

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

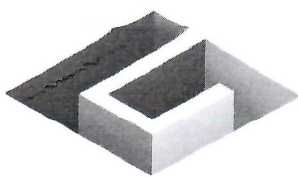
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

Dr. James Palmier
B.A. LL.D. Dip. Trib. Eccl. Melit.
Ayama International Ltd
86, Merchants Street,
Valletta, VLT1177
Malta

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Date: 21/01/2025

Signature: [Signature]

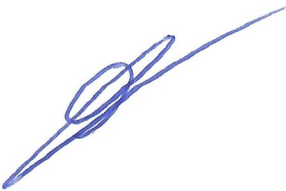


ECONOMIDES & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

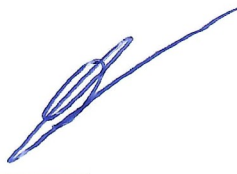
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ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Nicos Hadjinicolaou
Company Secretary:	Nicos Hadjinicolaou
Independent Auditors:	G. ECONOMIDES & CO. LTD Chartered Accountants 4 Evagora Papachristoforou str. Themis Court 3rd floor, office 301 3030 Limassol, Cyprus
Registered office:	489 Cavo Greco Mesogeios Gardens 2, House 1 Protaras, Paralimni 5296 Famagusta Cyprus
Bankers:	Paymix
Registration number:	HE424980



ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the investing activities and provision of marketing services.

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6, 7 and 19 of the financial statements.

Use of financial instruments by the Company

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk from the financial instruments it holds.

Interest rate risk

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

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 including outstanding receivables and contract assets as well as lease receivables. Further, credit risk arises from financial guarantees and credit related commitments.

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.

Results and Dividends

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 7.

Dividends

During the year 2023 the Company in General Meeting declared the payment of a final dividend of €2.175.000 (2022: €NIL).

Share capital

There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review.

Board of Directors

The sole member of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2023 and at the date of this report is presented on page 1.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association the Sole Director presently member of the Board continues in office.

There were no significant changes in the remuneration of the Board of Directors.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

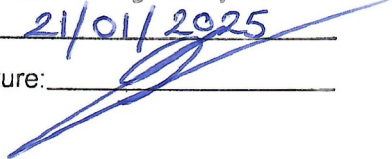
Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, G. ECONOMIDES & CO. LTD, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,


Nicos Hatzinicolaou
Secretary
Limassol, 14 February 2024

Dr. James Palmier
B.A. LL.D. Dip. Trib. Eccl. Melit.
Ayama International Ltd
86, Merchants Street,
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 7 to 23 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

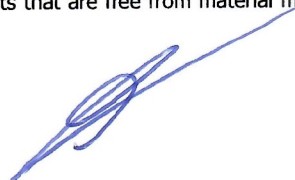
The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Board of Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements (continued)

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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

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.



G. ECONOMIDES & CO. LTD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

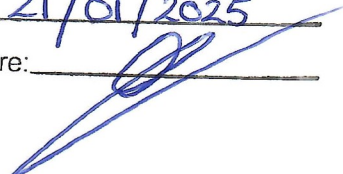
Elena Demetriou
Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
G. ECONOMIDES & CO. LTD
Chartered Accountants

Limassol, 14 February 2024

Dr. James Palmier
B.A. LL.D. Dip. Trib. Eccl. Melit.
Ayama International Ltd
86, Merchants Street,
Valletta, VLT1177
Malta

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Date: 21/01/2025

Signature: 

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Revenue	8	6.559.466	-
Loan interest income		22.953	-
Cost of sales		(2.147.433)	-
Gross profit		4.434.986	-
Administration expenses		(28.529)	(7.315)
Operating profit/(loss)		4.406.457	(7.315)
Finance costs	10	(12.020)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		4.394.437	(7.315)
Tax	11	(548.385)	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year		3.846.052	(7.315)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3.846.052	(7.315)

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Non-current loans receivable	13	<u>1,922,953</u>	-
		<u>1,922,953</u>	-
Current assets			
Receivables	14	-	10,000
Cash at bank and in hand	15	<u>1,389,524</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>1,389,524</u>	<u>10,100</u>
Total assets		<u><u>3,312,477</u></u>	<u><u>10,100</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Retained earnings /(accumulated losses)		<u>1,661,119</u>	<u>(9,933)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>1,661,219</u></u>	<u><u>(9,833)</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	<u>4,165</u>	<u>16,725</u>
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances	20	<u>1,598,708</u>	<u>3,208</u>
Current tax liabilities	18	<u>48,385</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>1,651,258</u>	<u>19,933</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>3,312,477</u></u>	<u><u>10,100</u></u>

On 14 February 2024 the Board of Directors of ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD authorised these financial statements for issue.


.....
Nicos I. Nicolaou
Director

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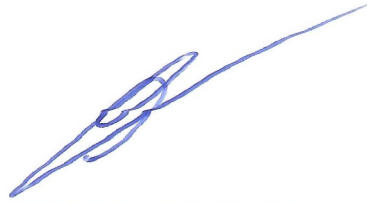
The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 31 December 2023

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings/ (accumulat ed losses) €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2022		100	(2.618)	(2.518)
Comprehensive income				
Net loss for the year		-	(7.315)	(7.315)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(7.315)	(7.315)
Balance at 31 December 2022/ 1 January 2023		100	(9.933)	(9.833)
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	3.846.052	3.846.052
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	3.846.052	3.846.052
Transactions with owners				
Dividends	12	-	(2.175.000)	(2.175.000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(2.175.000)	(2.175.000)
Balance at 31 December 2023		100	1.661.119	1.661.219

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 this amount as dividend on the 31 of December of the second year. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend already distributed by 31 December of the second year for the year the profits relate. The Company pays special defence contribution on behalf of the shareholders over the amount of the deemed dividend distribution at a rate of 17% (applicable since 2014) when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus and have their domicile in Cyprus. In addition, the Company pays on behalf of the shareholders General Healthcare System (GHS) contribution at a rate of 2,65%, when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus, regardless of their domicile.



The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) before tax		4.394.437	(7.315)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(22.953)	-
Interest expense	10	1.875	-
		4.373.359	(7.315)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		10.000	(10.000)
Increase in shareholders' current accounts		1.595.500	3.208
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(12.560)	14.107
Cash generated from operations		5.966.299	-
Interest received		22.953	-
Tax paid		(500.000)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		5.489.252	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loans granted		(1.922.953)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1.922.953)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(1.875)	-
Dividends paid		(2.175.000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(2.176.875)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1.389.424	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		100	100
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	1.389.524	100

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 26th August 2021 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 489 Cavo Greco, Mesogeios Gardens 2, House 1, Protaras, Paralimni, 5296 Famagusta, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the investing activities and provision of marketing services.

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 year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2023. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

4. Significant accounting policies

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

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, value-added taxes); the transaction price. The Company includes in the transaction price an amount of variable consideration as a result of rebates/discounts only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimations for rebates and discounts are based on the Company's experience with similar contracts and forecasted sales to the customer.

The Company recognises revenue when the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Company can identify each party's rights and the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract), it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's contracts with customers.

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

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue (continued)

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

Identification of performance obligations

The Company assesses whether contracts that involve the provision of a range of goods and/or services contain one or more performance obligations (that is, distinct promises to provide a service) and allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified on the basis of its stand-alone selling price. A good or service that is promised to a customer is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service, either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (that is the good or service is capable of being distinct) and the Company's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (that is, the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

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

- **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 input 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.

- **Interest income**

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

Finance costs

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

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

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 and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets -Reclassification

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

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.

Financial assets - modification

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Classification as financial assets at amortised cost

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

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Credit related commitments

The Company issues commitments to provide loans. Such commitments are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Company will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition, plus (ii) the amount of the loss allowance determined based on the expected credit loss model, unless the commitment is to provide a loan at a below market interest rate, in which case the measurement is at the higher of these two amounts. The carrying amount of the loan commitments represents a liability. For contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and where the Company cannot separately distinguish the ECL on the undrawn loan component from the loan component, the ECL on the undrawn commitment is recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined ECLs exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

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

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

Trade payables

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

Financial liabilities - Modifications

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

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

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

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial liabilities - Modifications (continued)

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.

5. New accounting pronouncements

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

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

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

6.1 Interest rate risk

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

6.2 Credit risk

Credit risk 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 including outstanding receivables and contract assets as well as lease receivables. Further, credit risk arises from financial guarantees and credit related commitments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets

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

- 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.

Loans to related parties

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

Company internal credit rating	2023 €	2022 €
Performing	1,922,953	-
Total	1,922,953	-

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any loans to related parties.

There were no significant loans to related parties written off during the year 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.

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 year that are subject to enforcement activity.

6.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.4 Capital risk management
Capital includes equity shares.

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

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

• Going concern basis

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

• 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.

• 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.

8. Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

Rendering of services

2023	2022
€	€
6.559.466	-
6.559.466	-

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

9. Expenses by nature

	2023	2022
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	4.165	1.428
Legal and professional	7.000	5.297
Other expenses	17.364	590
Total expenses	28.529	7.315

10. Finance costs

	2023	2022
	€	€
Interest expense	1.875	-
Sundry finance expenses	10.145	-
Finance costs	12.020	-

11. Tax

	2023	2022
	€	€
Corporation tax	548.385	-
Charge for the year	548.385	-

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

	2023	2022
	€	€
Profit/(loss) before tax	4.394.437	(7.315)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	549.305	(914)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	278	-
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	-	587
Tax effect of tax losses brought forward	(1.198)	-
Tax effect of tax loss for the year	-	327
Tax charge	548.385	-

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

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

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

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

12. Dividends

	2023	2022
	€	€
Final dividend paid	<u>2.175.000</u>	-
	<u>2.175.000</u>	-

During the year 2023 the Company in General Meeting declared the payment of a final dividend of €2.175.000 (2022: € NIL).

Dividends are subject to a deduction of special contribution for defence at 17% for individual shareholders that are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. Dividends are also subject to a 2,65% contribution to the General Healthcare System.

13. Non-current loans receivable

	2023	2022
	€	€
Loans to related parties (Note 20.1)	<u>1.922.953</u>	-
	<u>1.922.953</u>	-

The exposure of the Company to credit risk in relation to loans receivable is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

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

The effective interest rates on receivables (current and non-current) were as follows:

	2023	2022
Loans to fellow subsidiaries	3%	-
Loans to parent	3%	-

14. Receivables

	2023	2022
	€	€
Deposits and prepayments	<u>-</u>	<u>10.000</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>10.000</u>

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

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

15. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Cash in hand	100	100
Cash at bank	<u>1.389.424</u>	-
	<u>1.389.524</u>	<u>100</u>

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

15. Cash at bank and in hand (continued)

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

16. Share capital

	2023 Number of shares	2023 €	2022 Number of shares	2022 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	100	100	100	100
Balance at 31 December	100	100	100	100

17. Trade and other payables

	2023 €	2022 €
Trade payables	-	15,297
Accruals	4,165	1,428
	4,165	16,725

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

18. Current tax liabilities

	2023 €	2022 €
Corporation tax	48,385	-
	48,385	-

19. Operating Environment of the Company

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on 24 February 2022 with the commencement of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflict continues to evolve as military activity proceeds. In addition to the impact of the events on entities that have operations in Russia, Ukraine, or Belarus or that conduct business with their counterparties, the conflict is increasingly affecting economies and financial markets globally and exacerbating ongoing economic challenges.

The European Union as well as United States of America, Switzerland, United Kingdom and other countries imposed a series of restrictive measures (sanctions) against the Russian and Belarussian government, various companies, and certain individuals. The sanctions imposed include an asset freeze and a prohibition from making funds available to the sanctioned individuals and entities. In addition, travel bans applicable to the sanctioned individuals prevents them from entering or transiting through the relevant territories. The Republic of Cyprus has adopted the United Nations and European Union measures. The rapid deterioration of the conflict in Ukraine may as well lead to the possibility of further sanctions in the future.

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2023

19. Operating Environment of the Company (continued)

Emerging uncertainty regarding global supply of commodities due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine conflict may also disrupt certain global trade flows and place significant upwards pressure on commodity prices and input costs as seen through early March 2022. Challenges for companies may include availability of funding to ensure access to raw materials, ability to finance margin payments and heightened risk of contractual non-performance.

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 conflict prevails and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

The Company has limited direct exposure to Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus and as such does not expect significant impact from direct exposures to these countries.

20. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

20.1 Loans to related parties (Note 13)

	2023	2022
	€	€
Pretense Flip N.V.	1.419.750	-
Ayama International Ltd	402.567	-
SGC Spintech Limited	100.636	-
	<u>1.922.953</u>	<u>-</u>

20.2 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances

	2023	2022
	€	€
Thomas Jack Greenwood-Pollard	1.708	3.208
Larkinola Projects Ltd	1.597.000	-
	<u>1.598.708</u>	<u>3.208</u>

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

21. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023.

22. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2023.

23. Events after the reporting period

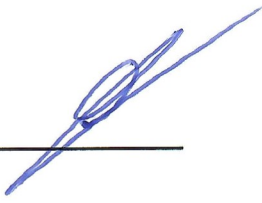
As explained in note 19 the geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe remains intense with the continuation of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflict continues to evolve as military activity proceeds and additional sanctions are imposed.

Independent auditor's report on pages 4 to 6

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

CONTENTS	PAGE
Detailed income statement	1
Cost of sales	2
Operating expenses	3
Finance costs	4
Computation of corporation tax	5
Calculation of tax losses for the five-year period	5



ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

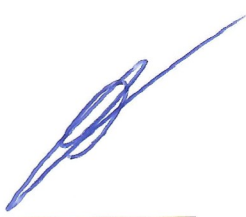
DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
31 December 2023

	Page	2023 €	2022 €
Revenue			
Rendering of services		6.559.466	-
Loan interest income		22.953	-
Cost of sales	2	<u>(2.147.433)</u>	-
Gross profit		4.434.986	-
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	3	<u>(28.529)</u>	(7.315)
Operating profit/(loss)		4.406.457	(7.315)
Finance costs	4	<u>(12.020)</u>	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year before tax		<u>4.394.437</u>	(7.315)

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

COST OF SALES
31 December 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	2.147.433	-
Marketing expenses	2.147.433	-



ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

OPERATING EXPENSES
31 December 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Administration expenses		
Rent	10.000	-
Licenses and taxes	1.145	-
Annual levy	350	350
Sundry expenses	2.500	-
Courier expenses	56	-
Auditors' remuneration	4.165	1.428
Other professional fees	2.563	240
Legal and professional	7.000	5.297
Consulting fees	750	-
	<u>28.529</u>	<u>7.315</u>

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

FINANCE COSTS
31 December 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Interest on taxes	1.875	-
Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	10.145	-
	12.020	-

ANTOPOLEMIS VENTURES LTD

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX 31 December 2023

Net profit per income statement

Add:

Annual levy

Interest on taxes

Page
1

€

€
4.394.437

350

1.875

2.225

4.396.662

Chargeable income for the year

Loss brought forward

Chargeable income

(9.583)

4.387.079

Calculation of corporation tax

Tax at normal rates:

Chargeable income as above

Tax paid provisionally

TAX PAYABLE

Income
€

Rate
%

Total
€ c

4.387.079

4.000.000

12,50

548.384,88

(500.000,00)

48.384,88

CALCULATION OF TAX LOSSES FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Tax year	Profits/(losses) for the tax year	Gains Offset		Gains Offset		Gains Offset	
		Amount €	Year	Amount €	Year	Amount €	Year
2018	-	-		-		-	
2019	-	-		-		-	
2020	-	-		-		-	
2021	(2.618)	-		-		-	
2022	(6.965)	-		-		-	
2023	4.396.662	2.618	2021	6.965	2022	-	