

GRIVALIA HOSPITALITY S.A.
Société Anonyme

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2019

36-38 Grand Rue, L-1660 Luxembourg
Subscribed Capital: EUR 180,000,000

R.C.S. B.198.264

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Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is pleased to submit to you the financial statements of Grivalia Hospitality S.A., (the "Company") as at December 31, 2019.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Georgios Chryssikos:	Chairman
Ignace Charles Rotman:	BoD Member
Andrew Ian Bishop:	BoD Member
Jamie Lowry:	BoD Member
Spyridon Athanitis:	BoD Member
Allen Foley:	BoD Member
William Gilson:	BoD Member

The directors are appointed for duration of 5 years ending at the Annual General Meeting in 2020.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Panagiotis Aristeidis Varfis
Natalia Strafti
Charalampos Anastaselos

The General Managers are appointed for duration of 5 years ending at the Annual General Meeting of 2020.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The total assets amounts to €178.243 as shown in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and the Company, as shown in the statement of comprehensive income, has made a gain of €269 during the year ended December 31, 2019.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

The total authorised number of ordinary shares as at December 31, 2019, is 180.000.000 of shares and represented by 45.000.000 of Grivalia class shares (hereafter the "Grivalia Class Shares") and 135.000.000 Class B shares (hereafter the "Class B shares") with a nominal value of (amount in €) €1 per share. All shares are subscribed and fully paid up for a total amount of €180.000.

On June 10, 2020, the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company decided the increase of the issued share capital of the Company by an amount of €20.000 so as to bring it from €180.000 to €200.000 by the issue of 15.000.000 new class B shares and 5.000,000 new Grivalia class shares each with a nominal value of one euro (€ 1.00) for a subscription price of €20.000.

ACTIVITIES

The object of the Company is the acquisition, development and management of hospitality real estate in Greece and abroad.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING AND AFTER THE YEAR END

In early 2020, there was a global outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19) that has resulted in changes in global supply and demand, including Greece and other countries in which the Company operates. The spread of the COVID-19 is a non-adjusting subsequent balance sheet event as of 31 December 2019.

The COVID-19 continues to spread worldwide. The range of potential outcomes can range from successful virus containment and minor short-term impact, to a prolonged impact that may result in a potential recession. At the same

time, there are a number of policy and fiscal actions emerging across the globe intended to mitigate potential negative economic impacts. The range of potential outcomes for the global economy are difficult to predict.

The extent to which COVID-19 impacts our business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this point in time.

We are closely monitoring the situation and its potential impact on our business. The Company follows guidance from the Greek health authorities and adheres to the requirements and actions as implemented by the Greek government. The Company is proactively executing risk strategies to mitigate the potential adverse impact on the Company's employees and operations.

The Company's current assets are higher than current liabilities due to the fact that, the adequate cash and cash equivalents, no borrowings and low level of current liabilities in comparison with trade, loan and other receivables.

On October 18, 2019 the Company announced the acquisition of "Mannis Inn" hotel in Paros. More specifically, the Company established through the 100% subsidiary Grivalia Hospitality Holdings Two Ltd., the Greek Company Piperi Hotel S.A. Also, there is a signed head of terms as at May 19, 2020 with Alpha Bank for financing of Paros Project (principal 11.670 €) with interest rate 2.73%.

On June 10, 2020 the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company decided the increase of the issued share capital of the Company by an amount of €20.000 so as to bring it from €180.000 to €200.000 by the issue of 15.000.000 new class B shares and 5.000.000 new Grivalia class shares each with a nominal value of one euro (€ 1.00) for a subscription price of €20.000.

On August 02, 2019, the Company, entered into a new investment in Mykonos by signing the relevant shareholder agreement. The completion of the investment is subject to some preconditions and is expected in 2020. The Company has placed €2.000 in an escrow as a prepayment for the said investment.. Upon signing of the final documents the Company will further contribute an amount of €11.000.

FORESEEABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

There has been no other special events nor do we know of any event that is about to occur and which could influence considerably the financial situation and the reserves of the Company accumulated so far, other than that disclosed in the financial statements.

The management of the Company committed to its investment strategy and will proceed with additional investments during 2020 and will continuously analyse and evaluate the evolving economic conditions in seeking new investment opportunities to invest.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

No research and development activities were carried-out during the year ended December 31, 2019.

ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company did not acquire any own shares.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

No remuneration was paid as at December 31, 2019.

BRANCHES OF THE COMPANY

From December 5, 2016 the Company has set up one branch to carry out the operations of the Company in Athens. The address of its branch office is 11 Kifissias Avenue, 15124 Athens, Greece.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

PwC Luxembourg Société Coopérative has indicated their willingness to remain as auditor of the Company.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

The Directors propose that the loss for the year is attributed as follows:

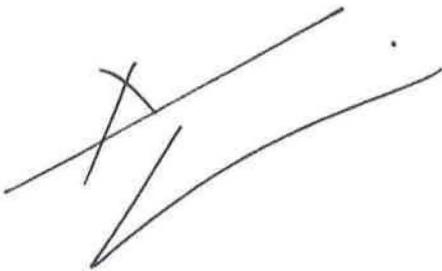
Retained earnings	(3.164)
Profit for the year	269
	<hr/>
Loss carried forward	(2.895)
	<hr/>

We kindly ask you to approve the annual financial statements as at December 31, 2019 and to give discharge to the Board of Directors. For an on behalf of the Board of Directors

Luxembourg, September 30th, 2020

The undersigned

Georgios Chryssikos
Chairman of the BoD





Audit report

To the Shareholders of
Grivalia Hospitality S.A.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Grivalia Hospitality S.A. (the “Company”) as at 31 December 2019, 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.

What we have audited

The Company’s financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flow as at 31 December 2019; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (Law of 23 July 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the “Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier” (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the “Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our audit 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 identified above 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 and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, 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.

Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d'entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit 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 audit 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 the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF 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 the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, 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 audit 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 audit 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 fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Luxembourg, 30 September 2020

Alessio Chiesa

Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Statement of financial position

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		19	49
Investment in subsidiaries	7	102.657	110.294
Investment in joint ventures	8	5.244	4.594
Loan receivable	9	12.326	46.386
		120.246	161.323
Current assets			
Loan receivable	9	49.996	12.325
Prepayments	10	2.134	37
Trade and other receivables		3.280	78
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2.587	4.079
		57.997	16.519
TOTAL ASSETS		178.243	177.842
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share Capital	12	180.000	180.000
Retained earnings	12	(2.895)	(3.164)
Total shareholders' equity		177.105	176.836
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	123	364
Tax liabilities		1.015	642
Total liabilities		1.138	1.006
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		178.243	177.842

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019	from 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
Employee benefit expense	15	(774)	(617)
Depreciation of assets		(16)	(10)
Administrative and other expenses	16	(2.266)	(1.361)
Operating loss		(3.056)	(1.988)
Finance income	14	3.643	1.799
Finance costs		(5)	(11)
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		582	(200)
Taxes		(313)	(463)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		269	(663)
Other comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year		269	(663)
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company		269	(663)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the Company		269	(663)

Statement of changes in equity

	Number of shares (thousands)	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Opening Balance January 01, 2018	120.000	120.000	(2.501)	117.499
Issuance of new shares	60.000	60.000	-	60.000
Share capital increase costs	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(663)	(663)
Balance December 31, 2018	180.000	180.000	(3.164)	176.836
Opening Balance January 01, 2019	180.000	180.000	(3.164)	176.836
Issuance of new shares	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	269	269
Balance December 31, 2019	180.000	180.000	(2.895)	177.105

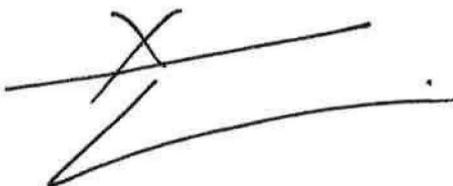
Statement of Cash Flow

	Note	Year ended 31/12/2019	Year ended 31/12/2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (Loss) for the year after tax		269	(663)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		16	10
Finance costs		5	11
Finance income	14	(3.643)	(1.799)
Income tax expense		313	463
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/ (increase) in prepayments	10	37	10.084
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables		(3.202)	(63)
(Decrease)/ Increase in payables		132	541
Cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		(6.074)	8.584
Interest paid		(5)	(11)
Taxes paid		(292)	(463)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		(6.371)	8.110
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7)	(22)
Investment in subsidiaries	7	5.503	(77.701)
Investment in Joint Venture	8	(650)	(650)
Loan receivable	9		(45.255)
Interest received		32	662
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities		4.879	(122.966)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares	12		60.000
Net cash generated from financing activities			60.000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year			
		(1.492)	(54.856)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4.079	58.935
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2.587	4.079

The Financial Statements the year ended December 31, 2019 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on September 30, 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Georgios Chryssikos

Chairman of the BoD



Notes to Financial Statements

1 General information

Grivalia Hospitality S.A. (the “Company”) was established in June 26, 2015 under the laws of Luxembourg as a société anonyme for a defined period of 15 years so as to expire on June 24, 2030. The Company may be dissolved prior to the end of its life by decision of its shareholders. Upon proposal of the Board of Directors and prior to the end of the life of the Company, the shareholders may decide to extend the life of the Company for two consecutive additional periods of one year.

The object of the Company is the acquisition, development and management of hospitality real estate in Greece and abroad.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Luxembourg. The address of its registered office is 63-65, rue de Merl, L-2146 Luxembourg and is registered at the Luxembourg Commercial Register under number R.C.S. Luxembourg n B 198.264.

Since December 5, 2016 the Company has one branch. The address of its branch office is 11, Kifissias Avenue, 15124 Athens, Greece register in the General Commercial Registry in Greece under number 997009080.

These financial statements (hereafter the “Financial Statements”) for the year ended December 31, 2019 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on September 30, 2020.

On the basis of Article 1711-4 set out by Luxembourg law, the Company is exempt from the obligation to draw up consolidated accounts and a consolidated management report for the year ended December 31, 2019. Therefore, in accordance with the legal provisions, the Financial Statements were presented on a non-consolidated basis for the approval of the shareholders during the Annual General Meeting.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Financial Statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared by the Management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS).

Preparation of financial statements

The preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. The Financial Statements have been presented in Euro which is the Company’s functional currency.

Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the Financial Statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.2 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations: Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

IFRS 16 'Leases'

IFRS 16 has been issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure the lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. This standard has no effect on the Company.

IFRS 9 (Amendments) 'Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation'

The amendments allow companies to measure particular prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met instead of at fair value through profit or loss.

IAS 28 (Amendments) 'Long term interests in associates and joint ventures'

The amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture, to which the equity method is not applied, using IFRS 9.

IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'

The interpretation explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is such uncertainty, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

IAS 19 (Amendments) 'Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'

The amendments specify how companies determine pension expenses when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur.

Annual Improvements to IFRS (2015 – 2017 Cycle)

The amendments set out below include changes to four IFRSs.

IFRS 3 'Business combinations'

The amendments clarify that a company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements'

The amendments clarify that a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

Notes to Financial Statements

IAS 12 'Income taxes'

The amendments clarify that a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.

IAS 23 'Borrowing costs'

The amendments clarify that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

IFRS 3 (Amendments) 'Definition of a business' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The amended definition emphasises that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments) 'Definition of material' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance which until now was featured elsewhere in IFRS. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS.

IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (Amendments) 'Interest rate benchmark reform' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

2.3 Property, Plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation, is calculated so as to write off the cost of the assets, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, as follows:

Land	Nil
Buildings	50 years
Fixtures and equipment	4 – 9 years

The assets' residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least each financial year-end.

Notes to Financial Statements

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Financial Assets

Financial assets – Classification

From 1 January 2019, the Company classifies its financial assets in those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

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 income statement. 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.

Financial assets – impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL

From 1 January 2019, the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at AC. 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 17

Notes to Financial Statements

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 income statement within “net impairment losses on financial and contract assets”.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the balance sheet net of the allowance for ECL.

Expected losses are recognized and measured according to one of two approaches: general approach or simplified approach.

The Company applies simplified approach and recognizes an allowance for ECLs for loan and other receivables. IFRS 9 requires an impairment provision to be recognized on a origination of a loan or other receivable based on its ECL. The Company has taken the simplification available under IFRS 9 paragraph 5.5.1.15 which allows the loss amount in relation to a loan or other receivable to be measured at initial recognition and throughout its life an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Adoption of this approach means that significant increase in credit risk and date of initial recognition concepts are applicable to the Company’s ECL calculations.

Financial assets - Reclassification

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

Financial assets – write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets – modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset, change in the currency denomination.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

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

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See Note 3 Credit risk section.

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

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash deposits held with banks with original maturities of approximately three months or less.

2.7 Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares and share premium are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction (net of tax), from the proceeds.

Share premium is the difference between the fair value of the consideration receivable for the issue of shares and the nominal value of the shares. Share premium account can only be resorted to for limited purposes, which do not include the distribution of dividends.

2.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is 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 liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.9 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

The Company recognises its investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures in the Financial Statements at cost less impairment. In addition, the acquisition cost is adjusted to reflect changes in price resulting from any modifications of contingent consideration.

2.10 Provisions

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

Notes to Financial Statements

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

2.11 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised within 'finance income' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Annual General Shareholders Meeting.

2.14 Interest expense

Interest expenses is recognised within 'finance costs' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example prepayment options). The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.15 Off-setting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.16 Carried interest expense/recovery

In accordance with the existing Shareholders agreement (“SHA”), the holder of Grivalia Class Shares (currently Eurobank Ergasias S.A.) is entitled to a preferential dividend of 10% over specific distributions (the “Promote Fee”). The Promote Fee may be triggered under the following conditions:

- 1) From profits realized following a full or partial sale/disinvestment of a real estate asset of the Company either directly or indirectly through the sale of shares or an initial public offering or a public sale of shares on a regulated stock exchange (the “Exit”); or
- 2) From valuation gains on a real estate asset held directly or indirectly by the Company for three consecutive years following its acquisition or even earlier in case the valuation gains are triggered by an initial public offering or public sale of shares (the “Valuation Gain Event”).

The Promote Fee shall be payable:

- 1) On an Exit by way of a distribution in cash as soon as practicable following the receipt of the proceeds from the Exit and
- 2) On a Valuation Gain Event, provided that the relevant real estate asset is operational. In case the asset is not yet operational, payment of the Promote Fee shall be deferred until the asset becomes operational. For any distribution or return of capital to be made to the Shareholders pursuant to the terms of the shareholders Agreement, the Board of Directors of the Company:
 - (a) Shall prepare an inventory showing the distributable reserves, the origin of the proceeds and detailing the (i) operating profit and (ii) Exit proceeds and (iii) the Valuation Gains; and
 - (b) shall resolve upon and submit the distribution of operating profit and/or Exit Proceeds and/or the Promote Fee, if applicable, in the form of a dividend, interim dividend or return of capital, to the shareholders, as the case may be depending on which collective body is competent to make the relevant distribution or return of capital, in an amount equal to the distribution proposal.

If, in the reasonable opinion of the Board of Directors having first secured the unanimous consent of the Investment Committee, the Company could become Insolvent after making the payment of the distributions set forth here above, the distribution shall be resolved upon but the payment thereof shall be deferred until an actual payment can be made without the Company becoming Insolvent as a result thereof.

Any distribution, payment or return of capital of operating profits or Exit proceeds in compliance with the above shall be allocated as follows depending on the nature of the proceeds distributed but subject to the following order:

- (a) any unpaid deferred Promote Fee shall be paid out of either (i) Exit proceeds or (ii) operating profit, as applicable;
- (b) then, any unpaid Promote Fee(s) (other than a deferred Promote Fee) shall be paid out of either (i) Exit proceeds or (ii) operating profits, as applicable;

Notes to Financial Statements

(c) then, at the same time:

(i) Exit proceeds, after payment of any unpaid vested Promote Fee(s) and any deferred Promote Fee (without double counting), as the case may be, shall be distributed pari passu among all the shareholders; and

(ii) operating profits, after payment of any unpaid vested Promote Fee(s) and any deferred Promote Fee (without double counting), as the case may be, shall be distributed among the shareholders pro rata to their shareholding.

As at December 31, 2019 the conditions to entitle the owner of Grivalia shares to the promote fee are not met.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company might be exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The financial risks relate to the following financial instruments: cash and cash equivalents, prepayments, trade and other payables loan receivables, investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures. The accounting policy with respect to these financial instruments is described in Note 2.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. As at December 31, 2019 there are financial instruments in the statement of financial position, that may be impacted by the increase in the construction costs, variation in the market demand in the future, also due to recent developments (COVID-19 impact). The management is regularly monitoring the budgets of the projects, as well as the periodic independent valuations of the properties to monitor the risk.

i) Foreign exchange risk

From 2017 the Company carries out its operations in Greece and Panama. However the Company is not directly exposed to foreign exchange risk as at December 31, 2019, as all Company's transactions are in EURO.

ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as at December 31, 2019, as the Company holds no equity or commodity securities and therefore has no exposure to price risk.

iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from its long-term interest bearing loan granted to its subsidiary Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd (please refer to note 9). To minimise risk the Company has granted the loan at a fixed interest rate until its expiration. The Company has no other exposure to interest rate risk as at December 31, 2019 as the Company has no other interest-bearing assets or liabilities. The Company's income, charges and operating cash flow are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

b) Credit risk

The Company has significant concentration of credit risk with respect to cash balances and deposits held with banks and loan receivables. However, no significant losses are anticipated, as loan receivables are from subsidiaries of the Company and cash transactions are restricted to financial institutions. Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested in systemic banks and in subsidiaries of systemic banks.

Below are the ratings of the banks where the Company invests its cash and cash equivalents according to Fitch:

Notes to Financial Statements

National Bank of Greece: CCC+

Eurobank Ergasias S.A.: Rating CCC+

Eurobank Private Bank Luxemburg S.A.: Unrated

The company limits its investments in credit institutions to sight and short term deposits. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of those transactions.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies sufficient cash balances, availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and ability to close out market positions.

The Company's liquidity position is monitored on a regular basis by the management. A summary table is presented with maturity of financial assets and liabilities (the tables include undiscounted flows for interest and principal) below.

For the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets					
Prepayments	2.134	-	-	-	2.134
Loan receivable	49.996	-	12.326	-	62.322
Trade and other receivables	3.280	-	-	-	3.280
Cash and cash equivalents	2.587	-	-	-	2.587
	57.997	-	12.326	-	70.323

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables	123	-	-	-	123
	123	-	-	-	123

For the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets					
Prepayments	37	-	-	-	37
Loan receivable	12.325	46.386	-	-	58.711
Trade and other receivables	78	-	-	-	78
Cash and cash equivalents	4.079	-	-	-	4.079
	16.519	46.386	-	-	62.905

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables	364	-	-	-	364
	364	-	-	-	364

Notes to Financial Statements

3.2 Fair value estimation

The Company uses the following hierarchy for the determination and the disclosures of the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities per valuation techniques :

Level 1: Financial assets traded in active markets who's fair value is determined on the basis of quoted prices at the reporting date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Financial assets that are not traded in active markets, who's fair value is determined by using valuation techniques and assumptions based directly or indirectly on published market prices at the reporting date.

Level 3: Financial assets not traded in active markets, who's fair value is determined by the use of techniques not based on available market information.

As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2019, Cash and cash equivalent are classified as level 1 while trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are classified as level 2.

As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

4 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue its operation in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

5 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company did not make any critical judgement for the year ended December 31, 2019 except for income tax, prepayments and impairment of investments and subsidiaries.

Management assesses the recoverable value of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures annually and compares it with the carrying value in the Company's accounted records in order to determine whether an impairment provision is required. There are no indications of impairment as at December 31, 2019.

6 Principal assumptions for income tax and prepayments

The Company is subject to income taxes in Luxembourg. Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issued 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 current tax provisions.

Prepayments which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. During the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 there are no prepayments known to be uncollectible. The prepayments are assessed to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment has been incurred but not yet been identified.

Notes to Financial Statements**7 Investment in subsidiaries**

	Country of incorporation	Percentage of interest	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Pearl Island Holdings Ltd	Cyprus	100%	33.993	32.593
Vagelizo Holdings Ltd	Cyprus	100%	35.165	35.166
Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd	Cyprus	100%	15.343	33.343
Grivalia Hospitality Holdings Two Ltd	Cyprus	100%	8.958	-
Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd	Cyprus	85%	9.198	9.192
			102.657	110.294

Pearl Island Holdings Ltd

On March 9, 2017 the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Pearl Island Holdings Ltd which holds 60% of the shares of the Panamanian companies relating to the "Pearl Island Project" in Panama, from "Dolphin Capital Investors Limited" (DCI). The acquisition price amounted to €27.000 in cash. Furthermore acquisition related costs of €593 were incurred.

The Extraordinary Shareholder Meeting of Pearl Island Holdings Ltd on April 25, 2017, allowed to the Company to invest up to 1.000 shares each with a nominal value of (amount in €) €1 and each at a premium of up to €9.99 to the Company in consideration of any amounts of up to €10.000.

As at December 31, 2018 €5.000 had been contributed by the Company. As at December 31, 2019 an additional €1.400 were contributed to Pearl Island Holdings Ltd for design, soft costs and pre-construction for Pearl Island project. As at December 31, 2019 a total of €6.400 have been contributed by the Company.

Vagelizo Holdings Ltd

On March 12, 2018 the Company announced the completion of the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Vagelizo Holdings Limited, the parent company of Nafsika S.A.. Nafsika S.A. holds the long-term lease of the Asteria property in Glyfada, owned by Public Property Company S.A., until December 31, 2081. The acquisition price amounted to €12.976 in cash. Furthermore acquisition related costs of €190 were incurred.

On March 12, 2018 the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Company approved the share capital increase of €6.000 to Vagelizo Holdings Limited in order to cover the immediate funding needs of its subsidiary Nafsika S.A.,

On December 20, 2018 the Company contributed an amount of €16.000 to Vagelizo Holdings Ltd. to cover its subsidiary's operating and project relating costs.

Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd

On May 08, 2018 the Company announced the acquisition of "Meli Palace" hotel in Crete. More specifically, the Company acquired, through the 100% subsidiary Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd., the shares of HELLENIC PALACE S.A., which holds the hotel located on the beachfront of Malia, Crete. The pricing paid upon signing of the share-purchase agreement for the acquisition of the shares of HELLENIC PALACE S.A. net of all liabilities and other assets, was €9.250. Furthermore acquisition related costs of €93 were incurred.

There is also an additional deferred payment of €2.000 payable until 2022 in tranches, as well as an additional payment of €2.000 subject to the fulfilment of specific conditions. The abovementioned additional consideration due from Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd. to the sellers of the shares of HELLENIC PALACE S.A. is recorded in its consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2019 an amount of €1.000 has been paid as part of the abovementioned deferred payment. 25

Notes to Financial Statements

On December 20, 2018 the Company contributed an amount of €24.000 to Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd. to finance future investment opportunities. On July 29, 2019 Grivalia Hospitality Holdings One Ltd returned an amount of €18.000 to the Company as a part of the abovementioned capital contribution.

Grivalia Hospitality Holdings Two Ltd

On October 18, 2019 the Company announced the acquisition of “Mannis Inn” hotel in Paros. More specifically, the Company established through the 100% subsidiary Grivalia Hospitality Holdings Two Ltd., the Greek Company Piperi Hotel S.A., which in turned acquired in October 19, 2019 the hotel located in Paros. The property is a 4* star hotel located in Naoussa, in northern Paros. The Company plans to renovate the existing building, develop the land plot that is part of the transaction and create an upscale F&B spot. The pricing paid upon the acquisition of the asset was €8.958.

Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd

On August 01, 2018, the Company, in cooperation with Dolphin Capital Partners (‘Dolphin’), agreed to acquire 100% shares of Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd from the listed company in London Exchange, Dolphin Capital Investors (‘DCI’). The Company and Dolphin owns Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd 85% and 15% on the same terms, respectively. The net consideration paid to DCI by the Company amounted to €4.930. Furthermore acquisition related costs of €223 were incurred.

On August 01, 2018, the Company, as part of the transaction, acquired the secured loan that Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd had from Colony Capital Luxembourg S.a.r.l. for an amount of €49.300. The outstanding balance of the aforementioned loan at the date of the assignment was €45.255 at 6% maturing in 2020. The excess amount of €4.045 which was the early repayment penalty paid to Colony Capital Luxembourg S.a.r.l. was recognized as cost of investment. The loan amounting €45.255 is recognized as loan receivable from Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd (refer to note 9).

8 Investments in joint ventures

	Country of incorporation	Percentage of interest	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd	Cyprus	65%	5.244	4.594
			5.244	4.594

On July 13, 2017 the Company acquired 65% of the shares of Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd with the purpose of acquiring the asset of “Olympos Naoussa” located on 5th Nikis Avenue in Thessaloniki, in order to further develop and transform it into a luxury boutique hotel. On December 1, 2017 the Company completed the acquisition via the joint venture agreement with Macedonian Hotels S.A.. Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd holds 100% of the shares of OL.NA Hotel and Tourism S.A..

On August 05, 2019 the Board of Directors of Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd, decided unanimously to increase the capital by 1.000 Euro, with respective participation in Joint Venture, reaching the new share capital of € 8.000. On August 28, 2019, the Company proceeded with the abovementioned payment of €650.

The summarised financial information for Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd is presented below:

Notes to Financial Statements

Summarised Balance Sheet	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Current		
Assets	965	513
Liabilities	(131)	(109)
Total	834	406
Non-current		
Assets	7.190	6.550
Liabilities	(123)	(51)
Total	7.067	6.499
Net Assets	7.901	6.905
Summarised statement of comprehensive income	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
<i>Amounts in €</i>		
Administrative expenses	(217.390)	(226.735)
Other income		3.146
Other gains - net	286.348	126.721
Profit/(loss) before income tax	68.958	(96.868)
Income tax expense	(71.587)	(53.372)
Total comprehensive profit/ (loss)	(2.629)	(150.240)

The basis of the financial information above is the audited consolidated financial statements of Olympos Naoussa Holdings Ltd as at December 31, 2019. Moreover, on May 27, 2020, a bond loan agreement was signed with EFG Eurobank and OL.NA Hotel and Tourism S.A.. of a total amount of €10.200

9 Loan Receivable

Loan receivable includes two loans granted to the Company's subsidiaries Vagelizo Holdings Limited and Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd.

The loan granted to Vagelizo Holdings Limited amounts to €12.326. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 equal monthly instalments starting August 15, 2022 as amended on June 15, 2020.

Vagelizo Holdings Limited owns 80% shares of Nafsika S.A., which holds the long- term lease of the Asteria property until December 31, 2081.

The loan granted to Dolphinci Fourteen Limited initially amounted to 45.255. The loan was at 8% interest rate and is payable on July 31,2020.As at January 01,2019 the relevant loan agreement was amended by changing the interest rate from 6% to 8%. All the other terms remain the same. The finance income receivable was 4.741 as of December 31, 2019

10 Prepayments

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Prepayments	2.134	37
Prepayments	2.134	37

Prepayments as at December 31, 2019 included the prepayment for the participation of the Company in an investment in Mykonos. The completion of the investment is expected within 2020. Upon signing of the final27

Notes to Financial Statements

documents the Company will further contribute an amount of €11.000 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions necessary to proceed with the investment.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

The analysis of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Cash in hand	-	-
Cash at bank and short-term deposits	2.587	4.079
Cash and cash equivalents	2.587	4.079

12 Shareholders' Equity

	Number of shares (thousands)	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Opening Balance January 01, 2018	120.000	120.000	(2.501)	117.499
Issuance of new shares	60.000	60.000	-	60.000
Share capital increase costs	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(663)	(663)
Balance December 31, 2018	180.000	180.000	(3.164)	176.836
Opening Balance January 01, 2019	180.000	180.000	(3.164)	176.836
Issuance of new shares	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	269	269
Balance December 31, 2019	180.000	180.000	(2.895)	177.104

The total authorised number of ordinary shares as at December 31, 2019, is 180.000.000 of shares and represented by 45.000.000 of Grivalia class shares (hereafter the "Grivalia Class Shares") and 135.000.000 Class B shares (hereafter the "Class B shares") with a nominal value of (amount in €) €1 per share. All shares are subscribed and fully paid up for a total amount of €180.000.

The total authorised number of ordinary shares as at December 31, 2018, is 180.000.000 of shares and represented by 45.000.000 of Grivalia class shares (hereafter the "Grivalia Class Shares") and 135.000.000 Class B shares (hereafter the "Class B shares") with a nominal value of (amount in €) €1 per share.

13 Trade and other payables

The trade and other payables are composed as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Other payables and accruals	123	364
Trade and other payables	123	364

Other payables mainly include fees for legal, valuation and audit services provided to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements

Below is the maturity of payables.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Trade and other payables		
Due within:		
- 0 to 3 months	123	364
- 4 to 6 months	-	-
- over 6 months	-	-
Trade and other payables	123	364

14 Finance Income

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Finance Income	3.643	1.799
	3.643	1.799

Finance income concerns interest on the shareholder loan granted to Dolphinci Fourteen Limited. For further analysis for the loan between Grivalia Hospitality and Dolphinci Fourteen Limited refer to note 9 of the financial statements. Also, finance income includes interest income receivable from time deposits (€32k).

15 Employee benefit expense

	Year ended 31/12/2019	Year ended 31/12/2018
Salaries, wages and allowances	348	374
Social security costs	119	95
Other benefits	307	148
Employee benefit expense	774	617
Average number of staff employed during the year	8	8

Notes to Financial Statements

16 Administrative and other expenses

	Year ended 31/12/2019	Year ended 31/12/2018
Professional fees	1.918	1.061
Expenses relating to promotion, advertising and publication	23	21
Rent	61	48
Travel expenses	69	78
Other	195	153
Other expenses	2.266	1.361

Professional fees and other expenses mainly include legal, accounting and management fees incurred by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019.

17 Related party transactions

The Company is jointly controlled by Eurobank S.A. (25%), Eurolife ERB Insurance Group (25%), and M&G Investment Management Limited (50%). All transactions with related parties are entered into in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis.

Interest Income

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Eurobank Ergasias S.A.	21	-
Eurobank Private Bank Luxembourg S.A.	11	-
	32	-

Charges and bank expenses

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Eurobank Ergasias S.A.	5	-
	5	-

Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Eurobank Ergasias S.A.	1.903	-
Eurobank Private Bank Luxembourg S.A.	678	-
	2.581	-

Other receivables

Notes to Financial Statements

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Eurobank Ergasias S.A.	2.400	-
Frontisa Management Limited	2.134	-
	4.534	-

18 Commitments and contingent liabilities

There are commitments and contingent liabilities that are associated with the project of Mykonos. For further analysis refer to note 9 of financial statements.

19 Subsequent events

In early 2020, there was a global outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19) that has resulted in changes in global supply and demand, including Greece and other countries in which the Company operates. The spread of the COVID-19 is a non-adjusting subsequent balance sheet event as of 31 December 2019.

The COVID-19 continues to spread worldwide. The range of potential outcomes can range from successful virus containment and minor short-term impact, to a prolonged impact that may result in a potential recession. At the same time, there are a number of policy and fiscal actions emerging across the globe intended to mitigate potential negative economic impacts. The range of potential outcomes for the global economy are difficult to predict.

The extent to which COVID-19 impacts our business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this point in time.

We are closely monitoring the situation and its potential impact on our business. The Company follows guidance from the Greek health authorities and adheres to the requirements and actions as implemented by the Greek government. The Company is proactively executing risk strategies to mitigate the potential adverse impact on the Company's employees and operations.

The Company's current assets are higher than current liabilities due to the fact that, the adequate cash and cash equivalents, no borrowings and low level of current liabilities in comparison with trade, loan and other receivables.

Moreover, on June 10, 2020 the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company decided the increase of the issued share capital of the Company by an amount of €20.000 so as to bring it from €180.000 to €200.000 by the issue of 15.000.000 new class B shares and 5.000.000 new Grivalia class shares each with a nominal value of one euro (€ 1.00) for a subscription price of €20.000.

On July 2020, an amount of €21.100 was reimbursed as a part of the loan's principal from Dolphinci Fourteen Ltd to the Company. After the repayment the total outstanding balance of loan amounts to €24.155

Furthermore, the loan receivable from Vagelizo was extended to August 15, 2022 as amended on June 15, 2020.

Based on the above considerations the management of the Company is confident that the Company will operate as a going concern at least in the next twelve months following approval of these annual accounts.

No other significant events have taken place after December 31, 2019, that affect the financial position of the Company that need to be mentioned according to the International Financial Reporting Standards.