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Half-Yearly Financial Report

Aeonic Securities C.I.F. Plc

AEON

Announcement Interim Financial Statements for the year 2021

The Board of Directors of the company «AEONIC SECURITIES CIF PLC» (the «Company») based on the relevant regulations of the Cyprus Stock Exchange and the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission and for the fullest possible information of the Company's shareholders and the general investing public, it announces that:

The Board of Directors of the Company, in its meeting on September 24, 2021, examine and approve the Interim Financial Statements approved by certified auditors for the period from 1/1/2021 to 30/06/2021.

Attached the Interim Financial Statements

The Board of Directors

Attachment:

1. **(1)AEONIC 06.2021.pdf**

Non Regulated

Publication Date: 24/09/2021

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

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AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Alexandros Sinos Serafeim Charalampidis Stephanos Kazantzis Evangelos Drympetas Gloria Chrysafi
Company Secretary:	Gloria Chrysafi
Independent Auditors:	C&N Auditors Ltd CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS - CY 10 Yianni Kranidioti 2nd Floor Office 201 1065 Nicosia, Cyprus
Registered office:	Laiou 6 Anna City Court Block B, Flat 301 3015 Limassol Cyprus
Registration number:	HE 304867

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

	Note	30/06/2021 €	30/06/2020 €
Revenue	8	**162,599**	197,982
Cost of sales		**(79,069)**	(97,847)
Gross profit		**83,530**	100,135
Other operating income		**12,268**	40,000
Selling and distribution expenses		**(2,118)**	(1,465)
Administration expenses		**(110,346)**	(121,915)
Other expenses		**(1,940)**	(8,486)
Operating (loss)/profit		**(18,606)**	8,269
Finance costs		**(3,618)**	(7,700)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(22,224)**	569
Tax		-	(890)
Net loss for the period/year		**(22,224)**	(321)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period/year		**(22,224)**	(321)

The notes on pages 6 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 June 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	**7,806**	8,803
Right-of-use assets	10	**12,735**	12,736
Other asset (describe)	14	**83,505**	83,505
		104,046	105,044
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	**1,057,119**	1,683,255
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**51,710**	-
Cash at bank and in hand	15	**31,220**	101,343
		1,140,049	1,784,598
Total assets		**1,244,095**	1,889,642
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	**600,000**	600,000
Accumulated losses		**(330,886)**	(308,662)
Total equity		**269,114**	291,338
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	-	11,839
		-	11,839
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	**957,012**	1,569,136
Lease liabilities	17	**12,134**	11,494
Current tax liabilities	19	**5,835**	5,835
		974,981	1,586,465
Total liabilities		**974,981**	1,598,304
Total equity and liabilities		**1,244,095**	1,889,642

On 24 September 2021 the Board of Directors of AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC authorised these financial statements for issue.

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

....
Alexandros Sinos
Director

....
Serafeim Charalampidis
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2020	**600,000**	**(266,405)**	**333,595**
Comprehensive income			
Net loss for the year	-	(321)	(321)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(321)	(321)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**600,000**	**(266,726)**	**333,274**
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**600,000**	**(308,662)**	**291,338**
Comprehensive income			
Net loss for the period	-	(22,224)	(22,224)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(22,224)	(22,224)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**600,000**	**(330,886)**	**269,114**

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 the rate of 17% will be payable on such deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders for deemed dividend distribution purposes at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, are Cyprus tax residents and domiciled. From 1 March 2019, the deemed dividend distribution is subject to a 1,70% contribution to the General Healthcare System, increased to 2,65% from 1 March 2020, with the exception of April 2020 until June 2020 when the 1,70% rate was applicable. 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.

The balance of accumulated losses as at 30 June 2020 is not in accordance with the balance of the accumulated losses as at 1st of January 2021 as the net profit of the second semester of 2020 which amounts to €41,936 is not included.

UNAUDITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(22,224)**	569
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	**997**	8,596
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	-	29,701
Unrealised exchange loss		-	789
Profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(5,168)
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	2,908
Interest income		-	(2,997)
Interest expense		**314**	1,628
		(20,913)	36,026
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		**626,136**	(607,104)
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(51,710)**	5,451
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(612,124)**	591,635
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		**(58,611)**	26,008
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	5,000
Payment for purchase of other assets	14	-	(3,318)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	-	22,997
Interest received		-	2,997
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	27,676
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of leases liabilities		**(11,199)**	(15,786)
Unrealised exchange (loss)		-	(789)
Interest paid		**(314)**	(1,628)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(11,513)**	(18,203)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(70,124)**	35,481
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period/year		**101,343**	65,862
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period/year	15	**31,219**	101,343

The notes on pages 6 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company AEONIC SECURITIES C.I.F. PLC (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 19th of April 2012 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Laiou 6, Anna City Court Block B, Flat 301, 3015 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The Company is a Cyprus Investment Firm ("C.I.F") and in accordance with the license no.177/12 granted by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission ("CySEC") on 4 September 2012.

The principal activities of the company comprise the provision of investment services, including reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments and execution of orders on behalf of clients in relation to one or more financial instruments.

In addition, the Company provides ancillary services, which comprise the safekeeping and administration of financial instruments, including custondianship and related services, advice to undertakings on capital structure, industrial strategy and related matters and advice and services related to mergers and the purchase of undertakings, foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services, services related to underwriting, and investment services and activities as well as ancillary services where these are connected to the provision of investment or ancillary services.

Operating Environment of the Company

The Cypriot economy has recorded positive growth in 2017 and 2018 after overcoming the economic recession of recent years. The overall economic outlook of the economy remains favourable, however there are still downside risks emanating from the still high levels of non-performing loans, the public debt ratio, as well as possible deterioration of the external environment for Cyprus.

This operating environment may have a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

The Company's Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Cyprus economy and consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

On the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary. The Company's Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the smooth conduct of its operations in the current business and economic environment.

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 as modified by the revaluation of, and financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current period 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 2021. 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.

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.

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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by Management.

Identification of performance obligations

The Company 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 price. 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 Company'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).

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

- **Rendering of services**

  Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time while the Company 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. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.

- **Commission income**

  Commission income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

- **Work executed**

  Work executed is recognised in the accounting period in which the work is carried out by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual work executed provided as a proportion of the total work to be carried out.

- **Interest income**

  Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

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

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets 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 reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Motor vehicles	20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10
Computer Hardware	20

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, 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.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Computer software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique computer software products controlled by the Company and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Subsequently computer software is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the computer software. Costs associated with maintenance of computer software programs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Computer software costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of three years. Amortisation commences when the computer software is available for use.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company 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 Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets

Financial assets - Classification

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 or 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, the 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).

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

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

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost 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.

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

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

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

For all other financial instruments 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.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 6, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 6, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 6, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - modification (continued)

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 cash at bank and in hand. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost 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.

Classification as financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. They 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.

Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See note 6, Credit risk section.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities - Modifications

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. (In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered.)

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners and is recognised directly to equity.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, including interest on borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premium relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance lease charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset, when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Company has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. Other prepayments are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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, currency 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 is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. 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 as well as lease receivables. Further, credit risk arises from financial guarantees and credit related commitments.]

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with a minimum rating of ['C'].

If wholesale 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)

(i) Risk management (continued)

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The Company's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

These policies enable the Company to reduce its credit risk significantly.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
- trade receivables
- cash and cash equivalents
- credit commitments

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:
- For trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.
- For all other financial assets 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 asset that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL.

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses on financial and contract assets within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:
- internal credit rating
- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's/counterparty's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower/counterparty
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of counterparty in the Company and changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

Low credit risk

The Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Management consider 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Default

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a debt financial asset for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where debt financial assets have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for each class of (asset/instrument) subject to the expected credit loss model is set out below:

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables (including those with a significant financing component, and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2021 or 1 January 2021 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The average credit period on sales of goods is 60 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

There were no significant trade receivable and contract asset balances written off during the period that are subject to enforcement activity.

Receivables from related parties

For receivables from related parties lifetime ECL was provided for them upon initial application of IFRS 9 until these financial assets are derecognised as it was determined on initial application of IFRS 9 that it would require undue cost and effort to determine whether their credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition to the date of initial application of IFRS 9.

For any new loans to related parties, which are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the impairment loss is recognised as 12-month ECL on initial recognition of such instruments and subsequently the Company assesses whether there was a significant increase in credit risk.

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020:

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any receivables from related parties.

There were no significant receivables from related parties written off during the period that are subject to enforcement activity.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses, on a group basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank. This assessment takes into account, ratings from external credit rating institutions and internal ratings, if external are not available.

Bank deposits held with banks with investment grade rating are considered as low credit risk.

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020:

The ECL on current accounts is considered to be approximate to 0, unless the bank is subject to capital controls. The ECL on deposits accounts is calculated by considering published PDs for the rating as per Moody's and an LGD of 40-60% as published by ECB.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any cash at bank balances.

There were no significant cash at bank balances written off during the period that are subject to enforcement activity.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(iv) Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a borrower as required. Guarantees which represent irrevocable assurances that the Company will make payments in the event that a counterparty cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans receivable. Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans or guarantees. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Company is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down. The Company monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

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 Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar and the Euro. The Company's Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

6.5 Capital risk management
Capital includes equity shares and share premium, convertible preference shares and loan from parent company.

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, judgments and assumptions

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

- **Leases**

  The Company has an enforceable extension option in relation to... [provide details of the arrangement, extension option, pricing etc]. The group has assessed whether the extension option is reasonably certain to exercise by considering [list considerations] and has concluded that it is/is not reasonably certain to exercise.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

- **Amount payable under residual value guarantees**

  The Company initially estimates and recognises amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees as part of the lease liability. Typically, the expected residual value at lease commencement is equal to or higher than the guaranteed amount, and so the Company does not expect to pay anything under the guarantees.

  At the end of each reporting period, the expected residual values are reviewed to reflect actual residual values achieved on comparable assets and expectations about future prices.

- **Calculation of loss allowance**

  When measuring expected credit losses the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

  Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

  Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

- **Income taxes**

  Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Fair value of financial assets**

- **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.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

  The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of non-financial assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

- **Impairment of intangible assets**

  Intangible assets are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful economic life. Intangible assets that are acquired through a business combination are initially recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are reviewed for impairment at least once per year. The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of the intangible assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

- **Useful live of depreciable assets**

  The Board of Directors assesses the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, and revises them if necessary so that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technological obsolescence, mis-usage and other factors that are not easily predictable.

8. Revenue

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines.

Disaggregation of revenue	2021	2020
	€	€
Rendering of services	1,800	-
Commissions receivable	160,799	197,982
	162,599	197,982

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2020	68,493	32,622	101,115
Disposals	(25,475)	-	(25,475)
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**43,018**	**32,622**	**75,640**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**43,018**	**32,622**	**75,640**
Depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2020	44,360	21,526	65,886
Charge for the period	6,304	2,293	8,597
On disposals	(7,646)	-	(7,646)
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**43,018**	**23,819**	**66,837**
Charge for the period	-	997	997
Balance at 30 June 2021	**43,018**	**24,816**	**67,834**
Net book amount			
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	**7,806**	**7,806**
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	**8,803**	**8,803**

In the cash flow statement, proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Net book amount	-	17,829
Profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment	-	5,168
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	22,997

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021

10. Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings €	**Total** **€**
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2020	118,803	118,803
Additions	(46,666)	(46,666)
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**72,137**	**72,137**
Adjustment due to amendment rental agreement	(29,701)	(29,701)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**42,436**	**42,436**
Depreciation		
Balance at 1 January 2020	29,701	29,701
Charge for the period	29,700	29,700
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**59,401**	**59,401**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**29,701**	**29,701**
Net book amount		
Balance at 30 June 2021	**12,735**	**12,735**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**12,736**	**12,736**

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

	2021 **€**	2020 €
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	-	29,700
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**(295)**	(2,215)

11. Intangible assets

	Computer software **€**
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2020	13,591
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**13,591**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**13,591**
Amortisation	
Balance at 1 January 2020	13,591
Balance at 31 December 2020/ 1 January 2021	**13,591**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**13,591**
Net book amount	
Balance at 30 June 2021	**-**

12. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2021	2020
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	-	5,000
Additions	-	(5,000)
Balance at 30 June/31 December	-	-

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, Management of the Company have elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

(i) Disposal of equity investments

On disposal of these equity investments, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to retained earnings.

(ii) Disposal of debt investments

On disposal of these debt investments, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

13. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade receivables	**1,010,232**	1,635,084
Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 21.1)	**3,456**	3,456
Shareholders' current accounts - debit balances (Note 21.2)	**3,894**	3,894
Deposits and prepayments	**2,023**	3,900
Other receivables	**19,916**	20,169
Refundable VAT	**17,598**	16,752
	1,057,119	1,683,255

The Company does not hold any collateral over the trading balances.

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. Other asset (describe)

	2021	2020
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	**83,505**	80,187
Additions	-	3,318
Balance at 30 June/31 December	**83,505**	83,505

15. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	31,220	101,343
	31,220	101,343

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.

16. Share capital

	2021 Number of shares	2021 €	2020 Number of shares	2020 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance at 30 June/31 December	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

17. Lease liabilities

	Minimum lease payments		The present value of minimum lease payments	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	€	€	€	€
Not later than 1 year	-	12,000	12,134	11,494
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	12,000	-	11,839
	-	24,000	12,134	23,333
Future finance charges	12,134	(667)	-	-
Present value of lease liabilities	12,134	23,333	12,134	23,333

All lease obligations are denominated in Euro.

The fair values of lease obligations approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The Company's obligations under leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

18. Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade payables	912,455	1,543,415
Social insurance and other taxes	4,630	4,790
Accruals	6,258	5,498
Other creditors	20,830	14,623
Defence tax on rent payable	12,839	810
	957,012	1,569,136

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

19. Current tax liabilities

	2021	2020
	€	€
Special contribution for defence	5,835	5,835
	5,835	5,835

20. Operating Environment of the Company

The Cypriot economy has recorded positive growth in 2017 and 2018 after overcoming the economic recession of recent years. The overall economic outlook of the economy remains favourable, however there are still downside risks emanating from the still high levels of non-performing loans, the public debt ratio, as well as possible deterioration of the external environment for Cyprus.

This operating environment may have a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

The Company's Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Cyprus economy and consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

On the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary. The Company's Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the smooth conduct of its operations in the current business and economic environment.

21. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Alexandros Sinos, incorporated in Cyprus, which owns 61% of the Company's shares, which corresponds to 365,500 shares.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

21.1 Receivables from related parties (Note 13)

Name	Nature of transactions	2021	2020
		€	€
Aeonic Investments Ltd	Finance	3,456	3,456
		3,456	3,456

21. Related party transactions (continued)

21.2 Shareholders' current accounts - debit balances (Note 13)

	2021	2020
	€	€
Alexandros Sinos	3,894	3,894
	3,894	3,894

The directors'/shareholders' current accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

22. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2021.

23. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 30 June 2021.

24. Events after the reporting period

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