

Reports and Financial Statements

Phoenician Group Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2019



Phoenician Group Limited

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of
Phoenician Group Limited
(Incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Phoenician Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") set out on pages 4 to 35, which comprise the statement of consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2(b)(ii) to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company reported net liabilities of HK\$31,201,058 at 31 December 2019. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the members of
Phoenician Group Limited
(Incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Responsibilities of Directors of the Group for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 HKSAAs 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the members of
Phoenician Group Limited
(Incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's 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 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 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



KLC Kennic Lui & Co. Ltd.
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)
TANG Yuen Yee, Loren Gertrud
Practising Certificate No. P05054
Hong Kong, 22 DEC 2021

Phoenician Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	HK\$	HK\$
Revenue	3	86,800	146,974
Other revenue	4(a)	8,512	4,522
Other net gain/ (loss)	4(b)	137,200 (126,700)
Administrative and other operating expenses		(<u>4,642,526</u>)	(<u>5,281,960</u>)
Loss from operations		(4,410,014)	(5,257,164)
Finance costs	5	(<u>1,508,722</u>)	(<u>1,269,114</u>)
Loss before taxation	6	(5,918,736)	(6,526,278)
Income tax	7(a)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		(<u><u>5,918,736</u></u>)	(<u><u>6,526,278</u></u>)

The notes on pages 8 to 35 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Phoenician Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets	10	536,200	399,000
Amounts due from a shareholder	11	-	73,057
Receivables	12	-	199,186
Cash at bank and in hand	13(a)	4,697,503	4,516,709
		<u>5,233,703</u>	<u>5,187,952</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	14	359,366	269,093
Loans	15	36,075,395	30,201,181
		<u>36,434,761</u>	<u>30,470,274</u>
Net current liabilities		(<u>31,201,058</u>)	(<u>25,282,322</u>)
Net liabilities		(<u>31,201,058</u>)	(<u>25,282,322</u>)
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	16(a)	78	78
Accumulated losses		(<u>31,201,136</u>)	(<u>25,282,400</u>)
Equity deficiency		(<u>31,201,058</u>)	(<u>25,282,322</u>)

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 DEC 2021



 Marco AROSTI
 Authorised signatory

The notes on pages 8 to 35 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Phoenician Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Share capital HK\$	Accumulated losses HK\$	Total HK\$
Balance at 1 January 2018		1	(18,756,122)	(18,756,121)
Changes in equity for 2018:				
Issuance of shares capital during the year	16(a)	77	-	77
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>(6,526,278)</u>	<u>(6,526,278)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019		78	(25,282,400)	(25,282,322)
Changes in equity for 2019:				
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>(5,918,736)</u>	<u>(5,918,736)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019		<u>78</u>	<u>(31,201,136)</u>	<u>(31,201,058)</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 35 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Phoenician Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	HK\$	HK\$
Cash used in operating activities	13(b)	(4,193,210)	(5,073,024)
Dividend received	4(a)	8,379	4,389
Bank interest received	4(a)	<u>133</u>	<u>133</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(4,184,698)</u>	<u>(5,068,502)</u>
Financing activities			
Issuance of shares	16(a)	-	77
Loans advanced	13(c)	<u>4,365,492</u>	<u>2,874,268</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>4,365,492</u>	<u>2,874,345</u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		180,794	(2,194,157)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>4,516,709</u>	<u>6,710,866</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13(a)	<u>4,697,503</u>	<u>4,516,709</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 35 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. General

The Company is a private limited liability company incorporated in Cayman Islands.

The Company's registered office and principal place of business was located at PO Box 472, Harbour Place, 2nd Floor, 103 South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands KY1-1106.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities and other particulars of its subsidiaries are set out in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

At 31 December 2019, the directors of the Company consider the immediate and ultimate controlling party of the Company is Rose Hanna Hasbani.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and related Interpretations promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as the "Group") is set out below.

The IASB has issued certain amendment to IFRS that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent they are relevant to the Group for the current accounting periods reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

(i) Measurement basis, judgement, estimates and assumption

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost basis, except that the investments are stated at their fair values as explained in note 2(f).

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(i) Measurement basis, judgement, estimates and assumption (Continued)

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs which requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. A revisions to an accounting estimate is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are set out in note 20.

(ii) Going concern assumption

The Group reported net liabilities of HK\$31,201,058 at 31 December 2019 (2018: HK\$25,282,322). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors consider that the Group will be able to meet its liabilities and financial obligation in full as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future as a result of the expected cash flow from operations, the undrawn loan facility available to the Group in providing adequate funds for the Group to meet its liabilities and the repayment of the Loans due from the Group not becoming due until 31 December 2024. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustment relating to the carrying amounts and reclassification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The IASB has issued a new IFRS, IFRS 16, *Leases*, and a number of amendments to IFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group.

Except for IFRS 16, *Leases*, none of the developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (Continued)

IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, *Leases*, and the related interpretations, IFRS Interpretations Committee Interpretation 4, *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*, Standard Interpretations Committee Interpretation (“SIC”) 15, *Operating leases – incentives*, and SIC 27, *Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease*. It introduces a single accounting model for lessees, which requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less (“short-term leases”) and leases of low-value assets. The lessor accounting requirements are brought forward from IAS 17 and are substantially unchanged.

IFRS 16 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. The Group has initially applied IFRS 16 as from 1 January 2019.

The Group has elected to use the modified retrospective approach and has therefore recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2019. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17.

Given the Group does not have any material lease arrangements as a lessee (except for the leases with a lease term of 12 months or less), the Group considers that there is no significant financial impact on the Group’s result, financial position and cash flows. Further details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the Group upon the adoption of IFRS 16 are set out in note 2(g).

(d) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it 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. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests (Continued)

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. For each business combination, the Group can elect to measure any non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Company. Loans from holders of non-controlling interests and other contractual obligations towards these holders are presented as financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position depending on the nature of the liability.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including the right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the respective lease term
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Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

(f) Investments in debt and equity securities

Investments in debt and equity securities are recognised / derecognised on the date the Company commits to purchase / sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Investments other than equity investments

Non-equity investments held by the Company are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- (i) Amortised cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method.
- (ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - recycling, if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognised, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Investments in debt and equity securities (Continued)

Investments other than equity investments (Continued)

- (iii) Fair value at profit or loss (FVPL), if the investment does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the investment (including interest) are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment the Company makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer’s perspective. Where such an election is made, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income remains in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) until the investment is disposed of. At the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained earnings. It is not recycled through profit or loss.

Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in profit or loss as other income in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(p)(ii).

(g) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(A) Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

Where the contract contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Leased assets (Continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 January 2019 (Continued)

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(e)).

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets in 'Property, plant and equipment' and presents lease liabilities separately in the statement of consolidated financial position.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Leased assets (Continued)

(B) Policy applicable prior to 1 January 2019

In the comparative period, as a lessee, the Group classified leases as finance leases if the leases transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group are classified as operating leases.

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease terms, except where alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made.

(h) Receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses.

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), which are those losses that are expected to occur over the expected life of the trade receivables. The loss allowance is estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date with any changes recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables through a loss allowance account.

The gross carrying amount of a trade debtor or other receivable is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(j) Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(k) Interest bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with the company's accounting policy for borrowing costs (see note 2(q)).

(l) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(m) Income tax

Income taxes for the period comprise current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences, respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Apart from differences which arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities, all deferred tax liabilities and all deferred tax assets, to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Income tax (Continued)

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(o) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

The results of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items including goodwill arising on consolidation of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Revenue recognition

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the Group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer, or the lessee has the right to use the asset, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

- (i) Management fee and advisory fee income are recognised when the services are rendered.
- (ii) Placement fee income is recognised when the Group has fulfilled its obligations under the contract.
- (iii) Dividend income from investment is recognised when the Group's rights to receive payment have been established.
- (iv) Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(r) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3. Revenue

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15		
Investment management fee	46,800	39,390
Investment advisory fee	40,000	66,334
Placement fee income	-	41,250
	<u>86,800</u>	<u>146,974</u>

4. Other revenue and other net gain/ (loss)

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
(a) Other revenue		
Bank interest income	133	133
Dividend income from equity securities at FVPL	<u>8,379</u>	<u>4,389</u>
	<u>8,512</u>	<u>4,522</u>
(b) Other net gain/ (loss)		
Change in fair value of financial assets at FVPL	<u>137,200</u>	<u>(126,700)</u>

5. Finance costs

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Interest expense on loans repayable within 5 years (Note 15)	<u>1,508,722</u>	<u>1,269,114</u>

6. Loss before taxation

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging:		
Other items:		
Auditor's remuneration	78,000	78,000
Operating lease rentals in respect of rented premises previously classified as operating leases under IAS17	-	682,500
Expenses relating to short-term leases not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<u>720,000</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Income tax

- (a) Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to any income taxes in the Cayman Islands.
- (b) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the subsidiaries of the Group has available tax losses brought forward from previous years to offset against the assessable profits for the year ended 31 December 2019.
- (c) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the subsidiaries of the Group incurred taxable losses for the year ended 31 December 2018.
- (d) Reconciliation between income tax and loss before taxation at applicable tax rate:

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Loss before taxation	(<u>5,918,376</u>)	(<u>6,526,278</u>)
Notional tax on loss before taxation, calculated at the statutory profits tax rate of 16.5%	(976,591)	(1,076,835)
Tax effect on non-taxable income	(1,405)	(746)
Tax effect on non-deductible expense	1,013,355	653,757
Tax effect of temporary differences not recognised	(6,600)	(6,600)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	33,003	430,424
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	(<u>61,762</u>)	<u>-</u>
Income tax for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Income tax (Continued)

- (d) No provision for deferred taxation has been made as neither temporary difference nor tax loss was incurred by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

The Group has not recognised the deferred tax assets attributable to the future benefits of tax loss of HK\$3,735,482 (2018: HK\$3,909,781) as the availability of future taxable profits against which the asset can be utilised is uncertain at 31 December 2019. The tax losses arising from Hong Kong operation do not expire under current tax legislation.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements HK\$
Cost	
At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>1,000,000</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>1,000,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>-</u></u>

9. Investments in subsidiaries

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Investments in subsidiaries, at cost	10,200,000	10,200,000
Less: Provision for impairment loss	(<u>4,488,000</u>)	(<u>4,711,000</u>)
	<u><u>5,712,000</u></u>	<u><u>5,489,000</u></u>

At 31 December 2019, the Directors assessed the recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries, by reference to the net asset value of the subsidiaries extracted from the audited financial statements. Accordingly, the Company made a reversal of impairment loss previously recognised of HK\$223,000 and credited to the profit or loss (2018: provision for impairment loss of HK\$461,000) in view of the increase in net asset value of the subsidiaries.

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Continued)

Particulars of the subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 were as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Place of incorporation and business</u>	<u>Particulars of issued and paid up capital</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held by the Company directly</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Phoenician Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$5,200,000	100% (2018: 100%)	Provision of asset management services
Phoenician Advisory Services Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$5,000,000	100% (2018: 100%)	Provision of advisory services

10. Financial assets

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Financial assets measured at FVPL		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	<u>536,200</u>	<u>399,000</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the fair value of such investments amounted to HK\$536,200 (2018: HK\$399,000) and an increase in fair value of HK\$137,200 (2017: decrease of HK\$126,700) was recognised in profit or loss for the year.

The fair values of the equity securities held for trading were determined based on the quoted market prices in an active market.

11. Amounts due from a shareholder

The amounts due from a shareholder are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

12. Receivables

Receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenditure within one year.

13. Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Cash at bank	4,693,990	4,512,373
Cash on hand	<u>3,513</u>	<u>4,336</u>
Cash at bank and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow	<u>4,697,503</u>	<u>4,516,709</u>

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies, are as below:-

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Renminbi	12,997	4,618
United States Dollar	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

(b) Reconciliation of loss before taxation to cash used in operating activities:

	Note	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before taxation	(5,918,736)	(6,526,278)
Adjustment for:			
Interest income	4(a) (133)	(133)
Dividend income from equity securities	4(a) (8,379)	(4,389)
Change in fair value of financial assets	4(b) (137,200)	126,700
Interest expenses	5	<u>1,508,722</u>	<u>1,269,114</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes		(4,555,726)	(5,134,986)
Decrease/ (increase) in amount due from a substantial shareholder		73,057	(73,057)
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables		199,186	(199,186)
Decrease in assets classified as held for sale		-	569,186
Increase/ (decrease) in payables and accruals		90,273	(234,980)
Decrease in amount due to a shareholder		<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Cash used in operating activities		<u>(4,193,210)</u>	<u>(5,073,024)</u>

13. Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Loans HK\$ (Note 15)
At 1 January 2018	26,057,799
Change from financing cash flows:	
Interest expenses	1,269,114
Loans advanced	<u>2,874,268</u>
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	30,201,181
Change from financing cash flows:	
Interest expenses	1,508,722
Loans advanced	<u>4,365,492</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>36,075,395</u></u>

14. Payables and accruals

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Accruals	<u>359,366</u>	<u>269,093</u>

All payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

15. Loans

On 1 May 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a third party (the “Lender”), pursuant to which, the Lender agreed to advance borrowings to the Company in order to fund and support the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Loans”).

The Loans are unsecured, interest bearing at 4.7% per annum and were repayable on or before 31 December 2020.

On 28 February 2020, the Company entered into a supplementary agreement with the Lender to extend the repayment date of the Loans to 31 December 2024.

16. Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

	Number of shares	US\$	HK\$ (equivalent)
Ordinary share issued and fully paid			
At 1 January 2018	1	0.01	1
Issuance of ordinary shares	<u>999</u>	<u>9.99</u>	<u>77</u>
At 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>1,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>78</u>

The Company was incorporated in Cayman Islands on 3 May 2012.

On 7 March 2018, 999 shares of US\$0.01 each were allotted and issued to its immediate controlling party, Rose Hasbani, to broaden the capital base of the Company.

16. Capital and reserves (Continued)

(b) Reserves

(i) Movements in components of the Company's reserves

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the period are set out below:

	Accumulated losses HK\$
At 1 January 2018	18,859,346
Loss for the year	<u>6,423,166</u>
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	25,282,512
Loss for the year	<u>5,918,547</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>31,201,059</u></u>

(c) Capital management

The Group's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders by pricing services commensurate with the levels of risk taken.

The subsidiary of the Company is approved as a licensed corporation by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") to conduct certain regulated activities. It is therefore required to comply with the financial resources requirements according to the Hong Kong Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rules (the "SF(FR)R").

The subsidiary of the Company is subject to liquid capital requirements under the SF(FR)R. Management closely monitors, on a daily basis, the liquid capital levels of the subsidiary to ensure compliance with the minimum liquid capital requirements under the SF(FR)R.

Apart from the statutory requirements in respect of liquid capital, the Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2019, the total future minimum lease payments under short-term are payable as follows:

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Within 1 year	<u>180,000</u>	<u>720,000</u>

18. Material related party transactions

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

All members of key management personnel are directors of the Company and their remuneration is disclosed in note 6.

(b) Apart from the related party balances as set out in note 11, the Group also entered into the following material related party transactions.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Note</u>	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Rose Hanna Hasbani	Ultimate shareholder	Investment management fee income	(i)	46,800	39,390
		Investment advisory fee income	(i)	40,000	33,667
Phoenician Management Services Limited	Note (ii)	Assignment fee expense	(i)	<u>1,275,297</u>	<u>4,187,981</u>

(i) Investment management fee income, investment advisory fee income and assignment fee expense were based on terms agreed between the contracting parties.

(ii) The director of the Company, Mr. Chan Kwan, is the sole director and shareholder of Phoenician Management Services Limited. On 8 May 2019, Mr Chan Kwan resigned as director and ceased to have beneficial interests in Phoenician Management Services Limited.

19. Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments

(a) Categories of financial instruments

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at FVPL	536,200	399,000
Receivables	-	199,186
Amounts due from a substantial shareholder	-	73,057
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>4,697,503</u>	<u>4,516,709</u>
Financial assets and receivables	<u>5,233,703</u>	<u>5,187,952</u>
Financial liabilities		
Payables and accruals	359,366	269,093
Loans	<u>36,075,395</u>	<u>30,201,181</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>36,434,761</u>	<u>30,470,274</u>

(b) Financial risks management

Exposures to market risks (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risks and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of the Group's business.

These risks are limited by the Group's financial management practices described below.

Market risks

(i) Foreign exchange risks

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the majority of the Group's transactions and balances as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019 were denominated in HK\$. The directors consider that the currency risk is not significant and the Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, the management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

(ii) Interest rate risks

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from the Loan advanced from the Lender which is interest bearing at 4.7% per annum (Note 15).

19. Financial risks management and fair values of financial instruments (Continued)

(b) Financial risks management (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risks (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2019, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased/increased the Company's profit after taxation and retained profits by approximately HK\$301,000.

The sensitivity above indicates the annualised impact on the Company's interest expense that would arise assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to floating rate instruments which would expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk at that date.

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk mainly through its investment in listed equity securities. The management manages this exposure by closely monitoring the price movements and the changes in market conditions that may affect the value of these investments.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. A 10% change represents the management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in equity price.

If equity prices had been 10% higher/lower, with other variables held constant and before any impact on tax, the Group's profit would increase/decrease by approximately HK\$54,000 (2018: HK\$40,000) for the year ended 31 December 2019. This is mainly due to the changes in fair value of the financial assets measured at FVPL

(iv) Credit risk

At 31 December 2019, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carry amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Group has monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of IFRS 9 on balances individually or based on provision matrix or 12 months ECL. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

19. Financial risks management and fair values of financial instruments (Continued)**(b) Financial risks management (Continued)****(iv) Credit risk (continued)**

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with good reputation. Other than concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with banks with good reputation, the Group does not have any other significant concentrative of credit risk.

(v) Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions and/or from other group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Company's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates) and the earliest date the Company can be required to pay.

	<i>Contractual undiscounted cash outflow</i>		
	Within 1 year or on demand HK\$	Total undiscounted cash outflows HK\$	Carrying amount HK\$
2019			
Payables and accruals	359,366	359,366	359,366
Loans	36,217,000	36,217,000	36,075,395
	<u>36,576,366</u>	<u>36,576,366</u>	<u>36,434,761</u>

	<i>Contractual undiscounted cash outflow</i>		
	Within 1 year or on demand HK\$	Total undiscounted cash outflows HK\$	Carrying amount HK\$
2018			
Payables and accruals	269,093	269,093	269,093
Loans	30,319,469	30,319,469	30,201,181
	<u>30,588,562</u>	<u>30,588,562</u>	<u>30,470,274</u>

19. Financial risks management and fair values of financial instruments (Continued)**(c) Fair value measurements****(i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value***Fair value hierarchy*

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's held-for-trading investments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in IFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the input used in the valuation technique as follow:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

	Fair value HK\$	Fair value measurement as at categorised into		
		Level 1 HK\$	Level 2 HK\$	Level 3 HK\$
Recurring fair value measurement				
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
At 31 December 2019	536,200	536,200		
At 31 December 2018	399,000	399,000	-	-

(ii) Fair values of financial instruments carried at other than fair values

As at 31 December 2019, all the financial instruments of the Group are carried at cost or amortised cost which are not materially different from their fair values.

20. Accounting judgements and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

21. Statement of financial position of the Company

	Note	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Non-current asset			
Investments in subsidiaries	9	<u>5,712,000</u>	<u>5,489,000</u>
Current assets			
Amounts due from subsidiaries		214,325	315,139
Receivables		-	199,186
Cash at bank		<u>78</u>	<u>78</u>
		<u>214,403</u>	<u>514,403</u>
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to subsidiaries		1,051,989	1,084,656
Loans	15	<u>36,075,395</u>	<u>30,201,181</u>
		<u>37,127,384</u>	<u>31,285,837</u>
Net current liabilities		(<u>36,912,981</u>)	(<u>30,771,434</u>)
Net liabilities		(<u>31,200,981</u>)	(<u>25,282,434</u>)
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	16(a)	78	78
Accumulated losses	16(b)	(<u>31,201,059</u>)	(<u>25,282,512</u>)
Equity deficiency		(<u>31,200,981</u>)	(<u>25,282,434</u>)

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **22 DEC 2021**

Marco AROSTI
Authorised Signatory

22. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a few amendments and new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, <i>Definition of material</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i>	1 January 2021
Amendments to IFRS 3, <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, <i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Group's results and financial position.