

BORTEX GROUP FINANCE PLC

Bortex Group Finance plc

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Co Reg No: C82346

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is a Company Announcement by Bortex Group Finance plc (C82346) (hereinafter the 'Company') of 32, Hughes Hallet Street, Sliema, pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Listing Authority Listing Rules:

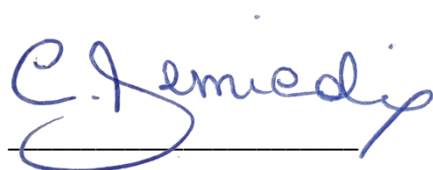
Quote

The Board of Directors of the Company (the 'Issuer') has approved the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of Bortex Group Finance plc for the year ended 31st October 2021, on 28th February 2022.

The above-mentioned Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements are available for viewing on <http://bortexgroupholdings.com/investor-relations/>

Unquote

By order of the Board.



Christine Demicoli
Company Secretary

28th February 2022

BORTEX GROUP FINANCE p.l.c.

Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 October 2021

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Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors, Officers and Other Information

<i>Directors</i>	Mr Peter Borg (Chairman) Ms Karen Borg Mr Joseph Cachia Ms Christine Demicoli Mr Emanuel Ellul Mr Mario C. Grech
<i>Company Secretary</i>	Ms Christine Demicoli
<i>Registered Office</i>	32 Hughes Hallet Street Sliema SLM3142 Malta
<i>Country of Incorporation</i>	Malta
<i>Auditors</i>	Ernst & Young Malta Limited, Regional Business Centre, Archille Ferris Street, Msida MSD 1751 Malta
<i>Principal bankers</i>	Bank of Valletta p.l.c., Corporate Finance BOV Centre Triq il-Kanun Santa Venera SVR 9030 Malta

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Directors' report

The directors' present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. ('the Company') for the year ended 31 October 2021.

Principal activities

The Company's business is that of raising funds to support and finance the operations and capital projects of the Bortex Group of Companies, which operates in the garment manufacturing, retailing and franchising industries as well as the tourism, hospitality and luxury real estate markets.

Review of business

The main business activity of the Company has been the issue of bonds to the public in December 2017, following which the Company advanced the proceeds to other companies within the Group to finance mainly the refurbishment and extension of Hotel 1926 and the beach club development project in Sliema, redevelopment of the Group's existing retail outlet in Mosta, the development of a plot of land in Mriehel into a mixed-use complex, part funding of opening Gagliardi retail outlets in a number of overseas territories and refinancing of part of the Group's existing bank facilities.

During the current year, finance income on loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries amounted to €560,265 (2020: €539,469), whilst interest expense on bonds amounted to €501,859 (2020: €500,948). Administrative expenses mainly representing listing and compliance costs, together with directors' and professional fees amounted to €50,741 (2020: €36,456). Profit for the year was €4,983 (2020: €2,065) after deducting taxation. The Company's balance sheet is primarily made up of the bond issue for €12.75 million and corresponding loans to the group undertakings. The Company's equity as at the end of the financial reporting period is stated at €286,297 (2020: €281,314).

The Company recognises that the key risk of its business is that of the potential non-fulfilment by the borrowers (that is, the Group members) of their obligations under the relative loan agreements; and due to the borrowers' operations, this risk is impacted by developments in both the garment, hospitality and real estate markets.

Results and dividends

The Company's financial results for the year ended 31 October 2021 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income. The directors did not pay or declare any interim dividend during the year and do not recommend the payment of a final dividend. Retained profits carried forward as at 31 October 2021 amounted to €36,297 (2020: €31,314).

Performance review of the Group

**All the below information is being reproduced from the directors' reports of Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited annual report which can be downloaded from bortexgroup Holdings.com.*

The Group reported a turnover of €19.7 million (2020: €22.3 million) and earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation less loss from discontinued operations (Adjusted EBITDA) of €4.3 million (2020: €1.6 million).

Calculation of Adjusted EBITDA	Reference*	31 October 2021 €	31 October 2020 €
Operating profit from continuing operations	Consolidated statement of profit or loss	3,790,317	2,231,166
Loss from discontinued operation	Consolidated statement of profit or loss	(1,243,535)	(2,319,792)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset	Note 28	1,737,303	1,736,294
		4,284,085	1,647,668

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Performance review of the Group - continued

The second year of the Covid-19 pandemic was a year which brought serious challenges for all the Group's activities. The pandemic dominated this year since day one and although we were expecting a substantial improvement on 2020 as the World got vaccinated, the continuous evolution of the virus through mutations and variants made this very difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, the Group achieved better results than those budgeted in the face of this pandemic.

During the current financial year, the Group reported a profit before tax from continuing operations of € 2.8 million as against to a profit in 2020 of € 1.1 million. The sale of 4 apartments out of the remaining 5 in Project TEN in Sliema materialised during this year and this had a net positive impact on these results of € 769,392 (2020: € 2,726,676).

Manufacturing and Retail

During the year under review manufacturing and retail operations registered a positive EBITDA of € 2.4 million (2020: negative EBITDA of € 132,170).

Calculation of EBITDA for Clothing segment	Reference*	31 October 2021 €	31 October 2020 €
Operating profit/(loss) from continuing operations	Note 27	1,465,387	(1,075,573)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset	Note 28	907,373	943,403
		2,372,760	(132,170)

Formal clothing has been severely impacted both in own stores locally and overseas, as well as within private label customers stores abroad. Fresh lockdowns were imposed as from the beginning of the year and this had a negative effect on all sales, primarily in the retail sector. Although the Group was not constrained to close down stores as in the previous year, sales have been severely affected by the restrictions imposed by Governments both locally and abroad.

This year was also the first year wherein the Group has shifted its manufacturing operations from its own factory in Tunisia to partner factories in Bulgaria, Turkey and the Far East. This presented a number of challenges, mainly due to logistical and pricing issues. Moreover, the experienced decline in demand was less evident in the manufacturing section, which required more work and effort in meeting shipping deadlines.

Retail Sales picked up considerably following the easing of restrictions in Spring of this year and the Group saw the opening of a new GANT shop in Baystreet and a new concept store "Bortex & Friends", in the same shopping mall. The Group is seeing a consistent level of growth in retail sales coupled with an effective purchasing and stock clearance strategy.

The Group experienced a drop in retail sales of approximately 19% throughout the year and a drop in manufacturing sales of 32% when compared to pre-Covid budgets.

Hospitality

The first seven months of the year were particularly impacted by the effects of COVID-19 mainly the shortage of flight capacity and travel restrictions in our source markets. During this period, November 2020 to May 2021, total rooms revenue for Hotel 1926 was € 367,000 with an average occupancy of 20% and an Average Daily Rate ("ADR") of € 48.80.

During this difficult period preparatory measures were taken to optimise the hotels positioning in anticipation of the lifting of restrictions, measures that bore fruit during the remaining five months of the year. During this period total rooms revenue for Hotel 1926 was € 2.6 million with an average occupancy of 92% and an ADR of € 108.72.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Performance review of the Group - continued

The same can be said for Palazzo Jean Parisot, which achieved total revenue of €52,000 with an average occupancy of 35% and an ADR of €100 during the first seven months, and total revenue of €126,000 with an average occupancy of 89% and an ADR of €131 during the rest of the year.

	31 October 2021			31 October 2020		
ADR - annualised	Hotel 1926	PJP	31 October 2021 €	Hotel 1926	PJP	31 October 2020 €
Available rooms (A)	62,050	2,555		61,612	2,562	
Occupied rooms (B)	31,375	1,478		27,698	920	
Occupancy % (B)/(A)	50.56%	57.85%		44.96%	35.91%	
	€	€		€	€	
Rooms Revenue (C)	2,968,816	177,967	3,146,783	1,836,704	116,037	1,952,741
Commissions	(349,628)	(22,770)	(372,398)	(282,787)	(14,284)	(297,071)
Net Rooms revenue	2,619,188	155,197	2,774,385	1,553,917	101,753	1,655,670
ADR (C)/(B)	94.62	120.41		66.31	126.13	

Although these revenues are still a far cry from what these hotels can achieve in a normalised year which would be in the region of €5.1 million, both hotels exceeded industry average occupancies and registered €3.1 million in revenue when compared to €2 million in 2020. Total rooms revenue from Hotel 1926 reached €3 million (2020: €1.8 million) with an average occupancy of 51% (2020: 45%) and an ADR of €94.62 (2020: €66.31) whereas revenue from Palazzo Jean Parisot was €178,000 (2020: €116,000). EBITDA pertaining to total hospitality operations amounted to €1.2 million, a significantly higher result than €91,292 achieved in 2020 as well as the revised estimate of €388,000 made in March of this year. The Group considers this result to be, once again, a relevant achievement given the COVID-19 scenario.

Calculation of EBITDA for Hospitality segment (Hotels)	Reference*	31 October 2021 €	31 October 2020 €
Operating profit	Note 27	1,134,557	2,025,077
Gain from sale of property	<i>Refer to the below</i>	(769,392)	(2,726,676)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Note 28	829,531	792,891
EBITDA		1,194,696	91,292

Real Estate and Property Management

The Group sold 4 apartments and 11 car spaces by the end of the financial year resulting in revenue net of commissions of €2.4 million. Profit thereon before tax was €769,392 (2020: €2,726,676). The Group entered into a promise of sale agreement to sell the remaining apartment and two car spaces which were sold during January 2022. Rental income from the properties in Mriehel and Sliema were not impacted by the COVID crisis.

Sales of properties	Reference*	31 October 2021 €	31 October 2020 €
Sale of properties	Note 26	2,429,500	6,924,450
Cost of properties sold	Note 28	(1,660,108)	(4,197,774)
Gain from sale of property		769,392	2,726,676

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Performance review of the Group - continued

Cash Flow

The Group has ended the financial year in a profitable position. The results achieved were however significantly influenced by the government subsidies, particularly the results of the manufacturing and retail sector. These have been phased out in the forecasts for the new financial year. The growth trajectory over the Group's activities as well as the optimisation of its cost base during the first months of the new financial year augur well. The Group will also retain its focus on liquidity and cash reserves to sustain its operations and absorb any potential unforeseen impact.

Outlook for financial year ending 2022

As we head towards the second anniversary of COVID-19 outbreak, the pandemic remains a key concern for everyone. It is expected that major economies continue their post-pandemic recovery. According to the latest Central Bank of Malta forecasts, the upward revision is primarily driven by stronger growth in investment and government consumption, and to a lesser extent, by a stronger projected recovery in private consumption. Tourism is expected to be more buoyant and it is expected that we will experience a recovering labour market and revitalised consumer spending.

Manufacturing and Retail

The extended effects of the pandemic on the global supply chain have adversely influenced the Group's performance throughout the first part of 2022 and it is also being anticipated that demand and supply constraints will remain a key threat for the coming months. This phenomenon has prevailed within the local-domestic market and also within our international retail and manufacturing operations, which have seen demand for formal and casual fashion products being hindered by restrictions on events and leisure activities, with a direct effect on sales. The decline in demand was less evident in the manufacturing division probably due to a shift from Far East sourcing to locations within or nearer to Europe where the Group has a manufacturing presence.

It is expected that retail sales will stabilize to pre-pandemic levels once all restrictions are lifted and the tourism sector recovers. From an international perspective, the Group's retail operations have experienced similar challenges to those experienced domestically, with the situation expected to improve gradually over the coming months. The Group's financial projections for this year are founded on a lean and agile cost base whilst factoring in the external key challenges being anticipated throughout the coming months. The Group's retail strategy also includes a plan which balances risks derived from stock availability through the continuous utilization of existing stock and the introduction of fresh seasonal items. This strategy is expected to mitigate risks from stock shortages and delays whilst contributing towards accelerating stock utilization and cash flow optimization.

Over the past months, the Group has managed to successfully strengthen multiple manufacturing bases in Eastern Europe and Turkey. The plan for this financial year is to further consolidate this position and exploit our extensive production network to mitigate risk factors derived from labour shortages and inflation surges. Logistical issues in the Far East have shifted significant production demand closer to home and the Group is aiming at capturing these emerging opportunities. The business model of the manufacturing division has evolved into a relatively low capital-intensive model so the development of this business division remains an important distinctive capability for the Group.

Hospitality and Real Estate

The impacts of COVID-19 have continued to be felt on the industry and it is expected that they will continue to influence hospitality operations throughout 2022.

During the financial year ending 2022 the Group will continue to operate Hotel 1926 and Spa and Palazzo Jean Parisot. Budgets have taken into consideration the impacts of COVID-19 but are cautiously optimistic based on the sound and innovative brand positioning strategy. In addition, the Group will implement a state of the art digitalisation program, with particular focus on guest service excellence. Plans are also underway to expand the hospitality product by rolling out the Hotel 1926 and Spa brand.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Performance review of the Group - continued

The Group's property portfolio has not experienced any major adverse effects over the past months and cash inflows for the current financial year should remain relatively consistent. Vacant space in the Mriehel business centre will be filled as from April 2022. Throughout this financial year, the Group will embark on two new 'mixed use' projects which will see the Group establishing itself in the accommodation property lease sector and further expanding its commercial division segment.

The remaining apartment in project TEN was sold in January 2022.

Directors

During the year ended 31 October 2021, the Directors were as listed on page 1. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the listed Directors presently remain in office.

Financial risk management

There are a number of financial risks that could potentially impact the activities of the Company and include, but not solely, the following: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, etc. The Company's objective in managing such risks is the creation and protection of shareholder's value. In order to manage and mitigate such risks, the Company employs a number of risk management tools in its day to day operation. Further detail can be found under Note 4 of the financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

There were no events after year-end which would require adjustment or disclosure in the annual financial statements of the Company.

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Directors are required by the Companies Act (Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta) to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year then ended. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors should:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business as a going concern;
- Account for income and charges relating to the accounting period on the accruals basis;
- Value separately the components of asset and liability items; and
- Report comparative figures corresponding to those of the preceding accounting period.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act (Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Directors' report

Statement of responsibility pursuant to the Capital Markets Rules 5.68

The directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 October 2021, and of the financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company and the Guarantor face.

Going concern statement pursuant to Capital Markets Rules 5.62

After making enquiries, the directors, at the time of approving the financial statements, have determined that it is reasonable to assume that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Auditors

Ernst & Young Malta Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Director and signed on their behalf on 28 February 2022 by:



MR PETER BORG
Chairman



MS KAREN BORG
Director

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

Introduction

Pursuant to the requirements of the Capital Markets Rules issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, (“MFSA”) Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. (the ‘Issuer’ or the ‘Company’) (a subsidiary of Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited – the ‘Guarantor’) hereby reports on the extent to which the Company has adopted the “Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance” (the “Code”) appended to Chapter 5 of the Capital Markets Rules as well as the measures adopted to ensure compliance with these same Principles.

The Board of Directors of the Company (the ‘Board’) notes that the Code does not dictate or prescribe mandatory rules but recommends principles of good practice. Nonetheless, the Board strongly maintains that the Principles are in the best interest of both shareholders as well as investors, since they ensure that the directors adhere to internationally recognised high standards of corporate governance.

The Board recognises that in line with Capital Markets Rules 5.101, the Company is exempt from making available the information set out in Capital Markets Rules 5.97.1 to 5.97.3; 5.97.6 and 5.97.8.

Roles and responsibilities of the Board

The Board acknowledges its statutory mandate to conduct the administration and management of the Company. The Board, in fulfilling this mandate and discharging its duty of stewardship of the Company, assumes responsibility for:

- the Company’s strategy and decisions with respect to the issue, servicing and redemption of its bonds;
- monitoring that its operations are in conformity with its commitments towards bondholders, shareholders, other external financiers and all relevant laws and regulations.

The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the Company installs and operates effective internal control and management information systems and that it communicates effectively with the market.

The Board of Directors

The Company has six directors who are appointed by its ultimate principal shareholder, Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2021, three of the directors, Mr Peter Borg, Ms Karen Borg and Ms Christine Demicoli, occupied senior executive positions within the Group. The remaining three directors, Mr Joseph Cachia, Mr Emanuel Ellul and Mr Mario C. Grech served as non-executive and independent directors since they are each free of any business, family or other relationship with the Issuer, its controlling shareholder or the management of either, that creates a conflict of interest such as to impair their judgement.

In assessing the independence of Messrs Cachia, Ellul and Grech, due notice has been taken of Section 5.117 of the Capital Markets Rules.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

The exercise of the role of the Board

The activities of the Board are exercised in a manner designed to ensure that it can effectively supervise the operations of the Company and protect the interests of bondholders, external borrowers and the shareholders.

Meetings of the Board were held three times during the period from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021. Individual directors, apart from attendance at formal Board meetings, participate in other informal meetings during the year as may be required, either to assure good corporate governance, or to contribute more effectively to the decision-making process.

The Board members are notified of forthcoming meetings by the Company Secretary with the issue of an agenda and supporting documents as necessary which were then discussed during the Board meetings held during the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Apart from setting the strategy and direction of the Company, the Board retains direct responsibility for approving and monitoring:

- direct supervision, supported by expert professional advice as appropriate, on the issue and listing of bonds;
- that the proceeds of the bonds are applied for the purposes for which they were sanctioned as specified in the offering memorandum of the bonds in issue;
- proper utilisation of the resources of the Company;
- approval of the annual report and financial statements and of relevant public announcements and for the Company's compliance with its continuing listing obligations.

The Board does not consider necessary to institute separate committees such as the remuneration and the nomination committees, as would be appropriate in an operating company. This is largely due to the fact that the Company does not have any employees.

Risk management and internal control

The Board recognises that the Company must manage a range of risks in the course of its activities and the failure to adequately manage these risks could adversely impact the business. Whilst no system can provide absolute guarantees and protection against material loss, the risk management systems are designed to give the directors reasonable assurance that problems can be identified promptly and remedial action can be taken as appropriate.

The Board maintains sound risk management and internal control systems. It is responsible for determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. The Board establishes formal and transparent arrangements to apply risk management and internal control principles, as well as maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company's auditors.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

The audit committee

The Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee, which were approved by the Listing Authority of the Malta Financial Services Authority, are modelled on the principles set out in the Capital Markets Rules themselves. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its supervisory and monitoring responsibility by reviewing the group financial statements and disclosures, monitoring the system of internal control established by management as well as the audit process.

The Board established the Audit Committee, which meets regularly, with a minimum of four times annually, and is currently composed of the following individuals:

- Mr Joseph Cachia (Chairman)
- Mr Emanuel Ellul
- Mr Mario C. Grech

All three members are independent and non-executive directors on the Board. Furthermore, Mr Emanuel Ellul is the independent non-executive director of the Company who the Board considers to be competent in accounting and/or auditing in terms of the Capital Markets Rules.

The Chief Financial Officer and other key management officials are regularly invited to attend Audit Committee meetings.

The Audit Committee held four meetings throughout the period from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021. Communication with and between the Company Secretary, top level management and the Committee is ongoing and considerations that required the Committee's attention are acted upon between meetings and decided by the Members (where necessary) through electronic circulation and correspondence.

As required by the Companies Act (Chapter 386 of the Laws of Malta) and the Malta Financial Services Authority Capital Markets Rules, the financial statements of the Company are subject to annual audit by its external auditors. Moreover, the non-executive directors have direct access to the external auditors of the Company, who attend the Board meetings at which the Company's financial statements are approved. Moreover, in ensuring compliance with other statutory requirements and with continuing listing obligations, the Board is advised directly, as appropriate, by its appointed broker, legal advisor and the external auditors. Directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice at any time on any aspect of their duties and responsibilities, at the Company's expense.

The Company has formal mechanisms to monitor dealings by directors and senior officials in the bonds of the Company and has also put in place the appropriate mechanisms for the advance notification of such dealings.

Relations with the market

The market is kept up to date with all relevant information, and the Company regularly publishes such information on its website to ensure consistent relations with the market.

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

Remuneration statement

Pursuant to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the maximum annual aggregate emoluments that may be paid to the directors is approved by the shareholders in the General Meeting. Furthermore, the remuneration of directors is a fixed amount per annum and does not include any variable component relating to profit sharing, share options or pension benefits.

During the year under review, the directors received emoluments amounting in total to €15,000 (2020: €3,000).

Other information

The Company is a member of the Bortex Group, which group has its own Corporate Social Responsibility program and initiatives.

Conclusion

The Board considers that the Company has generally been in compliance with the principles throughout the year under review as befits a company of this size and nature.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 28 February 2022 by:



MR PETER BORG
Chairman



MS KAREN BORG
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c (the "Company"), set on pages 20 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 October 2021, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 October 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta (the "Companies Act").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the Companies Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and under the Companies Act are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* as issued by the *International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act, Cap. 281 of the Laws of Malta*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on the audit of the financial statements

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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Recoverability of loans receivable

Loans receivable from related parties, as disclosed in Note 6, represent 94% of the Company's total assets as of 31 October 2021. They are classified as financial assets at amortised cost, measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment as described in Note 4.1 (b). The 2021 recoverability assessment of loans receivable considers the financial position and performance of the related party borrowers for the reporting period, as well as the cash flow projections of Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited ("Bortex Group"), immediate parent and guarantor of the Company's bond.

Due to the significance of the balances of loans receivable from related parties, and the dependency of the Company on the performance and recoverability of such loans receivable to meet its ongoing obligations, we have considered the recoverability of loans receivable as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures over the recoverability of the loans receivables from related parties amongst others:

- Inspecting the loan receivable agreements, agreeing terms and conditions with related parties and analysing whether the performance of the loans receivable is in line therewith;
- Confirming the outstanding balances with related parties; and

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on the audit of the financial statements

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

- Evaluating the Company's assessment of the recoverability of loans receivable by analysing the cash flow projection for Bortex Group, as well as the financial position and performance of the respective related party borrowers for the reporting period. Other procedures focused on considering the reasonableness of key assumptions underlying the planned cash inflows and outflows and assessing their consistency with our understanding of the business and industry developments, and historical data. We also focused on updates made to respond to the continued impacts and uncertainties around COVID-19 developments and performed an independent sensitivity analysis, stress testing key inputs and assumptions. The analysis of the financial position and performance of the related party borrowers was also a key procedure to assess any significance increase in credit risk.
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Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon other than our reporting on other legal and regulatory requirements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the requirements of the Companies Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements - continued

- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

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

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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act

Directors' report

We are required to express an opinion as to whether the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements. In our opinion the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act.

In addition, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of 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 Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other requirements

We also have responsibilities under the Companies Act to report if in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

Appointment

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company on 27 October 2021. The total uninterrupted engagement period as statutory auditor, including previous renewals and reappointments amounts to 1 year.

Consistency with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which was issued on the same date as this report.

Non-audit services

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 18A(1) of the Accountancy Profession Act, Cap. 281 of the Laws of Malta were provided by us to the Company and we remain independent of the Company as described in the Basis for opinion section of our report.

No other services besides statutory audit services and services disclosed in the annual report and in the financial statements, were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by the Capital Markets Rules

Corporate governance statement

The Capital Markets Rules issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") require the directors to prepare and include in their annual report a statement of compliance providing an explanation of the extent to which they have adopted the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance and the effective measures that they have taken to ensure compliance throughout the accounting period with those Principles.

The Capital Markets Rules also require the auditor to include a report on the statement of compliance prepared by the directors. We are also required to express an opinion as to whether, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified material misstatements with respect to the information referred to in Capital Markets Rules 5.97.4 and 5.97.5.

We read the statement of compliance and consider the implication for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements included in the annual report. Our responsibilities do not extend to considering whether this statement is consistent with the other information included in the annual report.

We are not required to, and we do not, consider whether the Board's statements on internal control included in the statement of compliance cover all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

In our opinion:

- the corporate governance statement set out on pages 8 to 11 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Markets Rules issued by the MFSA
- in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit the information referred to in Capital Markets Rules 5.97.4 and 5.97.5 are free from material misstatement

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. - continued

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Other requirements

Under the Capital Markets Rules we also have the responsibility to review the statement made by the Directors, set out on page 7, that the business is a going concern, together with supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

*The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is
Christopher Portelli for and on behalf of*



Ernst & Young Malta Limited
Certified Public Accountants

28 February 2022

Financial Statements

Statement of financial position

		As at 31 October	
	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Loans receivable	6	12,496,627	12,496,627
Current assets			
Receivables	7	515,486	492,575
Cash and cash equivalents	8	313,910	307,040
Total current assets		829,396	799,615
Total assets		13,326,023	13,296,242
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	250,000	250,000
Retained earnings		36,297	31,314
Total equity		286,297	281,314
Non-current liabilities			
Debt securities in issue	10	12,586,232	12,562,498
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	6,696	10,848
Income tax payable	16	2,682	-
Debt securities in issue	10	444,116	441,582
Total current liabilities		453,494	452,430
Total liabilities		13,039,726	13,014,928
Total equity and liabilities		13,326,023	13,296,242

The notes on pages 24 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 20 to 39 were authorised for issue by the board on 28 February 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


MR PETER BORG
Chairman


MS KAREN BORG
Director

Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended 31 October	
	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
Finance income	12	560,265	539,469
Finance costs	13	(501,859)	(500,948)
Net interest income		58,406	38,521
Administrative expenses	14	(50,741)	(36,456)
Profit before tax		7,665	2,065
Tax expense	16	(2,682)	-
Profit for the year		4,983	2,065
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		4,983	2,065

The notes on pages 24 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 November 2019	250,000	29,249	279,249
Profit for the year	-	2,065	2,065
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	2,065	2,065
At 31 October 2020	250,000	31,314	281,314
At 1 November 2020	250,000	31,314	281,314
Profit for the year	-	4,983	4,983
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	4,983	4,983
At 31 October 2021	250,000	36,297	286,297

The notes on pages 24 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended 31 October	
		2021	2020
		€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		7,665	2,065
Profit before taxation			
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Interest expense	13	501,859	500,948
Interest income	12	(560,265)	(539,469)
Operating loss before working capital movement		(50,741)	(36,456)
Movement in other payables		(4,152)	(6,791)
Cash flow used in operations		(54,893)	(43,247)
Interest received		537,354	562,349
Interest paid		(475,591)	(476,372)
Taxation paid		-	(5,267)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,870	37,463
Cash flows from investing activities			
Repayment of advances from related parties	6	-	150,000
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	150,000
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		6,870	187,463
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8	307,040	119,577
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	313,910	307,040

The notes on pages 24 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. ('the Company') is a limited liability company incorporated in Malta. Its registered office is provided on page 1. The Company's principal activity, which is unchanged since last year, is that of financing, through a debt security in issue, other companies within the Bortex Group.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs as adopted by the EU requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies (see Note 5 – Critical accounting estimates and judgments).

These financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the Company's functional currency. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in existence in the foreseeable future.

In view of the current situation brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company recognises that the key risk and uncertainty of its operations is that of the potential non-fulfilment by the borrowers, (that is Roosendaal Hotels Limited, Roosendaal Trading Limited and Bortex Clothing Industry Company Limited) of their obligations. Further information on the Company's credit risk is disclosed in Note 4 to these financial statements

In this respect the Bortex Group (comprising of Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited as the Guarantor (the 'Guarantor') and the companies referred to above) has prepared projections for the coming 16-month period ending 28 February 2023, based on forecasts which factors in the uncertainty created by the pandemic and those inherent to the specific industry in which these companies operate. These forecasts project positive cash flows for the Group throughout. At the end of the current financial year, the Group has a cash reserve of €3.3 million, together with unutilised banking facilities of around €5.3 million, and forecasts a cash reserve of around €4.9 million by 28 February 2023.

The directors of the Guarantor have concluded that Bortex Group should be able to ensure that it does meet its commitments both financial and otherwise and hence the Company's obligations to bondholders should be met in full. In this respect, the directors of the Company have assessed that Bortex Group Finance plc is expected to have the necessary funds to finance the payment of bond interest falling due in December 2021 (which has been already settled by the date these financial statements have been authorised for issue), in 2022 and going forward. On this basis, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements of the Company and considers that there are no material uncertainties which may cast doubt about the ability of the Company's to continue operating as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards endorsed by the European Union effective in the current year

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following amendments to IFRS effective during the year:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued on 31 March 2021)
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (issued on 27 August 2020)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – deferral of IFRS 9 (issued on 25 June 2020)

These amendments and interpretations do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU which are not yet effective

Up to date of approval of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but which are not yet effective for the current reporting year and which the Company has not early adopted but plans to adopt upon their effective date. The new and amended standards follow:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on 18 May 2017); including Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 25 June 2020) (effective for financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; IFRS 9 Annual Improvements 2018-2020 Cycle. (All issued 14 May 2020) (effective for financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The changes resulting from these standards, interpretations and amendments are not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

3.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments that are not yet endorsed by the European Union

These are as follows:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date (issued on 23 January 2020 and 15 July 2020 respectively)
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021)
- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021)
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (issued on 7 May 2021)
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (issued on 9 December 2021)

The Company is still assessing the impact that these new standards will have on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in euro which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i. Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- ii. Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- iii. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- iv. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The only relevant category for the Company is the financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial instruments – continued

i. Financial assets – continued

Subsequent measurement – continued

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) are the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company's debt instruments at amortised cost includes loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents which are classified under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, and it considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial instruments – continued

ii. Impairment of financial assets - continued

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data such as significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, or a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets by setting up an allowance account.

iii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, (both measured at amortised cost) or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include debt securities in issue and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial instruments – continued

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

3.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.8 Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, 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 that at the time of the transaction affects 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 end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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 either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.9 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Accordingly, interest expense includes the effect of amortising any difference between net proceeds and redemption value in respect of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings.

3.10 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

3.11 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of directors that makes strategic decisions. The Board considers the Company to constitute one reportable segment in view of its activities.

3.12 Related party

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Related party accounts are carried at amortised cost, net of any impairment charge.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. The Company did not make use of derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures during the current and preceding financial years.

The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering risks referred to above and specific areas such as investment of excess liquidity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk because its principal assets and liabilities, are denominated in Euro. The Company's interest income, interest expense and other operating expenses are also denominated in Euro. Accordingly, a sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk disclosing how profit or loss and other comprehensive income would have been affected by changes in foreign exchange rates that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period is not deemed necessary.

(ii) Interest rate risk

In view of the nature of its operations, the Company's transactions mainly consist of earning interest income on advances effected, principally from the bond issue proceeds, and servicing its borrowings. The Company's significant interest-bearing instruments, comprising advances to related parties and debt securities in issue, are subject to fixed interest rates. The Company has secured a spread of 0.75% (2020: 0.5%) between the return on its investments and its cost of borrowing. Accordingly, the Company is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk but is potentially exposed to fair value interest rate risk in view of the fixed interest nature of its instruments, which are however measured at amortised cost. The Company's operating income and cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates and on this basis, the directors consider the potential impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period to be insignificant.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk primarily arises from loans receivable from Roosendaal Hotels Limited, Roosendaal Trading Limited and Bortex Clothing Industry Company Limited (Note 6), receivables (Note 7) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 8).

The maximum credit exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in respect of the company's financial assets is equivalent to their carrying amount, which is analysed as follows:

	2021 €	2020 €
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Loans receivable from fellow subsidiaries (Note 6)	12,496,627	12,496,627
Other receivables from fellow subsidiaries (Note 7)	515,486	492,575
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	313,910	307,040
	13,326,023	13,296,242

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with local financial institutions with high quality standing or rating and are due to be settled on demand. Management considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the financial institutions have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. In fact, the majority of the cash is held with a bank having an A-3 (2020: A-3) short term credit rating. As a result, while cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss is insignificant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT – continued

4.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(b) Credit risk - continued

Loans receivable and other amounts owed by related parties

The Company's loans receivable consists of advances to related parties forming part of the Bortex Group (Note 6), which advances have been borrowed by Bortex Group from the debt securities in issue proceeds. The loans are unsecured and repayable by not later than 1 December 2027. The guarantor of the debt securities in issue is Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited (Note 17). On a regular basis the Company monitors intra-group credit exposures and ensures timely performance of these assets in the context of overall group liquidity management.

On 31 October 2021, management has completed an analysis which considers both historical and forward-looking qualitative and quantitative information, to determine if the loan receivables and other related party balances has low credit risk. This was concluded following an analysis prepared by management which considered that historically the Company received the contracted cashflows from the related parties by the agreed time.

Management has also prepared cash flow forecasts for the coming 12-month period and it expects that these related parties to whom the Company granted the loan will have sufficient cash throughout that period to meet all of its working capital and other obligations, include repayment of the intercompany loan. Management does not expect there to be adverse changes in economic and business conditions over the same period which would reduce the ability of these related parties to repay the loan receivable. Consequently, management has determined that the loans are low credit risk and the loan receivable falls within 'stage 1' of IFRS 9's impairment model and 12-month expected credit losses can be calculated.

Since the Group is not credit rated, management has decided to use the PD for lowest rating for an investment grade loan to assess whether a material impairment provision is required for the loan receivables and other related party transactions. Management used the 12-month PDs published by S&P Global rating for a BBB- loan being 0.24%. Management also considered that the industry in which the related party operates are stable and therefore the historical rates are broadly reflective of their future expectations of default rates. Forward looking information are also taken into consideration by management in their analysis. Central Bank of Malta forecasts are captured in this analysis.

Assuming an LGD of 100% (that is, there are no collateral or other credit enhancement supporting the loan), applying this to the loans would result to an immaterial amount.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally the debt securities in issue and other payables (Notes 10 and 11). Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and liquid assets to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Company's obligations.

The Company's liquidity risk is managed actively by ensuring that cash inflows arising from expected maturities of the Company's advances to related parties effected out of the bond issue proceeds, together with any related interest receivable, match the cash outflows in respect of the Company's bond borrowings, covering principal and interest payments, as referred to in Note 10 and reflected in the table below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(c) Liquidity risk - continued

The following table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the tables below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Within 1 year €	Between 1 and 2 years €	Between 2 and 5 years €	Over 5 years €	Total €
31 October 2021					
Debt securities in issue	478,125	478,125	1,434,375	13,228,125	15,618,750
Payables	6,697	-	-	-	6,697
	484,822	478,125	1,434,375	13,228,125	15,625,447
31 October 2020					
Debt securities in issue	478,125	478,125	1,434,375	13,706,250	16,096,875
Payables	10,848	-	-	-	10,848
	488,973	478,125	1,434,375	13,706,250	16,107,723

4.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders.

The Company's equity, as disclosed in the statement of financial position, constitutes its capital. The Company maintains its level of capital by reference to its financial obligations and commitments arising from operational requirements. The Company monitors the level of debt, which includes debt securities and other payable less cash and cash equivalent, and total capital on an ongoing basis. Taking cognisance of the nature of the Company's assets backing the Company's principal borrowings, the capital level at the end of the reporting period is deemed adequate by the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

4.3 Fair values of financial instruments

At 31 October 2021 and 2020, the carrying amounts of cash at bank, receivables, payables and accrued expenses approximated their fair values due to the nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair values of the non-current interest-bearing loans receivable and the debt securities in issue are as disclosed below:

		Carrying amount	Fair Value
Loans receivable (Note 6)	2021	12,496,627	12,991,969
	2020	12,496,627	13,064,402
Debt securities in issue (Note 10)	2021	12,586,232	12,756,375
	2020	12,562,498	12,781,875

The current market interest rates utilised for discounting purposes, are almost equivalent to the respective instruments' contractual interest rates. These interest rates are deemed observable and accordingly these fair value estimates have been categorised as Level 2 within the fair value measurement hierarchy required by IFRS 13: *Fair Value Measurement*.

The fair value estimate of the debt securities in issue is deemed Level 1 as it constitutes a quoted price in an active market.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future period.

Recoverability of loans receivables

The Directors have assessed the recoverability of loans receivable by reference to the cashflow projections of Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited ('the Group') including planned inflows, outflows and available financing facilities with a focus on updates made to respond to the expected impacts and uncertainties emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Directors have also considered the financial position and performance of the other related parties within Bortex Group.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the opinion of the directors, the accounting estimates and judgments made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

6. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	2021 €	2020 €
Loans to fellow subsidiaries	12,496,627	12,496,627

The proceeds from the debt securities in issue (see Note 10) have been advanced by the Company to Roosendaal Hotels Limited, Roosendaal Trading Limited and Bortex Clothing Industry Company Limited (fellow subsidiaries forming part of the Bortex Group). As noted in the prospectus dated 30 October 2017, the Bortex Group is utilising these proceeds to invest in each of the following projects:

(i) refurbishment and extension of the newly branded Hotel 1926 in Sliema, Malta; (ii) international retail expansion strategy, particularly via the opening of Gagliardi retail outlets overseas; (iii) development of a mixed-use complex in Mriehel, Malta; (iv) redevelopment of the Group's existing retail outlet in Mosta, Malta; and (v) refurbishment of the PJP Boutique Suites in Valletta, Malta.

As at 31 October 2021, loans are subject to interest at a rate of 4.5% (2020: 4.3%), unsecured and repayable by not later than 1 December 2027.

7. RECEIVABLES

	2021 €	2020 €
Current		
Accrued interest income on loans to fellow subsidiaries (Note 6)	515,486	492,575

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash at bank	313,910	307,040

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2021 €	2020 €
Authorised		
250,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	250,000	250,000
Issued and fully paid		
250,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	250,000	250,000

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

10. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

	2021 €	2020 €
Non-current		
127,500 3.75% Bonds 2027	12,586,232	12,562,498
Current		
Accrued interest	444,116	441,582

By virtue of a prospectus dated 30 October 2017, the Company issued €12,750,000 bonds with a face value of €100 each. The bonds have a coupon interest of 3.75% which is payable annually in arrears on 1 December of each year. The bonds are redeemable at par and are due for redemption on 1 December 2027, unless they are previously re-purchased and cancelled.

The bonds are guaranteed by Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited, which has bound itself jointly and severally liable with the Company, as issuer of the bonds, for the repayment of the bonds and interest thereon, pursuant to and subject to the terms and conditions in the prospectus.

The bonds were admitted on the Official List of the Malta Stock Exchange on 4 December 2017. The quoted market price as at 31 October 2021 for the bonds was €100.05 (2020: €100.25). The fair value of the bond compared with its carrying amounts is disclosed in Note 4.3.

At the end of the reporting period, bonds having a face value of €334,000 (2020: €297,000) were held by Company directors.

In accordance with the provisions of the prospectus, the proceeds from the bond issue have been advanced by the Company to related parties (refer to Note 6).

The bonds are measured at the amount of the net proceeds adjusted for the amortisation of the difference between the net proceeds and the redemption value of such bonds, using the effective interest rate as follows:

	2021 €	2020 €
Original face value of bonds issued	12,750,000	12,750,000
Bond issue costs	253,373	253,373
Accumulated amortisation	(89,605)	(65,871)
Unamortised bond issue costs	163,768	187,502
Amortised cost and closing carrying amount of the bonds	12,586,232	12,562,498

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

11. PAYABLES

	2021 €	2020 €
Current		
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary	-	8,054
Other accruals	6,696	2,794
	6,696	10,848

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary were unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. FINANCE INCOME

	2021 €	2020 €
Interest income on loans to fellow subsidiaries (Note 6)	560,265	539,469

13. FINANCE COSTS

	2021 €	2020 €
Interest on debt securities in issue (Note 10)	501,859	500,948

14. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2021 €	2020 €
Recharged salaries from fellow subsidiary	10,450	8,054
Listing and related compliance costs	11,288	11,476
Directors' emoluments (Note 15)	15,000	3,000
Other expenses, primarily legal and professional fees	14,003	13,926
	50,741	36,456

Auditor's fees

Fees charged by the auditor for services rendered during the financial year ended 31 October 2021 included in professional fees amounted to relate to the following:

	2021 €	2020 €
Annual statutory audit	5,000	6,000
Tax advisory and compliance services	1,500	1,410
	6,500	7,410

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

15. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	2021 €	2020 €
Directors' fees	15,000	3,000

During financial year ended 31 October 2021, the Directors waived their fees amounting to €3,000 (2020: €15,000)

16. TAX EXPENSE

	2021 €	2020 €
Current tax expense	2,682	-

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

	2021 €	2020 €
Profit before tax	7,665	2,065
Tax on profit @ 35%	2,682	723
Group relief	-	(735)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	12
	2,682	-

17. RELATED PARTIES

The immediate and ultimate parent company of Bortex Group Finance p.l.c. is Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited, a company registered in Malta, with its registered address at "St. Therese", Hughes Hallet Street, Sliema. Bortex Group Holdings Company Limited and its subsidiaries constitute the Bortex Group. The entities constituting the Bortex Group are ultimately fully owned by Mr. Peter Borg and Ms. Karen Borg. Accordingly, companies which are ultimately owned and controlled by these individuals are considered to be related parties to the Bortex Group.

The Company's related parties include the ultimate beneficial owners, and all other parties forming part of the Bortex Group and key management personnel. Details of transactions between the Company and its other related parties are disclosed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. RELATED PARTIES - continued

Transactions with other related parties

During the year ended 31 October 2021, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	2021 €	2020 €
Transactions with other related parties		
Interest income	560,265	539,469
Recharges of salaries	(10,450)	(8,054)

Transactions with key management personnel

During the year ended 31 October 2021, the Group made transactions with key management personnel as disclosed below.

	2021 €	2020 €
Directors' fees	15,000	3,000

As at 31 October 2021, securities debt in issue having a face value of €334,000 (2020: €297,000) were held by the Company's directors.

Related party balances

As at 31 October 2021, the Company had outstanding balances with related parties. The amounts are disclosed in Notes 6, 7 and 11 to these financial statements. The terms and conditions in respect of these balances are disclosed in respective notes.

18. Subsequent events

There were no events subsequent to reporting date.