The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Report and financial statements
31 December 2024

Contents

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Board of Directors and other officers

Board of Directors

George St. Galatariotis (Executive Chairman)
Costas St. Galatariotis (Executive Director)
Stavros Galatariotis (Executive Director)
Tasos Anastasiou (Director)
Antonis Antoniou Latouros (Director)

Financial Manager

Elena Stylianou

Company Secretary

C.C.C. Secretarial Limited

197 Makariou III Avenue
Gala Tower
CY-3030 Limassol
Cyprus

Auditors

PriceWaterhouseCoopers Ltd
City House
Karaiskaki 6
3032 Limassol, Cyprus

Registered office

197 Makariou III Avenue
Gala Tower
CY-3030 Limassol
Cyprus

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Declaration of Directors and other responsible officers of the Company for the preparation of the financial statements

In accordance with Article 9 sections 3 (c) and (7) of the Transparency Requirements (Traded Securities in Regulated Markets) Law of 2007 (N190(I) 2007), as amended, we, the members of the Board of Directors and persons responsible for the consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024, confirm that, to the best of our knowledge:

(a) The annual consolidated and separate financial statements which are presented on pages 15 to 64:

- (i) were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, section (4) of the Law, and
- (ii) give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the profit of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited and the businesses included in the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of the Company as a whole.

(b) the Management Report provides a fair review of the developments and the performance, as well as the financial position of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited and the businesses included in the consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements of the Company, as a whole, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties they are facing.

Members of the Board of Directors

Name and surname	Signature
George St. Galatariotis (Executive Chairman)	
Costas St. Galatariotis (Executive Director)	
Stavros Galatariotis (Executive Director)	
Tasos Anastasiou (Director)	
Antonis Antoniou Latouros (Director)	

Responsible for the preparation of the financial statements

Name and surname	Signature
Elena Stylianou (Financial Manager)	

Limassol, 29th April 2025

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Management Report

1 The Board of Directors of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited (the “Company”), and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the “Group”, presents its Management Report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group and the audited separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

2 The principal activities of the Group and the Company are the development/exploitation of land and the undertaking of strategic investments in companies operating in the production and sale of cement and related business.

Changes in the Group / Company

3 During the year there has been no change in the Group’s/Company's structure. The Group/Company do not intend to make any acquisition or merger.

Review of developments, position and performance of the Group’s and Company's operations

4 The Group’s net profit for year 2024 amounted to €6.148 thousand compared to €6.079 thousand in 2023. The share of profit from the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited amounted to €6.548 thousand compared to €6.470 thousand in 2023.

As at 31 December 2024, the total assets of the Group amounted to €406.703 thousand (2023: €405.214 thousand) and equity amounted to €350.903 thousand (2023: €349.528 thousand).

5 The Company’s net profit for the year 2024 amounted to €5.598 thousand compared to €4.125 thousand in year 2023. The increase in net profit is attributed to higher dividends from the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited.

As at 31 December 2024, the total assets of the Company amounted to €316.047 thousand (2023: €315.254 thousand) and equity amounted to €271.895 thousand (2023: €271.098 thousand).

6 The financial position, development and performance of the Company and the Group, as presented in the financial statements, are considered satisfactory.

Non-financial information

7 The Group/Company takes into account and complies with all health, safety and environmental regulations that affect the operations where the Group/Company operates. Until now, the Group/Company has not violated any health, safety and environmental regulations. The Group/Company has not been involved in any legal, governmental or arbitration proceedings that would result in any significant obligations to the Group/Company. This is in line with the overall culture and vision of the Group/Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

8 The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group and the Company are described in Notes 1, 6 and 27 of the financial statements. The Group and the Company's activities are subject to various risks and uncertainties related to the construction industry. These activities are influenced by a number of factors, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- National and international economic and geopolitical factors.
- The war between Russia and Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia by the European Union, the United States, and other countries.
- The war between Israel and Gaza.

The Company/Group monitors these risks through various mechanisms and adjusts its strategy accordingly to mitigate the impact of these risks to the extent possible.

Use of financial instruments by the Group and the Company

9 The operations of the Group/Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

10 The Company's and the Group's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and aims to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's and the Group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors.

Fair value interest rate risk

11 The Group's/Company's interest rate risk arises from interest-bearing assets. Interest-bearing assets issued at fixed rates expose the Group and the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Group/Company holds cash and cash equivalents that bear a floating interest rate, however the cash flow interest rate risk is not considered significant.

12 At 31 December 2024, the Group's/Company's interest-bearing assets issued at fixed rate amounted to €9.548 thousand/€9.548 thousand respectively. The Board of Directors of the Group/Company monitors the interest rates fluctuation on an ongoing basis and acts accordingly. The Group/Company does not apply hedge accounting for fair value interest rate risk.

Credit risk

13 The credit risk of the Group/Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as from contractual cash flows of debt investments measured at amortised cost.

14 For banks and financial institutions, the Company/Group has established policies whereby most bank balances are held with independently rated parties. If the contracting parties are rated by an independent party, then the Company/Group uses these ratings. Otherwise, if there is no independent assessment, the Management assesses the credit quality of the counterparty taking into consideration its financial performance, prior experience, and other relevant factors.

Liquidity risk

15 The Board of Directors monitors current liquidity based on expected cash flows. Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining adequate cash balances and ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Board of Directors of the Group/Company believes that it is successful in managing the Group's/Company's exposure to liquidity risk.

Expected development of the Company and the Group

16 The Board of Directors does not expect any significant changes or developments in Company's and the Group's operations, financial position, and performance for the foreseeable future.

Results

17 The Group's results for the year are set out on page 15 and the Company's results are set out on page 16. Having assessed both the availability of profits for distribution and the Group's/Company's liquidity, the Board of Directors proposed and approved the payment of dividend as presented below.

Dividends

18 On 25th June 2024, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company's Shareholders approved the payment of dividend of €2.743 thousand, which corresponds to €0,02 cents per share, from the profits of year 2022. The dividend was paid to shareholders on 2nd August 2024.

19 On 21st October 2024 the Board of Directors approved the payment of interim dividend of €2.058 thousand, which corresponds to €0,015 cents per share, from the profits of the year 2024. The dividend was paid to shareholders on 28th November 2024.

20 The Board of Directors proposes the payment of a dividend of €2.888 thousand from the profits of the year 2023, corresponding to €0,021 per share. The proposal of the Board of Directors' will be submitted for approval at the Annual General Meeting.

Share capital

21 During the year 2024, there were changes in the Company's share capital as presented below:

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company, which was held on 4th March 2024, the following Special Resolution was approved:

(a) That the issued share capital of the Company which amounts to €50.916 thousand divided into 137.610.883 ordinary shares with a nominal value €0,37 each, reduced to €50.750 thousand divided into 137.161.879 ordinary shares with a nominal value €0,37 each.
(b) Such reduction of the Company's issued share capital be achieved through the cancellation of 449.004 fully paid ordinary shares of a nominal value of €0,37 each.

The Special Resolution for the cancellation of shares was approved by the Limassol District Court on 8th April 2024. The capital reduction order was filled with the Department of Registrar of Companies and Intellectual Property and the new capital certificate was issued on 29th April 2024.

Own shares

22 In accordance with the legislation, the reasons for the acquisition of own shares are either their resale or cancellation. The acquisition of own shares aims to improve the return to the Company's shareholders.

During the year 2024, the Company didn’t proceed with the acquisition of any own shares.

The own shares that were purchased during the years 2022 and 2023, totalling 449.004 shares, have been cancelled by Special Resolution, as stated above.

Board of Directors

23 The members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2024 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1.

24 In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association Messrs. Stavros Galatariotis and Tasos Anastasiou retire at the next Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

25 There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance Code

26 The Board of Directors has not adopted the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code. The Company is not required to adopt the provisions of the Code as its securities are traded in the Alternative Market of the Cyprus Stock Exchange. The main reason for not adopting the Corporate Governance Code is that the cost of possible implementation of the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code would be disproportionate to the expected benefits of its implementation.

27 The Board of Directors includes members from a wide range of ages and educational and professional backgrounds in order to reflect a wide range of experience and to facilitate the expression of diverse of independent opinions and constructive challenges. With respect to the Code is recommendation on gender diversity within the board members, this was considered by the Board of Directors, which intends, in future appointments, to positively consider candidates who support gender diversity, provided that it does not compromise diversity in terms of educational and professional.

28 The Board of Directors ensures through adequate internal control procedures and risks management procedures, for the drafting, preparation, content and publication of all periodical information that is required of listed companies. The responsible person for the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements is the Financial Manager.

29 The Audit Committee consists of the following members:

- Antonis Antoniou Latouros - President of the Committee
- Tasos Anastasiou - Member of the Committee

30 The Audit Committee members are Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Committee meets with the external auditors for independent discussion without the presence of Executive Directors. The Audit Committee reviews a wide range of financial matters, including annual and semi-annual results, financial statements, and accompanying reports, prior to their submission to the Board of Directors. It is also overseeing the process for the selection of accounting principles and estimations used in the Group's/Company's financial statements. The Audit Committee also advises the Board of Directors on the appointment of external auditors and their fees for audit and non-audit services. The Audit Committee discusses extensively with the auditors the findings that have arisen during the audit as well as the auditors' report.

Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company's share capital

31 The shareholders who held at least 5% of the issued share capital of the Company on 29th April 2025 are as follows:

C.C.C. Holdings & Investments Limited *	23,12%
K+G Complex Public Company Limited *	32,18%
George S. Galatariotis & Sons Limited*	13,52%

* Included in the interest of George St. Galatariotis as presented in the Directors' interest below.

32 The Company has not issued any securities with special control rights, nor are there any restrictions on voting rights.

33 The appointment and replacement of the members of the Board of Directors is done by the Company at its Annual General Meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. The Company's Articles of Association provides that the Board of Directors has the power to appoint, at any time, any person as Director and such person that is appointed by the Board of Directors will hold his office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

34 The Company's Articles of Association can be modified by the passing of a Special Resolution at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders.

35 The Board of Directors, subject to approval by the Company's shareholders, may issue or repurchase Company's own shares. The issue of any new shares is further subject to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the prevailing law and the principle of fair treatment to all existing shareholders.

36 The Board of Directors of the Company consists of 5 members and meetings are convened at regular intervals. The Board of Directors approves the Company's strategy and supervises the adoption and realization of the Company's and Group's development strategic.

Directors' interest in the Company's share capital

37 The beneficial interest in the Company's share capital held by each Director, their spouse, children and companies in which they hold directly or indirectly at least 20% of the shares with voting rights in a general meeting, at 31 December 2024 and on 29th April 2025 was as follows:

	At 29 April 2025	At 31 December 2024
	%	%
George St. Galatariotis [(1)]	70,20	70,20
Costas St. Galatariotis [(1)]	-	-
Stavros Galatariotis [(1)]	-	-
Antonis Antoniou Latouros	0,05	0,05
Tasos Anastasiou	-	-

(1) The total interest held by Mr. George St. Galatariotis includes his indirect participation resulting from family relationships between himself and Stavros Galatariotis and Costas St. Galatariotis, their direct and indirect interest through companies which they control.

Contracts with Directors and related parties

38 Apart from the transactions and balances of the Directors and related parties disclosed in Note 28 of the financial statements, there were no other significant contracts with the Company, or its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 in which the Directors or related parties had a material interest. Related persons include the spouse, minor children and companies in which Directors hold directly or indirectly at least 20% of the voting rights at a general meeting.

Events after the balance sheet date

39 The material post balance sheet events, that are relevant on the understanding of the financial statements are disclosed in Note 29.

Branches

40 During the year the Company and the Group did not operate through any branches.

Climate change

41 The Board of Directors has taken into consideration the global awareness and concerns regarding the potential impacts of climate change. Currently, this issue has not had a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements, but Management continues to monitor developments in this area.

Independent auditors

42 The independent Auditors, Pricewaterhousecoopers Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A Resolution authorising the Board of Directors to fix their fees will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

C.C.C. Secretarial Limited
Secretary

Limassol, 29th April 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the accompanying separate financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and Company respectively as at 31 December 2024, and of the consolidated and separate financial performance and the consolidated and separate cash flows of the Group and the Company respectively, for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

What we have audited

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements which are presented in pages 15 to 64 and comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the Company's balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Company's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the Company's statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Company's statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements is IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate 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.

Independence

We remained independent of the Group and the Company throughout the period of our appointment in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Cyprus and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Audit Approach

Key audit matters incorporating the most significant risks of material misstatements, including assessed risk of material misstatements due to fraud

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matter referred to below relates to the consolidated financial statements. There was no key audit matter for the separate financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	*How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter*
Fair value of investment property	
In accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 40 'Investment Property' and the Group's accounting policy as presented in Note 4, the land for development held in anticipation of capital growth and not used by the Group is classified as an investment property under IAS 40 and is presented at fair value at each balance sheet date. We focused on this matter due to the size of the fair value of specific plots of land held for development by the Group amounting to €322.516 thousand at 31 December 2024, and due to the complexity and high degree of subjectivity of Management's assessment of the fair value of the properties. At 31 December 2024, the fair value was estimated by the Management by taking into account a valuation conducted by an external independent qualified valuer. At 31 December 2023, the fair value was estimated by the Management taking into account internal valuation calculations	We discussed with the Management and assessed the main data, the main assumptions, the valuation methodology and calculations made by the Management for the estimation of the fair value of the specific properties, which is based on assumptions of high subjectivity. Internal experts of our firm, with the required knowledge and qualifications, have been involved to support us in our assessment of the valuation of the properties performed by the Management, which was based on a valuation conducted by an external independent qualified valuer. More specifically, with the support of our internal experts, we examined the calculations prepared by the Management, the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model, the appropriateness of the valuation method and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions made by the Management through a comparison with observable market data.

For the purposes of estimating the fair value of the properties, the Management used the method of discounted cash flows associated with the expected development of the properties, taking into account the planning permit obtained, the size and the uniqueness of the properties and their urban characteristics. The valuation methodology for 2024 is consistent with that used in 2023. Details of the estimates made are disclosed in Notes 4, 7 and 16 of the financial statements.	We have assessed the independence, the adequacy and competence of the external independent qualified valuer used by the Group. In addition, we evaluated the adequacy and the mathematical accuracy of the sensitivity analysis in relation to the effect on the fair value of the properties arising from the change in the main assumptions. Finally, we evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in Notes 4, 7 and 16 of the financial statements in relation to the data, key assumptions and sensitivity analysis on specific assumptions. The results of the above procedures were satisfactory for the purposes of our audit.

Reporting on other information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 and those charged with governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 Group's and 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 Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Pursuant to the requirements of Article 10(2) of the EU Regulation 537/2014 we provide the following information in our Independent Auditor's Report, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing.

Appointment of the Auditor and Period of Engagement

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company in 2008 by the Board of Directors for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholder resolution representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of 17 years, including our reappointment following the tendering procedure for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Consistency of the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Company, which we issued on 29 April 2025 in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation 537/2014.

Provision of Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 of the EU Regulation 537/2014 and Section 72 of the Auditors Law of 2017 were provided. In addition, there are no non-audit services which were provided by us to the Group and the Company and which have not been disclosed in the consolidated and separate financial statements or the Management Report.

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital files of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising an XHTML file which includes the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year then ended and XBRL files with the marking up carried out by the entity of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and all disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements or made by cross-reference therein to other parts of the annual financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024 that correspond to the elements of Annex II of the EU Delegated Regulation 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission, as amended from time to time (the "ESEF Regulation") (the "digital files").

The Board of Directors of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited is responsible for preparing and submitting the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the Board of Directors of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited. According to the Audit Guidelines issued by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (the "Audit Guidelines"), we are required to plan and perform our audit procedures in order to examine whether the content of the consolidated and separate financial statements included in the digital files correspond to the consolidated and separate financial statements we have audited, and whether the format and marking up included in the digital files have been prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined correspond to the consolidated and separate financial statements, and the consolidated financial statements included in the digital files, are presented and marked-up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Other Legal Requirements

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

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and the information given is consistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Management Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.
- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information included in the corporate governance statement in accordance with the requirements of subparagraphs (iv) and (v) of paragraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and which is included as a specific section of the management report, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap, 113, and is consistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the corporate governance statement includes all information referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (vi) and (vii) of paragraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the corporate governance statement in relation to the information disclosed for items (iv) and (v) of subparagraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Article 10(1) of the EU Regulation 537/2014 and Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Yiangos Kaponides.

Yiangos Kaponides
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors
City House, 6 Karaiskakis Street,
CY-3032 Limassol, Cyprus

Limassol, 29 April 2025

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Revenue	9	**568**	505
Administrative expenses	10	**(981)**	(897)
Operating (loss)/profit		**(413)**	(392)
Finance cost	11	**-**	-
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	17	**6.561**	6.471
Profit before tax		**6.148**	6.079
Taxation	12	**-**	-
Profit for the year		**6.148**	6.079
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Items that cannot be reclassified in profit or loss			
Share of reserves of investments accounted for using the equity method	17	**28**	(445)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**28**	(445)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**6.176**	5.634
Profit per share attributable to the shareholders of the Company (cent per share):			
- Basic and fully distributed	13	**4,48**	4,43

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Company’s statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024** €000	2023 €000
Revenue	9	**5.846**	4.341
Administrative expenses	10	**(248)**	(216)
Operating profit		**5.598**	4.125
Finance cost	11	**-**	-
Profit before tax		**5.598**	4.125
Taxation	12	**-**	-
Total Profit for the year		**5.598**	4.125
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5.598**	4.125

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet
at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €000	2023 €000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**46**	-
Investment property	16	**323.421**	321.694
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17	**63.916**	62.605
		387.383	384.299
Current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost	20	**9.548**	9.851
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**-**	534
Other non-financial assets	22	**571**	372
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**9.201**	10.158
		19.320	20.915
Total assets		**406.703**	405.214
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	23	**50.650**	50.916
Own shares		**-**	(266)
Fair value reserve		**107.449**	107.421
Revenue reserve		**17.236**	17.236
Other reserves		**(15)**	(15)
Retained earnings		**175.583**	174.236
		350.903	349.528
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	25	**55.426**	55.426
		55.426	55.426
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	**374**	260
		374	260
Total liabilities		**55.800**	55.686
Total equity and liabilities		**406.703**	405.214

On 29th April 2025 the Board of Directors of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited approved these financial statements for issue.

George St. Galatariotis Executive Chairman	Costas St. Galatariotis Executive Director

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**46**	-
Investment property	16	**905**	901
Investments in subsidiary companies	18	**235.933**	235.933
Investments in associated companies	17	**52.608**	52.608
		289.492	289.442
Current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost	20	**17.430**	15.036
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**-**	534
Other non-financial assets	22	**29**	99
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**9.096**	10.143
		26.555	25.812
Total assets		**316.047**	315.254
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	23	**50.650**	50.916
Own shares		**-**	(266)
Revenue reserve		**17.283**	17.283
Retained earnings		**203.962**	203.165
		271.895	271.098
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	25	**43.897**	43.897
		43.897	43.897
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	**255**	258
		255	258
Total liabilities		**44.152**	44.155
Total equity and liabilities		**316.047**	315.254

On 29th April 2025 the Board of Directors of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited approved these financial statements for issue.

George St. Galatariotis
Executive Chairman

Costas St. Galatariotis
Executive Director

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to owners of the Company						
	Share Capital	Own shares [3]	Fair value reserve [2]	Other reserves [2]	Revenue reserve	Retained earnings[1]	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January 2023	50.916	(183)	107.866	(15)	17.236	170.902	346.722
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	6.079	6.079
Other comprehensive income							
Share of fair value and other reserves of associated companies (Note 17)	-	-	(445)	-	-	-	(445)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(445)	-	-	-	(445)
Total comprehensive income for the year 2023	-	-	(445)	-	-	6.079	5.634
Transactions with Company's owners							
Purchase of own shares [3]	-	(83)	-	-	-	-	(83)
Dividend paid from the profits of 2021 (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.745)	(2.745)
Total transactions with Company's owners	-	(83)	-	-	-	(2.745)	(2.828)
Balance at 31 December 2023	50.916	(266)	107.421	(15)	17.236	174.236	349.528

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	Attributable to owners of the Company						
	Share Capital €000	Own shares [3] €000	Fair value reserve [2] €000	Other reserves [2] €000	Revenue reserve €000	Retained earnings[1] €000	Total €000
Balance at 1 January 2024	50.916	(266)	107.421	(15)	17.236	174.236	349.528
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	6.148	6.148
Other comprehensive income							
Share of fair value and other reserves of associated companies (Note 17)	-	-	28	-	-	-	28
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	28	-	-	-	28
Total comprehensive income for the year 2024	-	-	28	-	-	6.148	6.176
Transactions with Company's owners							
Cancellation of own shares (Note 23)	(266)	266	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid from the profits of the years 2022 and 2024 (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.801)	(4.801)
Total transactions with Company's owners	(266)	266	-	-	-	(4.801)	(4.801)
Balance at 31 December 2024	50.650	-	107.449	(15)	17.236	175.583	350.903

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(1) Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, at the end of the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed that amount as dividend. A Special contribution for defence at the rate of 17% will be payable on this deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders for deemed dividend distribution purposes at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, are Cyprus tax residents and domiciled. From 1st March 2019, the deemed dividend distribution for residents of the Republic, individuals are subject to 1,70% contribution to the General Health System, which increases to 2,65% from March 1, 2020. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend that has already been distributed for the year to which the profits refer up to the end of two years from the end of the tax year to which profits refer.

(2) The fair value reserve relates to the fair value reserves of the associated companies and the profit from the revaluation of the land to its fair value until the year 2008 (change in land use and "IAS"). The revenue reserve relates to retained earnings from previous years, up to the year 2002, and is available for distribution in the form of a dividend. The fair value reserve and other reserves are not available for distribution in the form of dividend.

(3) During the year 2023, the Company, in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Cyprus Stock Exchange and the Circular of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission, purchased 133.214 own shares for €83 thousand. During the year 2024, the Company did not purchase any own shares and has proceeded with the cancellation of these shares (Note 23).

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited

Company's statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital €000	Share premium [2] €000	Own shares [3] €000	Revenue reserve €000	Retained earnings [1] €000	Total €000
Balance at 1 January 2023	50.916	-	(183)	17.283	201.785	269.801
Comprehensive Income						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4.125	4.125
Total comprehensive income for the year 2023	-	-	-	-	4.125	4.125
Transactions with Company's owners						
Purchase of own shares	-	-	(83)	-	-	(83)
Dividend paid from the profits of 2021 (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	(2.745)	(2.745)
Total transactions with Company's owners	-	-	(83)	-	(2.745)	(2.828)
Balance at 31 December 2023/1 January 2024	50.916	-	(266)	17.283	203.165	271.098
Comprehensive Income						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	5.598	5.598
Total comprehensive income for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	5.598	5.598
Transactions with Company's owners						
Cancellation of own shares (Note 23)	(266)	-	266	-	-	-
Dividend paid from the profits of 2022 and 2024 (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	(4.801)	(4.801)
Total transactions with Company's owners	-	-	-	-	(4.801)	(4.801)
Balance at 31 December 2024	50.650	-	-	17.283	203.962	271.895

Company's statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(1) Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, at the end of the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed that amount as dividend. A Special contribution for defence at the rate of 17% will be payable on this deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders for deemed dividend distribution purposes at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, are Cyprus tax residents and domiciled. From 1st March 2019, the deemed dividend distribution for residents of the Republic, individuals are subject to 1,70% contribution to the General Health System, which increases to 2,65% from March 1, 2020. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend that has already been distributed for the year to which the profits refer up to the end of two years from the end of the tax year to which profits refer.

(2) The fair value reserve relates to the fair value reserves of the associated companies and the profit from the revaluation of the land to its fair value until the year 2008 (change in land use and "IAS"). The revenue reserve relates to retained earnings from previous years, up to the year 2002, and is available for distribution in the form of a dividend. The fair value reserve and other reserves are not available for distribution in the form of dividend.

(3) During the year 2023, the Company, in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Cyprus Stock Exchange and the Circular of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission, purchased 133.214 own shares for €83 thousand. During the year 2024, the Company did not purchase any own shares and has proceeded with the cancellation of these shares (Note 23).

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**6.148**	6.079
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	9	**(400)**	(383)
Dividends received	9	**(13)**	(23)
Profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment		**(17)**	-
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	17	**(6.561)**	(6.471)
		(843)	(798)
Changes in working capital:			
Other non-financial assets		**(188)**	(167)
Trade and other payables		**114**	(197)
Cash used in operations		**(917)**	(1.162)
Tax paid		**-**	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(917)**	(1.162)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**534**	-
Dividends received		**5.291**	3.821
Additions of investment property	16	**(1.727)**	(640)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	**(46)**	-
Loans granted to related companies	28 (vi)	**(2.010)**	(2.600)
Proceeds from the loans granted to related companies	28 (vi)	**810**	-
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		**17**	-
Interest received		**100**	95
Net cash from investing activities		**2.969**	676
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		**(3.009)**	(1.721)
Purchase of own shares		**-**	(83)
Net cash used for financing activities		**(3.009)**	(1.804)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(957)**	(2.290)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**10.158**	12.448
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	21	**9.201**	10.158

For non-cash transactions refer to Note 21.

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Company's statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €000	2023 €000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**5.598**	4.125
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income	9	**(5.291)**	(3.859)
Profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment		**(17)**	-
Interest income	9	**(400)**	(383)
		(110)	(117)
Changes in working capital:			
Financial assets at amortised cost		**(2.616)**	(1.734)
Trade and other payables		**(4)**	104
Cash used in operations		**(2.730)**	(1.747)
Tax paid		**-**	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(2.730)**	(1.747)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**534**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	**(46)**	-
Additions of investment property	16	**(4)**	(41)
Dividends received		**5.291**	3.821
Loans granted to related parties	28 (vi)	**(2.010)**	(2.600)
Proceeds from the loans granted to related companies	28 (vi)	**810**	-
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		**17**	-
Interest received		**100**	95
Net cash from investing activities		**4.692**	1.275
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		**(3.009)**	(1.721)
Purchase of own shares		**-**	(83)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(3.009)**	(1.804)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1.047)**	(2.276)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**10.143**	12.419
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	21	**9.096**	10.143

For non-cash transactions refer to Note 21.

The notes on pages 26 to 64 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Country of incorporation

The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated in Cyprus in 1951, as a private limited liability company in accordance with the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113 and later became a public company. The Company is listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at 197 Makariou III Avenue, Gala Tower, CY-3030 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group and the Company are the development/exploitation of land and the undertaking of strategic investments in companies operating in the manufacturing and sale of cement and related business.

Operational environment of Cyprus

Russia - Ukraine conflict

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on 24 February 2022 with the commencement of the war between Russia and Ukraine. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the war is ongoing. In addition to the impact of the events on entities operating in Russia, Ukraine, or Belarus or those that have business relationships with companies in these countries, the war is increasingly affecting global economies and financial markets, exacerbating ongoing economic challenges.

The United Nations, the European Union as well as the United States of America, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and other countries have imposed a series of restrictive measures (sanctions) against the Russian and Belarusian governments, various companies, and specific individuals. The imposed sanctions include asset freezes and prohibitions on making funds available to the specified individuals and entities. Additionally, travel restrictions on sanctioned individuals prevents their entry into or transit through the relevant areas. The Republic of Cyprus has implemented the restrictive measures of the United Nations and European Union. The continuation of the war in Ukraine may lead to the possibility of further sanctions in the future.

Israel-Gaza conflict

The Israel-Gaza conflict has significantly escalated following the major Hamas attack on 7th October 2023. Companies with substantial subsidiaries, operations, investments, contractual arrangements, or joint ventures in the war zone may face significant exposure. Entities without direct exposure to Israel and the Gaza Strip are also likely to be affected by the overall economic uncertainty and the negative impact on the global economy and major financial markets resulting from the war. This is a volatile period and situation.

The financial impacts of the above crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be reasonably estimated at this stage, due to the high level of uncertainty arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

1 General information (continued)

Operational environment of Cyprus (continued)

The future effects of the above may adversely affect the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Group/Company but at present they are difficult to predict and as a result Management's expectations and estimates may differ from actual results. Nevertheless, Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Group/Company and to support the development of its operations in the current financial environment.

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”), as well as the separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards;
- IAS Standards; and
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations).

As at the date of the approval of the financial statements, all IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are relevant to the Group and the Company and are effective as of 1 January 2024 have been adopted by the European Union through the endorsement process established by the European Commission.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below in Note 4. These policies have been applied consistently to all years presented, except otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value and by the revaluation to fair value of investment properties, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of significant critical accounting estimates and the exercise of judgement by the Management in the process of applying the Company’s and Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates have significant impact on the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 7.

3 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Group/Company adopted all the new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that are relevant to its operations and are applicable for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have a significant effect on the accounting policies of the Group/Company.

4 Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated. Management aims not to reduce the understandability of these financial statements by obscuring significant information with insignificant information. Therefore, only material accounting policy information is disclosed, where applicable, with the relevant disclosure notes.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of The Cyprus Cement Public Company Limited (the «Company»), and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the «Group».

(1) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including, special purpose entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting for business consolidations regardless of whether equity interests or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the following:

- The fair values of the assets transferred;
- The liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- The equity securities issued by the Group;
- The fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement;
- The fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

When the excess of the consideration transferred, the non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity at the acquisition date exceeds the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the excess is recognized as goodwill. If the total is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired - as in case of bargain purchase - the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Where any part of the consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange, using the effective interest method. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Consolidated financial statements (continued)

(1) Subsidiaries (continued)

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its fair value at the acquisition date, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Profit or losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated, except where the transactions provides evidence of impairment of the asset. Where necessary, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted to align with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated balance sheet.

When the Group ceases to have control over an entity, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date control is lost, with the resulting gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associated company, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(2) Associate Companies

Associate companies are all entities over which the Group has significant influence, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, but which it does not control investments in associate companies are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associate companies includes any goodwill identified on acquisition net of any accumulated impairment losses.

Dividends received or receivable from associated companies are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

If the Group’s ownership interest in an associated company is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of associated companies is recognised in the profit or loss and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group’s share of losses in an associated company equals or exceeds its interest in the associated company, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate company.

Unrealised gains from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, accounting policies of associates have been adjusted to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Consolidated financial statements (continued)

(2) Associate companies (continued)

Land classified under property, plant and equipment is presented at fair value. Revaluations are performed at regular intervals. Share of gains and losses arising from investments in associates is recognised in profit or loss.

After application of the equity method, including recognising the associates' losses, the carrying amount of the investment in associated company which includes the goodwill arising on acquisition is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount whenever there is an indication of impairment and recognizes the amount under "share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method" in the profit or loss.

Separate financial statements of the Company

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

In the separate financial statement, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment losses. Investments in subsidiaries are assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed where appropriate if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount.

(2) Investments in associate companies

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence which is generally accompanying with a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, but does not exercise control.

In the separate financial statement, investments in associates are measured at cost less any impairment losses. Investments in associates are assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed where appropriate if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount.

Revenue

- **Interest income**

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost and calculated using the original effective interest method is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Company, under "Revenue". Interest income is calculated by applying the original effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, with the exception of the financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue (continued)

- **Dividend income**

In the Company's separate financial statements, dividends received from subsidiaries, associated companies and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under "Income", unless the dividend/ distribution clearly represents the recovery of the cost of an investment. In the Group's consolidated financial statements, dividends received from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income under "Income". Please refer to the relevant accounting treatment of dividends from subsidiaries and associates in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are presented in accordance with the internal information provided to the Board of Directors of the Group (the chief operating decision-maker). The Group's Board of Directors who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Group's operating segments, has been identified as the Body that makes all strategic decisions.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Group's and Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity of the Group and Company operate ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Group's and Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Current and deferred taxation

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 tax is calculated based on the tax legislation enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country where the Company/the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically assesses the positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations where the applicable tax legislation is subject to interpretation. If the applicable tax legislation is subject to interpretation, a provision is established where appropriate, based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Current and deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination, which, at the time of the transaction does not affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively 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.

The deferred tax liability in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the Company/the Group, where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Dividend distribution

The dividend distribution to the Group's/Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements of the Group/Company in the year in which the dividends are approved and are no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the Group/Company. More specifically, interim dividends are recognised as a liability in the year they are approved by the Board of Directors of the Group/Company, and in the case of final dividends, these are recognised in the year in which these are approved by the Group's/Company's shareholders.

Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant, and equipment items are presented at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditures directly related to the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment items.

Depreciation for property, plant, and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method, which allocates the cost less its residual value over the estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Motor vehicles	20%

The residual value and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted at each balance sheet date if deemed necessary. The carrying amount of a property, plant, and equipment item is immediately reduced to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. Expenses for repairs and maintenance of property, plant, and equipment are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investment property

Investment property, which consists of land, is held for capital appreciation and is not used by the Group/Company. Investment property is presented at fair value, representing open market value. Changes in fair value are presented as a separate item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment property cease to be recognised on the balance sheet when it is sold and the profit and losses from disposal of investment property are calculated as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss. When the sale consideration includes a contingent consideration then the contingent consideration is recognized when it is probable to be received. In such a case, the contingent consideration is recognized as a receivable in the balance sheet.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets – Classification

The Group/Company classifies financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- those measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income or through profit or loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Group's/Company's business model for managing the relevant portfolio of financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset. Upon initial recognition, the Group/Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For assets measured at fair value, gain and losses are recognised either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the classification will depend on whether the Group/Company makes an irrevocable choice upon initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial assets - Recognition and Derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Group/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 Group/Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Any gain or loss arising from the write-off is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets – Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group/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, also includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as expense in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is recognised only if there is a difference between fair value and the transaction price that 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 Group’s/Company’s business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company/Group classifies debt instruments at amortized 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 ‘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 profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans and other receivables from related companies.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value.

Where the Group’s/Company’s management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income (OCI), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Any related balances in the fair value through OCI reserve are reclassified to retained earnings. The Group’s/Company’s policy is irrevocably classify equity investments at fair value through OCI when those investments are held for strategic purposes rather than solely to generate investment returns.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, as appropriate. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are not presented separately from other changes in fair value.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial assets – impairment – Expected Credit Loss Provision (ECL)

The Group/Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost and for credit reports resulting from financial guarantee contracts. The Group/Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period which includes past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced through the use of a loss allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under “net impairment losses on financial assets”. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously recognized as credit losses are credited to the same item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Debt assets measured at amortized cost are presented in the Company's balance sheet and consolidated balance sheet net from the provision for ECL. For financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognized as a liability in the balance sheet.

The impairment methodology applied by the Group/Company to calculate expected credit losses depends on the type of financial instrument assessed for impairment. Refer to Note 6, in the Credit risk paragraph, for the description of the impairment methodology applied by the Company/Group to calculate expected credit losses for debt financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets – Write-off

Financial assets are written-off, either in full or in part, when the Group/Company has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Group/Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement actions if it continues to pursue the recovery of contractual amounts, but no reasonable expectation of recovery exists.

Financial Assets – modifications

The Group/Company may occasionally renegotiate or modify the contractual cash flows of financial assets. The Group/Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial.

If the modified terms differ significantly, the rights to the cash flows from the original asset expire and the Group/Company writes off the original financial asset and recognizes a new asset at fair value. The renegotiation date is considered the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing subsequent impairment, including determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. The Group/Company also assesses whether a new loan or debt financial asset meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset written off and the fair value of the new significantly modified asset is recognized in profit and loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial Assets – modifications (continued)

If the renegotiation was due to the counterparty's financial difficulties and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Group/Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assess whether the risks and rewards of the asset have changed significantly as a result of the contractual amendment. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not materially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in a write-off. The Group/Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognizes the modification gain or loss in the results.

Classification as cash and cash equivalents

In the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank, as well as short-term bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid financial instruments used for cash management purposes, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Classification as financial assets at amortized cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the Company's/Group's normal operating activities. They are with the intention of collecting their contractual cash flows, which represent solely payment of principal and interest. Consequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised costs are classified as current assets if they are due within one year or less (or in the normal course of the company's operating cycle, if greater). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently classified under the amortised cost category, except for financial guarantee contracts.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Company's and the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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 either the Group/Company or the counterparty.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are presented 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 used for specific purposes, which do not include the distribution of dividends, and is subject to

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Share capital (continued)

the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law regarding share capital reduction.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, the consideration paid is deducted from the equity attributable to the owners of the Company, and recognised as treasury shares, until the shares are cancelled or reissued.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as follows; The profits attributable to the Company's shareholders are divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year, excluding any treasury shares repurchased by the Company.

Provisions

Provisions are calculated when the Group and the Company have a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are liabilities for the payment of goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of the Company’s/Group’s operations, from suppliers. Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the Company's/Group's normal operating cycle if longer). If otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other creditors are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently presented at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

5 New accounting pronouncements

At of the approval date of these financial statements a number of new standards and amendments to standards, and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company/Group.

6 Financial risk management

(i) Financial risk factors

The operations of the Group/Company expose them to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk related to fair value), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's and the Group’s risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to minimise potential negative impact on the Company's and the Group’s financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors.

6 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk

Interest rate risk related to fair value

The Group's/Company's interest rate risk arises from interest-bearing assets. Interest-bearing assets represent loans receivable from related parties. The interest-bearing assets bear a fixed rate and expose the Group and the Company to interest rate risk related to fair value. The Group/Company holds cash and cash equivalents that bear a floating interest rate, however the interest rate risk related to cash flows is not considered material.

The Group's/Company's exposure to interest rate risk related to fair value is not significant since the loans receivable are payable on demand.

The Management of the Group/Company monitors interest rate fluctuations on an ongoing basis and takes appropriate actions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss to the other party because it fails to fulfil an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and equivalents, and contractual cash flows from debt assets measured at amortized cost.

- **Risk management**

Credit risk is managed by the Group and the Company on an individual basis.

For banks and financial institutions, the Company/Group has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties.

If counterparties are independently rated, then these ratings are used by the Company/Group. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the counterparty, considering its financial position, past experience and other factors.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (loans and other receivables, receivables from related parties)
- Cash and cash equivalents.

The impairment methodology applied by the Group/Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial instrument being assessed for impairment.

For all financial instruments subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company/Group applies the general approach—the three-stage impairment model—based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired at initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial instruments in Stage 1 recognize their 12-month ECL, which represents the portion of lifetime ECL arising from defaults occurring within the next 12 months or until the contract's maturity, whichever is earlier ("12-month ECL").

6 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Financial risk factors (continued)

- **Impairment of financial assets (continued)**

If the Company/Group observes a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, and the ECL is measured based on lifetime ECL, meaning the ECL is calculated for the entire life of the financial instrument, considering expected prepayments, if any ("lifetime ECL").

If the Company/Group determines that a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3, and the ECL is measured as lifetime ECL.

Impairment losses are presented as "net impairment losses on financial assets" in operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the same item where they were initially presented.

Significant increase in credit risk. The Company/Group assesses the possibility of default on the initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company/Group compares the default risk on the asset at the reporting date with the default risk at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers the available logical and supporting information for the future. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating;
- external credit rating (if available); actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's/counterparty's ability to fulfil its obligations, actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower/counterparty;
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements;
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of borrower/counterparty and changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty.

Macroeconomic information is incorporated as part of the internal evaluation model. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and future information on macroeconomic factors affecting customers' ability to settle their obligations.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is evidenced if a debtor is more than 30 days past due on a contractual payment.

Default. A financial asset is considered default when the counterparty failed to make contractual payments for 90 days after the due date of obligation.

Write-off. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as when a debtor has not entered into a repayment plan with the Company/Group. The Group/Company classifies a debt financial asset for write off when the debtor has not made contractual payments for a period of more than 180 days in arrears. Where debt financial assets have been written off, the Group/Company continues to follow legal procedures to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

6 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Financial risk factors (continued)

A summary of the assumptions supporting the expected credit loss model of the Group's/Company's applied to loans to related parties, receivables from related parties and other receivables is as follows:

Category	Group/ Company definition of category	Basis for recognition of the expected credit loss provision	Basis for the calculation of interest revenue
Performing (Stage 1)	Counterparties for which the credit risk is consistent with initial expectations	For loans to related parties that are payable on demand, the expected credit losses are measured on the assumption that the loan will be demanded at the reporting date. When the counterparties have the ability to repay the contractual cash flows then the expected provision for credit losses will be limited to the effect of discounting the amount due on the loan (at the actual interest rate of the loan). For receivables from related parties and other receivables, expected credit losses are measured at 12 months expected losses. Where the expected life of a financial asset is less than 12 months, the expected loss is measured over the expected life of the asset.	Gross carrying amount

Based on the above, the estimated impairment loss for loans and other receivables from related parties as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was insignificant.

The Company/Group has no financial assets subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements, whose contractual cash flows have need modified.

Loans to the ultimate parent company amounting to €9.548 thousand (2023: €9.851 thousand) and receivables from subsidiary companies amounting to €7.882 thousand (2023: €5.185 thousand) represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for these financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Loans to the ultimate parent company amounting to €9.548 thousand (2023: €9.851 thousand) represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for these financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company/Group assesses its exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents on an individual basis on credit ratings assigned by external rating agencies.

The following table presents the gross carrying value of cash and cash equivalents based on the credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service, which also represents the maximum exposure to credit risk from these financial assets at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

6 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Financial risk factors (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The Group

	Carrying amount (€000
External credit rating	
As at 31 December 2024	
AAA-A	7.777
BBB-B	1.424
	9.201
As at 31 December 2023	
AAA-A	9.249
BBB-B	909
	10.158

The Company

	Carrying amount €000
External credit rating	
As at 31 December 2024	
AAA-A	7.777
BBB-B	1.319
	9.096
As at 31 December 2023	
AAA-A	9.249
BBB-B	894
	10.143

The Company/Group does not have any pledge as collateral.

The estimated impairment loss on cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was not significant. All cash and cash equivalents were performing (Stage 1) as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

<u>Liquidity risk</u>

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company/Group not having sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they expire.

Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining adequate amount of cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Board of Directors maintains funding flexibility by maintaining availability within the committed credit limits.

The Board of Directors monitors the fluctuating liquidity reserve of the Company and Group, which includes unused borrowing facilities (Note 24) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 21) based on expected cash flow.

6 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Financial risk factors (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company/Group has the following unused credit facilities:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Floating interest rate				
Expires within one year	**1.563**	1.563	**1.563**	1.563

The facilities which expire within one year are annual facilities subject to review at different dates.

The table below analyses the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity categories, based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts presented in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances maturing within 12 months (excluding borrowings) are equal to their carrying amounts, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The Group

	Less than 1 year €000
At 31 December 2024	
Trade and other payables	374
	374
At 31 December 2023	
Trade and other payables	260
	260

The Company

	Less than 1 year €000
At 31 December 2024	
Trade and other payables	255
	255
At 31 December 2023	
Trade and other payables	258
	258

The capital commitments are disclosed in Note 27 (ii).

6 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

(ii) Capital risk management

The Company's/Group's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company's/Group's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, who have interest in the Company and Group, and to maintain the most appropriate capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group/Company considers equity as presented in the consolidated balance sheet and the Company's balance sheet, to be capital.

(iii) Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments that are measured in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value based on the valuation methods. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

The following table presents the Group's financial assets that were measured at fair value at 31 December 2023.

	Level 2 €000	Total €000
At 31 December 2023		
Assets		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Equity securities in a financial fund	534	534
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**534**	**534**

The Company/Group did not own any financial assets measured at fair value as at 31 December 2024.

a) Financial instruments Level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted prices at the balance sheet date. A market is considered active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from a stock exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, rating agency, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

6 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Fair value estimation (continued)

b) Financial instruments Level 2

The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market (for example unlisted equity securities) is determined using valuation methods. These valuation methods maximize the use of observable market data, where are available, and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all key inputs needed to measure the fair value of an instrument are observable, that instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the fundamentals inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation methods used in determination of the fair value of financial instruments include:

• Quoted market prices or dealers offered prices from similar instruments.
• Adjusted comparable price multiples to carrying value.
• Other techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis.

7 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Accounting estimates and judgements are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company/Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. As a result, the accounting estimates rarely equal the actual results. Estimates and assumptions that may lead to significant adjustments below in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined.

- **Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associated companies**

  The Company/Group follows the guidelines of IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether an investment has been impaired. The Company/Group reviews the carrying amount of the investment for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. This assessment requires significant judgement. The Company/Group considers, among other factors, the net assets of the investment and its ability to generate future income.

  At 31 December 2023 and 2024, indicators of impairment were identified in relation to the Company's/Group's investments.

- **Fair value of investment property**

  The fair value of the investment property is based on observable market comparables, including expected selling prices. Where observable comparable information is not available, the fair values are determined through significant judgements made by the Company’s/Group’s management, who have the necessary qualification, knowledge and recent experience required to assess such investment property.

7 Significant accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

- **Fair value of investment property (continued)**

  Management's estimate of the fair value of the investment property as at 31 December 2024 was based on a valuation carried out by an external independent certified valuer, using the discounted cash flow method related to the proposed development of the property. This valuation took into account the planning permission obtained as well as the size, uniqueness and urban planning characteristics of the properties. For further information refer to Note 16.

  Management considers that the fair value estimate of the investment property is subject to a significant degree of subjectivity and an increased likelihood that the value of the investment property may be different. Any changes in the assumptions used would result in a significant change in the fair value of the investment property. Management presents a sensitivity analysis on the impact on the fair value of the property from changes in key assumptions and data in Note 16 of the financial statements.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

  Provision for losses for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risks and expected losses. The Company/the Group exercises its judgment to make these assumptions and select the inputs for the impairment calculation, based on Company's/Group's historical experience, of the current market conditions and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details on the impairment of financial assets are set out in Note 6 Credit Risk.

8 Segment information

In accordance with the management approach in relation to IFRS 8, operating segments are presented based on the internal information provided to the Board of Directors (the chief operating decision-maker), which is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assessing their performance. All operating segments used by the Group meet the definition of a reportable segment as per IFRS 8. The Group's key operating segments, which are based in Cyprus along with the Group's headquarters, for which segment analysis is provided, are as follows:

(1) Investment property
(2) Cement - strategic investment in Vassiliko Cement Work Public Company Limited

The Group's Board of Directors evaluates the performance of operating segments based on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA).

This performance measure excludes the results of non-recurring operating expenses, such as restructuring provisions costs and impairments, where the impairment is the result from one-off, non-recurring event. Other information provided, unless otherwise noted, is accounted as per the financial statements.

8 Segment information (continued)

The segment information provided to the Group's Management for the reportable segments is as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Investment Property €000	Cement [1] €000	Other [2] €000	Reconciliation adjustments €000	Total €000
Revenue	-	139.996	568	(139.996)	568
(Loss)/profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	(733)	44.774	320	(44.774)	(413)
Segment assets	323.421	303.742	19.366	(239.826)	406.703
Assets includes:					
Investments in associated companies	-	-	61	63.855	63.916
Additions to non-current assets	1.727	6.876	-	(6.876)	1.727
Segment liabilities	55.549	41.364	251	(41.364)	55.800

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Investment Property €000	Cement [1] €000	Other [2] €000	Reconciliation adjustments €000	Total €000
Revenue	-	160.532	505	(160.532)	505
(Loss)/profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	(680)	46.349	288	(46.349)	(392)
Segment assets	321.694	304.062	20.916	(241.458)	405.214
Assets includes:					
Investments in associated companies	-	-	49	62.556	62.605
Additions to non-current assets	640	5.943	-	(5.943)	640
Segment liabilities	55.428	46.818	258	(46.818)	55.686

[1] The Board of Directors receives and evaluates the total data of the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited for the purposes of evaluating the operating segment "Cement", and consequently on the above, the total information of the associated company is presented under the "Cement" category, with reconciliation adjustments made accordingly. As at 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of the investment in the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Ltd, “Cement”, amounts to €63.855 thousand (2023: €62.556 thousand).

[2] The "Other" segment includes cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and other non-financial items held by the Company.

8 Segment information (continued)

Reconciliation of segment results

Profit/(Loss) before interest, taxes, and depreciation differs from the profit before tax as follows:

	2024 **€000**	2023 €000
Loss before interest, taxes and depreciation	**(413)**	(392)
Depreciation	**-**	-
Operating loss	**(413)**	(392)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 17)	**6.561**	6.471
Profit before tax	**6.148**	6.079

Assets by segment are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	2024 **€000**	2023 €000
Assets for reportable segments	**406.703**	405.214
Total assets as per consolidated balance sheet	**406.703**	405.214

Liabilities by segment are reconciled to total liabilities as follows:

	2024 **€000**	2023 €000
Liabilities for reportable segments	**55.800**	55.686
Total liabilities as per consolidated balance sheet	**55.800**	55.686

9 Revenue

	The Group		**The Company**	
	2024 **€000**	2023 €000	**2024** **€000**	2023 €000
Interest income:				
Loans to related parties (Note 28 (ii)	**288**	247	**288**	247
Banks and other interest	**112**	136	**112**	136
Dividend income (Note 17 and 19)	**13**	23	**5.291**	3.859
Other gains	**155**	99	**155**	99
	568	505	**5.846**	4.341

10 Analysis of expenses

The Group

	2024 €000	2023 €000
Director's and Audit Committee's Remuneration (Note 28 (iii))	**7**	7
Auditors' remuneration	**46**	46
Legal and other professional costs	**54**	52
Electricity and fuel	**3**	6
Insurance	**9**	8
Project management, management, and administrative costs	**769**	696
Other expenses	**93**	82
	981	897

The Company

	2024 €000	2023 €000
Director's and Audit Committee's Remuneration (Note 28 (iii))	**7**	7
Auditors' remuneration	**41**	41
Legal and other professional costs	**38**	34
Electricity and fuel	**3**	6
Insurance	**9**	8
Management and administrative costs	**89**	71
Other expenses	**61**	49
	248	216

The total fees charged by the statutory audit firm for the statutory audit of the Group's/Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to €46 thousand/€41 thousand (2023: €46 thousand/€41 thousand). The total fees charged by the Group's/Company's statutory audit firm for other non-audit services for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to €2 thousand (2023: €3 thousand).

The Group/Company has no employees.

11 Finance cost

	The Group		The Company	
	2024 €000	2023 €000	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Interest charged:				
Bank deposits (negative interest)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**-**	-

12 Taxation

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Profit before tax	**6.148**	6.079	**5.598**	4.125
Tax calculated at the applicable corporation tax rate of 12,5%	**769**	760	**700**	516
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**14**	12	**13**	10
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	**(21)**	(15)	**(681)**	(495)
Tax effect of share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	**(820)**	(809)	**-**	-
Tax effect of using tax losses brought forward	**-**	(31)	**-**	(31)
Tax effect of tax losses for which deferred tax has not been recognised	**58**	83	**-**	-
Loss offsetting with other Companies within the Group (Group tax relief)	**-**	-	**(32)**	-
Tax charge	**-**	-	**-**	-

The income tax rate for the Group/Company is 12,5%.

Tax losses may be carried forward for up to 5 years and utilised against taxable profits. Under certain conditions, interest may be exempt from income tax and be subject only to special defence contribution at a rate of 30%.

In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to special defence contribution at a rate of 17%. Additionally, in certain cases, dividends received from other Cyprus tax resident companies may also be subject to special defence contribution.

Profits from the disposal of securities, as defined for tax purposes (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus corporate income tax.

According to the Income Tax Law, the Company and its subsidiaries, in which directly or indirectly holds more than 75% of their issued share capital, constitute a "group" for tax purposes. A company of the tax "group" may transfer losses to be offset against profits of the other companies in the group.

12 Taxation (continued)

The tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

Tax effects of components of other comprehensive income

The Group

	Year ended 31 December					
	2024			2023		
	Before tax €000	**Tax (charge)/ credit €000**	**After tax €000**	Before tax €000	Tax (charge)/ credit €000	After tax €000
Associated companies:						
Changes in equity	**28**	**-**	**28**	(445)	-	(445)
Other comprehensive Income/(losses)	**28**	**-**	**28**	(445)	-	(445)

13 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year.

Basic and fully diluted earnings per share

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company - €000	**6.148**	6.079
Weighted average number of shares in issue	**137.161.879**	137.227.796
Earnings per share - basic and fully distributed (cent per share)	**4,48**	4,43

14 Dividend per share

<u>Year 2024</u>

- At the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders on 25th June 2024, the payment of a dividend from the Company's profits for the year 2022 was approved, amounting to €2.743 thousand, which corresponds to €0,02 per share. The dividend was paid to the shareholders on 2nd August 2024.

- During the Board of Directors' meeting on 21 October 2024, the payment of an interim dividend from the Company's profits for the year 2024 was approved, amounting to €2.058 thousand, which corresponds to €0,015 cents per share. The dividend was paid to the shareholders on 28th November 2024.

<u>Year 2023</u>

- At the Annual General Meeting of the Compnay's shareholders on 22nd June 2023, the payment of a dividend from the Company's profits for the year 2021 was approved, amounting to €2.745 thousand, which corresponds to €0,02 per share. The dividend was paid to the shareholders on 1st August 2023.

15 Property, plant and equipment

The Group/The Company

	Motor vehicles €000	Furniture and fittings €000	Total €000
At 1 January 2023			
Cost	46	-	46
Accumulated depreciation	(46)	-	(46)
Net book value	-	-	-
Year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	-	-	-
Depreciation charge (Note 10)	-	-	-
Net book amount at the end of the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023			
Cost	46	-	46
Accumulated depreciation	(46)	-	(46)
Net book amount	-	-	-
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book amount	-	-	-
Additions	46	-	46
Sale/write off cost	(46)	-	(46)
Sale/write off depreciation	46		46
Depreciation charge (Note 10)	-	-	-
Net book amount at the end of the year	46	-	46
At 31 December 2024			
Cost	46	-	46
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Net book amount	46	-	46

16 Investment property

The Group

	Land in Cyprus **2024** **€000**	2023 €000
Fair value hierarchy	**3**	3
Fair Value at 1 January	**321.694**	321.054
Additions	**1.727**	640
Fair value at 31 December	**323.421**	321.694

16 Investment property (continued)

The Company

	Land in Cyprus 2024 €000	2023 €000
Fair value hierarchy	**3**	**3**
Fair Value at 1 January	**901**	860
Additions	**4**	41
Fair Value at 31 December	**905**	901

The Group has obtained a Town Planning Permit for the "General Zoning Plan" of the land parcels it owns in Pyrgos/Moni area of Limassol (2024: €322.516 thousand, 2023: €320.793 thousand).

The Town Planning Permit includes the construction of the public road network (roads, pedestrian walkways, coastal pedestrian walkways), as well as the Zoning of the public green areas, social/community facilities and public parking spaces. Based on the permit, the necessary conditions are created for the development of the land parcels in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14.15 (Policy on former industrial Zones that have been abolished) and Chapter 23 (Specialised Developments) of the Limassol Local Plan. It is noted that depending on the uses derived from the mentioned chapters of the Local Plan, as well as other incentives, a higher building coefficient can be obtained with the corresponding town planning characteristics.

After obtaining the town planning and building permit for part of the road network in the area, the Group assigned the construction of the road network to a contracting company. The construction works on the road network started in early 2023 and is expected to be completed in 2025. The capital expenditures committed as of the financial statements reporting date, related to the construction of the road network, but not yet incurred, are presented in Note 27 (ii).

The Company's/Group's investments in property are measured at fair value. Changes in fair values are presented in profit or loss. The Company/Group holds only one category in property investments, land in Cyprus.

(i) Fair value measurement method and key assumptions

The Group's/Company's investments in properties were estimated by the Management, which possesses the relevant qualifications, knowledge, and recent experience necessary for the valuation of the Group's/Company's property investments.

The management's estimate for the fair value properties as at 31 December 2024, was based on a valuation carried out by an independent certified valuer, using the discounted cash flow method related to the proposed development of the properties, taking into account the town planning permit secured, the size and uniqueness of the properties, and their urban characteristics. The valuation methodology for 2024 is consistent with the one used in 2023.

16 Investment property (continued)

(i) Fair value measurement method and key assumptions (continued)

The Group's Management considers the discounted cash flow method to be appropriate, considering the characteristics and specificities of the properties, the proposed large-scale development that will include multiple uses based on the town planning permit obtained, and the infrastructure works that have been started in early 2023.

The valuation of the property at fair value performed using the discounted cash flow method is based on significant unobservable data. The assessment was based on the permitted uses of the land in accordance with the Town Planning Permit (ΛΕΜ/00184/2017) and the total building coefficient which is calculated after the completion of infrastructure works and the allocation of public green areas. The key assumptions adopted for the fair value estimation of the land for development are as follows:

Main assumptions	Assumption	Description
Range of property sale price	€6.000 - €10.000 per sq.m.	They are based on the location, type and quality of property and are supported by external data such as current sale prices of similar property.
Property sales rate	12 years	Completion of property sales may vary depending on the timely acquisition of approvals, among other factors.
Average construction cost	€2.680 per sq.m.	They are based on the location, type and quality of the property to be constructed and are supported by benchmarks.
Discount Rate	11,00%	They reflect the market's current estimates of the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of cash flows.

(ii) Valuation of investment property using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) and sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the potential effect on the fair value of the investment property in the Company's total income resulting from the change in unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Information on fair value estimates using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) at 31 December 2024

Property	Valuation (€000)	Valuation method	Unobservable inputs	Change in input	Deviation/ Sensitivity
Land in Cyprus	322.516	Discounted cash flow	Average property sales price per sq.m.	Deviation by +/- 5%	+ €45.064 - €45.064
			Property sales rate	Deviation by +/- 1 year	- €32.255 + €5.334
			Average construction cost of property	Deviation by +/- 5%	- €25.417 + €25.417
			Discount Rate (WACC)	Deviation by +/- 0,5%	- €12.616 + €13.168

16 Investment property (continued)

(ii) Valuation of investment property using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) and sensitivity analysis

Information on fair value estimates using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) at 31 December 2023

Property	Valuation (€000)	Valuation method	Unobservable inputs	Change in input	Deviation/ Sensitivity
Land in Cyprus	320.793	Discounted cash flow	Average property sales price per sq.m.	Deviation by +/- 5%	+ €34.861 - €34.861
			Property sales rate	Deviation by +/- 1 year	- €20.910 + €22.111
			Average construction cost of property	Deviation by +/- 5%	- €20.070 + €20.070
			Discount Rate (WACC)	Deviation by +/- 0,5%	- €15.222 + €15.995

17 Investments accounted for using the equity method

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
At beginning of year	**62.605**	60.415	**52.608**	52.608
Share of profit after tax (*)	**6.561**	6.471	**-**	-
Share of changes in equity (*)	**28**	(445)	**-**	-
Dividends (Note 9)	**(5.278)**	(3.836)	**-**	-
At end of year	**63.916**	62.605	**52.608**	52.608

(*) The share of profit after tax and the share of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 include losses of €574 thousand and €465 thousand, respectively, which relate to the effect of restatements in the financial statements of the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited for previous years. During 2023, the associated company decided to change the accounting policy for the recognition of quarries, which has been applied retrospectively to the financial statements of the associated company. This change was not considered material for the Group in accordance with IAS 1 and IAS 8 and therefore has not been applied retrospectively to the financial statements.

The Group

The associated companies of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are set out below. The associated companies listed below have a share capital consisting exclusively of ordinary shares, held directly by the Company. The country of incorporation or registration is also the place of their business.

17 Investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

	Country	Principal activities	% interest held	Measurement Method
2024				
Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	Cyprus	Production and sale of cement	25,3%	Equity Method
C.C.C. Secretarial Ltd	Cyprus	Secretarial and administration services	50,0%	Equity Method
2023				
Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	Cyprus	Production and sale of cement	25,3%	Equity Method
C.C.C. Secretarial Ltd	Cyprus	Secretarial and administration services	50,0%	Equity Method

As at 31 December 2024 the market value of the Company/Group's interest in the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited, which is listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange, was €59.331 thousand (2023: €58.239 thousand).

Significant restrictions

There are no significant restrictions from borrowing agreements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with significant influence on the associate companies that would affect the ability of the associate companies to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made from the Group.

Contingent Liabilities and commitments

Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 December 2024, the associated company, Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Ltd, had contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees amounting to €783 thousand (2023: €572 thousand) in relation to its ordinary operations. The Board of Directors of the associate company does not expect any liability to arise.

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the capital expenditure for the associated company Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Ltd, that had been committed for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred amounted to €6.176 thousand (2023: €3.370 thousand).

The table flow presents the summarised financial information for the significant associated companies:

Summarised balance sheet

	Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	
	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Current assets	**82.887**	76.576
Non-current assets	**220.855**	227.486
Current Liabilities	**(13.992)**	(14.911)
Non-current Liabilities	**(27.372)**	(31.907)
Net assets	**262.378**	257.244

17 Investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	
	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Revenue	**139.996**	160.532
Profit for the year	**25.881**	27.840
Other Comprehensive income/(loss)	**114**	82
Total comprehensive income for the year	**25.995**	27.922

The information stated above reflect the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate companies (and not the Group's share on that amounts).

Summarised reconciliation of financial information

The reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented with the current carrying amount of significant investments in associate companies accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	
	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Summarised financial information		
Net assets at 1 January	**257.244**	244.429
Profit for the year	**25.881**	27.840
Other comprehensive income for the year	**114**	82
Dividends	**(20.861)**	(15.107)
Net assets at 31 December	**262.378**	257.244
Share in the associate company – 25,3%	**66.382**	65.083
Fair value adjustments at the acquisition of the associate company	**(2.527)**	(2.527)
Carrying amount	**63.855**	62.556

The Company

Set out below are presented the associate companies of the company as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The associate companies listed below have a share capital consisting exclusively of ordinary shares, held directly by the Company. The country of incorporation or registration is also the principal place of business.

	Country	**Principal activities**	**% interest held**	**Measurement Method**
2024				
Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	Cyprus	Production and sale of cement	25,3%	Cost Method
C.C.C. Secretarial Ltd	Cyprus	Secretarial and administration services	50,0%	Cost Method
2023				
Vassiliko Cement Works Public Company Limited	Cyprus	Production and sale of cement	25,3%	Cost Method
C.C.C. Secretarial Ltd	Cyprus	Secretarial and administration services	50,0%	Cost Method

18 Investment in subsidiaries

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
At the beginning of the year	**235.933**	235.933
At the end of the year	**235.933**	235.933

The subsidiary company, which is registered in Cyprus, is presented below. Unless otherwise stated, the subsidiary has a share capital consisting exclusively of ordinary shares held directly by the group, and the percentage of ownership interests held is equal to the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also the principal place of business.

			% interest held	
Name	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activities**	**2024**	2023
			%	%
C.C.C. Real Estate Company Limited	Cyprus	Land held for development	**100,00**	100,00

19 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Opening Balance	**534**	511	**534**	511
Purchase of financial assets	**-**	23	**-**	23
Disposal of financial assets	**(534)**	-	**(534)**	-
Balance 31 December	**-**	534	**-**	534

During 2024, the Company/Group received dividends of €13 thousand (2023: €23 thousand) from equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

20 Financial assets at amortised cost

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Current				
Loan granted to ultimate parent company (Note 28 (vi))	**9.548**	9.851	**9.548**	9.851
Receivable from subsidiary companies (Note 28 (iv))	**-**	-	**7.882**	5.185
	9.548	9.851	**17.430**	15.036

All loans bear interest 2,75% (2023: 2,75%) are repayable on demand and are secured (Note 28 (vi)).

20 Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

Due to the short-term nature of current financial assets at amortised cost, their carrying amount is considered the same as their fair value.

Note 6 provides information on the impairment of financial assets at amortised cost and the exposure of the Group's/Company's to Credit Risk.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets of the Company's and the Group's are analysed by currency as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Euro- Functional and presentation currency	**9.548**	9.851	**17.430**	15.036

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of receivables mentioned above. The loan receivables of the Group/Company are secured with Corporate Guarantees (Note 28 (vi)).

21 Cash and cash equivalents

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Cash at bank and in hand	**1.464**	917	**1.359**	902
Other short-term financial instruments	**3.737**	4.741	**3.737**	4.741
Short-term bank deposits	**4.000**	4.500	**4.000**	4.500
	9.201	10.158	**9.096**	10.143

Other short-term financial instruments include short-term bonds and money market funds, which are considered highly liquid instruments used by Management for cash management purposes. These instruments are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their value. Management considers that these financial instruments meet the criteria of IAS 7 "Cash Flow Statements" and, therefore, classified the above instruments as cash equivalents.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents of the Group and the Company are analysed by currency as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Euro- Functional and presentation currency	**9.201**	10.158	**9.096**	10.143

21 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Non-cash transactions

The main non-cash transactions of the Group/Company, during the current year, were as follows:

- the payment of dividends payable amounting to €649 thousand which were offset against loans receivables from loans by the ultimate parent company (Note 28 (vi)).
- the assignment of amounts payable to related companies amounting to €1.142 thousand for the payment of dividends to the parent company and related companies, offset against loan receivables by the ultimate parent company (Note 28 (vi)).

The main non-cash transactions of the Group/Company during the previous year, were as follows:

- the payment of dividends payable amounting to €371 thousand which were offset against loans receivables by the ultimate parent company (Note 28 (vi)).
- the assignment of amounts payable to related companies amounting to €652 thousand for the payment of dividends to the parent company and related companies, offset against loan receivables by the ultimate parent company (Note 28 (vi)).

22 Other non-financial assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Value added tax (VAT) receivable	**481**	273	**-**	-
Other receivables	**90**	99	**29**	99
	571	372	**29**	99

23 Share capital and share premium

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Number of shares	**Ordinary share capital €000**	**Share premium €000**	Number of shares	Ordinary share capital €000	Share premium €000
Issued and fully paid						
At the beginning of the year	**137.610.883**	**50.916**	**-**	137.610.883	50.916	-
Cancellation of own shares	**(449.004)**	**(266)**	**-**	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**137.161.879**	**50.650**	**-**	137.610.883	50.916	-

23 Share capital and share premium (continued)

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company, which was held on 4th March 2024, the following Special Resolution was approved:

(a) That the issued share capital of the Company which amounts to €50.916 thousand divided into 137.610.883 ordinary shares with a nominal value €0,37 each, be reduced to €50.750 thousand divided into 137.161.879 ordinary shares with a nominal value €0,37 each.

(b) Such reduction of the Company's issued share capital to be effected through the cancellation of 449.004 fully paid ordinary shares of a nominal value of €0,37 each, which are held by the Company.

The Special Resolution for the cancellation of the shares was approved by the District Court of Limassol on 8 April 2024. The Capital Reduction Order was filed with the Department of Registrar of Companies and Intellectual Property and a new capital certificate was issued on 29 April 2024.

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 200.000.000 shares (2023: 200.000.000 shares) with a nominal value of €0,37 (2023: €0,37) per share. All issued shares are fully paid.

24 Financial Liabilities

The Company and the Group

The unused credit facilities for the years 2024 and 2023 are secured by personal guarantees of Messrs. George Galatariotis and Costas Galatariotis, amounted to €1.600 thousand (Note 28 (v)).

The Company/Group has the following unused credit facilities:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Floating interest rate:				
Expiring within one year	**1.563**	1.563	**1.563**	1.563

The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities that are subject to review at various dates.

25 Deferred tax liabilities

The movement in deferred tax liabilities, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances not related to the same tax authority, is as follows:

The Group

Deferred tax liabilities	Fair value gains €000	Total €000
At 1 January 2023	55.426	55.426
At 31 December 2023	**55.426**	**55.426**
At 1 January 2024	55.426	55.426
At 31 December 2024	**55.426**	**55.426**

25 Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

The Company

Deferred tax liabilities	Investment in subsidiary companies €000	Total €000
At 1 January 2023	43.897	43.897
At 31 December 2023	**43.897**	**43.897**
At 1 January 2024	43.897	43.897
At 31 December 2024	**43.897**	**43.897**

26 Trade and other creditors

	The Group		The Company	
	2024 €000	2023 €000	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Payable to related parties (Note 28 (iv))	**7**	7	**7**	7
Other creditors and accrued expenses	**367**	253	**248**	251
	374	260	**255**	258

The fair value of trade and other creditors which maturing within one year is approximately the same as their carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

27 Contingencies liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities of the Company/the Group

The Company/Group has no contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

(ii) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure that have been committed at the reporting date of the financial statements but have not yet been incurred are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024 €000	2023 €000	**2024 €000**	2023 €000
Investment in property (*)	**801**	1.862	**-**	-
	801	1.862	**-**	-

(*) Construction of part of the road network

28 Transactions with related parties

The Company is controlled by C.C.C. Holdings & Investments Limited (parent company), which is registered in Cyprus. The ultimate parent company is George S. Galatariotis & Sons Limited, also registered in Cyprus.

The related companies are companies under common control, companies controlled by the Board of Directors of the Company, and companies exercising significant influence over the Group and the Company.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(i) Purchases of services

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Management and other administrative services:				
Associate companies	**769**	697	**89**	71
	769	697	**89**	71

(ii) Interest on loan receivables from related parties

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Interest received (Note 9):				
Ultimate parent company	**288**	247	**288**	247
	288	247	**288**	247

(iii) Remuneration key management personnel and Directors

The Company and the Group

The total remuneration of the key management personnel (including the remuneration of the Directors as members of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee) for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, is as follows:

- The following directors receive annual remuneration of €1.000 each for their services as members of the Board of Directors: George St. Galatariotis, Costas St. Galatariotis, Stavros Galatariotis, Antonis Antoniou and Tasos Anastasiou.

- The following directors receive annual remuneration of €1.000 each for their services as members of the Audit Committee: Antonis Antoniou and Tasos Anastasiou.

28 Transactions with related parties (continued)

(iv) Year end balances

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Receivable from related parties (Note 20):				
Subsidiary companies	**-**	-	**7.882**	5.185
	-	-	**7.882**	5.185
Payable to related parties (Note 26):				
Directors	**7**	7	**7**	7
	7	7	**7**	7

Receivables from and payables to related parties do not bearing interest, are unsecured and repayable on demand.

(v) Personal guarantees by the Directors

The unused financial facilities of the Company and the Group for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are secured by personal guarantees of Messrs. George Galatariotis and Costas Galatariotis for the amount of €800 thousand and €800 thousand respectively.

(vi) Loans to related parties

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Loan to ultimate parent company:				
At the beginning of the year	**9.851**	8.027	**9.851**	8.027
Loan granted during the year	**2.010**	2.600	**2.010**	2.600
Loan repaid during the year	**(810)**	-	**(810)**	-
Interest charge (Note 28 (ii))	**288**	247	**288**	247
Loan offset against dividends payable by the company (Note 21)	**(649)**	(371)	**(649)**	(371)
Loan offset against the assignment of the company's payables to the parent and related companies in respect of dividends (Note 21)	**(1.142)**	(652)	**(1.142)**	(652)
At the end of year (Note 20)	**9.548**	9.851	**9.548**	9.851

The loan bears interest of 2,75% (2023: 2,75%), is secured by a corporate guarantee from the parent company and is repayable on demand.

28 Transactions with related parties (continued)

(vii) Dividend income from related parties

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€000	€000	**€000**	€000
Dividend income (Note 9)				
Related parties	**-**	-	**5.278**	3.859
	-	-	**5.278**	3.859

29 Events after the balance sheet date

The Board of Directors proposes the payment of a dividend amounting to €2.888 thousand, corresponding to €0,021 per share, from the profits of the year 2023. If approved by the Annual General Meeting, the dividend will be paid to the eligible shareholders of the Company who will be registered in the Cyprus Stock Exchange register as at 10th July 2025 (record date).

There were no other significant post balance sheet events that are relevant to the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 9 to 14.