REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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For the year ended 31 December 2020

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

Board of Directors George Misirlis, Cyprus

Elias Neocleous, Cyprus

Luv Dipak Shah, United States of America

(resigned on 7 April 2021)

Aristotelis Karytinos, Greece

Alon Bar, Israel

(appointed on 7 April 2021)

Marios Alexandrou, Cyprus (appointed on 7 April 2021)

Company Secretary P & D Secretarial Services Limited

Independent auditors KPMG Limited

Bankers Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited

Legal advisors Chrysses Demetriades & Co

Charalambous, Kountouris & Co

Registered office Flat 303, 3rd Floor, Agathaggelos Court

10 Georgiou Gennadiou Street

3041 Limassol

Cyprus

Registration number HE 39398

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors of **Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited** (the "Company") presents to the members its annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group continue to be the following:

- The development of land at a prime location on the southwestern coast of Cyprus (Aphrodite Hills);
- The development and sale of real estate properties at Aphrodite Hills;
- The operation of a 5-star hotel at Aphrodite Hills;
- The operation of a golf course, clubhouse, tennis academy, health spa, restaurants and other facilities located at Aphrodite Hills;
- The provision of drainage, security and other services to owners of properties located at Aphrodite Hills; and
- The provision of property management, rental and related services to certain owners and residents of Aphrodite Hills.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND POSITION

The Group's financial results for the year ended 31 December 2020 and its financial position as at that date are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position on pages 7 and 8 respectively. The loss for the year amounted to €5.590.799 (2019: profit €268.981).

DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend and recommends that the loss for the year be transferred to reserves.

EXAMINATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, POSITION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

The current financial position of the Group as presented in the consolidated financial statements is considered satisfactory.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Group did not carry out any research and development activities during the year.

MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The main risks and uncertainties faced by the Group and the steps taken to manage these risks are described in note 26 of the consolidated financial statements.

FORESEEABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Board of Directors does not expect any significant changes to the activities of the Group in the foreseeable future.

SHARE CAPITAL

There were no changes to the share capital of the Company during the year under review and up to the date of these consolidated financial statements.

BRANCHES

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Group did not operate any branches.

MANAGEMENT REPORT (continued)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2020 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the signing this report, except for Messrs. Alon Bar and Marios Alexandrou whom were both appointed on 7 April 2021, and Mr. Luv Dipak Shah who resigned on 7 April 2021.

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

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The material events that occurred after the reporting date and which affect the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 are described in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors of the Company, KPMG Limited, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be submitted at the next Annual General Meeting.

SECRETARIAL

By order of the Board of Directors,

D Services Limited COMPANY SECRETARY

P & D Secretarial Services Limited Secretary

Limassol, 9 July 2021



KPMG Limited Chartered Accountants 11, June 16th 1943 Street, 3022 Limassol, Cyprus P.O.Box 50161, 3601 Limassol, Cyprus T: +357 25 869000, F: +357 25 363842

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together with the Company, the "Group"), which are presented on pages 7 to 45 and comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS-EU") and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, as amended from time to time (the "Companies Law, Cap. 113").

Basis for opinion

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

P.O. Box 60288, 8101 +357 26 943050

P O Box 66014, 8330 T +357 26 322098 E +357 26 322722

T +357 23 820080 F +357 23 820084



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as required by the Companies Law, Cap. 113.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Our report in this regard is presented in the "Report on other legal requirements" section.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS-EU and the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 there is an intention to either liquidate the Company or to cease the Group's operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a
 material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may
 involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities of the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, L.53(I)/2017, as amended from time to time ("Law L.53(I)/2017"), and based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, we report the following:

- In our opinion, the management report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, and the information given is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.
- In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the business and the Group's environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the management report.

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of Law L.53(I)/2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Alexandros S. Sofocleous, FCA

Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor

for and on behalf of

KPMG Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors 11, June 16th 1943 Street 3022 Limassol Cyprus

9 July 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	€	ϵ
Revenue	4	19.116.131	38.577.945
Cost of sales		(12.152.768)	(25.223.358)
Gross profit		6.963.363	13.354.587
Other operating income	5	418.096	374.303
Marketing and administrative expenses		(7.993.690)	(9.527.713)
Reversal of impairment on property, plant and equipment	10	-	4.650.000
Revaluation loss on property, plant and equipment	10	-	(4.605.372)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment allowance for trade receivables		(471.049)	100.677
Operating (loss)/profit before financing activities	6	(1.083.280)	4.346.482
Net finance expenses	8	(4.120.551)	(4.024.363)
Operating (loss)/profit after financing activities		(5.203.831)	322.119
Share of profit from associate, net of tax	12	72.501	<u>159.447</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		(5.131.330)	481.566
Taxation	9	(459.469)	(212.585)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(5.590.799)	268.981
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		(5.590.799)	268.981

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	31/12/2020 €	31/12/2019 €
ASSETS	14010	v	C
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment Investment property Right-of-use asset Interest in associate Deferred tax assets Trade and other receivables	10 11 23 12 21 16	65.789.773 2.309.598 885.795 480.882 191.101	67.210.702 2.305.324 827.940 421.367 196.431 4.850.078
Total non-current assets		69.657.149	75.811.842
Current assets Inventories Trade and other receivables Other assets Tax refundable Cash and cash equivalents Total current assets	15 16 17 14 18	12.464.012 8.243.361 112.374 100.000 2.887.900	11.511.718 3.311.323 112.183 100.000 4.029.851
Total assets		<u>93.464.796</u>	<u>94.876.917</u>
EQUITY			
Equity and reserves			
Share capital Share premium Retained earnings Translation reserve Total equity	19 19	11.893.299 95.950.906 (113.624.915) 46.890 (5.733.820)	11.893.299 95.950.906 (108.034.116) 46.890 (143.021)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities Loans and borrowings Lease liability Trade and other payables and provisions	21 20 23 22	4.884.448 70.468.983 415.184 2.132.559	4.438.490 58.972.878 305.435 2.132.559
Total non-current liabilities		<u>77.901.174</u>	65.849.362
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables and provisions Loans and borrowings Lease liability Tax liability	22 20 23 14	17.540.155 2.851.159 736.016 170.112	14.932.901 13.326.312 716.249 195.114
Total current liabilities		21.297.442	<u>29.170.576</u>
Total liabilities		99.198.616	95.019.938
Total equity and liabilities		93,464,796	94.876,917

On 9 July 2021 the Board of Directors of Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue.

George Misirlis, Director

Elias Neocleous, Director

The notes on pages 11 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital (Note 19)	Share Premium	Translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2019 Total comprehensive income for the year	11.893.299	95.950.906	46.890	(108.303.097)	(412.002)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-			268.981	268.981
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>11.893,299</u>	<u>95.950.906</u>	46.890	(108.034.116)	(143.021)
Balance at 1 January 2020 Total comprehensive income for the year	11.893.299	95.950.906	46.890	(108.034.116)	(143.021)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(5.590.799)	(5.590.799)
Other comprehensive income					
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>11.893.299</u>	<u>95.950.906</u>	<u>46.890</u>	(113.624.915)	_(5.733.820)

Companies, which do not distribute at least 70% of their profits after tax as defined by the Special Defence Contribution Law of the Republic of Cyprus during the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed this amount as dividend on the 31st of December of the second year. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend already distributed by 31 December of the second year for the year to which the profits refer. Based on the amount of the deemed dividend distribution, the Company pays a special defence contribution on behalf of the shareholders at a rate of 17% (valid since 2014) when the entitled shareholders are natural tax residents of Cyprus and have their residence (domicile) in Cyprus. In addition, from 2019 (deemed distribution of dividends for the year 2017), the Company pays a General Health System (GHS) contribution on behalf of the shareholders at a rate of 2.65% (31.12.2019 1.70%), when the entitled shareholders are natural tax residents of Cyprus, regardless of their domicile.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities	€	€
(Loss)/profit for the year	(5.590.799)	268.981
Adjustments for:	,	
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2.292.192	2.342.120
Interest income	(319)	(3.784)
Share of profit from associate, net of tax Profit from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(72.501) (8.194)	(159.447)
Taxation (excluding immovable property tax)	459.469	212.585
Provision/(reversal of provision) for bad and doubtful debts - net	471.049	(100.677)
Depreciation of the right-of-use asset	586.929	471.634
Interest expense on lease liability	62.424	51.984
Foreign exchange differences	(456)	649
Reversal of impairment on property, plant and equipment	•	(4.650.000) 4.605.372
Revaluation loss on property, plant and equipment Interest expense	3.984.583	3.852.821
•		
Cash flows from operating activities before working capital changes	2.184.377	6.892.238
Increase in inventories	(952.294)	(792.953)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(552.553)	1.560.232
Increase in other assets	(191)	(1.030)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	<u>2,582,253</u>	(4.756.371)
Cash flows from operating activities	3.261.592	2.902.116
Interest received	319	-
Tax paid	(8.181)	(287.916)
Net cash flows from operating activities	3.253.730	2.614.200
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(876.569)	(2.127.034)
Acquisition of investment property	(4.274)	(100.716)
Dividend received from associate undertaking	12.986	79.999
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	13.500	
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(854.357)	(2.147.751)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan principal repayments	(1.069.090)	(29.576.363)
Finance lease repayments	(577.693)	(329.874)
Proceeds from loans	(0(4(00)	28.467.158
Interest paid	(264.692)	(1.571.687)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1.911.475)	(3.010.766)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	487.898	(2.544.317)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	2.400.002	4.944.319
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	_2.887.900	<u>2.400.002</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 45 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 15 March 1990 as a private limited liability company, under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Flat 303, 3rd Floor, Agathaggelos Court, 10 Georgiou Gennadiou Street, 3041 Limassol, Cyprus.

The principal activities of the Group continue to be the following:

- The development of land at a prime location on the southwestern coast of Cyprus (Aphrodite Hills);
- The development and sale of real estate properties at Aphrodite Hills;
- The operation of a 5-star hotel at Aphrodite Hills;
- The operation of a golf course, clubhouse, tennis academy, health spa, restaurants and other facilities located at Aphrodite Hills;
- The provision of drainage, security and other services to owners of property located at Aphrodite Hills; and
- The provision of property management, rental and related services to owners and residents of Aphrodite Hills.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 July 2021.

(b) Going concern basis of accounting

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Group incurred a loss of €5,6m largely driven by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Board of Directors considered the continuing impact that COVID-19 may have on the Group's operations going forward and concluded that no material uncertainty arises over the Group's ability to continue as a going concern on the basis of both the budgeted cash flows prepared by Management for 2021, which consider severe but plausible scenarios, as well as the financial support letter secured by the ultimate controlling shareholder, Prodea Investments Real (Estate) Company S.A., whom confirmed to the Company in writing on 5 March 2021 that it has the intention and the ability to provide the necessary financial support to the Company and its subsidiaries to enable the Group to continue to operate as a going concern and to meet its obligations if such support is requested by the Group.

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are for the year ended 31 December 2020 and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for land and buildings and investment properties which are measured at fair value.

(d) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and Interpretations as adopted by the European Union ("EU")

As from 1 January 2020, the Group adopted all changes to 1FRS as adopted by the EU which are relevant to its operations. This adoption did not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group.

The following Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations have been issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but are not yet effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these Standards early. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these financial reporting significant effect on the financial statements of the Group.

(i) Standards and Interpretations adopted by the EU

- IFRS 16 "Leases" (Amendments): COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).
- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (Amendments), IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (Amendments) and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (Amendments): Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

(ii) Standards and Interpretations not adopted by the EU

- IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (Amendments), IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" (Amendments), IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" (Amendments), Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (Amendments): Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" (Amendments) and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (Amendments): Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date postponed indefinitely).

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other resources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis. 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 the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(e) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

The most critical estimate for which judgment is required concerns the fair value of the Group's property, plant and equipment (Note 10) and investment property (Note 11). The following are other matters that require judgment in applying accounting policies that may also have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

• Provision for bad and doubtful debts and expected credit losses

The Group reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record and the counterparty's overall financial position. If indications of irrecoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of provision is charged through the profit or loss. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly. For further details with respect to the Group's approach to measuring expected credit losses refer to Note 26(ii).

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(f) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the functional currency of the Group.

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as listed in note 13. In addition, the results of the associate undertaking are included in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities which are controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Interests in associate

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control over the financial and operating policies. Interests in associates is accounted using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extend that there is no evidence of impairment.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced amount for the sale of real estate properties, goods and services net of Value Added Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenues earned by the Group are recognised on the following basis:

Contracts identification

The Group recognises revenue when the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Group can identify each party's rights and the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Group's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract), it is probable that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's contracts with customers.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

The transaction price

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, value added taxes).

To estimate the transaction price in a contract, the Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the time value of money if the contract contains a significant financing component. In cases that there are no material contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year, the Group elects to use the practical expedient and does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Identification of the performance obligation

The Group assesses whether contracts that involve the provision of a range of goods and/or services contain one or more performance obligations (that is, distinct promises to provide a service) and allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified on the basis of its stand-alone selling prices. A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service, either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (that is the good or service is capable of being distinct) and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (that is, the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Rendering of services - over time

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time while the Group satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised service to the customer in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Rendering of services – at a point in time

In cases that the Group concluded that it transfers control over its services at a point in time, upon receipt by the customer of the service, because this is when the customer benefits from the relevant service.

Sale of completed properties

The sale of completed properties is generally expected to be the only performance obligation and the Group has determined that it will be satisfied at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. For unconditional exchange contracts, this is generally expected to be when the legal title is transferred to the customer. For conditional exchanges, this is expected to be when all significant conditions are satisfied.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies (continued)

Sale of properties under development

For contracts relating to the sale of properties under development, the Group is responsible for the overall management of the project and identifies various goods and services to be provided, including design work, procurement of materials, site preparation and foundation pouring, framing and plastering, mechanical and electrical work, installation of fixtures (e.g. windows, doors, cabinetry, etc.) and finishing work. In such contracts, the Group has determined that the goods and services are not distinct and will generally account for them as a single performance obligation. Depending on the terms of each contract, the Group will determine whether control is transferred at a point in time or over time.

In cases, the asset developed has no alternative use for the Group, due to contractual or other restrictions or an enforceable right to payment does not arise until the title has passed to the customer, then revenue is recognised at a point in time, when the legal title is transferred to the customer.

Sale of products

Sales of products are recognised at the point in time when the Group satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised products to the customer, which is usually when the products are delivered to the customer and the customer has accepted the products.

Commission income

When the Group acts as an agent in a transaction, its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of specified goods or services by another party. The Group recognises revenue on a net basis corresponding to any fee or commission to which the Group is entitled. The revenue is recognised when its obligation to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service is fulfilled.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on an accrual's basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Finance income/expenses

Finance income/expenses comprises interest income/expenses, gains on loan restructuring, bank charges, foreign exchange differences and other borrowing costs. The interest income/expense is recognised in the profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

<u>Tax</u>

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Tax liabilities and assets for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the consolidated statement of financial position date. Current tax includes any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Group's financial statements in the year in which they are approved.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of work in progress consists of the cost of land, raw materials, direct labour and expenses including borrowing costs and other expenditure associated with the development of land. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable variable selling expenses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Investment property

Investment property comprises the village square shops which are held for long-term rental yield and is not occupied by the Group. Investment property is carried at fair value, representing the open market value as determined by external valuers. Under IAS 40 "Investment property" changes in fair values are recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Revaluations are carried out with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting period date. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are credited to revaluation reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against that reserve; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If a revaluation gain reverses a previous impairment recognized in profit or loss, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss to offset the previous impairment. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserves to retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the straight-line method so as to write off the cost or revalued amount of each asset to its residual value, over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	%
Hotel building	1
Clubhouse, golf course and other buildings	1
Leasehold improvements	3
Motor vehicles	20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10
Plant and machinery	10
Computer hardware	20
Computer software	20 - 33,33
Linen, cutlery and glassware	20

No depreciation is provided on land.

Depreciation methods, useful lifes and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

When use of a property changes from owner occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserves. Any loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises trade receivables when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets (other than trade receivables without a significant financing component) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs for an item not at FVTPL. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, the Group classifies financial assets as "financial assets at amortised cost" or "financial assets at FVTPL".

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and it is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

All remaining financial assets of the Group that are not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured are FVTPL.

All financial assets are classified as current assets unless the Group has an unconditional responsibility to accept deferral of receipt for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are re-classified accordingly on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Group, is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in income statement.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The loss allowances are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- a significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 365 days past due.
- The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.
- Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset of the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-to-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a charge in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets separately with the lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interest in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16 except for the classification of the sub-lease entered into during current reporting period that resulted in a finance lease classification.

Government grants

A government grant is recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received. The grant is recognised over the period necessary to match it to the cost it compensates on a systematic basis. The Group deducts the government grants received from those expenses and recognises a receivable for the government grants not yet settled.

317.406

374,303

315.596

8.194 418,096

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government grants (continued)

The Group received 2 government grants during 2020. The first related to a wage subsidy program introduced in Cyprus in response to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. The Group was entitled to the wages subsidy because it had to shut down its operations and furlough its employees. The grant of $\epsilon 1,4$ million was recognised in the profit or loss, by deducting the grant from the staff costs expense (Note 7).

The second grant was offered by the Deputy Minister of Tourism to assist the Group to bring the golf course to PGA European Tours tournament standards, as the golf tournament was covered by Sky Sports and was expected to have a significant positive impact on the tourism industry of Cyprus. This grant amounted to €260.000 and was deducted from operating expenses included in cost of sales.

Comparatives

Sundry operating income

Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, income of €506.851 initially presented in 2019 under 'other operating income' is now presented in revenue under property management operations, to better reflect the fact that this is a core part of the Group's overall operations.

4. REVENUE

		2020 €	2019 €
	Real estate development Hotel operations Property management Other operations	7.634.949 3.861.841 4.974.342 <u>2.644.999</u> 19.116.131	9.656.237 17.131.463 7.491.126 4.299.119 _38.577.945
5.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	2020 €	2019 €
	Rental income	94.306	56.897

For the year ended 31 December 2020

6. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit before financing activities is stated after charging the following items:

		2020 €	2019 €
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	2.292.192	2.342.120
	Independent auditors' remuneration	92.413	65.975
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts (Note 26 (ii))	471.049	11.304
	Reversal of provision for bad debts (Note 26 (ii))	-	(111.981)
	Staff costs (Note 7)	<u>5.916.446</u>	<u> 10,871.196</u>
7.	STAFF COSTS		
		2020	2019
		2020 €	2019 €
	Wages and salaries		
	Wages and salaries Bonuses and termination benefits	€	€
		€ 4.606.378	€ 9.402.197

The average number of staff employed by the Group during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were 428 and 517 respectively.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 the government introduced a wage subsidy program subject to conditions for certain entities affected. The Company applied and benefited from this program during the period March-December 2020. The amount received under the program amounted to €1.403.540, which was set-off against the staff costs.

8.	NET FINANCE EXPENSES	2020 €	2019 €
	Finance income		_
	Bank interest income	319	2.753
	Interest on loan to associate (Note 25)	-	1.031
	Net foreign exchange gain	<u>456</u>	
		<u>775</u>	3.784
	Finance expenses		
	Interest on bank borrowings	(1.045.878)	(1.092.117)
	Interest on loans from related parties (Note 25)	(2.938.705)	(2.760.704)
	Unwinding of discount on lease liability (Note 23)	(62.424)	(51.984)
	Net foreign exchange loss	-	(649)
	Bank charges and other finance costs	(74.319)	(122.693)
		(4.121.326)	(4.028.147)
	Net finance expenses	(4.120.551)	(4.024.363)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

9. TAXATION

	2020 €	2019 €
Special defence contribution Deferred tax charge (Note 21) Corporation tax	8.181 451.288	6.168 206.417
Charge for the year	459.469	<u>212.585</u>
Reconciliation of tax based on the taxable income and tax based on a	ccounting losses:	
	2020 €	2019 €
Accounting profit before tax	(5,131,330)	<u>481.566</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable corporation tax rate Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax Tax effect of tax losses brought forward and group relief Special defence contribution Change in recognised deductible temporary differences (Note 21) Deferred tax impact of tax losses recognised (Note 21) Tax effect of tax loss for the year Utilisation of tax losses	(641.416) 1.509.561 (1.271.668) 15.072 8.181 445.958 5.330 15.256	60.196 1.091.342 (1.324.947) 740 6.168 367.864 (161.431) 161.431 11.222
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised Derecognition of previously recognised tax losses Charge for the year	349.417 23.778 459.469	

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to corporation tax on taxable profits at the rate of 12,5% (2019: 12,5%). Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to special defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax.

The tax losses of previous years can be carried forward to be utilised against future taxable profits of the same company for up to 5 years from the year they arose. Current and future year tax losses incurred by companies resident in Cyprus may be utilised within the Group provided that there is at least 75% ownership.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Furniture, fixtures, office equipment		
	Land and	and motor	Plant and	
2020	buildings €	vehicles €	machinery €	Total €
Cost or fair value	•	_	· ·	•
Balance at 1 January 2020	69.122.069	19.001.635	3.303.636	91.427.340
Additions	389.115	472.392	15.062	876.569
Disposals		(23.488)		(23.488)
Balance at 31 December 2020	69.511.184	19.450.539	3.318.698	92.280.421
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	6.479.699	15.563.470	2.173.469	24.216.638
Depreciation for the year	1.163.099	951.547	177.546	2.292.192
On disposals		(18.182)		(18.182)
Balance at 31 December 2020	7.642.798	16.496.835	2.351.015	26.490.648
Net book value				
Balance at 31 December 2020	61.868.386	2.953,704	967.683	65.789.773
2019				
Cost or fair value				
Balance at 1 January 2019	67.915.624	18.157.783	3.182.271	89.255.678
Additions	1.161.817	843.852	121.365	2.127.034
Reversal of impairment	4.650.000	-	-	4.650.000
Revaluation loss	(4.605.372)			_(4.605.372)
Balance at 31 December 2019	69.122.069	<u>19.001.635</u>	3.303,636	91.427.340
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	5.326.446	14.552.178	1.995.894	21.874.518
Depreciation for the year	1.153.253	1.011.292	<u> 177.575</u>	2.342.120
Balance at 31 December 2019	6.479.699	15.563.470	2.173.469	24.216.638
Net book value				
Balance at 31 December 2019	_62.642.370	<u>3,438,165</u>	<u>1.130.167</u>	<u>67,210,702</u>

The Company's property (land and buildings) is mortgaged as security for loans advanced to it (Note 20).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Net book value	5.306	-
Profit on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>8,194</u>	
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment (excluding VAT)	13,500	-

Freehold land and buildings are accounted for under the revaluation method of IAS 16. On 31 December 2020, management conducted an internal valuation exercise which took into account the results of an independent external valuation. Management concluded that the carrying amount of the Company's land and buildings do not materially differ from their fair value as at the balance sheet date.

During 2019, the Company became entitled to an additional building coefficient for the land on which the hotel is situated. The value of this additional building coefficient was estimated at ϵ 4.650.000 and was recorded as a gain in profit or loss as it reverses a previous impairment recognised for the particular land in prior years. Additionally, following an internal valuation exercise which took into account the results of an external independent valuation, a revaluation loss of ϵ 4.605.372 was recorded against the golf academy and land and the Holiday Residence building. The net profit generated from the reversal of impairment and revaluation loss amounted to ϵ 44.628.

Accumulated impairments against the historic cost of land and buildings amounted to €34 million. The key valuation assumptions are disclosed in Note 27.

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2020 €	2019 €
Balance 1 January	2.305.324	2.204.608
Additions	4.274	100.716
Balance 31 December 2020	<u>2,309,598</u>	2.305.324

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties for a duration of 1 year with automatic renewal option.

The key valuation assumptions are disclosed in Note 27. There are mortgages on the Group's investment property as security for loans advanced to it (Note 20).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

12	INTERPRET	IN ASSOCIATE
	1131 1 10 15 10 15 10 15	

			2020 €	2019 €
Balance 1 January Share of profit from associ Dividend received	ate, net of tax		421.367 72.501 (12.986)	341.919 159.447 (79.999)
Balance at 31 December			480.882	<u>421.367</u>
At 31 December, the interest Name	est in associate of the G Country of incorporation and place of business	roup was the following: Activities	2020 Shareholding	2019 Shareholding
Aphrodite Hills Pantopoleion Limited	Cyprus	Operation of supermarket at Aphrodite Hills	% 45	% 45

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

At 31 December, the subsidiaries of the Group were the following:

Name	Country of Incorporation and place of business	Activities	2020 Shareholding %	2019 Shareholding %
T	•			
The Aphrodite Tennis & Spa Limited	Cyprus	Operation of a tennis academy	100	100
Aphrodite Hotels Limited	Cyprus	Operation of a 5* hotel	100	100
Aphrodite Hills Services Limited	Cyprus	Provision of drainage and security services to properties located at Aphrodite Hills	100	100
Aphrodite Hills Property Management Limited	Cyprus	Provision of repairs, maintenance, and rentals to owners/residents	100	100

14. TAX (LIABILITY) / TAX REFUNDABLE

TAX (DIABILITY) TAX REPORDABLE	2020 €	2019 €
Corporation tax payable	_(170.112)	<u>(195.114)</u>
Corporation tax refundable	100.000	100.000

2010

2020

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

15. INVENTORIES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Stock of completed property	952.308	2.895.063
Work in progress (property under construction)	10.988.232	7.951.848
Goods for sale and consumables	523.472	664.807
	<u> 12.464.012</u>	<u> 11.511.718</u>

The Company's property is mortgaged as security for loans advanced to it (Note 20). The fair value of unsold inventories as at 31 December 2020 amounts to €11,5 million (2019: €25,4 million). In 2020, inventories of €1,6 million were recognized as an expense during the year and included in cost of sales.

16. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 €	2019 €
Trade receivables Less: provision for bad and doubtful debts (Note 26 (ii))	2.868.786 (970.179)	2.846.034 (501.862)
Trade receivables – net	1.898.607	2.344.172
Receivable from related parties Less: provision for bad and doubtful debts (Note 26 (ii))	5.178.688 (51.236)	4.945.189 <u>(48.504)</u>
Receivable from related parties – net (Note 25)	5.127.452	4.896.685
Other receivables and prepayments Advances to subcontractors Deferred expenses Accrued income	1.088.337 - 18.654 	759.364 87.087 26.947 47.146
	<u>8.243.361</u>	<u>8.161.401</u>
Trade and other receivables are analysed as follows:		
	2020 €	2019 €
Non-current (due from related party - Note 25) Current	<u>8.243.361</u>	4.850.078 3.311.323
	<u>8.243.361</u>	<u>8.161.401</u>

The exposure of the Group to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

17. OTHER ASSETS

Restricted cash represents balances that are restricted in use for guarantees issued by banks in favour of real estate clients. The cash is released from security as construction progresses.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CABIT AND CABIT EQUIVALENTS		
	2020 €	2019 €
Cash at bank	2.853.005	3.978.758
Cash in hand	34.895	51.093
	_2.887.900	4,029,851
Bank accounts are pledged under the loan agreement with the bank (Note 20).		
Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the cash flow	w statement:	
	2020	2019
	ϵ	€
Cash and cash equivalents	2.887.900	4.029.851
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)		(1.629.849)

Of cash held at bank, an amount of €24.362 (2019: €73.509) represents funds held for and on behalf of clients (i.e. clients' money), as part of the Group's property management operations, where payments are required to be made on behalf of clients (e.g. for settlement of utility bills).

2.887.900

2.400.002

19. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	Number of shares	2020 €	Number of shares	2019 €
Authorised Shares of €0.17 each	70.000.000	_11,900.000	70.000.000	11.900.000
	Number of shares	Share capital	Share premium	Total
		ϵ	€	€
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €0.17 each	<u>69.960.584</u>	<u>_11.893.299</u>	<u>95.950.906</u>	<u>107.844.205</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

20. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2020	2019
	€	€
Bank overdrafts	-	1.629.849
Loans from shareholders (controlling/non-controlling) (Note 25)	33.471.794	30.533.089
Bank borrowings	39.823.659	40.058.439
Other bank financing arrangements	24.689	77.813
Balance as at 31 December	<u>73.320.142</u>	72.299,190
Amount payable within one year (current portion)	2.851.159	13.326.312
Amount payable after more than one year (non-current portion)	<u>70.468,983</u>	<u> 58.972.878</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>_73,320,142</u>	72.299.190
The repayment of non-current portion is scheduled as follows:		
In more than one year, less than two years	2.607.496	2.339.631
In more than two years, less than five years	11.389.693	2.100.166
In more than five years	<u>56.471.794</u>	<u>54.533.081</u>
	<u>70.468.983</u>	<u>_58.972,878</u>

Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk is included in note 26.

During 2019, following the acquisition of the Group by new investors, the loan facility between the Company and Bank of Cyprus was amended to reflect the change of shareholders and to release the previous shareholder from its obligations under the loan agreement. Furthermore, based on the amended bank loan facility the bank provided consent for the repayment of the junior loan between the Company and the previous indirect shareholder and consent for the Company to enter into 3 new loan agreements with the new shareholders.

The bank loan facility continues to bear quarterly interest at the rate of Euribor plus a margin and/or the weighted average margin as notified by the bank. The loan is separated into three tranches as follows:

- Tranche A: Initial €31 million which is connected to the hotel operations of Aphrodite Hotels Limited (subsidiary). The repayment of this tranche is in accordance with a pre-agreed schedule with a balloon payment upon initial maturity in 2030. Due to the impact of COVID-19 and following government support initiatives, all the initial loan maturity years and installments were postponed by one additional year after the initial maturity date. The repayments of 2020 were therefore postponed for 1 year and the new maturity year of the loan is 2032;
- Tranche B: Initial £11 million connected to the Company's real estate and golf operations. Repayment of this tranche is linked to real estate sales with the final initial due date being in 2025. The final due date was amended to 2026, as per the above;
- Tranche C: Initial €8 million connected to the real estate operations of Aphrodite Springs Public Ltd (a company related by virtue of common ownership). The repayment of this tranche is linked to the sale of the real estate owned by the related company with the final due date being in 25 September 2020. Based on the amended agreement, the Company exercised its option 90 days before the expiration of the revised maturity date on 25 September 2020 to extent the maturity until 2025 and to transfer an amount of €4 million to Tranche B and hence link its repayment to real estate property sales.

As at 31 December 2020, the balance of Tranche A amounted to €28.555.383 (including accrued interest) and the balance of Tranches B and C amounted to €11.268.276 (including accrued interest).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

20. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (continued)

Based on the terms of the bank loan facility the Company is restricted from paying any dividends to its shareholders.

The bank loan and bank overdraft are secured as follows:

- Pledge over the shares of the Company, its subsidiaries, and of a related company;
- Fixed and floating security charges provided by the Company, its subsidiaries and the aforementioned related company;
- Assignment of receivables under subordinated loans;
- Mortgages over the interests in the resort property and the land;
- Mortgages over the interests in the property and the land of the aforementioned related party;
- Pledge over Group bank accounts;

The 3 loan agreements with the new shareholders of the Company have the following terms:

- Total loan facilities amount to €28,5 million;
- Fixed interest rate of 9,25% per annum. Any unpaid interest is capitalised every 6 months and itself bears interest at the same rate as principal;
- Repayments against the shareholders loan and accrued interest can be made from the Company's 'excess cash', as determined by a methodology stipulated in the bank loan agreement, provided the consent of the bank is received and pro rata with 60% of excess cash flow going against serving Tranche C and remaining 40% against serving the loans with the shareholders. Management expects that the principal amounts of these loans will not be repaid before 2030.

The bank loans contain a 'leverage' and 'cash flow cover' covenant which require certain minimum ratios/thresholds to be adhered. The Company exceeded these thresholds during 2020 due to the severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, however management obtained a waiver from the bank in the same period.

Average effective interest rate for the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Bank overdrafts	-	2,67%
Bank loans	2,62%	3,05%
Related party loan	9,18%	6,77%
Overall effective rate	5.54%	5,46%

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	2020 €	2019 €
Balance at 1 January New loans granted Principal and interest repayments Interest expense	70.699.341 (1.333.782) 	69.497.411 28.467.158 (31.148.048) 3.852.820
Balance at 31 December	<u>73,320.142</u>	<u>70.699.341</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2020

21. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND TAX LIABILITIES

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	Difference	Difference		
	between land	between	On	
	tax written	depreciation	tax losses	
	down value	and capital	carried	
	and			
	book value	allowances	forward	Total
	ϵ	ϵ	€	ϵ
At 1 January 2019	-	4.070.642	(35.000)	4.035.642
Charged to profit or loss (Note 9)		<u>367.848</u>	(161.431)	206.417
At 31 December 2019 - liability/(asset)		<u>4.438.490</u>	_(196.431)	<u>4.242.059</u>
At 1 January 2020		4 420 400	(107 421)	4 2 42 050
•	•	4.438.490	(196.431)	4.242.059
Charged to profit or loss (Note 9)	<u>428.673</u>	<u>17.285</u>	5.330	<u>451.288</u>
At 31 December 2020 - liability/(asset)	428.673	4.455.775	<u>(191.101)</u>	4,693,347

Deferred tax assets are recognised on tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilized. The applicable tax rate is the corporate income tax rate of 12,5%. The deferred tax asset recognized as at 31 December 2020 relates to losses of €1,5 million which expire by 31 December 2025. The Group has additional tax losses carried forward as at 31 December 2020 amounting to €2,1million and which also expire by 31 December 2025 for which no deferred tax asset was recognised as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be generated to enable their utilization ahead of expiry.

Deferred tax is also calculated in full on all temporary differences between the depreciation and tax capital allowance rates using the corporate income tax rate of 12,5%. The deferred tax arising on the difference between the carrying amount of revalued buildings and their tax written down value is recognised using the corporate income tax rate. The capital gain/loss on land is calculated using the capital gains tax rate of 20%.

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND PROVISIONS

Trade and other payables	2020 €	2019 €
Trade payables Social insurance and other taxes	4.265.200 187.561	4.431.258 133.220
Payable to related parties (Note 25)	319	7.045
Other payables and accrued expenses	4.041.439	6.048.866
VAT payable	1.059.426	237.392
Financial liability due to bank	2.132.559	2.132.559
Contract liabilities	7.486.210	3.943.740
Provisions	<u>19.172.714</u>	16.934.080
Provision for bonuses	500.000	131.380
Total trade and other payables and provisions	<u> 19.672.714</u>	<u>17.065.460</u>

Contract liabilities primarily relate to advances from clients from real estate sales / tour operator hotel advances.

577,692

329,874

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

22. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND PROVISIONS (continued)

Trade and other payables and provisions are analysed as follows:

	2020	2019
	ϵ	ϵ
Non-current	2.132.559	2.132.559
Current	<u>17,540.155</u>	<u>14.932.901</u>
	<u> 19.672.714</u>	17.065.460

Information about the Group's exposure to liquidity risks is included in Note 26.

23. LEASES

Group as a lessee

Total cash outflow for leases

The Group leases a number of residential properties that are used as part of its accommodation services provided to guests. The Group has entered into various agreements with third parties for the right-of-use of these assets for a predetermined period. The agreements are for a specific period of time and there is no automatic renewal without negotiation between the two parties over the lease amount and period.

i)	Right-of-use assets		
		2020	2019
		ϵ	€
	Balance 1 January	827.940	946.793
	Additions	647.649	352.781
	Derecognition due to discontinuance of contract	(2.865)	-
	Depreciation	<u>(586.929)</u>	<u>(471.634)</u>
	Balance at 31 December	<u>885.795</u>	<u>827.940</u>
ii)	Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
		2020	2019
		€	€
	Interest expense	(62.424)	(51.984)
	Expenses relating to short-term leases	(17.444)	(144.845)
	Income from right of use assets presented in revenue	749.574	442.568
iii)	Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
•		2020	2019
		€	€

2019

2020

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

23. LEASES (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

iv	Lease	lia	hil	ities
* " 1	LICUSE	***	788	*******

		€	€
Non-current portion		415.184	305.435
Current portion		<u> 736.016</u>	<u>716.249</u>
		_1.151.200	_1.021.684
Lease liabilities are payable as follows:			
			Present value
2020	Future minimum	Unwinding	of minimum
	lease payments	of discount	lease payments
	ϵ	€	€
Less than one year	775.342	(39.326)	736.016
Between one and five years	433.481	(18.297)	415.184
More than five years			
	1.208.823	<u>(57,623)</u>	1.151.200
			Present value
2019	Future minimum	Unwinding	of minimum
	lease payments	of discount	lease payments
	€	€	€
Less than one year	749.092	(32.843)	716.249
Between one and five years	318.068	(12.633)	305.435
More than five years			
	1.067.160	(45,476)	1.021.684

v) Reconciliation of movement of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of movement of lease habitities to cash flows arising from finance	ing activities	
	2020	2019
	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2020	1.021.684	946.793
Additions	647.649	352.781
Payments of lease liabilities	(577.692)	(329.874)
Derecognition due to discontinuance of contract	(2.865)	_
Interest expense	62.424	51.984
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>1.151,200</u>	_1.021.684

Group as a lessor

The Group leases a number of commercial properties to third parties for which the lease commitment of €144.845 is only for one year as the renewal of each agreement is subject to negotiations.

APHRODITE HILLS RESORT LIMITED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- The Group companies are guarantors for bank facilities granted to the Company and their shares are pledges for the same purpose.
- The Company has issued guarantees in favor of a number of real estate clients amounting to €0,1 million (2019: €0,1 million) as security for the remaining cost to completion of their properties. However, these guarantees are represented by restricted cash held as fixed deposits in bank accounts (Note 17) thus limiting any exposure the Company may face.

25. RELATED PARTIES

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities. The Group is ultimately controlled by Prodea Real Estate Investment SA which owns 60% of the Company's shares.

The transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

Transactions

(a)	Income		
		2020 €	2019 €
	Interest on loan to associate (Note 8)		1.031
	Sale of Real Estate Property to key management personnel	150.000	919.956
(b)	Interest expense	2020 €	2019 €
	Controlling shareholder (Note 8) Non-controlling shareholders (Note 8) Indirect shareholder (Note 8)	1.763.223 1.175.482 	1.239.559 826.373 <u>694.772</u> <u>2.760.704</u>
(c)	Management fees	2020 €	2019 €
	Company under common control	350,000	350.000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

25. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(d) Balances

	2020	2019
D. C. H. C. L. L. a. ar. 10	€	€
Receivable from related parties (Note 16)		
Loan receivable from associate	12.705	16.940
Entity under common control/influence (net of provision for bad debts)	<u>5.114.747</u>	4.879.745
	<u>_5.127.452</u>	<u>4.896.685</u>
Payable to related parties		
Loan from controlling shareholder (including accrued interest) (Note 20)	20.083.077	18.319.854
Loans from non-controlling shareholders (including accrued interest) (Note 20)	13.388.717	12.213.235
Payable to entity under common control	319	_
Payable to associate (Note 22)		7.045
	33.472.113	_30.540.134

Refer to Note 20 for the terms associated with the loans from controlling and non-controlling shareholders. The loan receivable from the associate undertaking is unsecured, bears interest at the rate of 7,75% per annum (2019: 7,75% per annum) and is repayable by 31 December 2020 through 60 equal monthly installments. A postponement was given to the loan to associate due to the impact of COVID-19. All other balances are also unsecured, bear no interest and are payable on demand.

(d) Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised of the following:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Directors' remuneration	<u>640.513</u>	<u>468.420</u>

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Tourist industry risk
- Liquidity risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its borrowings and bank overdrafts as well as its loan receivable from the associate. Instruments issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Instruments issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows as at 31 December:

	2020	2019
Fixed rate instruments	€	€
Financial assets Financial liabilities	12.705 <u>(33.471.794)</u>	16.940 _(30.533.089)
	_(33.459.089)	(30.516.149)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	<u>(39.848.348)</u>	_(41.766.101)

Sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates the effect on the Group's profit or loss from reasonably possible changes in the interest rates. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have the following effect (a decrease of 100 basis points would have the opposite effect in the same amount):

	Profit or loss	
	2020	2019
	€	ϵ
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	(398.483)	(417.661)

The Group does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL, therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk arises when a failure by counterparties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the country in which counterparties operate.

Each customer is analysed either individually or on a collective basis regarding credit losses as at the reporting date.

For the purpose of individual assessment management considers counterparty's trading history with the Group and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Macro factors do not have a significant impact on the historic loss rates due to the short-term nature of the Group's receivables.

The Group does not obtain collateral for balances receivable from third or related parties. The Group regularly monitors bank credit ratings.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances and prepayments)	1.898.607	2.344.172
Other receivables	33.498	32.472
Accrued income	110.311	47.146
Other assets	112.374	112.183
Cash at bank	2.853.005	3.978.758
Receivables from related parties	<u>5.127.452</u>	<u>4.896.685</u>
	<u> 10.135.247</u>	<u> 11.411.416</u>

The Group's cash at bank are held with Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd. As at the reporting date, Moody's long-term deposit rating for Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd was B3 (2019: B3). The generic rating B indicates that the bank's financial obligations are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. The numeric modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of the generic rating category.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures, due to which no impairment allowance has been recognised by the Company as at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Third party receivables	2020 €	2019 €
Balance at 1 January under IFRS 9	501.862	613.843
Allowance for impairment Reversal of allowance	468.317	- (111.981)
Balance at 31 December	<u>970.179</u>	501.862
Related party receivables	2020 €	2019 €
Balance at 1 January Allowance for impairment	48.504 2.732	37.200 11.304
Balance at 31 December	51.236	48.504

The table below presents the countries, the credit rating and probability of default used for the calculation of the provision of bad debts for the year 2020:

Country	Credit rating	Probability of default	2020	2019
Cyprus	Ba2	0,71%	€ 1.462.876	€ 1.868.906
United Kingdom	Aa2	0,00%	917.686	462.262
Russia	Baa3	0,22%	140.251	198.822
Germany	Aaa	0,00%	88.931	58.213
China	Al	0,07%	35.876	41.410
Other	Aal- Caa3	0,00%-30.67%	223.166	216.420
			2.868.786	2.846.034

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(iii) Tourist industry risk

- The political situation in Cyprus, Greek-Turkish relations and the political situation in the Southeastern Mediterranean area may seriously impact the tourist industry.
- The hotel and rental operations are characterised by a high degree of seasonality, with the high season between April and October, and low season between November and March.
- The competitiveness of Cyprus in the international tourist market and the increasing competition within the Cypriot market may affect the results of the hotel operations in particular.
- The economic situation in Europe may adversely affect the tourist industry due to the fact that the largest number of tourists comes from Europe.
- The UK referendum at the end of June 2016 which resulted in a vote for the UK to leave the EU ("Brexit") has the potential to significantly alter the risk landscape of the Group. Revenue streams are to some extent dependent on the performance of the long-term accommodation contracts with TUI UK Limited ("TUI"), a tour operator based in the UK. The outcome of the referendum has led to a greater uncertainty over the future economic performance of the UK economy in which TUI operates and therefore may adversely affect the number of reservations coming in from TUI. However, the short-term potential adverse effect is partly mitigated by the fact that certain accommodation contracts with tour operators include provisions for a minimum guaranteed turnover. Through the use of commitment contracts the Group attempts to mitigate the tourist industry and Brexit risk described above. In December 2019, TUI commitment contracts were extended until October 2022.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. It arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Group has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets. Attention should also be given to note 2 (b) of the financial statements which outlines the liquidity position at the Group.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

31 December 2020	Carrying Amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	Between 1-12 months €	Between 1-2 years €	Between 2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Bank loans	39.823.659	45.449.837	3.865.212	3.563.962	12.781.412	25.239.251
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank financing arrangements	24.689	24.689	24.689	-	-	-
Shareholders loans	33.471.794	76.406.138	-	-	-	76.406.138
Trade payables	4.265.200	4.265.200	4.265.200	-	_	-
Other payables	7.733.424	7.733.424	7.733.424	-	-	-
Lease liability	1.151.200	1.208.823	775.342	184.481	249.000	-
Payables to related parties	319	319	319	-	-	-
Tax liability	70.112	70.112	70.112			
	86.540.397	<u>135,158,542</u>	16.734,298	3,748,443	13.030.412	101,645,389

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26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Carrying Amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	Between 1-12 months €	Between 1-2 years €	Between 2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
31 December 2019						
Bank loans	40.058.439	45.594.079	12.482.957	2.906.815	4.683.754	25.520.553
Bank overdraft	1.629.849	1.629.849	1.629.849			
Other bank financing arrangements	77.813	83.957	51.939	32.018	-	-
Shareholders loans	30.533.089	122.279.187	_	6.151.443	16.258,111	99.869.633
Trade payables	4.431.258	4.431.258	4.431.258	-	-	-
Other payables	8.873.593	8.873.593	8.873.593	-	_	-
Lease liability	1.021.084	1.067.160	749.092	307.305	10.763	-
Payables to related parties	7.045	7.045	7.045			
Tax liability	<u>195.114</u>	<u>195.114</u>	<u> 195.114</u>			-
	86.827.284	184.161.242	28.420.847	<u>9.397,581</u>	20.952.628	125,390,186

As at 31 December 2020 the Company has available €5 million to be drawn from overdraft facilities with the bank.

27. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

The fair value of land and buildings was determined by an external, independent property valuer who holds a recognized professional qualification as well as internal valuations performed by management taking into account external valuations. The valuation exercise was performed in August 2020. The fair value measurement for all land and buildings has been recognized as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs applied to the valuation technique.

The following table presents the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of land and buildings as well as the significant unobservable inputs applied:

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For the year ended 31 December 2020

27. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF LAND AND BUILDINGS (continued)

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Multiples approach The land and buildings of the Hotel, Spa, Golf, Tennis and Restaurant operations with carrying value of £62,7 million on the basis of a multiples approach, whereby multiple was applied to EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization).	• The aggregated average EBITDA of €4,4 million generated by the relevant operation occupying that property for the 5 most recent financial years (2015 - 2019) excluding any exceptional years where applicable, was applied to the multiple of 13.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: • Actual EBITDA is higher (lower); • The multiple applied was higher (lower); • Future earnings of the tenant shops are higher (lower); • The discount rate applied was lower (higher);
DCF approach The value of land and buildings of shops let to 3rd parties on a long-term basis and the Holiday Residences building with a carrying amount of €3,2 million on the basis of DCF methodology.	DCF approach • The rental income generated during 2020 of €0,2 million was extrapolated to perpetuity and discounted at a risk adjusted rate of 6%.	The price per square meter of the other property is higher (lower).
Comparable approach Other property used by the Group, including its head offices and building coefficient with a carrying amount of £6,3 million were valued on the basis of a comparable approach using the value per square meter of similar properties.	Comparable approach The value per square meter applied ranged from €900 to €2.300 depending on the particulars of each property.	

28. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Group has entered into agreements with contractors and subcontractors for the development of the residential project Alexander Heights Phase B, Aeneas Project, Hotel Villas Infrastructure and the extension of the Clubhouse and Rentals division building. As at 31 December 2020, the remaining value of these contracts to which the Company is committed to make payments amounts to €2,26 million (2019: €6,51 million). These commitments are expected to be settled upon completion of the respective projects.

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For the year ended 31 December 2020

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As a result of the pandemic, and following government directives, parts of the Group's operations were also closed during 2021. Based on publicly available information at the date these financial statements were authorized for issue, management considered a number of severe but plausible scenarios with respect to the impact of the outbreak on the Group, including measures already taken by the Cyprus government and governments of the countries where the Group's major customers are located. In response to these possible scenarios, management has initiated actions to mitigate the negative impact to its cash flows, which notably include entering a State aid program whereby a percentage of the Group's employees are paid by the government.

The situation is unprecedented, and the responses of the Cyprus and other governments are evolving constantly. Management is closely monitoring the situation and is ready to act depending on the developments. As explained in Note 2(b), management has assessed the going concern assumption adopted in the preparation of these financial statements to be appropriate.

During 2021, a receivable due from Aphrodite Springs Public Limited (entity under common control - Note 25(d)) of €5,1m was settled in full. As a result, the Group proceeded with the repayment of €4m against the Tranche C facility with Bank of Cyprus (Note 20).

In April 2021 the Company entered into an agreement with a contractor to develop Phase 1 of the 'Dionysus' development. The contract value amounts to €9,25 million. The project's expected completion date is January 2023.

During 2021 the Group obtained a further COVID-19 related government subsidy of €800.000.

During 2021, following a change in the Company's shareholders, the balance due by the Company to the non-controlling shareholder that divested was novated to the Company's other non-controlling shareholder.

There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.