CCFinance Group

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

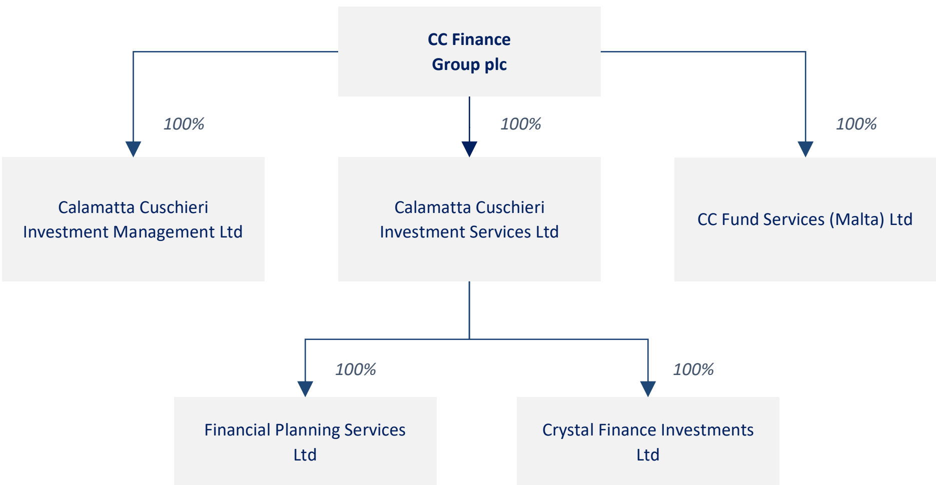
Contents

1. Introduction

CC Finance Group is a privately held Fintech Group that operates in Investment Services, Fund Services and Online Trading. With roots dating back to 1972, the group today is evolving at a fast pace whilst keeping the same core principals, that of providing clients the best service using the latest technology and the top professionals in their field, whilst ensuring the strictest governance and ethics.

Calamatta Cuschieri	**INVESTMENT SERVICES**	Financial Planning Wealth Management Capital Markets Trading & Treasury
CCFundServices	**FUND SERVICES**	Net Asset Value Calculation Transfer Agents & Registrar Domiciliation Corporate Services
cctrader	**ONLINE PLATFORM**	Trade Equities, Bonds, ETFs and Funds Over 40 Global Markets Fractional Shares Web / IOS / Android

The Group is a leader in its fields locally and is pursuing an internationalisation strategy aiming at establishing itself in various European markets. The group's structure at the end of 2020 consisted of the following companies.



CC Finance Group plc – (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc) was set up in 2018 in order to act as issuer of a €4,000,000 4.25% 2024-26 bond listed on Prospects MTF, a market operated by the Malta Stock Exchange.

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Ltd (CCIS) was set up in 1992 to reorganise the original partnership in place since 1972. CCIS is a licensed Category 3, investment services provider licensed by the Malta Financial Services Authority and operates investment services through the Calamatta Cuschieri Brand as well as an online trading platform through the CC Trader brand. In 2019, the Company was bought over by CC Finance Group plc, as part of the restructuring that took place subsequent to the issuance of the public bond.

In 2016, CCIS acquired **Crystal Finance Investments Ltd** and in 2020 acquired **Financial Planning Services Ltd.** All clients and revenue of both entities have been transferred to CCIS and the companies will be merged or liquidated as part of the forthcoming restructuring explained in the following section.

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd (CCIM), set up in 2011, is licensed as a Category 2 investment services firm by the Malta Financial Services Authority. CCIM manages CC Funds SICAV plc and other management mandates including other funds and pensions schemes. At the end of March 2021, CCIM had a total of €242m of assets under management. In 2019, the company was bought over by CC Finance Group plc as part of the restructuring that took place subsequent to the issuance of the public bond.

CC Fund Services (Malta) Ltd (CCFS), was set up in 2008 and has since grown to be one of the largest fund services companies in Malta, commanding a market share of 16% of locally licensed sub-funds administered in Malta. In 2019, the company was bought over by CC Finance Group plc as part of the restructuring that took place subsequent to the issuance of the public bond.

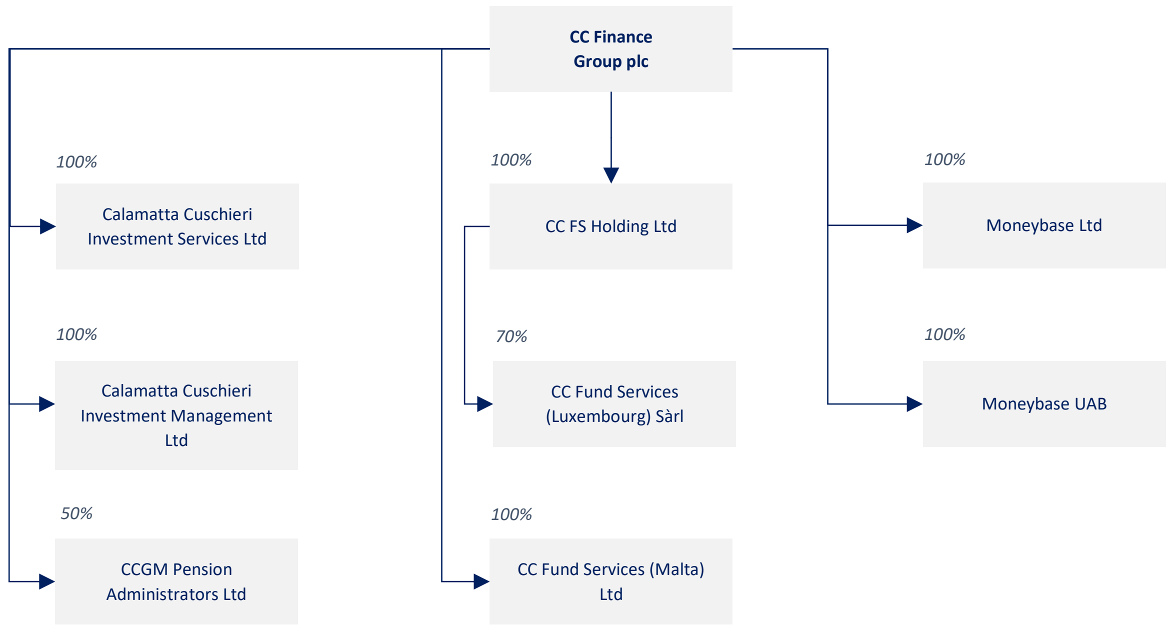
1.1. Group Restructuring

The Group is currently going through a restructuring that will merge its parent company, Calamatta Cuschieri Group plc, into the CC Finance Group plc, through a merger by acquisition, consolidating all group holdings under one company. This will add the following companies as subsidiaries.

- Moneybase Ltd – an electronic money institution licensed by the Malta Financial Services Authority
- Moneybase UAB – a company registered in Lithuania
- CCGM Pension Administrators Ltd – a licensed Retirement Scheme Administrator by the Malta Financial Services Authority
- CC FS Holding Ltd – a holding company registered in Malta
- CC Fund Services (Luxembourg) Sarl – a licensed Specialised PFS by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier

Financial Planning Services Ltd. will be merged into Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services. Ltd and Crystal Finance Investments Ltd will commence liquidation by Q3 2021, both being companies acquired that have completed their transfer of business to other group entities.

Once this restructuring exercise is completed, the group will be composed of the following companies.



The effect of the restructuring will grow the asset base of the Company, strengthen shareholder equity and grow revenue in the medium term. This is being reflected in the forecasts published through a company announcement.

1.2. Group footprint and Human resources

The Group's most important resources have been and will remain to be technology and the group of talented individuals it has managed to attract over the years. After completion of the restructuring exercise, the Group employees will total 172 from 26 different nationalities, working from our offices in 4 countries or remotely in a further 5 countries around the world.

172 Employees
26 Nationalities

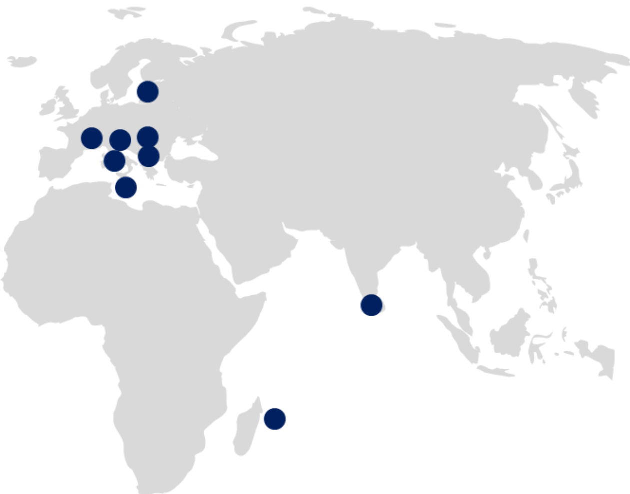
Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, most of our employees were based in Malta, with just a handful based in other countries. However, due to travel restrictions, we have acquired talent in various jurisdictions and have managed to integrate teams across territories, with the use of technology and cloud computing.

Operating from:

Offices in 4 countries

Remotely in 9 Countries

Malta
Luxembourg
Lithuania
Slovenia
Romania
Macedonia
Italy
Sri Lanka
Mauritius



This new reality has opened up new opportunities for the Group with new job openings not necessarily being country specific.

2. Financial Highlights

For the year ending 31st December 2020, the Group registered revenue of €10.9m, an increase of €1.5m or 16.3% over the previous year.

Despite the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group was able to increase its revenue on the previous years' as well as on internal projections. This is in part due to its diversified operations.

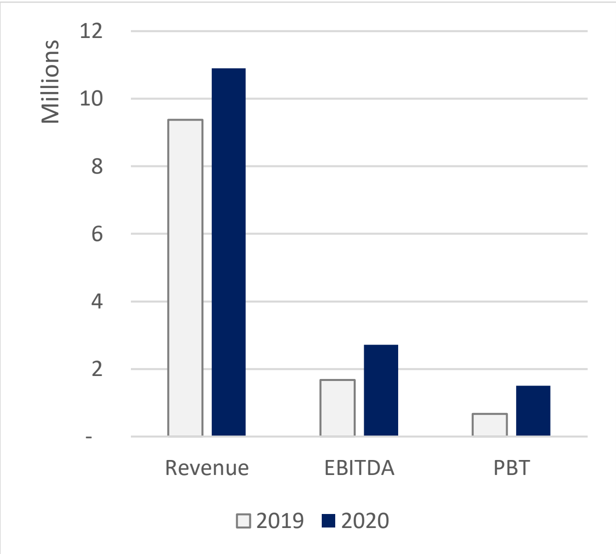
A sharp increase in transactions was experienced on CCTrader, our online platform, that saw record new clients, inflows and also record volumes traded. CC Fund Services has had yet another year of double-digit revenue growth, with a number of pipeline clients going live. Financial planning and wealth management demand remained high, with substantial inflows also experienced throughout the year.

The above positives offset the low level of activity experienced in the local Capital Markets and the disruption caused predominantly in April and May with face to face customer interaction.

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization) stood at €2.72m an increase of €1.04m or 61.9%. over the previous year, a result in part due to the increase in revenue as well as the cost control measures taken by Management throughout the year.

PBT (Profit Before Tax) stood at € 1.51m an increase €0.84m or 125.4% over the previous year.

The overall result for the year, was positive, building on previous years and positioning the Group for further growth during 2021 and beyond.



Revenue

+16.3%

(€10.9m vs. €9.37m)

EBITDA

+61.9%

(€2.72m vs. €1.68m)

PBT

+125.4%

(€1.51m vs. €0.67m)

Equity

+15.0%

(€5.99m vs. €5.21m)

Total Assets

- 3.6%

(€16.1 vs. €16.7m)

2.1. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

AUMA

+21.0%

(€1.9Bn vs. €1.6Bn)

The main Key Performance Indicator of the Group is its Assets under Management and Administration (AUMA). This measure includes all client's assets held with the Group, including assets held on behalf of customers under nominee, those assets under management, Assets administered by the Group or deposits. During 2020, AUMA of the group grew by 21% from €1.6Bn to a record €1.9Bn.

Both the traditional and online investment services registered strong in-flows, reflective of the record number of new clients on-boarded during the year.

Fund services also experienced large inflows, both from existing clients that launched new sub-funds and sub-funds that were taken over from other administrators.

The below table shows the net flows for each business line and also market movements experienced during the year.

	AUM 31.12.2019	Net Flows	Net Flows	Market Movements	AuMA 31.12.2020	AuMA Change
	€m	€m	%	%	€m	%
Calamatta Cuschieri	891	83	9%	-5%	929	4%
CC Trader	220	30	14%	11%	274	25%
CC Fund Services	605	184	30%	12%	860	42%
Less double counting	*(161)*	*(19)*	-	-	*(181)*	-
	1,556	**279**	**18%**	**3%**	**1,883**	**21%**

An element of double counting exists for those assets that are included in more than one business line. This includes investments held by clients under nominee but also administered by our fund services.

The first quarter of 2021 has continued at an increasing pace with net inflows registered across all business lines.

3. Chairman's Statement

Financial year 2020 has been a very challenging year for the financial sector across the whole world. Malta is no exception. Notwithstanding this situation however, the performance of CC Finance Group was very satisfactory especially when compared to the previous year. This is the result of a number of factors, amongst which are certain strategic decisions that the Board has taken and the increased effort and renewed commitment of our dedicated team, which has strived hard to meet and exceed our clients' expectations in managing their money profitably.

A good performance despite the challenging year
COVID-19 posed a number of challenges, not just operationally but also at a strategic level, with some tough choices having to be made early in the year to ensure that we retain a high level of liquidity. This was done in order to guarantee stability within the group and its various businesses. Measures were also taken to restrict the interaction between our members of staff and clients, as well as all measures recommended by the Health Authority to ensure a safe place of work, resulting in most of our employee's working remotely over the period.

People are the most valuable asset of any organization, especially a financial services company that builds its business on trust. The Board is very much aware of this and therefore we have invested in the improved skills and competencies of our staff and recruited a number of experienced executives to ensure that we have a strong and competent workforce.

The dedication of our executives and the management team, not only navigated the difficult year but headed in 2021 stronger, ready to take advantage of growth opportunities, capitalizing on years of investment that the group undertook over the previous 3 years.

Board Composition & Performance
As part of the Board's continued effort to strengthen its corporate governance, it was felt that an increase in the number of directors on the main board was needed. We therefore welcomed Alexander Cuschieri, one of the founders of the Group as well as Gabriella Calamatta, to form part of the Board of Directors. These two new board appointments increase the composition from 4 to 6, which further strengthens the Board's diversity and experience, done in preparation of the company becoming the holding company of the Group. During 2020 the Board and Audit Committee met cumulatively no fewer than 9 times.

Looking forward
2021 started much like 2020 ended, with a large part of our workforce working remotely, and a sustained growth of revenue across our business lines. In recent weeks we have started our Group restructuring in earnest which includes the rebranding of our group as the CC Finance Group, and in the following weeks will also see us amalgamate other companies under CC Finance Group plc. The strategy approved by the Board is clear, to focus all our energy on four pillars with our short-term aim of breaking into new markets.

The first quarter of 2021 has been extremely encouraging, however we must remain vigilant on the lasting economic impact the COVID pandemic will have on the local and global economies. We are committed to build on the Group's 2020 results by continuing to offer the best-in-class service on all our business lines. We are sure that this service standard, coupled with good investment advice, will continue to attract clients' and inflows in the years to come. On behalf of my colleagues on the Board, I would like to thank all of our employees for their continued dedication and hard work, as well as our many clients who entrust their wealth with us and who use our services every day.

Charles Borg
Chairman

4. Chief Executive Officers' Review

"2020 will be remembered as a challenging year but transformational in many ways for the Group. The challenges of the year allowed us to consolidate as well as formulate a focused strategy for the coming years"

Alan Cuschieri & Nick Calamatta

4.1. 2020 Review

2020 will remain an unforgettable year due to the dramatic changes that we made to daily work life. We have managed to adapt to one of the most challenging years we have ever experienced, delivering not only good financial performance but also excellent productivity in terms of product development and proposition.

COVID-19

Like most companies around the world, when COVID hit last March we were presented with several challenges. From an operations perspective, our Business Continuity plan was put to the test and we successfully shifted all our staff to remote working quite literally overnight. This incredible feat required the full dedication of our team, and we are extremely satisfied as to how they all handled this. Today, our business remains fully resilient in the cloud and our employees can work from anywhere in the world. Strategically, it was difficult to assess the financial impact of the pandemic, its longevity and how it would specifically affect the sectors in which the Group operates. As disclosed in our interim report, several costs optimisation measures were taken in early March, a number of which were then eased at the start of Q3.

Financial Performance

As detailed throughout this report, we are able to report some very robust results, mainly driven by the increase in revenue across all business lines, with a consolidated revenue increase of €1.5m or 16.3% on the previous year. This, coupled with cost containment, meant that the benefit was felt in the reported EBITDA and Profit Before Tax figures. The increase in performance was more than we had forecasted and was also achieved on the backdrop of large market swings in March and April, the dampening of consumer confidence and the lack of face to face meetings for a number of months of the year.

Technology

Technology and people have always been the most important elements of the Group. 2020 was a pivotal year on the technology front, we achieved some important improvements on our existing systems and we also began development on our next generation core software and systems which will see us through the next decade. In Q1 we launched a new authentication and on-boarding experience for our flagship application, CC Trader, which was the precursor for a completely redesigned application that was launched in Q3.

Corporate Social responsibility (CSR)

Now in its second year, our internal CSR Function continues to develop, with its intention to assist initiatives that leave a positive impact on the community and the environment; increase awareness of Health and wellbeing at the workplace, actively encouraging participation in initiatives for sustainable living and promoting equality within and out of the workplace. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic did limit the number of initiatives that could take place, however, that said, in-house awareness initiatives and charitable contributions went ahead. During the year, we also renamed our foundation to 'CC Foundation' and we aim to further grow its impact in the community.

Calamatta Cuschieri

During 2020, our Financial Planning, Trading, Wealth & Fund Management business recorded healthy net inflows of €83m. In October, we completed the acquisition of Financial Planning Services Ltd. adding client's assets (included in these inflows) and the experience of its financial advisors to our team.

Investment services

2020 commenced with an increased demand for investment and fund products. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic stopped the momentum in its tracks, with a number of investors dumping local investments and many adopting a cautious *wait and see* attitude. This did not last long though, as by mid-April many investors were taking advantage of a quick recovery, predominantly in equity markets. We launched our 'Finance 360°' campaign in May, showcasing our full spectrum of financial planning services including investments, Life Insurance and Pensions.

Wealth & Fund Management

The team responsible for managing our funds and discretionary accounts experienced decent growth throughout 2020, with mixed performance on various assets classes in-line with challenging market conditions. Our in-house funds, CC Funds SICAV plc, registered another positive year of inflows, mainly driven by demand for the local Malta Balanced Income Fund and Malta Government Bond Fund. Our Discretionary portfolio services continues to grow, a trend that has been seen in other more developed financial centres over the past 10 years.

Capital Markets

The local capital markets is an important part of our business, and of the local market. During 2020, there was a big reduction in market activity with only 5 new issues on the market, with 3 of them being roll-overs of existing bonds. This is a small number when compared to the 26 issues in 2019. Despite little market activity, our Capital Market advisory team remained busy all year and have amassed a significant pipeline that should materialize in 2021.

CC Trader

CCTrader continued to grow in popularity with triple digit increases in volumes and trades during 2020, a phenomenon that was mirrored by many trading platforms during the pandemic. This was due to many retail investors being drawn to online trading and the volatility in the first half of 2020. During the year, we launched a public roadmap where clients and stockholders can view developments we have in the pipeline as well as having the ability to provide input and suggestions and vote on which features they wish to see on our trading platform. We have doubled down on our efforts in this area which is now become part of the core strategy for our Group going forward.

CC Fund Services

A 42% increase in Assets under Administration and the increase in funds that we service means that we ended the year with a 16% market share of locally administered funds. 2020 saw a number of funds, that had been part of our pipeline, come to fruition. Despite the local market seeing very little to no growth we have managed to continue to increase revenue year on year. Our team managed to service clients with no disruption, even as them moved the entire team to remote working. This development gave rise to opportunities of employing a remote workforce.

Strategic Update

We have recently announced that the Group will be carrying out a restructuring of the wider Group, as detailed in the beginning of this Annual report. This exercise aims to simplify our structure, strengthen governance and consolidate the Group under CC Finance Group plc. The CC Finance Group will now include a further five companies and business lines that were previously out of the Group and part of the wider Group of companies.

CCGM Pension Administrators Ltd has been operational since 2016, offering pension solutions for the Maltese market in the form of Lifetime Private and Occupational Pensions. CC Fund Services (Luxembourg) Sarl and its holding company CCFS Holding Ltd is a licensed central administrator, offering fund services in Luxembourg, received regulatory licensing in Q1 2021. This company will be a sister company to CC Fund Services (Malta) and will expand our services by now offering our clients a multi-jurisdictional solution for fund and related corporate services.

The other 'set' of companies are Moneybase Ltd and Moneybase UAB, being a licenced Electronic Money Institution and a Lithuanian company respectively, set-up for the employment of tech talent related to the Malta licensed entity. Moneybase Ltd is the Group's most ambitious investment over the last 4 years, aiming to become one of the main pillars of the Group and revolutionise the underpinning technology as well as enhancing our product offerings through technology and fintech related services. This project has gone live, with some functionality already added to some of our back-office functions.

Appreciation

We would like to publicly record our appreciation towards our 170 colleagues in Malta and around the world, who despite the challenges of remote working, for some combined with home schooling, as well as the lack of breaks, holidays or socializing; have continued to give their 100% commitment to delivering top products and services to our customers.

2021 so far

At the time of issue, we have already reviewed our Q1 consolidated figures for the Group. They show a very encouraging pace, not only vs 2020 figures but also ahead of projections set at the end of the year. This is down to an increasing amount of inflows and buoyant markets. With a third of the year over, we have already delivered on several internal targets that include the launching of 2 new group websites cctrader.com and cc.com.mt, both developed over the course of 2020; we have launched new features on CCTrader including fractional shares, as well as trades now starting from as little as $0.50. In regards to Calamatta Cuschieri's other investment services we have a busy pipeline of capital market transactions which will help us achieve our 2021 targets. We have also created a new role, that of Head of Private Clients, a role which will lead our push to increase the discretionary managed business for Wealth Management.

Conclusion

2020 will be remembered as a challenging year but transformational in many ways for the Group. The challenges of the year allowed us to consolidate and to formulate a focused strategy for the coming years. We remain confident that we will be able to continue to grow the business in 2021 and beyond, as we stretch out into European markets and launch new products. We do not envisage any operational disruption from COVID-19 going forward, however we remain vigilant of economic knock on effects for the demand of our services.

We are confident that we are well positioned to further grow our business, we believe we are well placed to guide and support our clients through these volatile markets by offering client focused service, top market research and robust technology.

Nick Calamatta	**Alan Cuschieri**
CO-CEO	**CO-CEO**

5. Directors & Officers

Charles Borg

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Borg is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers (UK), and holds a banking degree and a Masters degree in financial legislation from the University of Malta. He retired from Bank of Valletta plc in December 2015, following a 34-year long career, during which he occupied various senior management positions, including that of Chief Executive Officer between 2012 and 2015. He has since occupied directorship positions of listed companies in Malta and was appointed Chairman of the Housing Authority during the period 2009 to 2011. He also Chaired the audit Boards of the European Investment Fund, which is a subsidiary of the European Investment Bank, as well as sitting on the board of Mapfre Middlesea Insurance. Charles also served as a director on the World's Savings Bank in Brussels and served as President of the Institute of Financial Services and the President of the Malta Bankers Association.

Kari Pisani

Non-Executive Director

After finishing his secondary at Downside School. UK (1998), Kari returned to Malta to read Law at the University of Malta (2005) and later read for a Masters Degree in Finance with the University of London (2012). Kari's career has been characterised by his extensive experience in the Maltese Banking Sector, having worked with Sparkasse Bank Malta Plc. - between 2007 and 2017 - holding various roles within the Bank, most notably and recently his membership on the Executive Committee of the Bank, Managing the Private Banking, Customer Onboarding and Payments Departments of the Bank as well as occupying the role of Company Secretary to the Bank. Since July 2017 Kari has been running his advisory practice and sits on the Board of various licensed and listed companies operating in and from Malta, predominantly in the Investment Services, Payments and Banking industries. Kari also is Company secretary to all group companies.

Gabriella Calamatta

Executive Director

Gabie Calamatta is Head of Corporate Social Responsibility for Calamatta Cuschieri Group. She is also a Director of the Group. In her current role, she is responsible for leading the group to a more sustainable operation as well as promoting charitable causes that protect the environment, encourage learning in disadvantaged groups and social wellbeing. Ms Calamatta qualified as a Physiotherapist in 2004, leaving the profession in 2012 to join Calamatta Cuschieri as Human Resources Manager. She became a CIPD associate in 2014. Ms Calamatta holds a Bachelors of Science (Hons) in Physiotherapy and Research. She continued her studies by achieving a Diploma in Human Resources Practice from the CIPD and a Diploma in Work and Human Resources from the University of Malta.

Alan Cuschieri

Executive Director

Alan Cuschieri is the Co-CEO of the CC Finance Group. As part of the company's management team, he focuses on strategic business development. Over the years Mr. Cuschieri has been responsible for a number of initiatives that have contributed significantly to the Group's growth. The most notable, was leading the in-house development of the CC Trader online platform. Mr. Cuschieri began his career at Calamatta Cuschieri in 1998 as a Trader for Fixed Income and Equity Instruments, in subsequent years providing investment advice and acting as a compliance officer. Mr. Cuschieri was elected to the Board of Directors in May 2007 and besides being a Director of the main board and various subsidiaries of the CC Finance Group, he also sits on the board of the CC Funds SICAV plc.

Mr. Cuschieri holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Financial Services from the University of Bournemouth (UK) where he specialised in Compliance. He also has an International Capital Markets Certification from the London Securities Institute (ICMQ). He is passionate about innovation and achieving excellence in customer service.

Alex Cuschieri

Executive Director

Alex Cuschieri is a founder of Calamatta Cuschieri and heads the Investments board. Apart from his Directorship responsibilities, Mr. Cuschieri focuses his energy in providing his personalised and experienced investment advice to clients. Mr. Cuschieri was instrumental in helping the company achieve tremendous growth and increased market share by transforming it from a 'family concern' into one of the leading firms in the Maltese financial services industry. Mr. Cuschieri commenced his career as a banker in 1969, joining Barclays Bank DCO and subsequently Mid-Med Bank plc. During his promising career with Mid-Med Bank, Mr. Cuschieri held managerial posts both at Branch Level and at Head Office where his flair in the field of finance was recognised at the Bank's Treasury Department. He also left his mark at the Bank's Human Resources Department with his distinguished communication skills. Mr. Cuschieri served on the Board of Directors of Mid-Med Bank plc from 1996 to 1999, nominated by the government and elected by shareholders in alternate years. In the 1990s, Mr. Cuschieri was a regular contributor to the financial press and hosted Malta's most popular financial radio programme, 'Haddem Flusek Sew', for 9 years. Mr. Cuschieri is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, London [ACIB].

Nick Calamatta

Executive Director

Nick Calamatta is the Co-CEO of the CC Finance Group. His day to day role involves leading the management team of the group with a focus on group strategy and business development.

Mr. Calamatta joined Calamatta Cuschieri in 2005. During his first 9 years with the company, he provided investment advice to many clients. He has a passion for strategic management and has been involved in the setting up of the Capital Markets team where he has assisted with the launch of several issues in Malta. Besides being a director of the main board and various subsidiaries of the CC Finance Group, Mr. Calamatta also sits on various Investment committees and boards of third-party hedge funds as well as CC Funds SICAV plc. He is specialised in Wealth Management as well as being passionate about economics and current affairs. Mr. Calamatta holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Financial Services from the University of Bournemouth (UK).

6. Management Team

As the group has grown in terms of revenue, it has also grown in terms of headcount, which currently stands at around 172. The management team grown has also grown in recent years, comprising 22 individuals:


Alan Cuschieri
Co-Chief Executive Officer


Nicholas Calamatta
Co-Chief Executive Officer


Michael Galea
Chief Operating Officer


Mark DeCesare
Chief Financial Officer


Ian Farrugia
Chief Technology Officer


Nicholas Schembri
Chief Human Resources Officer


Jordan Portelli
Chief Investment Officer


Edward Mallia
Chief Marketing Officer


Mark Busuttil
Chief Information Security Officer


Claudia Rausi
Head of Compliance


Andrea Vrazhalska
Head of Anti-Money laundering


Sergio Bellizzi
Head of Retail Distribution


Stephen Gauci Baluci
Head of Fund Services


Raluca Filip
Head of Risk


Patrick Mangion
Head of Capital Markets


Andrew Spiteri
Head of Software Development


Fredrick Cauchi
Head of Finance


Gabriella Calamatta
Head of Corporate Social responsibility


Stephen Borg
Head of Private Clients


Joanne Garnisi
Head of Internal Audit


George Grech
Head of Trading, FX and Treasury


Greet Van Meel
Head of Operations

7. Company Information

Company Name:	**CC Finance Group plc** (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri finance plc)
Registered office:	Ewropa Business Centre Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, BKR9034, Malta
Country of incorporation:	Malta
Company registration number:	C 85280
Banker:	Bank of Valletta p.l.c. 45, Republic Street Valletta, Malta
Auditor:	Deloitte Audit Limited Triq L-Intornjatur, Central Business District, CBD 3050, Malta
Legal advisor:	GANADO Advocates 171, Old Bakery Street, Valletta, Malta

8. Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of CC Finance Group plc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group" or "CC Finance Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

8.1. Principal activities

The Company was incorporated on 9 March 2018 ("date of incorporation") with the principal objective of holding shares in corporate bodies and financing of the group. The principal activity of the CC Finance Group comprises of financial services, including Investment Services, Stockbroking, wealth management, Fund Management, Fund Administration and related fund services.

The group is made up of 6 companies:

- Calamatta Cuschieri Finance Group plc – the holding company of the group and the issuer of €4,000,000 4.25% Unsecured Bonds 2024-2026.
- Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited holds a Category 3 license issued by the Malta Financial Services authority ("MFSA") to provide Investment Services.
- Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited holds a Category 2 license issued by the MFSA to provide Investment Services and is an authorised UCITs manager.
- CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited is a recognised fund administrator by the MFSA and also licensed as a corporate service provider.
- Financial Planning Services Limited which is non-trading and will be merged into Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited in 2021.
- Crystal Finance Investments Limited which was non-trading and will be liquidated in 2021.

8.2. Performance review

The Group registered an EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization) of €2.72m for the year, with Profit before Tax (PBT) of €1.51m and a Profit after Tax (PAT) of €0.77m.

The Group's revenue for the year was €10.9m. The Group's assets stood at €16.1m whereas shareholder funds stood at €5.99m at year end. The Group's current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) stood at 3.97 at the end of 2020.

8.3. Financial risk management

Note 15.32 to the consolidated financial statements provides details in connection with the company's use of financial instruments, its financial risk management objectives, policies and the financial risks to which it is exposed.

8.4. Principal risks and uncertainties

The successful management of risk is essential to enable the Group to achieve its objectives. The ultimate responsibility for risk management rests with the Company's directors, who evaluate the Group's risk appetite and formulate policies for identifying and managing such risks. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group are included below:

(a) Market and competition

The Group operates in a highly competitive environment and faces competition from various other entities. Technological developments also have the ability to create new forms of quickly evolving competition. An effective, coherent and consistent strategy to respond to competitors and changing markets enables the Group to sustain its market share and its profitability. The Group continues to focus on service quality and performance in managing this risk.

(b) Legislative risks

The Group is subject to numerous laws and regulations covering a wide range of matters. Failure to comply could have financial or reputational implications and could materially affect the Group's ability to operate. The Group has embedded operating policies and procedures to ensure compliance with existing legislation.

(c) Technology and business interruption

The Group relies on information technology in all aspects of its business. In addition, the services that the Group offers to its customers are reliant on complex technical infrastructure. A failure in the operation of the Group's key systems or infrastructure could cause a failure of service to its customers, thus negatively impacting its brand, and increased costs. The Group makes significant investment in technology infrastructure to enable it to continue to support the growth of its business and has a robust selection and monitoring process of third-party providers. The company also organises regular business continuity exercises to ensure ongoing readiness of key systems and sites.

The Group's principal risks and uncertainties are further disclosed in Note 15.3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements, Note 15.4. Investment property disclosing the significant observable inputs, Note 15.19. Deferred tax asset and Note 15.15 Intangible assets covering details on the Group's capitalised research and development costs.

8.5. Result and dividends

The result for the year ended 31 December 2020 is shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 22. The profit for the year after taxation was €0.77m for the Group (2019 profit of €0.28m) and €0.001m for the Company (2019 loss of -€0.007m). This amount was added to the reserves that amounted to €5.93m for the Group and

€5.15m for the Company at the end of the year. Retained earnings to be carried forward (after interim and final dividend payments and transfers to the investor compensation scheme) amount to €0.82m for the Group and -€0.008m for the Company. The directors of the company do not recommend the payment of dividend.

8.6. Compliance with Standard Licence Conditions

In accordance with the Investment Services Rules, the directors confirm that during the reporting period there were no breaches of SLCs or other regulatory requirements which were subject to an administrative penalty or other regulatory sanction in respect of the regulated subsidiaries in the Group, namely Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited and Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited.

8.7. Likely future business developments

The directors consider that the year-end financial position was satisfactory and that the Group is well placed to sustain the present level of activity in the foreseeable future.

8.8. Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

Mr. Nicholas Calamatta
Mr. Alan Cuschieri
Dr. Kari Pisani
Mr Etienne Borg Cardona (resigned on 15th January 2020)
Mr. Charles Borg (appointed on 15th January 2020)
Mr. Alexander Cuschieri (appointed on 18th March 2021)
Ms. Gabriella Calamatta (appointed on 18th March 2021)

In accordance with the Company's articles of association, all the directors are to remain in office.

8.9. Events after the reporting period

The Group continues to perform well and build on the results of 2020. Management remain vigilant of the COVID-19 pandemic and potential economic repercussion that could be felt during the year.

8.10. Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte Audit Limited as auditor of the Group will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf on 26th April 2021 by:

Charles Borg Director	Nicholas Calamatta Director

9. Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by the Companies Act (Cap. 386) to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practice which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group for the year then ended.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable; and
- prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business as a going concern.

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 Group and which enable the directors to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with the Companies Act (Cap. 386). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining 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. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

10. Corporate Governance — Statement of Compliance

10.1. Introduction

In order for a Prospects Multi Trading Facility Company ("MTF") to remain admitted on the exchange, the Prospects Rules issued by the Malta Stock Exchange require that the company shall comply with, provide equivalent disclosure or explain the extent to which it adheres to the relevant corporate governance standards, in this case Appendix 5.1 to the listing rules – The Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance (the "Code"), published by the Competent Authority.

The Board of Directors of the company are responsible for corporate governance, and the board has carried out a review of the groups governance structure for the year ended 31st December 2020 as set out in the below sections that give future details to the structures and processes in place in order to achieve the principles as set out in the code.

10.2. Compliance with the Code

Principle 1: The Board

The board of directors is responsible for the Company's affairs, in particular setting the strategy for the group and reviewing the financial performance and other Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs') of its subsidiaries; The board is also responsible to ensure the company is compliant with the Prospects MTF Rules and continuing obligations. The board of directors is made up of four directors, two of which are completely independent from the Company or any related companies. Board meetings are held regularly in order to provide all relevant information to each Board member and to ensure that each director is adequately informed of all key items specifically relating to operations and general day to day management of the Group.

In line with the Provision 3.4 set out in the code, the non-executive Directors of the Company have declared in writing to the board that they undertake:

I. To maintain in all circumstances their independence of analysis, decisions and action;
II. Not to seek or accept unreasonable advantages that could be considered compromising their independence; and
III. To clearly express their opposition in the event that they find that a decision of the board may harm the Company and the Group.

The Board sets the strategy and direction of the Group and is responsible for reviewing financial and operational performance of the Group. The Board ensures that it acts in the interest to protect the interests of Shareholders and Bondholders and other stakeholders.

Principle 2: The Company's Chairman and Chief Executive

The Company and Group have a clear separation of roles between the role of the Chairman, whose role it is to run the Board; and the Chief Executive Officers of the Group, whose role it is to run the company's business.

The position of the Chairman and that of the Chief Executive/s is occupied by different individuals.

The Chairman of CC Finance Group plc and the CC Finance Group is Charles Borg. The Chairman's function is to lead the board of directors and set the agenda while ensuring that the board receives precise, timely and objective information through the Company Secretary and to ensure effective communication with bondholders.

The Group has 2 Chief Executive Officers, being Mr. Nicholas Calamatta and Mr. Alan Cuschieri, that have clear and separate duties of running the company and its subsidiaries

Principle 3: Composition of the Board

The Company's Board of Directors is made up of members with considerable knowledge and experience in the underlying business of the group. The Companies board is composed of 6 directors, 2 of which being independent to the company and group. The Non-executive Directors are free from any business or other relationship which could interfere materially with the exercise of their independent and impartial judgment.

Board of Directors

The Members of the Board of Directors are:

- Mr. Charles Borg (Chairman and Independent, Non-executive Directors)
- Dr. Kari Pisani (Independent, Non-Executive Director)
- Mr. Alan Cuschieri (Co-Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)
- Mr. Nicholas Calamatta (Co-Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)
- Mr. Alexander Cuschieri (Executive Director)
- Ms Gabriella Calamatta (Executive Director)

Dr. Kari Pisani is also secretary to the Company's Board and other group companies.

Principle 4: Responsibilities of the Board

The Board's responsibility is to ensure a system of accountability, monitoring, setting strategy and policy. The Board meets regularly and the agenda set forth has consistently been drawn up to ensure the following points are adequately discussed and reported on

I. Clear definition of the Company's strategy, through assessing management performance and business policies;
II. Monitor the application by management of its policies
III. Continuously assess and monitor the Company's present and future operations, opportunities, threats and risks both internally and in the external environment;
IV. Review of policies and procedures in place to ensure that the Company and its employees maintain the highest standards of corporate conduct;
V. Regular information sessions to ensure that directors are made aware of their duties and responsibilities;
VI. Discussions on business risk and KPIs benchmarked against the Company's historic performance and budgeted performance;
VII. Ensuring that the financial statements of the Company and the annual audit thereof are complete within the stipulated time periods.
VIII. Ensuring that the business is compliant with the necessary rules and regulations

Principle 5: Board Meetings

The board ensures regular review and overall evaluation of corporate strategy, major operational and financial plans, risk policy, performance objectives, as well as implementation and corporate performance. During 2020, the Board met regularly. The board has targeted and set meetings to be held at least quarterly, however, Executive Directors are entrusted to keep independent non-executive Directors informed on matters arising even between such planned meetings. The Board meets as often as is required in-line with the demands of the business and during the period under review the Board held six (6) meetings and has also maintained an Audit committee whose role and competencies are further described in Principle 8 below.

Internal Control System
The Company's internal control system is designed to ensure, as is reasonably possible, transparency, independence and segregation of duties. The process is also designed to ensure reliable financial reporting, effective and efficient operations as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Dealings by Directors and Senior Officers in the Company's Bonds
Conscious of its responsibility for monitoring dealings by Directors and senior officers in the Company's bonds, the board approved a code of conduct for the transactions by Directors and senior officers in compliance with the Prospects MTF rules. The Insiders List which includes names of Directors and senior officials together with all close relations who have to comply with the code has been filed with the listing authority at the Malta Financial Services Authority.

Audit Committees
The Group established an audit committee. The terms of reference of the audit committee have been formally set out in a separate charter. The audit committee is composed of two non-executive directors and one executive director. The following directors sit on the committee:

Chairman - Mr. Charles Borg (Non-Executive Director)
Member – Dr. Kari Pisani (Non-Executive Director)
Member - Mr. Alan Cuschieri (Executive Director)

Secretary to the board - Dr. Kari Pisani

The committee's primary objective is to assist the board in fulfilling the oversight responsibilities over the financial reporting processes, financial policies and internal control structure.
The audit committee reports directly to the board of directors and has continued to meet over 2020 regularly to ensure that all reporting requirements are met accordingly. The Company Secretary, is responsible in ensuring that board procedures are complied with and to aid the chairman to ensure that all members receive precise, timely and objective information.

Principle 6: Information and Professional Development

Executive directors and management are committed to ensure that the board is adequately informed and receives detailed reports, to ensure in advance of meetings, that the Directors are able to put forward their recommendation as well as ensuring

The board of directors is responsible for an effective internal control system, and receives reports from the Audit Committee, Internal Audit Committee, Compliance Committee and Risk Management Committee. The Board also receives regular reports from the Executive Committee, who is responsible for the identification and evaluation of key risks applicable to their respective areas of business. The directors continually asses risk factors that are identified and manage them accordingly.

Risk Management
The objective of the Risk Management function of the Company is to ensure that risks are identified and evaluated on an on-going basis. The board reviews regular reports prepared by the Groups Risk Manager and minutes drawn up from the Groups Risk Committee meetings.

they reach well informed decisions. The Company pledges to make available to the directors all training and advice as required, the company also ensures that directors have access to independent professional advice at the Company's expense, where they judge it necessary to discharge their responsibilities as directors.

Principle 7: Evaluation of the board's performance

Under the present circumstance, the board does not consider it necessary to appoint a committee to carry out a performance evaluation of its role, as the board's performance is always under the scrutiny of the shareholders of the company. The Board considers its own performance and that of the Audit Committee having oversight of the underlying business as satisfactory and not meriting a revision to the company's corporate governance structures.

Principle 8: Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Although the Group has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee which meets Monthly to evaluate remuneration of all group employees, this committee does not evaluate directors' remuneration given that all directors' remuneration is not performance related.

For the year under review the aggregate remuneration of the Directors of the company was as follows

Fixed Remuneration	1,032,295

Principle 9: Relations with Bondholders and the Market

The Company is committed to maintain an informed market. Communication with bondholders has to date been handled by way of the Annual Report and Financial statements. The Company also communicates with bondholders via company announcements made through the Malta Stock Exchange as well as regular updating as may be required on the Issuers website.

The Company also holds an Annual General Meeting with its shareholders whereby a number of resolutions are looked into, mainly referring to:

- The consideration for approval of the audited financial statements both of the Company as a standalone company and of the Group of which the Company forms part of;
- Consideration of the reappointment of the Company's auditors, and the consideration to authorise the Board of Directors to determine their remuneration;
- The consideration to reappoint the directors up to the next Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Principle 10: Institutional Shareholders

The Company has no institutional shareholders.

Principle 11: Conflicts of Interests

The directors always act in the interest of the Company and its shareholders. If any director has a conflict of interest he is not allowed to vote on the matter or may even request not to be present during specific discussions.

Principle 12: Corporate Social Responsibility

The directors are committed to behave ethically and contribute to economic development whilst improving the quality of life of the Company's workforce, their families and society in general. Initiatives have been put in place which are aimed at investing in human capital, health and safety, employee training and environmental awareness. During 2020 the Groups' Corporate Social Responsibility executed a limited number of initiatives due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiatives that went forward included various environmental and social projects as well as a number of wellbeing events organized for group employees. The board agrees to an annual budget and approves the initiatives to be undertaken throughout the year.

10.3. Non-Compliance with the Code

Below are the Code provisions with which the company is not in compliance for the reasons outlined.

Principle 7: Evaluation of the board's performance

The Board has not appointed a committee for the purpose of undertaking an evaluation of the Board's performance in accordance with the requirements of Code Provision 7.1. Given the small size of the Board, the Company does not deem it necessary to carry out a board evaluation and believes that the performance of the Board is reflected in the Company's annual performance. The Board undertakes to review this stance annually as the company and group develop.

Approved by the board of directors on 26th April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Charles Borg Director	Nicholas Calamatta Director

11. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	Notes	**EUR**	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Revenue	15.6	**10,896,592**	9,372,226	**-**	-
Direct costs	15.7	**(665,338)**	(891,033)	**-**	-
Gross profit		**10,231,255**	8,481,193	**-**	-
Staff costs	15.13	**(4,967,923)**	(4,957,865)	**(348)**	(9,846)
Other operating expenses		**(3,096,503)**	(2,475,996)	**(21,290)**	(16,914)
Other income		**554,415**	627,967	**-**	698
EBIDTA		**2,721,244**	1,675,299	**(21,638)**	(26,062)
Finance costs	15.10	**(171,712)**	(116,616)	**(170,464)**	(106,657)
Investment income	15.9	**-**	180,000	**216,272**	135,317
Depreciation and amortisation		**(1,043,223)**	(1,067,959)	**(9,985)**	(6,325)
Profit/(loss) before tax	15.11	**1,506,309**	670,724	**14,185**	(3,727)
Income tax expense	15.14	**(731,437)**	(395,505)	**(3,671)**	(2,975)
Profit/(loss) for the year/period/ total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year/period		**774,872**	275,219	**10,514**	(6,702)

12. Consolidated statement of financial position

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	Notes	**EUR**	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	15.17	**232,098**	540,240	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	15.18	**2,294,774**	2,733,600	**-**	-
Investment property	15.19	**3,904,606**	4,032,955	**-**	-
Investment in subsidiaries	15.20	**-**	-	**9,057,842**	9,057,842
Fair value through profit and loss investments	15.21	**3,151**	51,249	**-**	-
Loans and receivables		**45,000**	45,000	**-**	-
		6,479,629	7,403,044	**9,057,842**	9,057,842
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	15.22	**8,510,158**	7,831,336	**2,723,319**	1,822,321
Cash and cash equivalents	15.23	**699,350**	1,279,983	**85,631**	956,223
Current tax asset		**378,488**	187,088	**477**	525
		9,587,996	9,298,407	**2,809,427**	2,779,069
Total assets		**16,067,625**	16,701,451	**11,867,269**	11,836,911
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15.24	**3,493,928**	4,111,414	**2,746,597**	2,736,740
Other financial liabilities	15.25	**212,753**	418,161	**-**	-
Lease liability - current	15.27	**335,051**	309,286	**-**	-
Bank borrowings		**1,983**	-	**-**	-
		4,043,715	4,838,861	**2,746,597**	2,736,740
Non-current Liabilities					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15.26	**3,962,162**	3,952,175	**3,962,162**	3,952,175
Lease liability - non-current	15.27	**2,043,069**	2,375,203	**-**	-
Deferred tax liability	15.15	**30,093**	322,193	**-**	-
		6,035,324	6,649,571	**3,962,162**	3,952,175
Total liabilities		**10,079,039**	11,488,432	**6,708,759**	6,688,915
Net assets		**5,988,590**	5,213,019	**5,158,510**	5,147,996
EQUITY					
Share capital	15.28	**50,000**	50,000	**50,000**	50,000
Other reserves		**5,116,592**	5,116,592	**5,116,592**	5,116,592
Retained earnings		**811,556**	36,684	**(8,082)**	(18,596)
Investor compensation scheme reserve	15.29	**10,442**	9,743	**-**	-
Total equity		**5,988,590**	5,213,019	**5,158,510**	5,147,996

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors, authorised for issue on 26th April 2021 and signed by:

Charles Borg
Director

Nicholas Calamatta
Director

13. Consolidated statement of changes in equity

GROUP	Share capital EUR	Other Reserves EUR	Investor Compensation Scheme EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 01.01.2019	50,000	-	-	(11,894)	38,106
Adjustment for predecessor accounting	-	-	9,743	12,468,699	12,478,442
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(5,058,838)	(5,058,838)
Assignment to other reserves	-	5,116,592	-	(5,116,592)	-
Assignment of debt as part of transaction with parent company	-	-	-	(2,691,252)	(2,691,252)
Cumulative catch-up adjustment upon initial application of IFRS 16 (net of tax)	-	-	-	171,342	171,342
Profit for the year/total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	275,219	275,219
Balance at 31.12.2019	50,000	5,116,592	9,743	36,684	5,213,019
Profit for the year/total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	774,872	774,872
Addition for the year	-	-	699	-	699
Balance at 31.12.2020	50,000	5,116,592	10,442	811,556	5,988,590

COMPANY	Share Capital EUR	Other Reserves EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 01.01.2019	50,000	-	(11,894)	38,106
Loss for the period/total comprehensive expense for the period	-	-	(6,702)	(6,702)
Capital contribution	-	5,116,592	-	5,116,592
Balance at 31.12.2019	**50,000**	**5,116,592**	**(18,596)**	**5,147,996**
Profit for the year/total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,514	10,514
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2020	**50,000**	**5,116,592**	**(8,082)**	**5,158,510**

14. Consolidated statement of cash flows

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(loss)before tax	**1,506,308**	670,724	**14,185**	(3,727)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	**740,388**	759,774	**9,985**	**-**
Write-off property plant and equipment	**-**	9,496	-	-
Fair value loss on investment property	**103,791**	117,328	-	-
Movement in provision for irrecoverable amounts	**(1,582)**	(9,042)	-	-
Gains on disposal of assets	**(23,770)**	-	**-**	-
Waiver of amounts due to company	**128,072**	-	**-**	-
Interest income	**(199,124)**	(743,795)	**(216,271)**	(135,317)
Interest expense	**171,712**	442,841	**170,464**	106,657
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital movement	**2,425,795**	1,247,326	**(21,637)**	(32,387)
Movement in trade and other receivables	**(1,593,697)**	(3,085,400)	**-**	(2,321)
Movement in long term receivables	**(9,920)**	635,233	**-**	-
Movement in trade and other payables	**(195,141)**	770,507	**168,437**	11,009
Cash flows generated from/ (used in) operations	**627,037**	(432,335)	**146,800**	(23,699
Interest paid	**(380,035)**	(200,867)	**(162,516)**	-
Interest received	**254,331**	265,026	-	698
Income tax paid	**(428,644)**	(173,133)	-	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**72,689**	(541,309)	**(15,716)**	(23,001)
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	**(216,191)**	(1,844)	**-**	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	**(115,002)**	(1,250,000)	-	(1,250,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(331,193)**	(1,251,844)	-	(1,250,000)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from bond issue	**-**	4,000,000	**-**	4,000,000
Advances to related companies	**-**	-	**(854,876)**	(1,820,000)
Repayment to related parties	**(312,538)**	(659,000)	**-**	-
Repayments of from borrowings	**(11,576)**	(858,615)	**-**	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	**(324,114)**	2,482,385	**(854,876)**	2,180,000
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	**(582,618)**	689,233	**(870,592)**	906,999
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,279,983**	590,750	**956,223**	49,224
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 15.23)	**697,365**	1,279,983	**85,631**	956,223

15. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

15.1. The Group and its operations

The Group consists of Calamatta Cuschieri Finance Group plc, i.e. Holding Company and its subsidiaries.

Calamatta Cuschieri Finance Group plc (the "Company")

The Company was incorporated on 9 March 2018 in Malta, under the Companies Act, 1995, as a public limited company having limited liability, with the registration number C 85280. The registered office of the Company is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara, Malta.

The Company was formed to act as a holding company for the "CC Finance Group" (the "Group") and also for the issuance of a bond on the Prospects MTF market. In current year, the Company acquired 100% shareholding of Financial Planning Services Limited.

Subsidiaries

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited ("CCIS")

CCIS was incorporated on 30 March 1992 in Malta, under the Companies Act, 1995, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 13729. The registered office of the Company is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara, Malta.

CCIS provides advice and financial consultancy to its customers in return for a commission on brokerage dealings in securities. On 4 December 2008, CCIS was granted a Category 3 license issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, as the competent authority under the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370). This license gives CCIS the full right to deal directly in international markets and to hold and control clients' money and assets.

On the 8th of October 2020, the company announced that CCIS acquired 100% shareholding of Financial Planning Services Limited. The company will be merged in CCIS in Q2 of 2021.

Furthermore, CCIS also owns 100% of Crystal Finance Investments Limited, a non-trading entity that is planned to be liquidated in Q2 of 2021.

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited ("CCIM")

CCIM was incorporated on 10 June 2011 in Malta, under the Companies Act, 1995, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 53094. The registered office of the Company is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara, Malta.

The principal activity of CCIM is the provision of investment services as a Category 2 license holder, issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") in terms of the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370).

CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited ("CCFS")

CCFS was incorporated on 2 December 2008 in Malta, under the Companies Act, 1995, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 45733. The registered office of the Company is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara, Malta.

The principal objective of CCFS is to provide administration, transfer agency and related services to collective investment schemes in terms of the Investment Services Act, 1994. CCFS is also involved in the provision of corporate and advisory services to local companies in accordance with the Company Service Provider Act, 2013.

15.2. Basis of consolidation and preparation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and subsidiary entities ("the subsidiaries") controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the investee, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. In assessing control, potential voting rights that give the Company the current ability to direct the investee's relevant activities are taken into account.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are stated at their fair value, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out in note 15.3.

The Company gained control of its subsidiaries highlighted in note 15.1 on 1 January 2019. The acquisition of these subsidiaries by the Company falls outside the scope of International Financial Reporting Standard 3 – Business Combinations ("IFRS 3") because in terms of paragraph 2(c) of IFRS 3, the acquisition of these entities by the Company is a combination of businesses under common control in which all the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party, both before and after the business combination and that control is not transitory.

In accordance with 'International Accounting Standard 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' ("IAS 8"), in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management should use its judgment in developing and applying an accounting policy that is relevant to the decision-making needs of the users and is reliable. In relation to this specific transaction, the use of predecessor accounting by Calamatta Cuschieri Finance Group plc is considered to be a generally accepted accounting approach to account for the acquisition of the entities under common control.

The acquisition of the subsidiaries by the Company has been accounted for under the principles of predecessor accounting as from the date Calamatta Cuschieri Finance Group plc took control of the entities. In terms of predecessor accounting, an acquirer is not required to be identified. Predecessor accounting allows for an accounting policy choice, either retrospective application where the Company would incorporate the acquired entities at their previous carrying amounts of assets and liabilities included in the respective financial statements of the subsidiaries and would opt to present the full year's results of the subsidiaries, including comparative information, or prospective application where the Company would consolidate the entities from the date when control was assumed. The Company has opted for prospective application.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date control ceases.

Where necessary, in preparing these consolidated financial statements, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by group entities. Intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Where necessary, in preparing these consolidated financial statements, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by group entities. Intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below.

15.3. Significant accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

The company's property, plant and equipment are classified into the following classes – buildings, improvement to premises and furniture, fittings and other equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Land and buildings are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other tangible assets are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the depreciable assets are available for use and is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Buildings	-	1% per annum
Improvements to premises	-	10% per annum
Furniture, fittings and other equipment	-	10% - 33% per annum
Motor Vehicles	-	20% per annum

The depreciation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in the profit and loss. Any gain on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit and loss.

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Intangible assets acquired separately and internally generated intangible asset

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately and internally generated intangible asset

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group's entities and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets consist of computer software and customer lists.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Expenditure on an intangible asset is recognised as an expense in the period when it is incurred unless it forms part of the cost of the asset that meets the recognition criteria.

The useful life of intangible assets is assessed to determine whether it is finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised. Amortisation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of intangible assets less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

The amortisation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

i. Computer software

In determining the classification of an asset that incorporates both intangible and tangible elements, judgement is used in assessing which element is more significant. Computer software which is an integral part of the related hardware is classified as property, plant and equipment and accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on property, plant and equipment. Where the software is not an integral part of the related hardware, this is classified as an intangible asset and carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Computer software classified as an intangible asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over five years.

ii. Research and development costs

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the company's development of is recognised only if all of the following can be demonstrated by the company:

- the technical feasibility, the availability of resources and the intention and ability of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits, and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in administrative expenses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the company. The company controls an investee when the company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest and are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Dividends from the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs for all financial assets or financial liabilities not classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or when the entity transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Expected credit losses are recognised for trade and other receivables. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance (or provision) is required for expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. This occurs when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

i. Trade receivables
Trade receivables are classified with current assets and are stated at their nominal value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

ii. Investments
The Company's investments as required by IFRS9 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those that are held for trading purposes or those financial assets that are designated by the Company upon initial recognition. After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at their fair value. Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Where applicable, dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised with other dividend income, if any, arising on other financial assets. Where applicable, interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed within the line item Investment income. Fair value gains and losses are recognised within the line items investment income and investment losses respectively.

iii. Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that are held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale financial assets or those for which the company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of the credit deterioration.

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired through the amortisation process.

iv. Bank borrowings
Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing bank loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Bank loans are carried at face value due to their market rate of interest.

v. Trade payables
Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value.

vi. Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends on these equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the line item Investment income.

vii. Shares issued by the Company
Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity instruments.

Impairment

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements include trade and other receivables.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and

- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

IFRS 9 requires an assessment of the extent of increase in credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition. In this regard, IFRS 9 introduces a rebuttable presumption that credit risk is deemed to have significantly increased if an amount is 30 days past due. If a financial instrument has low credit risk (equivalent to investment grade quality), then an entity may assume no significant increases in credit risk have occurred. Assessment for such credit risk, is performed by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. As a result, the definition of default is important. IFRS 9 does not specifically define default, but requires it to be applied on a consistent basis with internal credit risk management practice for the relevant instruments and requires consideration of qualitative factors where appropriate. In addition, IFRS 9 also introduces a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging criterion is more appropriate.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax and discounts, where applicable. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and these can be measured reliably.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer;
2. Identifying the performance obligations;
3. Determining the transaction price;
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by effecting the promised services to its customers.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

i) Provision of services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

ii) Interest income

Interest Income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding.

iii) Dividend income

Dividend Income is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

iv) Rental income

Rental income arising from the sub-letting of the office space is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of agreement and is included as other operating income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to its operating nature.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include the costs incurred in obtaining external financing.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of property are capitalised from the time that expenditure for these assets and borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare these assets for their intended use or sale are in progress. Borrowing costs are capitalised until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Borrowing costs are suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxation

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate.

Current tax is based on the taxable result for the period. The taxable result for the period differs from the result as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items which are non-assessable or disallowed and it further excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other periods. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off its current tax assets and liabilities and 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 which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Employee benefits

The Group contributes towards the state pension in accordance with local legislation. The only obligation of the Group is to make the required contributions. Costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Currency translation

The individual financial statements of each subsidiary entity are presented in their functional currency, the Euro, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Group.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at year-end. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the re-translation of monetary items are dealt with in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are included with other operating income or other operating expenses as appropriate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Dividends

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

Leases

The company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The Company's incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the

commencement date;

- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest in the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

If a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets relating to property that is classified as investment property and which are sublet under leases classified as operating leases, are measured at fair value in accordance with the Company’s policy for investment property.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient where applicable.

The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception of the lease, which is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease.

Amounts due from lessees under a finance lease are recorded in the statement of financial position as receivables at the amount of the company’s net investment in the lease and include initial direct costs. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company’s net investment in the finance lease.

Leased assets are presented in the statement of financial position according to their nature and are tested for impairment in accordance with the company’s accounting policy on impairment. Depreciable leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company’s accounting policy on property, plant and equipment. Rental income from operating leases, less the aggregate cost of incentives given to the lessee, is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

15.4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and judgements 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 judgements made in the course of preparing these consolidated 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, unless further described below.

(a) Fair valuation of investment properties

The determination of the fair value of investment properties at the end of the reporting period requires the use of significant management estimates. Investment Property comprises an old palazzo in Valletta, with full permits to redevelop into an office block.

Details of the valuation methodology and key assumptions of investment property classified as Level 3 are disclosed in Note 15.19 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Application of IFRS 16 Leases

Critical judgements required in the application of IFRS 16 may include, among others, the following:

- Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;
- Determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised;
- Classification of lease agreements (when the entity is a lessor);
- Determination of whether variable payments are in-substance fixed;
- Establishing whether there are multiple leases in an arrangement;

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of IFRS 16 may include, among others, the following:

- Estimation of the lease term;
- Determination of the appropriate rate to discount the lease payments;
- Assessment of whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

15.5. Initial Application of an International Financial Reporting Standard and International Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective

Initial Application of International Financial Reporting Standard

The following amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board is effective for the current year:

IFRS 3 'Definition of a Business' - These amendments will help companies determine whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. Distinguishing between a business and a group of assets is important because an acquirer recognises goodwill only when acquiring a business. The amended definition of business emphasises that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. This is not yet endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 & IAS 8 'Definition of material' - The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. This is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting - The main purpose of the Framework is to guide the IASB when it develops International Financial Reporting Standards. The Framework can also be helpful for preparers and auditors when there are no specific or similar standards that address a particular issue. The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any Standard or any requirement in a Standard.

The Conceptual Framework does not have a stated effective date and the IASB will start using it immediately. For companies that use the Conceptual Framework to develop accounting policies when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction, the revised Conceptual Framework is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted. The Amendments to References are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

IFRS 16 'Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions' - The amendment makes the following changes to IFRS 16: (a) provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a Covid-19-related rent concession is a lease modification; (b) requires lessees that apply the exemption to account for Covid-19-related rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications; (c) requires lessees that apply the exemption to disclose that fact; and (d) requires lessees to apply the exemption retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, without restating prior period figures. This is effective from 1 June 2020 for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

International Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, revisions and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

- IAS 1 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current' - The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position — not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;

i) clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
ii) make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.
This is not yet endorsed by the EU.

- IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment – proceeds before intended use' - The amendments address the proceeds from selling items produced while bringing an asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. This is not yet endorsed by the EU.
- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - The amendments clarify which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent test' in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. This is not yet endorsed by the EU.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' - The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example. This is not yet endorsed by the EU.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2' - Phase 2 of the project addresses issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is actually replaced.

The changes relate to the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, specific hedge accounting requirements, and disclosure requirements applying IFRS 7 to accompany the amendments regarding modifications and hedge accounting.

In respect of the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, the IASB introduces a practical expedient for modifications required by the reform (modifications required as a direct consequence of the IBOR reform and made on an economically equivalent basis). These modifications are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate. All other modifications are accounted for using the current IFRS requirements. A similar practical expedient is proposed for lessee accounting applying IFRS 16. This is not yet endorsed by the EU.

The Directors believe that the introduction of such IFRSs will not result in any significant impact on these financial statements.

15.6. Revenue

Revenue represents the amount received for services rendered during the year, net of any indirect taxes, as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Commissions receivable	**6,805,077**	5,187,713	**-**	-
Management fees	**1,493,585**	1,482,395	**-**	-
Administration fees	**1,648,948**	1,778,524	**-**	-
Directors' fees	**78,979**	89,918	**-**	-
Financial statements preparation fees	**161,422**	123,776	**-**	-
Investment committee fees	**16,000**	32,792	**-**	-
Other fees	**374,977**	222,738	**-**	-
Professional fees	**317,604**	454,370	**-**	-
	10,896,592	9,372,226	**-**	-

In addition to the entitlement to management and advisory fees from the funds under management, the Group is also entitled to receive performance fees. The amount of performance fees due, if any, is determined and crystallised on the financial year-end of the funds, which may not coincide with the year-end of the Group.

15.7. Direct costs

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Investment management fees payable	**322,550**	267,890	**-**	-
Other direct costs	**145,308**	427,857	**-**	-
Administration charges	**-**	4,574	**-**	-
Discounts on commissions	**197,480**	190,712	**-**	-
	665,338	891,033	**-**	-

15.8. Other Income

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Interest income on bank deposits	**198,141**	248,145	**-**	698
Interest income on financial assets	**983**	90,716	**-**	-
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**128,571**	190,288	-	-
Other Income	**226,720**	98,818	-	-
	554,415	627,967	-	698

15.9. Investment income

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Interest income from loan to related party	**-**	180,000	**216,271**	135,317
	-	180,000	**216,271**	135,317

15.10. Finance cost

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Interest on Bond	**170,464**	106,657	**170,464**	106,657
Interest on bank loan	**1,248**	9,959	**-**	-
	171,712	116,616	**170,464**	106,657

15.11. Profit before tax

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Profit / (Loss) before tax				
Amortisation of intangible assets	**538,142**	524,690	-	-
Auditor's remuneration	**49,000**	41,000	**10,000**	10,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**495,054**	524,628	-	-
Key management personnel compensation (note 15.12)	**1,032,295**	730,117	**348**	9,846
Movement in allowances for impairment losses (note 15.22)	**(1,582)**	**(9,042)**	-	-

15.12. Key management personnel compensation

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Directors' compensation:				
Short-term benefits:				
Management remuneration	**1,032,295**	730,117	**348**	9,846

15.13. Staff costs and employee information

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Staff costs:				
Wages and salaries	**4,962,345**	6,126,207	**348**	9,846
Social security costs	**250,699**	354,049	**-**	-
	5,213,044	6,480,256	-	-
Recharged to related entities	**(245,121)**	(1,522,391)	-	-
	4,967,923	4,957,865	**348**	9,846

The average number of persons employed during the year, including executive directors, amounted to 119 (2019 – 156).

15.14. Income tax expense

Tax applying the statutory domestic income tax rate and the income tax expense for the year are reconciled as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Current income tax expense	**1,023,537**	331,653	**3,623**	2,975
Deferred tax (credit) / expense	**(292,100)**	63,851	**48**	-
	731,437	395,504	**3,671**	2,975
Profit /(loss) before tax	**1,506,308**	670,724	**14,184**	(3,727)
Tax at the applicable rate of 35%	**527,208**	234,754	**4,965**	(1,304)
Tax effect of:				
Depreciation charges not deductible by way of capital allowances	**203,156**	198,774	**-**	-
Income taxed at 15% FWT	**(11,701)**	(49,036)	**(4)**	(140)
Additional tax paid during the year	**-**	12,465	**-**	-
20% maintenance allowance	**-**	(1,318)	**-**	-
Other tax effects	**12,774**	(134)	**(1,240)**	4,419
Income tax expense for the year	**731,437**	395,504	**3,671**	2,975

15.15. Deferred tax

GROUP

	Opening balance EUR	Recognised in profit or loss EUR	Closing balance EUR
2020			
Arising on:			
Accelerated capital allowances	(554)	9,563	9,009
Unabsorbed capital losses	205	-	205
Provision for bad debts	4,288	(554)	3,734
RoU Asset	(732,408)	101,612	(630,796)
Lease Liability	756,469	(82,564)	673,905
RoU Asset – Investment property	(256,534)	48,137	(208,397)
Lease liability – Investment property	183,102	(24,664)	158,438
Revaluation of investment property	(264,000)	-	(264,000)
Other temporary differences	(12,761)	14,897	2,136
Unabsorbed Group Losses	-	225,673	225,673
	(322,193)	292,100	(30,093)

THE GROUP

	Opening balance EUR	Recognised in profit or loss EUR	Closing balance EUR
2019			
Arising on:			
Accelerated capital allowances	(24,901)	24,347	(554)
Unabsorbed capital losses	205	-	205
Provision for bad debts	7,454	(3,166)	4,288
RoU Asset	-	(732,408)	(732,408)
Lease Liability	-	756,469	756,469
RoU Asset – Investment property	-	(256,534)	(256,534)
Lease liability – Investment property	-	183,102	183,102
Revaluation of investment property	(264,000)	-	(264,000)
Other temporary differences	22,900	(35,661)	(12,761)
	(258,342)	(63,851)	(322,193)

15.16. Dividends

In respect of the current period, no dividends were declared by the directors.

15.17. Intangible assets

THE GROUP

	Software EUR	Website EUR	Customer list EUR	Total EUR
Cost				
At 01.01.2019/01.01.2020	651,958	332,371	2,000,000	2,984,329
Additions	-	-	230,000	230,000
At 31.12.2020	**651,958**	**332,371**	**2,230,000**	**3,214,329**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 01.01.2019	594,029	325,370	1,000,000	1,919,399
Provision for the year	17,689	7,001	500,000	524,690
At 01.01.2020	611,718	332,371	1,500,000	2,444,089
Provision for the year	11,676	-	526,466	538,142
At 31.12.2020	**623,394**	**332,371**	**2,026,466**	**2,982,231**
Carrying amount				
At 31.12.2019	40,240	-	500,000	540,240
At 31.12.2020	**28,564**	**-**	**203,534**	**232,098**

15.18. Property, plant and equipment

THE GROUP	Freehold Buildings EUR	Furniture, Fittings & Other Equip EUR	Motor Vehicles EUR	Computer hardware EUR	ROU Asset EUR	Total EUR
Cost						
At 01.01.2019	2,151	2,948,370	16,200	9,868	2,394,455	5,371,044
Additions	-	1,852	-	-	-	1,852
At 01.01.2020	2,151	2,950,222	16,200	9,868	2,394,455	5,372,896
Additions	-	33,713	-	10,000	-	43,713
Remeasurement of leases	-	-	-	-	12,515	12,515
At 31.12.2020	**2,151**	**2,983,935**	**16,200**	**19,868**	**2,406,970**	**5,429,124**
Accumulated amortisation						
At 01.01.2019	782	2,101,757	3,240	8,889	-	2,114,668
Provision for the year	108	218,433	3,240	979	301,868	524,628
At 01.01.2020	890	2,320,190	6,480	9,868	301,868	2,639,296
Provision for the year	110	186,785	3,240	2,084	302,835	495,054
At 31.12.2020	**1,000**	**2,506,975**	**9,720**	**11,952**	**604,703**	**3,134,350**
Carrying amount						
At 31.12.2019	1261	630,024	9,720	-	2,092,595	2,733,600
At 31.12.2020	**1,151**	**476,960**	**6,480**	**7,916**	**1,802,267**	**2,294,774**

15.19. Investment property

THE GROUP	Directly Owned Property Asset EUR	Right-of-Use of Property Asset EUR	Total EUR
At 01.01.2019	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
Additions resulting from right of use asset on property recognised upon initial recognition of IFRS16, which are sublet under operating leases	-	839,470	839,470
At 01.01.2020	3,300,000	732,955	4,032,955
Additions	9,185	-	9,185
Decrease in fair value	-	(137,534)	(137,534)
At 31.12.2020	3,309,185	595,421	3,904,606
Carrying Value			
At 31.12.2019	3,300,000	732,955	4,032,955
At 31.12.2020	**3,309,185**	**595,421**	**3,904,606**

The investment property held represents an old Palazzo in Valletta. This property was revalued by an independent architect in December 2016. Fair value has been determined by reference to the rental yield that can be generated from this property once complete, net of any costs to complete.

Right of use property asset represents the discounted fair value of the future cash flows receivable from the properties sub-let in Valletta as a result of the transition to IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019.

Both investment properties are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The following comprise the significant observable inputs and the corresponding sensitivity.

Significant observable input	Sensitivity
Rental value per square metre, ranging from EUR100 to EUR230	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value
Increase in rental rate of 2% per annum	The higher the growth rate, the Higher the fair value
Discount factor – 6% - 7%	The higher the discount factor the lower the value

Changes in fair value are recognised as gains in the profit and loss account and included in 'other income'. All gains are unrealised.

15.20. Investment in subsidiaries

	Carrying amount		Proportion of ownership interest	
	At 31.12.2020 EUR	At 31.12.2019 EUR	At 31.12.2020 %	At 31.12.2019 %
Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited	**7,729,675**	**7,729,675**	**100**	**100**
CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited	**352,900**	**352,900**	**100**	**100**
Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited	**975,267**	**975,267**	**100**	**100**
	9,057,842	**9,057,842**		

In 2019 the Company invested in Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited (CCIS), Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited (CCIM) and CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited (CCFS) as fully owned subsidiaries.
There was no change in the ultimate beneficial owners of the Group.

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited (CCIS)
CCIS was incorporated on 30 March 1992, under the laws of Malta, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 13729. The registered office of CCIS is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, Malta.

CCIS provides advice and financial consultancy to its customers and earns commission on brokerage dealings in securities. The subsidiary holds a Category 3 License issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, as the competent authority under the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370). This license gives CCIS the full right to deal directly in international markets and to hold and control clients' money and assets.

As at the end of the year, the Company had amounts owed to the subsidiary as disclosed in note 15.24.

Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited (CCIM)

CCIM was incorporated on 10 June 2011, under the laws of Malta, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 53094. The registered office of CCIM is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, Malta.

CCIM provides investment services as a Category II license holder, issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") in terms of the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370).
As at the end of the year, the Company had amounts owed to the subsidiary as disclosed in note 15.24.

CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited (CCFS)

CCFS was incorporated on 2 December 2008, under the laws of Malta, as a limited liability company, with the registration number C 45733. The registered office of CCFS is located at Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, Malta.
CCFS provides administration, transfer agency and related services to collective investment schemes in terms of the Investment Services Act, 1994. The subsidiary is also involved in the provision of corporate and advisory services to local companies in accordance with the Company Service Provider Act, 2013.

Following is the summarised financial and non-financial information of the subsidiaries from respective audited financial statements for the year 2020:

2020	Revenue EUR	Profit before tax EUR	Income tax expense for the year EUR	Retained earnings EUR
Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Services Limited	7,741,171	695,700	(445,769)	6,789,010
Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited	1,883,683	370,296	(129,604)	1,246,934
CC Fund Services (Malta) Limited	1,797,026	434,985	(152,393)	615,543
	11,421,880	1,500,981	(727,766)	8,651,487

As at 31 December 2020, the Company does not have any employees. The subsidiary undertaking, CCIS, has 119 (2019 – 155) employees as at the reporting date, while none of the other subsidiary undertakings have any employees.

15.21. Fair value through profit and loss investments

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Quoted debt instruments	**2,151**	50,249	-	-
Unquoted collective investment schemes	**1,000**	1,000	-	-
	3,151	51,249	-	-

15.22. Trade and other receivables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Trade receivables	**263,654**	2,339,171	**-**	-
Amounts owed by directors	**169,404**	134,637	**-**	-
Amounts owed by related party	**5,246,704**	5,283,009	**2,723,000**	1,820,000
Prepayments and accrued income	**2,830,396**	74,519	**319**	2,321
	8,510,158	7,831,336	**2,723,319**	1,822,321

No interest is charged on trade receivables.

The net carrying value of other receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. Receivable from related parties are unsecured, interest free and expected to be paid on demand. The effect of any discounting is not significant. All of the Company's receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment, with no specific indicators from customers in the business-to-business market that are experiencing financial difficulties.

Allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts

During the year, a decrease in the allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the provision of services of €1,582 (2019: decrease of €9,042) was made. This allowance is included with other operating expenses.

	Specific allowance EUR
At 01.01.2019	21,296
Reversal of allowances	(9,042)
At 01.01.2020	12,254
Reversal of allowances	(1,582)
At 31.12.2020	**10,672**

15.23. Cash and cash equivalents

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Cash at bank and on hand	**699,350**	1,279,983	**85,631**	956,223
	699,350	1,279,983	**85,631**	956,223

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amount in the statement of financial position:

- Cash at bank earns interest based on daily bank deposit rates.
- The company enjoys an overdraft facility of EUR750,000 with Bank of Valletta plc which is secured by a general hypotec over the Company's assets, supported by a special hypotec for EUR750,000 on commercial premises in Valletta. At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company did not make use of this facility.

15.24. Trade and other payables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Trade payable	**3,493,928**	4,111,414	**2,746,597**	2,736,740
	3,493,928	4,111,414	**2,746,597**	2,736,740

15.25. Other financial liabilities

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Other financial liabilities	**212,753**	418,161	**-**	-

15.26. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
4.25% Bond nominal balance payable	**4,000,000**	4,000,000	**4,000,000**	4,000,000
Bond issue costs	**(54,150)**	(54,150)	**(54,150)**	(54,150)
Accumulated amortization of bond issue costs	**16,312**	6,325	**16,312**	6,325
	3,962,162	3,952,175	**3,962,162**	3,952,175

15.27. Leases

Lease liabilities

The group leases several buildings and offices, which are classified as land and buildings. The average remaining lease term is 8.7 years (2019: 9.7 years). Further disclosures about right-of-use assets that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and investment property are provided in Notes 15.18 and 15.19, respectively.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Total undiscounted minimum lease payments payable in settlement of lease liabilities	**2,678,268**	3,079,336	-	-
Less: future finance charges	**(300,148)**	(394,847)	-	-
Present value of lease obligations	**2,378,120**	2,684,489	-	-
Less: amounts included in current liabilities	**(335,051)**	(309,286)	-	-
Amounts included in non-current liabilities	**2,043,069**	2,375,203	-	-

The maturity analysis for lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 15.27. The total cash outflow for leases amounts to EUR 398,727 (2019: EUR 394,630). The total amounts recognised in profit and loss in relation to leases in which the Company is the lessee are as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	EUR	EUR	**EUR**	EUR
Amounts recognised in profit and loss:				
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets classified as property, plant and equipment	**302,835**	301,860	**-**	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**97,542**	108,856	**-**	-
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	**111,325**	93,000	**-**	-

15.28. Share capital

SHARE CAPITAL

	2020	2019
	Authorised, issued and called up	Authorised, issued and called up
	EUR	EUR
50,000 ordinary shares of EUR 1 each, all of which have been issued and called up	**50,000**	50,000

The Company was registered on the 9th March 2018 with a share capital of 50,000 shares of EUR1 each.

Share rights

All ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends, return capital on liquidation and have the right to receive notice of and attend and/or speak and/or vote at any general meeting.

15.29. Investor compensation scheme reserve

In terms of the Investment Services Act Category 3 license holders are required to participate in and contribute towards an investor compensation scheme. In the case of the Group, this is applicable to CCIS as disclosed below. The total contribution of the scheme in any one year shall be divided into a fixed and variable contribution.

Fixed contribution
During the year under review, CCIS contributed of *€17,471* towards the scheme which amount is included in other operating expenses.

Variable contribution
The variable contribution is calculated by applying the higher of *€699* or an amount of 0.1% of the total revenue of the licence holder on an annual basis. If the investor compensation scheme reserve is more than the variable contribution, then no transfer to the investor compensation scheme reserve will be made. This implies that when a variable contribution is higher than the investor compensation scheme reserve, the licence holder shall be required to make a variable contribution for the difference to ensure that the higher amount is always on reserve.

The balance on the investor compensation scheme stands at *€6,021.* The licence holder has in previous years invested *€2,006* in 5.1% Malta Government Stocks maturing in 2022 and holds the remaining *€4,157* in a separate bank account specifically designated for this purpose. These are included under financial assets note 15.21 and cash and cash equivalents in note 15.23.

15.30. Related party disclosures

The immediate parent company of Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc is Calamatta Cuschieri Group plc. The company is registered in Malta, having a registered address at Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, Malta.

Calamatta Cuschieri Group plc is jointly controlled by Taurus Investments Limited and Gardell Investments Limited. Both companies are registered in Malta and have a registered address at Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara, Malta.

In terms of IAS 24 - *Related Party Disclosures*, the directors consider the ultimate controlling parties of Taurus Investments Limited are Alexander Cuschieri, Christine Cuschieri, Alan Cuschieri and Tricia Galea who collectively own 100% of the issued share capital.

In terms of IAS 24- *Related Party Disclosures*, the directors consider the ultimate controlling party of Gardell Investments Limited to be Alfred Calamatta, Janis Calamatta, Nicholas Calamatta and Gabriella Calamatta who collectively own 100% of the issued share capital.

The immediate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. A copy of the Annual report and accounts will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies

Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. During the course of the year, the Group entered into transactions with related parties as set out below.

		Sales to related party Eur	Purchases from related party Eur	Amounts owed by related party Eur	Amounts owed to related party Eur
CC Funds SICAV PLC	2020	1,351,492	-	-	-
	2019	1,340,265	-	-	-
Calamatta Cuschieri Group PLC	2020	3,702	-	2,006,337	-
	2019	-	1,578	2,005,664	163,490
Financestack Limited	2020	-	823,871	2,708,099	233,884
	2019	-	845,269	2,750,208	264,258
Brand and Pepper Limited	2020	-	168,193	401,678	1,061
	2019	-	-	324,862	1,061
CC FS Holding Limited	2020	-	-	118,538	-
	2019	-	-	196,551	-
Moneybase Limited	2020	-	-	42,564	-
	2019	-	-	-	258,322
CCGM Pension Administrators Limited	2020	-	-	3,124	-
	2019	-	-	5,725	-
CC Trading Limited	2020	-	-	365	-
CC Cancer Foundation	2020	-	-	-	208
	2019	-	-	-	208

The balances with related parties at year-end are disclosed in note 15.22 and 15.24.

Director's remuneration paid out are disclosed in note 15.12 to the consolidated financial statements.

15.31. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines when transfers are deemed to have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy at the end of each reporting period.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities classified with current assets and current liabilities respectively approximated their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3.

Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period:

	Group	
	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Level 1		
Fair value through Profit and Loss		
Foreign listed debt instruments	145	48,243
Local listed debt instruments	2,006	2,006
Level 2		
Fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unlisted collective investment schemes	1,000	1,000
Total	**3,151**	**51,249**

The fair values of loans and receivables classified as non-current financial assets and bank loans classified as non-current financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value, are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

15.32. Financial risk management

The exposures to risk and the way risks arise, together with the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks are disclosed in more detail below.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing financial risks and the methods used to measure such risks are subject to continual improvement and development.

Where applicable, any significant changes in the Group's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which the Group manages and measures these risks are disclosed below.

Where possible, the Group aims to reduce and control risk concentrations. Concentrations of financial risk arise when financial instruments with similar characteristics are influenced in the same way by changes in economic or other factors. The amount of the risk exposure associated with financial instruments sharing similar characteristics is disclosed in more detail in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the group to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of receivables, investments and cash at bank.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the amounts stated in notes 15.21, 15.22 and 15.23.

Quoted investments are acquired after assessing the quality of the relevant investments.

Receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to credit control procedures in place and the large number of customers comprising the Group's debtor base. The Group's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties after assessing their credit quality by considering their financial standing, past experience and other factors.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses with respect to trade receivables, the Group uses the probability of default and loss given default through assessing them on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. Management uses historical analysis, external indicators and forward-looking information in determining any expected credit loss. Historical analysis is based on the payment profile for sales over the past 36 months before 31 December 2018 and 1 January respectively in which period there were minimal amounts of defaults, which defaults had already been provided for. The overall economic situation of the Maltese economy which has been affirmed at 'A+' through a reputable external credit rating agency (Fitch) is a positive external indicator in our assessment.

Further to this, in applying the Risk-Free rate for discounting on Financial Instruments, based on the 10 Year Malta Government Stock Yield, no loss allowance has been recognized as this would be wholly insignificant to the Group.

Management is responsible for the quality of the company's credit portfolios and has established credit processes involving delegated approval authorities and credit procedures, the objective of which is to build and maintain assets of high quality.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents are held with two local financial institutions with high quality rating, Bank of Valletta plc and HSBC Bank Malta plc (rated "BBB" and "AA-" respectively by the international rating agency Fitch), considered by management as "investment grade". The Group will apply the low credit risk simplification allowed by IFRS 9, through which such balances will be classified within 'stage 1' without the requirement to carry out an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Directors have however determined that the high quality of the financial institution is such that the adoption of IFRS 9 will not have a material impact on the net carrying amount of these financial assets.

The Group has no formal credit terms. Trade receivables, net of impairment allowances, as stated in note 15.22, were thus all past due at the end of the reporting period, but amounts are still considered recoverable. These balances have been past due for less than 2 years.

Currency risk

Foreign currency transactions arise when the Group acquires or disposes of assets, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign currency transactions comprise mainly transactions in USD and GBP. Other currencies are deemed immaterial for disclosure.

The risk arising from foreign currency transactions is managed by regular monitoring of the relevant exchange rates and management's reaction to material movements thereto.

Interest rate risk

The interest rates thereon and the terms of such borrowings are disclosed accordingly.

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on borrowings and debt instruments carrying a floating interest rate.

Management does not consider that the Group is significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the extent to which the Group might face a mismatch between assets and liabilities which could occur as a result of the company's assets being pledged, the inability to sell assets quickly or costs and timing constraints of reducing asset positions at difference levels of market liquidation.

The Group monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and evaluating periodic results which are compared with management's expectations.

The following maturity analysis for financial liabilities shows the remaining contractual maturities using the contractual undiscounted cash flows on the basis of the earliest date on which the group can be required to pay.

THE GROUP

	Within 1 year EUR	1-5 years EUR	Over 5 years EUR	Total EUR
2020				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	3,706,681	-	-	3,706,681
Lease liabilities	419,758	1,752,010	506,502	2,678,270
	4,126,439	**1,752,010**	**506,502**	**6,384,951**
2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	4,529,575	-	-	4,529,575
Lease liabilities	407,405	1,732,480	939,811	3,079,696
	4,936,980	**1,732,480**	**939,811**	**7,609,271**

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group also ensures that it complies with the capital requirements set by the regulator. The Group is required to hold capital resource requirements in compliance with the rules issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority (the "Regulator"). The minimum capital requirements (defined as "the capital resource requirements") must be maintained at all times throughout the year. The company monitors its capital level on a monthly basis through detailed reports compiled with management accounts. Any transactions that may potentially affect the company's regulatory position are immediately reported to the directors for resolution prior to notifying the Malta Financial Services Authority.

The capital structure of the group consists of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in note 15.23 and items presented within equity in the statement of financial position. The Group's own funds are made up of tier one capital which is mainly composed of paid up ordinary share capital, revenue reserves and other reserves.

The Group's directors manage the Group's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or relevant legislation. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the directors, the group balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior year. During the year under review, the group has complied with these capital requirements set by the Regulator.

15.33. Commitments

Guarantees

As at 31 December 2018, the company has provided a guarantee to an unrelated party for the operating lease of the immovable property on a 5-year term deposit held with a local bank disclosed under note 15.23. No liability is expected to arise.

At 31 December 2020, HSBC Bank Malta p.l.c. held a bank guarantee for an amount of EUR23,300 (2019 – EUR23,300) in respect of amounts blocked by the Malta Stock Exchange to cover trade settlements.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has provided a guarantee to an unrelated party for the operating lease of the immovable property on a 5-year term deposit held with a local bank disclosed under note 15.23. No liability is expected to arise.

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

The Group has entered into operating leases on immovable property, with lease terms for a minimum of five years and ten years. The Group has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the property for additional terms of 5 to 10 years.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2020 are, as follows:

Operating lease commitments – company as lessor

The Group has entered into an operating lease on leased immovable property, with the lease term for a minimum of three years. The Group has the option, to lease the property for additional term of between 2 to 6 years.

Future minimum lease payments due to the Group under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Not later than one year	**103,440**	117,450
Later than one year and not later than five years	**323,989**	427,389
	427,339	544,839

The lessees do not have an option to purchase the properties at the expiry of the lease period.

15.34. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in order to comply with the current year presentation.

15.35. COVID-19 impact

The on-going COVID-19 pandemic have not impacted the Group as demonstrated in the 2020 results. Management however remain vigilant of the possible knock-on effect that an economic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic could have on the markets and demand for financial services.

Deloitte Audit Limited
Deloitte Place
Triq L-Intornjatur
Central Business District
CBD 3050Mriehel BKR 3000
Malta

Tel: +356 2343 2000, 2134 5000
Fax: +356 2133 2606
info@deloitte.com.mt
www.deloitte.com/mt

Company Ref No: C51312
VAT Reg No: MT2013 6121
Exemption number: EXO2155

Independent auditor's report

to the members of
CC Finance Group plc (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of CC Finance Group plc (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc) (the Company) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together, the Group), set out on pages 21 to 47, which comprise the Statements of Financial Position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2020, and the Statements of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Company and the Group 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 CC Finance Group plc (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc) and the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of the Company's and the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap.386).

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive* (Maltese Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Maltese Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. In conducting our audit, we have remained independent of the Company and the Group and have not provided any of the non-audit services prohibited by article 18A (1) of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281).

Information Other than the Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report Thereon
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the introduction, Financial highlights, Chairman's statement, Chief Executive Officer review, Directors and officers, Management team, Company information, Directors' Report, Statement of Directors' responsibilities and Corporate Governance - statement of Compliance on page 3 to 20 but does not include the individual and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report Thereon (continued)
Except for our opinions on the Directors' Report in accordance with the Companies Act (Cap. 386) and on the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance and on the Remuneration Report in accordance with the Listing Rules issued by the Maltese Listing Authority, our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and set out in paragraph (i) above, 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.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the Directors' Report includes the disclosure requirements of Article 177 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

In accordance with the requirements of sub-article 179(3) of the Companies Act (Cap. 386) in relation to the Directors' Report on pages 16 to 17, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company, the Group and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities on page 17, the directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap.386), and for such internal control as they 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 and 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 Company and/or the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
This report, including the opinions set out herein, has been prepared for the Company's members as a body in accordance with articles 179, 179A and 179B of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

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 opinions in accordance with articles 179, 179A and 179B of the Companies Act (Cap. 386). 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)
In terms of article 179A(4) of the Companies Act (Cap.386), the scope of our audit does not include assurance on the future viability of the Company and the Group or on the efficiency or effectiveness with which the directors have conducted or will conduct the affairs of the Company and the Group. The financial position of the Company and/or the Group may improve, deteriorate, or otherwise be subject to change as a consequence of decisions taken, or to be taken, by the management thereof, or may be impacted by events occurring after the date of this opinion, including, but not limited to, events of force majeure.

As such, our audit report on the Company's and the Group's historical financial statements is not intended to facilitate or enable, nor is it suitable for, reliance by any person, in the creation of any projections or predictions, with respect to the future financial health and viability of the Company and/or the Group, and cannot therefore be utilised or relied upon for the purpose of decisions regarding investment in, or otherwise dealing with (including but not limited to the extension of credit), the Company and/or the Group. Any decision-making in this respect should be formulated on the basis of a separate analysis, specifically intended to evaluate the prospects of the Company and/or the Group and to identify any facts or circumstances that may be materially relevant thereto.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and 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 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 and 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 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 and/or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, in terms of generally accepted auditing standards, the absence of any reference to a material uncertainty about the Company's and/or the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in our auditor's report should not be viewed as a guarantee as to the Company's and/or the Group's ability 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Companies 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.

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of
CC Finance Group plc (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)
For the avoidance of doubt, any conclusions concerning the adequacy of the capital structure of the Company, including the formulation of a view as to the manner in which financial risk is distributed between shareholders and/or creditors cannot be reached on the basis of these financial statements alone and must necessarily be based on a broader analysis supported by additional information.

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.

We also provide the directors 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 the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance
In order for a Prospects MTF company to remain admitted on the exchange, the Prospects Rules issued by the Malta Stock Exchange require that the company shall comply with, provide equivalent disclosure, or explain the extent to which it adheres to, the relevant corporate governance standard, in this case Appendix 5.1 to Chapter 5 of the Listing Rules issued by the Malta Listing Authority, and the effective measures that they have taken to ensure compliance with those principles. The Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance is to contain at least the information set out in Listing Rule 5.97.

Our responsibility is laid down by Listing Rule 5.98, which requires us to include a report to shareholders on the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance in the Company's annual financial report.

We read the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any information therein that is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or that otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We also review whether the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance contains at least the information set out in Listing Rule 5.97.

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

In our opinion, the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance set out on pages 17 to 20 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Prospects rules by the Malta Stock Exchange.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of
CC Finance Group plc (formerly Calamatta Cuschieri Finance plc)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Companies Act
Under the Companies Act (Cap. 386), we have responsibilities to report to you if in our opinion:

- Proper accounting records have not been kept;
- Proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- We have been unable to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purpose of our audit.

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

Auditor tenure
We were first appointed by the members of the Company to act as statutory auditor of the Company and the Group, following the Company's debt listing in financial year ended 31 December 2019 by the members of the Company on 8 May 2019 for the financial year ended 31 December 2019, and were subsequently reappointed as statutory auditors by the members of the Company on an annual basis. The period of total uninterrupted engagement as statutory auditor since the Company became a public interest entity including previous reappointments of the firm is 2 financial years.

Sarah Curmi as Director
in the name and on behalf of
Deloitte Audit Limited
Registered auditor
Central Business District, Birkirkara, Malta.
26 April 2021

CC Finance Group plc

Ewropa Business Centre,
Triq Dun Karm
Birkirkara, BKR9034
Malta

www.ccfinancegroup.com