis Ltd.	-	90,482
Tiamat Agriculture Limited	80,101	69,198
DJT Group Ltd	1,351,473	-
Disposals in the year		
Liberty Herbal Technologies Limited	(100,000)	-
Deductions in the year:		
Impairment	(360,000)	(166,824)
Balance at 31 January	2,252,192	1,280,618

Investments are held at cost less impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

10. Unlisted Investments cont...

There is no reliable measure of the fair value of the investments, and as such it is being held at initial cost less any impairment. The Company assesses at each period end date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment has been impaired.

On 8th June 2021 the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the remaining 50% of the ordinary shares of DJT Group, which will make it a wholly owned subsidiary of Tiamat, at the time of writing this transaction is still ongoing. The investment in Tiamat consists of consideration for the purchases of shares and loans to investee company. They are both mutually exclusive and have been classified under one category in accordance with the "unit of investment valuation method" as allowed for investment companies. The investment in Tiamat includes the value of shares issued of £439,976, being 100 million ordinary shares of 0.2p to each of Charles Morgan and Melissa Sturgess on the issue by the Home Office of a licence on 17 May 2021 (2021: £439,976 contingent consideration).

The contingency shares were issued 26 May 2021 after the successful grant of the Home Office licence on 17 May 2021. 100 million ordinary shares of 0.2p were issued each to Charles Morgan and Melissa Sturgess. Please also refer to Note 15.

On 15 September 2021 it was agreed that the Company would sell its investment in LHT. In accordance with section 561(1) of the Companies Act 2006 the pre-emption proceedings of 1,642,857 ordinary shares at £0.01 each were sold for the consideration of £100,000. The remaining balance of £360,000 was revalued as an impairment at disposal of the investment.

In respect of investments in DJT and Tiamat, loans and equity are accounted for as a whole as the two items are considered to be indistinguishable and hence the valuation is prepared on a total basis. Of the £1,351,473 DJT investment £146,700 of this amount is attributable to Directors' fees. Throughout the financial year Melissa Sturgess and Charlie Morgan have heavily worked in an operational capacity. Investments in subsidiaries have been designated as fair value through profit and loss account and are revalued at the balance sheet date where allowed. Fair value is determined by the reference to the fair value of the underlying net assets held by the subsidiary undertakings. Revaluation movements are recognised in the profit and loss account but represent unrealised gains and losses.

11. Trade and other receivables

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Prepayments	23,980	8,740
Other receivables	3,420	1,667
Amounts due from subsidiaries	83,538	2,311
	110,938	12,718

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. The amounts due from subsidiaries also include the cash held by Tiamat on behalf of the Company of £82,595 (2021: £883), as further discussed in Note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

12. Trade and other payables

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Trade Creditors	68,808	18,741
Accruals	420,415	175,930
Directors' Loans	998,020	267,617
Amounts due to subsidiaries	11	11
	1,487,254	462,299

The Directors' loans are supported by an agreement between the Charles Morgan and the Company dated 31 January 2022, which supersedes the loan agreement dated 3 January 2020. The loans bore interest at 10% per annum, accruing monthly and compounding annually. There are two loan agreements active, one between Charles Morgan and the Company in relation to funds from UK sources (£230,654), and a second, again, between Charles Morgan and the Company in relation to funds from Non-UK sources (£767,270). There is also a very small amount owing to Melissa Sturgess of £96 by way of expenses to be reimbursed.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13. Convertible loan notes

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Convertible loan notes	587,860	-
	587,860	-

The Company raised a total of £550,000 in respect of convertible loan notes ("CLNS"). The CLNS will be convertible into ordinary shares in the Company at a price of 1p per share and will have a fixed life for 2 years. The CLNs bear interest at a rate of 12.5% per annum. Interest is therefore applied as at 31 January to the sum of £37,860. The proceeds of the CLNs have been used to fund its medical cannabis field trials, to fit out the facility with lab equipment, and to secure the long-term services of key technical personnel.

14. Financial instruments

	31 Jan 2022 £	31 Jan 2021 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	110,938	3,978
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,075,114	194,682

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise bank account balances, loan notes, amounts due from subsidiaries and accrued interest.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, loan notes, amounts due to subsidiaries and accruals.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

15. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid

798,515,470 Ordinary shares of £0.002 each	£1,597,031
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£

Share capital

As at 1 February 2021	928,278
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Shares issued in the period	668,753
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Carried forward 31 January 2022	1,597,031
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Share premium

As at 1 February 2021	689,229
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Shares issued in year (net of issue costs)	187,118
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Carried forward 31 January 2022	876,347
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There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Of the £187,118 increase in share premium, £39,976 relates to the contingent consideration shares being exercised on the successful application of the Home Office licence in May 2021.

16. Cash generated from operating activities

The Company does not have a statement of cashflows as they do not maintain a bank account. All receipts and payments are made through its 100% owned subsidiary, Tiamat.

17. Share warrants and options

Share warrants and options outstanding and exercisable at the end of the year have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	No. of shares	Exercise price per share	Estimated Total FMV (£)	
				31 Jan 2022	31 Jan 2021
Sep-19	Sep-24	6,300,000	0.0045	7,101	7,101
Jun-19	Jun-24	10,451,389	0.0045	15,250	15,250
Jun-19	Jun-22	88,888,888	0.0045	338,826	338,826
Oct-19	Oct-23	4,180,555	0.0045	3,335	3,335
Nov-20	Oct-25	9,282,778	0.0020	7,307	7,307
Nov-20	Oct-25	9,282,778	0.0020	7,307	7,307
Nov-20	Oct-25	4,641,389	0.0020	2,923	2,923
Feb-21	Feb-23	40,000,000	0.0080	7,147	-
Feb-21	Feb-23	20,000,000	0.0080	3,573	-

The Company has a total of 193,027,777 warrants and options in issue (2021: 346,236,111) and the average exercise price is £0.0038 (2021: £0.0033) per share.

The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to settle or repurchase the options in cash. Options are settled when the Company receives a notice of exercise and cash proceeds from the option holder to the aggregate exercise price of the options being exercised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 January 2022

17. Share warrants and options cont...

The Black Scholes model has been used to fair value the options, the inputs into the model were as follows:

	19-Jun	19-Sep	19-Oct	20-Nov
Current Price (£)	0.0032	0.00265	0.0023	0.00019
Option Exercise Price (£)	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045	0.0002
Expected Life of Options in years	5	5	4	5
Volatility	80%	80%	80%	50%
Dividend Yield	-	-	-	-
Risk free interest rate	0.63%	0.51%	0.36%	0.36%

The Black Scholes model has been used to fair value the warrants, the inputs into the model were as follows:

	21-Feb
Current Price (£)	0.006
Option Exercise Price (£)	0.008
Expected Life of Options in years	2
Volatility	20%
Dividend Yield	-
Risk free interest rate	1.044%

The risk-free rate of return is based on 2-year bond yield.

18. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the period attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the parent by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

During the year the calculation was based on the loss before tax for the year of £970,343 (2021: £495,109) divided by the weighted number of ordinary shares 721,530,981 (2021: 445,567,052).

19. Post Balance Sheet Events

On 2 February 2022 HSDL Nominees Limited exercised 416,351 warrants for a consideration of £1,874.

In early February 2022 five seeds of thirteen strains of cannabis were planted at the DJT medical cannabis research facility. The cannabis plants are being monitored daily and pruned to encourage growth. Nine cuttings have been taken from each plant and these cuttings are being planted in multi chapelles to start to assess the performance of each of the strains.

On 21 February 2022 Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited exercised 17,211 warrants for a consideration of £77.

On 10 March 2022 HSDL Nominees Limited exercised 66,370 warrants for a consideration of £299.

On 27 April 2022 the Company announced an exercise of 5,694 warrants at 0.45p per share. Following this exercise the Company has 799,021,096 ordinary shares in issue.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Year Ended 31 January 2022****19. Post Balance Sheet Events cont...**

On 17 May 2022 the Company announced that 5,178,240 ordinary shares of 0.2p each were issued following the exercise of warrants at 0.45p per share amounting to approximately £23,000. The funds will be used for general working capital purposes.

The Company announced on 27 May 2022 a further 837,007 issuance of ordinary shares of 0.2p each following the exercise of warrants at 0.45p per share. These shares were admitted to the AQSE market on 6 June 2022.

20. Related party transactions

Details of the Directors' remuneration can be found in Note 5. Key Management Personnel are considered to be the Directors.

Melissa Sturgess and Charles Morgan, both Directors of the Company, hold CLNs to the value of £125,000 each respectively. For further details on the CLNs please refer to Note 13.

Melissa Sturgess and Charles Morgan are both Directors of Tiamat Agriculture Limited ('Tiamat'). Tiamat is a 100% subsidiary of the Company. Tiamat is working in partnership with J E Piccaver & Co and Anglia Salads (together, 'JEPCO' group), a large scale farming company. This partnership has successfully applied for a Home Office licence to cultivate cannabis for research purposes and continues to make progress towards an application to cultivate cannabis for commercial purposes.

Charles Morgan and the Company have two loan agreements in place, both dated 31 January 2022. The current loan agreements supersedes the director's loan agreement dated 3 January 2020. The loans bore interest at 10% per annum, accruing monthly and compounding annually. The loans are repayable in full, together with accrued interest, on or before 31 December 2022. There are two loan agreements, one being between Charles Morgan and the Company in relation to funds from UK sources and a second, between Charles Morgan and the Company in relation to funds from Non-UK sources. Directors' loan balances were outstanding as at year end of £998,020 (2021: £249,143). This is including any interest payable. Interest payable has been calculated at £21,056 (2021: £15,973).

A debt of £460,732 (2021: £380,631) was owed by Tiamat as at the year end. This is excluding any interest payable.

A debt of £1,351,473 was owed by DJT as at the year end. This is excluding any interest payable.

21. Controlling party

The Directors believe there to be no ultimate controlling party.









ANANDA FRS 102 accounts Jan22 v14 FINAL

Final Audit Report

2022-06-28

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