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Q RES CYPRUS LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

TRUE COPY

FIDUCITRUST NOMINEES LIMITED CYPRUS

Director: ....

FIDUCITRUST SECRETARIES LIMITED

Secretary: ....

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

Contents

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Fiducitrust Nominees Ltd (Appointed on 15 October 2019) Nomicorp Services Ltd (Appointed on 15 October 2019) Georgios Mantzavinatos (Appointed on 15 October 2019)
Company Secretary:	Fiducitrust Secretaries Ltd
Independent Auditors:	Grant Thornton (Cyprus) Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors 41-49 Agiou Nicolaou Street Nimeli Court, Block C P.O. Box 23907 1687, Nicosia, Cyprus
Registered office:	Acropoleos 66, ACROPOLIS TOWER, Strovolos, Nicosia 2012 Cyprus
Bankers:	Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd
Registration number:	HE403096

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 27 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statements of profit or loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, 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 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 4 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a loss of €298.022 during the period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, and, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €292.363. As stated in note 4, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 4, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED (continued)

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED (continued)

Other Matter

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

Froso Yiangoulli
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton (Cyprus) Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia, 17 September 2021

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Right-of-use assets	7	8.463
		8.463
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	8	410.909
Cash at bank and in hand	9	82.636
		493.545
Total assets		502.008
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	10	10.000
Accumulated losses		(298.022)
Total equity		(288.022)
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	11	4.122
		4.122
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	12	769.746
Lease liabilities	11	4.733
Current tax liabilities	13	11.429
		785.908
Total liabilities		790.030
Total equity and liabilities		502.008

On 17 September 2021 the Board of Directors of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED authorised these financial statements for issue.

....
Fiducitrust Nominees Ltd
Director

FIDUCITRUST NOMINEES LIMITED
CYPRUS

....
Georgios Mantzavinatos
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €
Revenue	14	446.966
Cost of sales	15	(196.250)
Gross profit		250.716
Administration expenses	16	(535.187)
Operating loss		(284.471)
Net finance costs	18	(2.122)
Loss before tax		(286.593)
Tax	19	(11.429)
Net loss for the period		(298.022)

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Note	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Comprehensive income				
Net loss for the period		-	(298.022)	(298.022)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(298.022)	(298.022)
Transactions with owners				
Issue of share capital	10	10.000	-	10.000
Total transactions with owners		10.000	-	10.000
Balance at 31 December 2020		**10.000**	**(298.022)**	**(288.022)**

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.

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax		**(286.593)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**368**
Interest expense	18	**24**
		(286.201)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables		**(410.909)**
Increase in trade and other payables		**769.746**
Cash generated from operations		**72.636**
Cash flows from investing activities		**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital		**10.000**
Proceeds from leases liabilities		**24**
Interest paid		**(24)**
Net cash generated from financing activities		**10.000**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**82.636**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	9	**82.636**

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 15 October 2019 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Acropoleos 66, ACROPOLIS TOWER, Strovolos, Nicosia, 2012, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the Real Estate Asset management.

The Company has operations in Greece and operates through a branch.

Operating Environment of the Company

With the recent and rapid development of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic the world economy entered a period of unprecedented health care crisis that has 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 have implemented restrictions on travelling as well as strict quarantine measures throughout the year.

Industries such as tourism, hospitality and entertainment have been directly disrupted significantly by these measures. Other industries such as manufacturing and financial services have also been indirectly affected.

In Cyprus, on 15 March 2020, the Council of Ministers in an extraordinary meeting, announced that it considers that Cyprus is entering a state of emergency considering the uncertain situation as it unfolds daily, the growing spread of COVID-19 outbreak and the World Health Organization's data on the situation.

To this end, certain measures have been taken by the Republic of Cyprus since then with a view to safeguarding public health and ensuring the economic survival of working people, businesses, vulnerable groups and the economy at large.

New entry regulations have been applied with regards to protecting the population from a further spread of the disease which tightened the entry of individuals to the Republic of Cyprus within the year. Additionally, a considerable number of private businesses operating in various sectors of the economy had closed for a period of time while a number of lockdown measures, such as the prohibition of unnecessary movements and the suspension of operations of retail companies (subject to certain exemptions), were applied throughout the year. The measures had been continuously revised (lifted or tightened) by the Republic of Cyprus during the year taking into consideration the epidemic status in the country.

The objective of these public policy measures was to contain the spread of COVID-19 outbreak and have not resulted in any operational disruption for the Company

In parallel, governments, including the Republic of Cyprus, introduced various financial support schemes in response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. The Company has not applied for such government assistance.

The event is reflected in the recognition and measurement of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at 31 December 2020. The Company's Board of Directors has assessed:

1. whether any impairment allowances are deemed necessary for the Company's financial assets, non-financial assets (e.g., contract assets), by considering the economic situation and outlook at the end of the reporting period.
2. the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty though, 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 Board of Directors' current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results .

The Board of Directors has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position. The event did not have an immediate material impact on the business operations.

The Company's Board of Directors believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the development of its business in the current business and economic environment.The Board of Directors will continue to monitor the situation closely.

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.

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 15 October 2019.

4. Significant accounting policies

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

Going concern basis

The Company incurred a loss of €298.022 for the period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, and, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €292.363. The Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of its parent company without which there would be significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern as well as its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The parent company has indicated its intention and ability to continue providing such financial assistance to the Company to enable it to continue as a going concern and to meet its obligations as they fall due.

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
- 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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

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. The depreciation is included in cost of sales.

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).

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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. 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.

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.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's Management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to retained earnings. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for strategic purposes other than solely to generate investment returns. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in "other gains/(losses)" in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTPL are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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 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.

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 23, 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 23, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 23, 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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. 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.

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.)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial liabilities - Modifications (continued)

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.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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 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.

- **Rendering of services**

  Rendering of services - over time:
  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.

  The output method is used to measure progress toward completion of the performance obligation as it provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of the control of the services to the customer.

  Rendering of services - at a point in time:
  The Company concluded that it transfers control over its services at a point in time, upon receipt by the customer of the service, because this is when the customer benefits from the relevant service.

Employee benefits

The Company and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current periods.

Finance costs

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

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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. 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.

- **Going concern basis**

  The Directors judge that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

- **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.

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

- **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.

- **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.

7. Right-of-use assets

	Motor vehicles €
Cost	
Additions	8.831
Balance at 31 December 2020	8.831
Depreciation	
Charge for the period	368
Balance at 31 December 2020	368
Net book amount	
Balance at 31 December 2020	8.463

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

	2020 €
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(24)

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use (ROU) asset recognised on balance sheet:

ROU asset	No of ROU assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with option to purchase	No of leases with termination options
Motor vehicle	1	2 years	2 years	1	0	1

8. Trade and other receivables

	2020
	€
Trade receivables	157.370
Receivables from fellow subsidiaries (Note 20.3)	105.400
Receivables from other related parties (Note 20.3)	29.167
Receivables from parent (Note 20.3)	50.000
Deposits and prepayments	2.542
Refundable VAT	66.430
	410.909

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

9. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2020
	€
Cash at bank and in hand	82.636
	82.636

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 23 of the financial statements.

10. Share capital

	2020 Number of shares	2020 €
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of €1 each	10.000	10.000
Issued and fully paid		
Issue of shares	10.000	10.000
Balance at 31 December	10.000	10.000

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 10.000 ordinary shares of nominal value of €1 each.

Issued capital

Upon incorporation on 15 October 2019 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association ordinary shares of €1 each at par.

11. Lease liabilities

	Minimum lease payments 2020 €	The present value of minimum lease payments 2020 €
Not later than 1 year	4.560	4.733
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4.180	4.122
	8.740	8.855
Future finance charges	115	-
Present value of lease liabilities	8.855	8.855

It is the Company's policy to lease certain of its motor vehicles. The average lease term is 24 months. For period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, the average effective borrowing rate was 3,4%. Interest rates are fixed at the contract date, and thus expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

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.

12. Trade and other payables

	2020 €
Trade payables	35.459
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 20.5)	708.000
Withholding tax	813
Accruals	9.119
Other creditors	45
Payables to related parties (Note 20.4)	16.310
	769.746

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

13. Current tax liabilities

	2020 €
Overseas tax	11.429
	11.429

14. Revenue

	2020 €
Rendering of services	446.966
	446.966

15. Cost of sales

	2020
	€
Staff costs	182.750
Services received	13.500
	196.250

16. Administration expenses

	2020
	€
Car rental	1.131
Annual levy	350
Fuel	536
Courier expenses	150
Subscriptions and contributions	748
Write off of payable amount	(840)
Computer supplies and maintenance	112
Auditor's remuneration	5.500
Auditor's remuneration for tax advice	500
Accounting fees	7.274
Legal fees	53.336
Other professional fees	175.626
Overseas travelling	24.565
Inland travelling and accommodation	545
Entertaining	433
Marketing expenses	4.229
Office support service	4.195
Consulting services	240.000
Sevices rendered	8.838
Incorporation Expenses	2.500
Depreciation	368
Sundry expenses	5.091
	535.187

17. Staff costs

	2020
	€
Salaries	166.469
Social security costs	9.618
GHS contribution	3.686
Social cohesion fund	2.977
	182.750
Average number of employees	4

18. Finance costs

	2020
	€
Net foreign exchange losses	131
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24
Sundry finance expenses	1.967
Finance costs	2.122

19. Tax

	2020
	€
Overseas tax	11.429
Charge for the period	11.429

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

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

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

20. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Qualco Holdco Ltd, incorporated in UK, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

20.1 Sales of goods and services

		2020
	Nature of transactions	€
Qualco Single Member S.A. Information Systems	Trade	105.400
Qualco Holdco Ltd	Trade	50.000
		155.400

20.2 Purchases of goods and services

		2020
	Nature of transactions	€
Qualco Single Member S.A. Information Systems	Expenses	2.690
		2.690

20.3 Receivables from related parties (Note 8)

		2020
Name	Nature of transactions	€
Qualco Holdco Ltd	Rendering of services	50.000
Qualco Single Member S.A. Information Systems	Rendering of services	105.400
		155.400

20. Related party transactions (continued)

20.4 Payables to related parties (Note 12)

Name	Nature of transactions	2020 €
Qualco Cyprus Limited	Finance	1.900
Qualco Single Member S.A. Information Systems	Finance	14.410
		16.310

20.5 Shareholder's current account - credit balance (Note 12)

	2020 €
Qualco Holdco Ltd	708.000
	708.000

The shareholders' current account is interest free, and has no specified repayment date.

21. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

22. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2020.

23. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

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

23.1 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, credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and contract assets.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, 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. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards.

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.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
- 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.

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.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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 31 December 2020 or 15 October 2019 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.

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.

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.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Receivables from related parties (continued)

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 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 31 December 2020:

Company internal credit rating	External credit rating	2020 €
Bank of Cyprus	B3	82.636
Total		82.636

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.

(iii) 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.

23.2 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.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

23.2 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 2020	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
	€	€	€	€	€
Lease liabilities	8.855	8.475	-	4.353	4.122
Trade and other payables	36.317	36.392	36.392	-	-
Payables to related parties	724.310	723.740	723.740	-	-
	769.482	**768.607**	**760.132**	**4.353**	**4.122**

24. Events after the reporting period

Depending on the duration of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and continued negative impact on economic activity, the Company might experience negative results. In such case the mother company has submitted a comfort letter, providing liquidity to the Company. The exact impact on the Company's activities in 2021 and thereafter cannot be predicted.

Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED

APPENDIX I

A list of the uncorrected misstatements of Q RES CYPRUS LIMITED for the period from 15 October 2019 to 31 December 2020

	As reported in the financial statements	Uncorrected misstatements by financial statements line	As if misstatements were corrected in the financial statements	Note
	€	€	€	
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS				
Car rental	-	380	380	1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Lease Liability	-	380	380	1

A list of the uncorrected misstatements

1) Being an adjustment to recognise finance liability for ROU