APHRODITE SPRINGS PUBLIC LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

Board of Directors George Misirlis, Cypriot

> Elias Neocleous, Cypriot Demetris Rotis, Cypriot

Aristotelis Karytinos, Greek

Company Secretary P & D Secretarial Services Limited

Independent Auditors KPMG Limited

Banker Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd

Office 303, 3rd Floor, Agathaggelos Court 10 Georgiou Gennadiou Street Registered Office

3041 Limassol

Cyprus

Registration Number HE174743

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of **Aphrodite Springs Public Limited** (the "Company") presents to the members its explanatory statement together with the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30 June 2020.

INCORPORATION

Aphrodite Springs Public Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 7 April 2006 as a private limited liability company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Office 303, Agathaggelos Court, 10 Georgiou Genadiou Street, 3041, Limassol, Cyprus.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the development and operation of a golf course and real estate (including the separation of land into building plots) and related amenities.

REVIEW OF CURRENT POSITION, FUTURE DEVELOPEMTNS AND SIGNIFICANT RISKS

The Company is the owner of land near the village of Kouklia and within Aphrodite Hills, in Pafos. One of the main goals of the master plan is to create a contemporary designed, integrated leisure and residential community project that includes luxurious villas and apartments, a championship golf course, a golf club, spa and sports center and commercial and retail facilities, such as restaurants and shops. In addition, the Company is in the process of obtaining building permits for a) plot & road separations, and b) the clubhouse and maintenance building.

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory. The loss attributable to the shareholders for the first six months of 2020, increased to €96.804 from €7.110 of the corresponding period in 2019. The Company, at present, has no revenue since the project is under development and there is no other type of trading revenue. The expenses are mainly administrative.

On 23 July 2020, the Company obtained the approval from the CSE to trade tis shares on the Emerging Companies Market. The trading of shares commenced on 23 July 2020 and the CSE will undertake the observance of the above Registry in the Central Depositary/Registry of CSE.

INCOME STATEMENT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Administrative expenses	4	(96.784)	(7.010)
Operating loss before financing expenses		(96.784)	(7.010)
Net financing expenses	5 _	(20)	(100)
Loss before tax		(96.804)	(7.110)
Taxation	6		
Loss for the year		(96.804)	(7.110)
Other comprehensive income	_		
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(96.804)	(7.110)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2020

ASSETS	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Other receivables and prepayments Restricted bank balances Total non-current assets	7 8 9	4.486.989 170.629 83.284 4.740.902	3.985.285 158.046 83.190 4.226.521
Total assets		4.740.902	4.226.521
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity and reserves Share capital Share premium Accumulated losses Total equity	10	34.200 2.385.201 (2.746.962) (327.561)	34.200 2.385.201 (3.050.834) (631.433)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Payables to related companies Other payables and accruals	12(i&iii) 11	5.030.466 37.997	4.826.887 31.067
Total current liabilities		5.068.463	4.857.954
Total liabilities		5.068.463	4.857.954
Total equity and liabilities		4.740.902	4.226.521

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 September 2020.

George Misirlis

Director

Elias Neocleous

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital €	Share premium €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2019	34.200	2.385.201	(3.043.724)	(624.323)
Total comprehensive loss for the period Loss for the period			W7 110V	47.110
Balance at 30 June 2019	34.200	2.385.201	$\frac{(7.110)}{(3.050.834)}$	(7.110)
Total comprehensive loss for the year Loss from 1/7/2019 to 31/12/2019 Transactions with owners of the Company Waiver of shareholder's	-	-	(81.724)	(81.724)
liability			482.400	482.400
Balance at 31 December 2019	34.200	2.385.201	(2.650.158)	(230.757)
Balance at 1 January 2020	34.200	2.385.201	(2.650.158)	(230.757)
Total comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the period Other comprehensive income for the year	- -	<u>-</u>	(96.804)	(96.804)
Balance at 30 June 2020	34.200	2.385.201	(2.746.962)	(327.561)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		2020	2019
	Note	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the period		(96.804)	(7.110)
Cash flows used in operations before working capital changes		(96.804)	(7.110)
Increase in other receivables and prepayments		(12.583)	21.292
Increase in other payables		27.598	32.260
Increase in payable to related parties (management fees)		75.000	-
(Increase)/decrease in restricted bank balances		(94)	(25.650)
Cash used in operations		(6.883)	20.792
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7	-	_(20.792)
Net cash used in investing activities			_(20.792)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from financing provided by related parties		6.883	
Net cash generated from financing activities		6.883	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		-	-

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

1. INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Aphrodite Springs Public Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 7 April 2006 as a private limited liability company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. On 13 December 2017, the Company changed its legal form from a private limited liability company to that of a public company. Its registered office is at Office 303, 3rd Floor, Agathaggelos Court, 10 Georgiou Gennadiou Street, 3041 Limassol, Cyprus.

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the development and operation of a golf course and real estate (including the separation of land into building plots) and related amenities.

On 23 July 2020, the Company obtained the approval from the CSE to trade tis shares on the Emerging Companies Market. The trading of shares commenced on 23 July 2020 and the CSE will undertake the observance of the above Registry in the Central Depositary/Registry of CSE.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements 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 financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 September 2020.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are for the period ended 30 June 2020 and have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(c) Going concern

The Company incurred a loss of €96.804 during the period ended 30 June 2020.

(d) Adoption of new and revised IFRS and Interpretations as adopted by the EU

At the date of approval of these financial statements, Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations were issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which were not yet effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020. Some of them were adopted by the EU and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these financial reporting standards in future periods will not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the 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 sources. Actual results may deviate from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the 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.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(e) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

The following are the critical judgments concerning the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Value added tax (VAT)

Significant judgment is required in determining the recoverability of VAT refundable and/or the provision for claims by the VAT authorities. The Company accounts for anticipated issues based on estimates of whether taxes are refundable or additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the VAT receivables/provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Management records a provision for uncertain VAT matters based on the information available, its judgment and on the likelihood that such uncertain matters will lead to additional liabilities.

(f) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the Company's functional currency.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

Finance/income expenses

Finance income/expenses comprises bank charges, interest expense, interest income and foreign exchange losses and gains. Interest income/expense is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Since the golf development project is still under construction and consequently the assets are not yet in use there is no provision for depreciation.

No depreciation is provided on land.

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

Property, plant and equipment consists of golf buildings and infrastructure which are currently under construction. These are stated at historical cost. Cost comprises direct construction costs as well as other expenses related to the construction.

The capitalisation of expenses is terminated once all necessary work relating to the construction of the fixed asset for its predetermined use is effectively completed.

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 statement of financial position date. Current tax includes any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. 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.

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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 other receivables, receivables from related parties and restricted bank balances.

All remaining financial assets of the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

Financial liabilities

On initial recognition, the Company classifies financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities are liabilities that are either designated in this category or not classified at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities comprise of other payables and amounts payable to related parties.

They are classified as current liabilities unless there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are classified as long term liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company 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.

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 Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments - classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company 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 Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 365 days past due

At each reporting date, the Company 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:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 365 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company 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.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from gross carrying amounts of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company 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 Company 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 Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company 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 Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual 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 Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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 profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Licenses and taxes	244	_
Legal and professional fees	71.190	6.660
Annual levy	350	350
Management fees (note 12 (ii))	25.000	
	(96.784)	(7.010)
NET FINANCING EXPENSES		
	2020	2019
	€	€
Bank charges	20	100

6. TAXATION

5.

Reconciliation of tax based on the taxable income and tax based on accounting losses:

	2020 €	2019 €
Accounting loss before tax	(96.804)	(7.110)
Tax calculated at the applicable corporation tax rates Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Current year tax loss for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	(12.101) 44 12.057	(889) 44 845
		-

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2019: 12,5%).

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

As at the reporting date, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of accumulated tax losses amounting to €173 thousand (2019: €94 thousand), as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be generated against which the Company can utilise benefits therefrom. An amount of tax losses expires each year, and these tax losses fully expire by 31 December 2024. Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

6. TAXATION (Continued)

Tax year	Expiration year	2020	2019
-		€	€
2015	2020	6.656	6.656
2016	2021	19.597	19.597
2017	2022	6.831	6.831
2018	2023	51.611	51.611
2019	2024	88.484	88.484
2020	2020	96.804	
		269.983	173.179

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2020	Land	Golf development project under construction	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2020 Additions	2.468.786	2.018.203	4.486.989
Balance at 30 June 2020	2.468.786	2.018.203	4.486.989
2019 Balance at 1 January 2019 Additions	2.468.786	1.495.707 20.792	3.964.493 20.792
Balance at 30 June 2019 Additions	2.468.786	1.516.499 501.704	3.985.285 501.704
Balance at 31 December 2019	2.468.786	2.018.203	4.486.989

The Company's property is charged with a mortgage to a bank for a facility provided to a company that is related by virtue of common control.

During July 2019, a payment in the amount of €500.000 was made to the authorities (on behalf of the Company by an entity related by virtue of common control) for the second installment of the planning permit (2018: €500.000 for the first installment) (note 14). This amount has been capitalised to the golf development project.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2020	2019
	€	€
VAT refundable	170.629	158.046
	170.629	158.046

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS (continued)

Non-current portion	170.629	158.046
Current portion		
	170.629	158.046

VAT refundable was recognised on the basis that it will be offset with future output VAT, following the commencement of the Company's operations and for this reason is accounted for as a non-current asset.

9. RESTRICTED BANK BALANCES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Restricted bank balances	83.284	83.190

As at 30 June 2020, the Company held €83.284 (2019: €83.190) with the Bank of Cyprus. This balance is restricted in use by, and also is pledged to, the aforementioned bank for a facility it provided to a company related by virtue of common control. The Company has the right to request use of these funds when required, subject to approval from the bank. Restricted bank balances do not constitute cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

A math and and	2020 Number of shares	2020 €	2019 Number of shares	2019 €
Authorised Shares of €1,71 each	20.000	34.200	20.000	34.200
Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	20.000	34.200	20.000	34.200

11. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	€	€
Accruals	37.997	31.067

2020

2019

The exposure of the Company to liquidity risk in relation to financial instruments is reported in note 13 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

12. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company 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 Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities. The Company's immediate and ultimate controlling shareholder is Prodea Real Estate Investment Company SA.

The transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

(i) Payables to companies related by virtue of common control	(i) Payables	to companies	related by	y virtue of	common	control
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		2020	2019
		€	€
<u>Name</u>	Nature of transactions		
Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited	Financing	4.952.556	4.341.577
Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited	Management fees	75.000	-
Aphrodite Hotels Limited	Trading	2.910	2.910
		5.030.466	4.344.487

The above balances are interest free and have no specified repayment date. On this basis, the balances are considered to be payable on demand and have therefore been classified as short-term.

(ii)	Mana	gement	fees	expense
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		2020 €	2019 €
Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited		25.000	
(iii) Shareholder's current account –	credit balance	2020 €	2019 €
Non-controlling shareholder	Nature of transactions Financing		482.400

During the second half of 2019, the balance due to the non-controlling shareholder was waived. The waived amount was recognised as a gain directly in the statement of changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

	2020	2019
	€	€
Restricted bank balances	83.284	83.190
	83.284	83.190

The Company's restricted bank balances are held with Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited. As at the reporting date, Moody's long-term credit rating for Bank of Cyprus was B3 (2019: Caa1). 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 restricted bank balances is 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 and 2019.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company 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 Company relies on the support of related parties when managing liquidity (see note 2(c)).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

31 December 2020			Between 1-12 months €	Between 1-2 years €	Between 2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Other payables and accruals Payables to related	37.997	37.997	37.997	-	-	-
companies	5.030.466	5.030.466	5.030.466			-
	5.068.463	5.068.463	5.068.463	-	-	

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2020

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2019			Between 1-12 months €	Between 1-2 years €	Between 2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Other payables and						
accruals	31.067	31.067	31.067	-		
Payable to shareholder	482.400	482.400	482.400	-		
Payables to related						
companies	4.344.487	4.344.487	4.344.487		_	-
-	4.857.954	4.857.954	4.857.954	-		-

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company's assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in favour of a bank for a facility provided to a company related by virtue of common control.

15. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

- The Company has obtained the necessary town planning permit for the golf development and plot separation. The planning permit was granted subject to certain conditions being met. Amongst other things, the Company must pay €5 million in 10 equal yearly installments, the first of which was settled during 2018 and the second of which was settled in July 2019. Both the aforementioned payments were made to the authorities by Aphrodite Hills Resort Limited on behalf of the Company.
- The Company signed a contract with Cabel B. Robinson S.L. (golf course architects) for the design and overall supervision of the golf development project. The total value of the contract is €340.000 of which work amounting to €30.000 has been undertaken to date. As the permit has now been granted, the Board of Directors expects that the remaining work under this contract to be executed once investors and the necessary financing are secured.
- The Company during the previous year, entered into an agreement with A.S.D Hyperstatic Engineering Design for the design of infrastructure which is required to be submitted for the Building Permit for an amount of €70.000 plus applicable VAT. As at 30 June 2020, the Company has paid €50.000 of this amount.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The outbreak of COVID-19 did not have a significant impact on the operations of the Company's.

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

