LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
Board of Directors and other officers	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 4
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 18

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Demetris Shacallis Achilleas Malliotis
Company Secretary:	Andreas Petasis 8 Kato Varosion street 2324, Nicosia Cyprus
Independent Auditors:	KPMG Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors 14 Epseridon Street 1087 Nicosia Cyprus
Registered office:	41 Arch. Makariou Avenue 1065 Nicosia P.O. Box 27236 Cyprus
Bankers:	Eurobank Cyprus Limited

KPMG Limited
Chartered Accountants
14 Esperidon Street, 1087 Nicosia, Cyprus
P.O. Box 21121, 1502 Nicosia, Cyprus
T: +357 22 209000, F: +357 22 678200

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lenevino Holdings Limited (the "Company"), which are presented on pages 5 to 18 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018, 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 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS-EU") and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, as amended from time to time (the "Companies Law, Cap. 113").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *"Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements"'* section of our report. We remained independent of Company throughout the period of our appointment 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 in Cyprus that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 IFRS-EU and the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 there is an intention to either liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- 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.

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 2017, L.53(I)/2017, as amended from time to time 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.

Constantinos N. Kallis, FCA
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

KPMG Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors
14 Esperidon Street
1087 Nicosia
Cyprus

26 June 2020

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

	Note	26/07/2017 - 31/12/2018 €
Administration expenses		(10.330)
Incorporation expenses		(1.000)
Operating loss	8	**(11.330)**
Net finance costs	9	(14.290)
Loss before tax		**(25.620)**
Tax	10	-
Net loss for the period		**(25.620)**
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive expense for the period		**(25.620)**

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Inventories	11	2.400.000
Total assets		2.400.000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	12	1.000
Accumulated losses		(25.620)
Total equity		(24.620)
Current liabilities		
Other payables	14	4.701
Borrowings	13	2.419.919
		2.424.620
Total equity and liabilities		2.400.000

On 26 June 2020 the Board of Directors of Lenevino Holdings Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

....
Demetris Shacallis
Director

....
Achilleas Malliotis
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

	Note	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Comprehensive expense				
Net loss for the period		-	(25.620)	(25.620)
Transactions with owners				
Issue of share capital	12	1.000	-	1.000
Balance at 31 December 2018		**1.000**	**(25.620)**	**(24.620)**

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic 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 at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer 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.

LENEVINO HOLDINGS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

	Note	26/07/2017 - 31/12/2018 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax		(25.620)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	9	14.270
		(11.350)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in inventories		(2.400.000)
Increase in other payables		5.701
Cash used in operations		(2.405.649)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings		2.405.649
Net cash generated from financing activities		2.405.649
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		-

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Lenevino Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated and is domiciled in Cyprus on 26 July 2017 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 41 Arch. Makariou Avenue, 1065 Nicosia, P.O. Box 27236, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the trading of properties.

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.

Going concern basis

The Company incurred a loss of €25.620 during the period from 26 July 2017 to 31 December 2018 and, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €24.620.

The major part of the company's working capital requirements is provided by a bank overdraft from its Parent company which is repayable on demand. It is anticipated this bank overdraft will be repaid from the sale of inventory land, the net realisable value of which is in excess of the borrowing.

Directors of the Parent company have indicated that they will not demand repayment; however no formal agreement is in place.

The Board of the Directors of the Company, having considered the above, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements which assumes that the company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

3. Functional and presentation currency

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

4. 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 period. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

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 for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2018. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards and interpretations early.

5. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company's key source of income includes the sale of inventory property.

Determination of performance obligations

With respect to the sale of property, the properties transferred in each contract constitute a single performance obligation.

Determining the timing of revenue recognition on the sale of property

The contracts relating to the sale of property are recognised at a point in time when control is transferred. For unconditional exchanges of contracts, control is generally expected to transfer to the customer together with the legal title. For conditional exchanges, this is expected to take place when all the significant conditions are satisfied.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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.

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 at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

5. Significant accounting policies (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 recognized 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.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'other income'. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) comprise: cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months, trade receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "other income". Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in "other gains/(losses)" and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "other gains/(losses)" in the period in which it arises.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 profit or loss and other 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 recognized 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.

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.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade 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.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 (eg 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. 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.

Derecognition of a financial liability

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see above).

Other payables

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Inventories

Inventories include properties and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of properties comprise the cost of acquiring the land, the transfer fees and the development costs. The net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any additional expenses expected to occur by the date of sale.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate 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 is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable 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.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of interest- bearing financial instruments was:

	2018 €
Variable rate instruments	
Financial liabilities	2.419.919
	2.419.919

6.2 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. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2018	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Bank overdrafts	2.419.919	2.419.919	2.419.919	-	-	-	-
	2.419.919	**2.419.919**	**2.419.919**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

6.3 Capital risk management

The Company is primarily financed through debt and aims to maximise the return to shareholders through the disposal of inventory land.

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 underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively - that is, in the period during which the estimate is revised, if the estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects the present as well as future periods.

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:

- **Note 11 "Inventories"**

  The Company reviews whether any indications exist for the net realisable value to be lower than cost.

8. Expenses by nature

	26/07/2017 - 31/12/2018
	€
Professional fees	**3.000**
Annual levy	**350**
Administration expenses	**200**
Stamp duties on bank overdrafts	**4.932**
Incorporation expenses	**1.000**
Sundry expenses	**148**
Accounting fees	**1.700**
Total expenses	**11.330**

9. Net finance costs

	26/07/2017 - 31/12/2018 €
Interest expense	14.270
Sundry finance expenses	20
Finance costs	**14.290**

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:

	26/07/2017 - 31/12/2018 €
Loss before tax	(25.620)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	(3.203)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	169
Tax effect of tax loss for the period	3.034
Tax charge	-

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Due to tax losses sustained in the period, no tax liability arises on the Company. Tax losses may be carried forward for five years. Group companies may deduct losses against profits arising during the same tax year. As at 31 December 2018, the balance of tax losses which is available for offset against future taxable profits amounts to €24.270 which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of Financial Position.

11. Inventories

	2018 €
Plots of land	2.400.000
	2.400.000

Inventories amounting to €2.400.000 are stated at cost.

The Company reviews its inventory records for evidence regarding the saleability of inventory and its net realisable value on disposal. The provision for inventory is based on management's past experience or external independent valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued.

The amount of provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The review of the net realisable value of the inventory is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

12. Share capital

	2018 Number of shares	2018 €
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of €1 each	5.000	5.000

		€
Issued and fully paid		
Issue of shares	1.000	1.000
Balance at 31 December	1.000	1.000

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 5.000 ordinary shares of nominal value of €1 each.

Issued capital

Upon incorporation on 26 July 2017 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 1.000 ordinary shares of €1 each at par.

13. Borrowings

	2018 €
Current borrowings	
Bank overdrafts (Note 15.1)	2.419.919

14. Other payables

	2018 €
Accruals	4.701
	4.701

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

15. Related party transactions

The immediate controlling party of Lenevino Holdings Limited is Eurobank Cyprus Limited ("Parent company") registered in Cyprus. Eurobank Ergasias S.A. is the ultimate parent company.

The following balances and transactions were carried out with related parties:

15.1 Balances/transactions with Parent company (Note 13)

	2018 €
Bank overdraft	2.419.919
	2.419.919

The bank overdraft from Parent company bears interest of 1% plus 3 month Euribor and is repayable upon demand. Interest expense recognised during the period amounted to €14.270.

16. 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 2018.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposure of the Company and has concluded that the event is not expected to have an immediate material impact on the Company's operations. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess the need for actions in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4