Interim Report

July 2023

Company Registration Number: C 83190

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Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 July 2023

		31.07.2023	31.01.2023
		€	€
	Note		
Non-current assets			
Investment property	8	2,122,819	2,100,000
Investment in subsidiaries	9	2,400	
		2,125,219	2,100,000
Current assets			
Assets held for sale		:=	6,640,000
Loans receivable	10	6,640,000	_
		6,640,000	6,640,000
Total assets		8,765,219	8,740,000
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Called up issued share capital	11	1,200	1,200
Fair value reserve		7,271,159	7,271,159
Retained earnings		191,085	194,351
Total equity		7,463,444	7,466,710
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	12	209,213	193,000
Long-term borrowings	12	140,234	140,234
Deferred tax liability	13	168,000	168,000
		517,447	501,234
Current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	12	3,695	2,450
Trade and other payables	14	780,633	769,606
		784,328	772,056
Total equity and liabilities		8,765,219	8,740,000
A.			

Mario Gauci Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 31 July 2023

		31.07.2023	31.07.2022
		€	€
	Note		
Administrative expenses	6	(3,266)	(4,164)
Loss before tax		(3,266)	(4,164)
Income tax credit/(expense)	7		
Loss for the period		(3,266)	(4,164)

Mario Gauci Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 July 2023

Total €	6,438,922	1,027,788	7,466,710	7,466,710	(3,266) 7,463,444
Retained earnings €	203,080	1,027,788	(1,036,517)	194,351	(3,266)
Fair value reserve	6,234,642	•	1,036,517	7,271,159	7,271,159
Called up issued share capital €	Note 1,200	ī	1,200	1,200	1,200
	At 1 February 2022	Profit for the year	Transfer to fair value reserve At 31 January 2023	At 1 February 2023	Loss for the period At 31 July 2023

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mario Gauci Director 2

Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 31 July 2023

		31.07.2023	31.07.2022
		€	€
	Note		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the period		(3,266)	(4,164)
Changes in:			
Trade and other payables	14	11,027	12,543
Cash from operating activities		7,761	8,379
Income taxes paid		-	ı.
Net cash generated from operating activities		7,761	8,379
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investment property	8	(22,819)	(8,379)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	9	(2,400)	=
Net cash used in investing activities		(25,219)	(8,379)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	12/14	16,213	-0
Net cash from financing activities		16,213	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,245)	_
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12	(2,450)	(293)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	12	(3,695)	(293)

Mario Gauci Director

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

1 Reporting Company

Burmarrad Commercials Property Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in Malta. The Company's registered office is at Marjo, Burmarrad Road, Burmarrad, St. Paul's Bay, Malta. The Company is principally engaged in holding investment property.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("the applicable framework" or "IFRS"). All references in these financial statements to IAS, IFRS or SIC / IFRIC interpretations refer to those adopted by the EU. They have also been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1995 (Chapter 386, Laws of Malta) (the "Act"), to the extent that such provisions do not conflict with the applicable framework.

The director resolved to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS in lieu of the Accounting Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-Sized Entities) Regulations, 2015 and the Schedule accompanying and forming an integral part of these regulations ("GAPSME"), which is the default accounting framework.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment property which is measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

In the opinion of the director, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult to reach, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as significant and critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements except as disclosed in note 2.5 to the financial statements.

2.5 Measurement of fair values

The Company's investment property is measured at fair value (refer to notes 8.3).

When measuring fair value, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

If the inputs used to measure fair value might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit and loss.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments

3,3.1 Financial assets

The Company initially recognises receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's non-derivative financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

3.3,1.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, overdrawn bank balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of short-term commitments.

3.3.1.2 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

3.3.2 Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises financial liabilities on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company has the following financial liabilities: loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.3 Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.4 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn income or for the capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Costs incurred that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to a condition to be used as specified by management are capitalised with investment property. Depreciation is calculated by using the straight line method, over estimated useful life of 100 years. Land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

3.5 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal is allocated to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets or investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

3.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3.7 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Income tax (continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

4.1 The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the period ended 31 July 2023.

4.2 Relevant standards and amendments issued by the IASB but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 August 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

None of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

5 Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurements and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Investment property

The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Company's investment property portfolio on an annual basis. The fair value measurement for all of the investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see Note 2.5).

6 Administration expenses

Administrative expenses include auditor's remuneration of €1,770 (January 2023: €5,000).

7 Income tax credit/(expense)

The tax credit/(expense) for the period and the result of the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the tax rate applicable for the Company in Malta, its country of incorporation, are reconciled as follows:

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

7 Income tax credit/(expense) (continued)

	31.07.2023	31.07.2022
	€	€
Loss before income tax	(3,266)	(4,164)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 35%	1,143	1,457
Tax effect of expenses not allowed for tax purposes	(1,143)	(1,457)
Tax credit/(expense) for the period	-	-
tax at card (experient to the barren		

8 Investment property

8.1

	Investment	Investment property – qualifying	
		assets	Total
	property	a33€13 €	€
	€	ŧ	•
Cost/revalued amount			
At 1 February 2022	7,766,468	387,724	8,154,192
Additions	885	-	885
Additions of qualifying assets	-	17,215	17,215
Capitalised borrowing cost on			
qualifying assets	-	3,401	3,401
Reclassification to asset held for			
sale	(6,640,000)	-	(6,640,000)
Movement in fair value	567,097	81,660	648,757
At 31 January 2023	1,694,450	490,000	2,184,450
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 February 2022	84,450	-	84,450
At 31 January 2023	84,450	_	84,450
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2023	1,610,000	490,000	2,100,000

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

8 Investment property (continued)

	Investment property €	Investment property – qualifying assets €	Total €
Cost/revalued amount At 1 February 2023 Capitalised borrowing cost on qualifying assets At 31 July 2023	1,694,450 1,694,450	490,000 22,819 512,819	2,184,450 22,819 2,207,269
Accumulated depreciation At 1 February 2023 At 31 July 2023	84,450 84,450	-	84,450 84,450
Carrying amount At 31 July 2023	1,610,000	512,819	2,122,819

- 8.2 At 31 July 2023, investment property amounting to €512,819 (January 2023: €490,000) was subject to a special hypothec to secure banking facilities availed by the Company.
- 8.3 The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the period. The valuation technique used was the market comparison technique, with the price ranging from €2,000 to €2,800 per square metre applied to the majority of the investment property plot areas being a significant unobservable input. A higher (lower) price per square metre would result in a higher (lower) fair value estimate. The valuation was carried out on the basis of its highest and best use.

The following table shows the closing balance for Level 3 fair value relating to the Company's land.

€

Balance at 31 January 2023	2,100,000
Balance at 31 July 2023	2,122,819

8.4 The carrying amount of the investment property, had it been stated at cost, amounts to €1,235,645 (January 2023: €1,212,826).

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

9	Investment in subsidiary		
		31.07.2023	31.01.2023
		€	€
	As beginning of period/year Additions As end of period/year	2,400 2,400	-
10	Loan receivable		
		31.07.2023 €	31.01.2023 €
	Loan receivable from Parent Company	6,640,000	-
11	Equity		
	Share capital		
		31.07.2023 €	31.01.2023 €
	On issue at 1 February and 31 July / 31 January - 100% paid up	1,200	1,200

At 31 July 2023, the authorised share capital comprised 1,200 ordinary shares of €1 each.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

12	Borrowings		
12.1			
		31.07.2023	31.01.2023
		€	€
	Falling due within one year:		
	Overdrawn bank balance	3,695	2,450
	Short-term borrowings	3,695	2,450
	Falling due in between two and five years:		
	Bank loans	209,213	193,000
	Shareholders' loan	140,234	140,234
		349,447	333,234
	Falling due after more than five years:		
	Bank loans	_	
	Long-term borrowings	349,447	333,234
12.2 12.3 12.4	The bank loan is secured by a first general hypothec over hypothec and special privilege over property in Burmarrad an policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load years from its first drawdown and bears interest at 1.35% over has also another facility not yet drawn as at period end of EU. The shareholder's loan is unsecured, interest free and has not the overdrawn bank balance bears interest at 9.25% per annual property in Burmarrad and policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured and has not been supported by the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured and bears interest at 9.25% per annual policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured and bears interest at 9.25% per annual policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured and bears interest at 9.25% per annual policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured and bears interest at 9.25% per annual policy covering the property being hypothecated. The bank load is secured as a secured as a secured as a secured as a secured and bears interest at 9.25% per annual policy covering the property bears as a secured a	d by a pledge taken of coming the panning tender of the bank's base range of the panning the panning the panning the panning of the panning the pannin	over an insurance in a period of 3.5 te. The Company
42	Deferred tax liability		
13	Deferred tax hability		
	Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:		
		31.07.2023	31.01.2023
		€	€
	Investment property	168,000	168,000

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

14 Trade and other payables

	31.07.2023	31.01.2023
	€	€
Amounts due to related companies	768,495	759,576
Accruals	12,138	10,030
	780,633	769,606

The amounts due to the related companies are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

15 Contingent liabilities

As at period end, the Company had bank guarantees in favour of Burmarrad Commercials Limited amounting to EUR8,344,100 (January 2023: EUR8,344,100).

16 Financial instruments

16.1 Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- · credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The director has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

16.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

16.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

16 Financial instruments (continued)

16.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying	Contractual	Less than	Between 1	Between 2	
	amount	cash flows	one year	and 2 years	and 5 years	
As at 31 July 2023						
Bank borrowings	209,213	223,858	7,322	216,535	-	
Long-term borrowings	140,234	140,234	-	~	140,234	
Trade and other payables	780,633	780,633	780,633			
Total non-derivatives	1,130,080	1,144,725	787,955	216,535	140,234	
As at 31 January 2023						
Bank borrowings	193,000	213,265	6,755	6,755	199,755	
Long-term borrowings	140,234	140,234	-	~	140,234	
Trade and other payables	769,606	769,606	769,606	_	_	
Total non-derivatives	1,102,840	1,123,105	776,361	6,755	339,989	

16.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Company is not exposed to currency risk as its transactions are carried out in Euro, the functional currency.

16.4.1 Interest rate risk

The Company has variable and fixed interest-bearing financial liabilities. The Company does not enter into financial instruments to hedge against this interest rate risk.

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments were:

	31.07.2023 €	31.01.2023 €
Fixed instruments Overdrawn balances	3,695	2,450
Variable rate instruments		
Bank loans	209,213	193,000

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 July 2023

16 Financial instruments (continued)

16.4.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and does not enter into hedging instruments to hedge against this risk. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The director does not deem the effect of variable rate instruments and variances in interest rates to have a significant effect on the Company's cash flow and profit or loss.

16.5 Capital management

The director's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the business.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16.6 Fair values

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities approximated their fair values.

17 Related parties

17.1 Parent company

The parent company is Burmarrad Group Limited, a company registered in Malta, with its registered address at Marjo, Burmarrad Road, Burmarrad, St. Paul's Bay, SPB 9060. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by Burmarrad Group Limited.

17.2 Other related party transactions

Transactions with related companies during the period/year were as follows:

	31.07.2023	31.01.2023
	€	€
Costs paid by related parties	8,919	23,660