AKTOR CONCESSIONS (CYPRUS) LIMITED

3 Theokritou, Maroulla Court, Flat 1, Agios Antonios
1060 Nicosia
Cyprus

HE 288063

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management Report , the Auditor's report and the Financial Statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019 are true copies of those presented at the Annual General Meeting.

Signature ....
Andreas Mavromatis
Director

Signature ....
Brena Services Limited
Secretary

BRENA SERVICES LIMITED

Crowe Cyprus Limited
8 Stasinos Avenue, 1st Floor
Photiades Business Center
1060, Nicosia, Cyprus
P.O.Box 22545, 1522 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel. +357 22 755656
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AKTOR CONCESSIONS (CYPRUS) LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2019

AKTOR CONCESSIONS (CYPRUS) LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2019

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AKTOR CONCESSIONS (CYPRUS) LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Andreas Mavromatis Alexandros Exarchou
Company Secretary:	Brena Services Limited 8 Zinonos Kitieos, Kato Lakatamia 2322 Nicosia Cyprus
Independent Auditors:	Crowe Cyprus Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors Photiades Business Centre 1st floor, 8 Stassinos Avenue P.O. Box 22545 1522 Nicosia
Registered office:	3 Theokritou, Maroulla Court, Flat 1, Agios Antonios 1060 Nicosia Cyprus

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company
The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the holding of investments and the provision of finance.

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business
The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are not considered satisfactory and the Board of Directors is making an effort to reduce the Company's losses.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6 and 7 of the financial statements.

Results
The Company's results for the year are set out on page 6. The net loss for the year is carried forward.

Share capital
Authorised capital
On 19 December 2019 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from 7.005 shares of nominal value €1 each to 7.006 shares of nominal value €1 each.
Issued capital
On 19 December 2019, the Company issued 1 ordinary share of €1 each at a premium of €19.999.

Board of Directors
The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2019.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

Events after the reporting period
Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 19 to the financial statements.

Independent Auditors
The Independent Auditors, Crowe Cyprus 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 proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Andreas Mavromatis
Director

Nicosia, 21 September 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 6 to 19 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus 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 "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, 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.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, and in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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 the Auditors Law of 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.

Chrysis Pegasiou FCA
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Crowe Cyprus Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia, 21 September 2020

AKTOR CONCESSIONS (CYPRUS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019** €	2018 €
Loan interest income		**731**	1.022
Administration expenses		**(6.541)**	(6.699)
Net impairment (loss) on financial and contract assets		**(11.250)**	(9.000)
Operating loss		**(17.060)**	(14.677)
Net finance costs	9	**(991)**	(997)
Loss before tax		**(18.051)**	(15.674)
Tax	10	**-**	-
Net loss for the year		**(18.051)**	(15.674)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		**(18.051)**	(15.674)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2019

	Note	**2019** €	2018 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in associate	11	**1**	1
Loans receivable	12	**-**	20.293
		1	20.294
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	**5.464**	1.440
Loans receivable	12	**-**	7.525
Cash at bank	14	**32.379**	6.022
		37.843	14.987
Total assets		**37.844**	35.281
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**7.006**	7.005
Share premium		**473.994**	453.995
Accumulated losses		**(446.773)**	(428.722)
Total equity		**34.227**	32.278
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**3.617**	2.988
Borrowings	16	**-**	15
		3.617	3.003
Total equity and liabilities		**37.844**	35.281

On 21 September 2020 the Board of Directors of Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

....
Andreas Mavromatis
Director

....
Alexandros Exarchou
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Share capital €	Share premium €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2018		**7.004**	**438.996**	**(413.048)**	**32.952**
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	-	(15.674)	(15.674)
Issue of share capital	15	1	14.999	-	15.000
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019		**7.005**	**453.995**	**(428.722)**	**32.278**
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	-	(18.051)	(18.051)
Issue of share capital	15	1	19.999	-	20.000
Balance at 31 December 2019		**7.006**	**473.994**	**(446.773)**	**34.227**

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		€	€
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		**(18.051)**	(15.674)
Adjustments for:			
Impairment charge - trade receivables	13	**11.250**	9.000
Interest income		**731**	1.022
		(6.070)	(5.652)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		**(16.736)**	(1.022)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		**629**	(1.414)
Cash used in operations		**(22.177)**	(8.088)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loans repayments received		**27.818**	-
Interest received		**731**	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		**28.549**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		**20.000**	15.000
Net cash generated from financing activities		**20.000**	15.000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**26.372**	6.912
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**6.007**	(905)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	**32.379**	6.007

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Aktor Concessions (Cyprus) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 1 June 2011 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 3 Theokritou, Maroulla Court, Flat 1, Agios Antonios, 1060 Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the holding of investments and the provision of finance.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements. The Company did not prepare consolidated financial statements on the basis of the exemption in paragraph 4(a) of IFRS10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. Its ultimate parent company Aktor SA, an entity incorporated in Greece, produces consolidated financial statements for public use that have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. These consolidated financial statements can be obtained in http://www.aktor.gr.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2019. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

4. Significant accounting policies

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

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associated undertakings are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the diminution is identified.

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Company 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); the transaction price. The Company includes in the transaction price an amount of variable consideration as a result of rebates/discounts only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimations for rebates and discounts are based on the Company's experience with similar contracts and forecasted sales to the customer.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

The Company 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 Company 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 Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract), it is probable that the Company 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 Company's contracts with customers.

The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, the Company considers only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimates are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Financial assets - Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, classification will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

From 1 January 2018, the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at AC and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets".

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

Expected losses are recognised and measured according to one of two approaches: general approach or simplified approach.

For trade receivables including trade receivables with a significant financing component and contract assets and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which uses lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial asset that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets -Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. These are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost are classified as current assets if they are due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

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.

5. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

6.1 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 Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its non-current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

6.2 Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and contract assets.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis.

For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'C' are accepted. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used.

Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual credit limits and credit terms are set based on the credit quality of the customer in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
- financial assets at amortised cost
- cash and cash equivalents

(iii) Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets recognised in profit or loss

Impairment losses	**2019**	2018
	€	€
Impairment charge - other receivables	(11.250)	(9.000)
Net impairment (loss) on financial and contract assets	(11.250)	(9.000)

6.3 Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that 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 has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

6.4 Capital risk management
Capital includes equity shares and share premium.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

7. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

- **Impairment of investments in associates**

  The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of investments in associates whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country, which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that investment in associates may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these associates would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

7. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- **Impairment of financial assets**

  The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 6, Credit risk section.

8. Expenses by nature

	2019	2018
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration - current year	**1.904**	1.904
Auditors' remuneration - prior years	**119**	-
Annual levy	**350**	490
Accounting fees	**1.964**	1.904
Other professional fees	**1.014**	1.211
Administration expenses	**1.190**	1.190
Total expenses	**6.541**	6.699

9. Finance costs

	2019	2018
	€	€
Sundry finance expenses	**991**	997
Finance costs	**991**	997

10. Tax

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Loss before tax	**(18.051)**	(15.674)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	**(2.256)**	(1.959)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1.587**	1.319
Tax effect of tax loss for the year	**669**	640
Tax charge	**-**	-

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

Due to tax losses sustained in the year, no tax liability arises on the Company. Under current legislation, tax losses may be carried forward and be set off against taxable income of the five succeeding years.

11. Investment in associate

	2019	2018
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	**1**	1
Balance at 31 December	**1**	1

The details of the investment are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	**2019 Holding %**	2018 Holding %
Ellaktor Ventures Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance	**50**	50

12. Loans receivable

	2019	2018
	€	€
Loans to related companies (Note 18.3)	**-**	27.818
	-	27.818
Less current portion	**-**	(7.525)
Non-current portion	**-**	20.293

The fair values of non-current receivables approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

13. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	€	€
Receivables from related companies (Note 18.2)	**394.302**	379.028
Less: credit loss on receivable from related company	**(390.028)**	(378.778)
Deferred expenses	**1.190**	1.190
	5.464	1.440

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

14. Cash at bank

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank	**32.379**	6.022
Bank overdrafts (Note 16)	**-**	(15)
	32.379	6.007

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

15. Share capital

	2019 Number of shares	2019 €	2018 Number of shares	2018 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	**7.006**	**7.006**	7.005	7.005
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	**7.005**	**7.005**	7.004	7.004
Issue of shares	**1**	**1**	1	1
Balance at 31 December	**7.006**	**7.006**	7.005	7.005

Authorised capital

On 19 December 2019 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from 7.005 shares of nominal value €1 each to 7.006 shares of nominal value €1 each.

Issued capital

On 19 December 2019, the Company issued 1 ordinary share of €1 each at a premium of €19.999.

16. Borrowings

	2019 €	2018 €
Current borrowings		
Bank overdrafts (Note 14)	-	15

17. Trade and other payables

	2019 €	2018 €
Accruals	**2.439**	2.988
Other creditor	**100**	-
Payable to related company (Note 18.4)	**1.078**	-
	3.617	2.988

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

18. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

18.1 Loan interest income

	2019 €	2018 €
Aktor Concessions S.A. - Architech S.A.	**70**	284
Ellaktor S.A.	**661**	738
	731	1.022

18. Related party transactions (continued)

18.2 Receivables from related companies (Note 13)

Name	Nature of transactions	**2019**	2018
		€	€
Ellaktor Ventures Limited	Finance	**390.028**	378.778
Less: Loss allowance		**(390.028)**	(378.778)
Aktor Constructions International Limited		**4.274**	250
		4.274	250

The receivables from related companies were provided interest free, and there was no specified repayment date.

18.3 Loans to related companies (Note 12)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Aktor Concessions S.A. - Architech S.A.	**-**	7.525
Ellaktor S.A.	**-**	20.293
	-	27.818

Loans receivable amounting to € Nil (2018: €7.525) represent two bonds issued by Aktor Concessions S.A. - Architech S.A. bore interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

Loan receivable amounting to € Nil (2018: €20.293) bore interest at the rate of 4,25% - 4,50% per annum.

18.4 Payable to related company (Note 17)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Biosar Holdings Limited	**1.078**	-
	1.078	-

The payable to related company were provided interest free, and there was no specified repayment date.

19. Events after the reporting period

With the recent and rapid development of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak the world economy entered a period of unprecedented health care crisis that has already caused considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life. Many countries have adopted extraordinary and economically costly containment measures. Certain countries have required companies to limit or even suspend normal business operations. Governments, including the Republic of Cyprus, have implemented restrictions on travelling as well as strict quarantine measures.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the outbreak expands and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

The event is considered as a non-adjusting event and is therefore not reflected in the recognition and measurement of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position.