YACHT LIFT MALTA P.L.C.

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2023

Company Registration No : C 78281

Holding Company Information

Directors:	Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia Capt Daniel Gatt Michaela Lattughi Dr Valentina Lattughi
Secretary:	Mr David Michael Gatt
Company number:	C 78281
Registered office:	129-130 Ta Xbiex Seafront Ta Xbiex, XBX 1028 Malta
Auditors:	CLA Malta The Core Valley Road Msida, MSD 9021 Malta
Bankers:	Bank of Valletta PLC Triq Gorg Borg Olivier Mellieha Malta WAMO Technique Building 132-140 Goswell Road Unit 3, London United Kingdom EC1V 7DY

Contents

Report of the Directors
For the year ended 30 September 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the Group) for the year ended 30 September 2023.

Principal Activity

Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the 'Company') together with its subsidiaries, are involved in the services relating to the yachting industry. The primary objective of the Parent Company is to act as a finance and investment company while the subsidiary company primary objective is to provide services relating to the shipping industry.

Review of Business

During the year under review the Group registered a loss before tax of (2022: € 497,790. The Company issued € 2,000,000 5.5% secured callable Bonds having a nominal value of €100 each. These funds were used to finance the purchase and installation of a floating dry dock platform known as 'Yacht Lift' situation at Marina Di Valletta Pieta.

Dividends and Reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Future Developments

The directors intend to continue to operate in line with the current business plan and therefore do not foresee significant changes to future operations.

Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering risks referred to above and specific areas such as investment of excess liquidity. The Group did not make use of derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures during the current and preceding financial years.

(a) Liquidity risk

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

(b) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally interest-bearing borrowings and trade and other payables. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Group's obligations and ensuring that alternative funding is available when the bonds are due for repayment.

Report of the Directors (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Events Subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position Date

The Directors evaluated subsequent events from 1 October 2023 through 3 March 2025, the date the financial statements are approved. Through such assessment, it was determined that third party investors will be investing in the Group.

Directors

The following have served as directors of the holding company during the year under review:

Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia
Capt Daniel Gatt
Ms Michaela Lattughi
Dr Valentina Lattughi

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association the present directors remain in office.

Directors' Interest

The directors' beneficial interest in the shares of the Company on 30 September 2023 are 100,000 ordinary shares having a nominal value of €1 and fully paid up held equally by Capt Daniel Gatt and Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia.

Financial Reporting Framework

The directors have resolved to prepare the Group's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Auditors

CLA Malta have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia	Capt Daniel Gatt
Director	Director

3 March 2025

Directors' Responsibilities
For the year ended 30 September 2023

The Companies Act, (Cap. 386) enacted in Malta requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the holding company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group and the holding company for that year in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- adopt the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the holding company will continue in business;
- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently from one accounting period to another;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- account for income and charges relating to the accounting period on accruals basis; and
- value separately the components of asset and liability items on a prudent basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and holding company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, (Cap. 386). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and holding company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors, through oversight of management, are responsible to ensure that the Group and the holding company establishes and maintains internal control to provide reasonable assurance with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group at 30 September 2023, and of the financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Group faces.

Corporate Governance - Statement of Compliance
For the year ended 30 September 2023

The Prospects MTF Rules ("the Rules") oblige issuing companies to observe The Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance (the "**Code**"), in relation to which a report is to be prepared on the adherence thereto by the independent auditor. Companies listed on Prospects MTF are required to include, in their Annual Report, a Directors' Statement of Compliance which deals with the extent to which the Group has adopted the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance and the effective measures that the Group has taken to ensure compliance with the Code, accompanied by a report of the auditors thereon.

In view of the fact that Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the **"Company"**) debt (and not equity) securities are listed and traded on Prospects MTF which is a multilateral trading facility. The Group is hence hereunder reporting its compliance with the Code and where the Group has decided otherwise to not adhere to specific provisions as allowed by the Rules, the Group is specifying where and how it is not in compliance with the Code.

Part 1: Compliance with the Code

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Group believe in the adoption of the Code and has endorsed them except where the size and/or particular circumstances of the Group are deemed by the Board not to warrant the implementation of specific recommendations. In this context it is relevant to note that the Group has issued bonds on Prospects MTF. Accordingly, some of the provisions of the Code are not applicable whilst others are applicable to a limited extent.

Principle 1: The Board

The Board of Directors is responsible for devising a strategy and setting policies of the Group. It is also responsible for reviewing internal control procedures, financial performance and business risks faced by the Group. The Board is also responsible for decisions relating to the redemption of the Bond, and for monitoring that the operations of the Group are in conformity with the prospectus and all relevant rules and regulations.

The Board is composed of:

Capt Daniel Gatt- Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia- Executive Director
Ms Michaela Lattughi- Non-Executive Director and Chairperson
Dr Valentina Lattughi- Non-Executive Director

All of the directors were nominated and appointed by the shareholders in general meeting.

The Board delegates specific responsibilities to an Audit Committee, details of which are found in Principle 5 hereunder.

The Directors and other Prospects MTF Restricted Persons as defined by the Rules are informed of their obligations on dealings in securities of the Group within the established parameters of the law and the Rules. Each Director and Prospects MTF Restricted Person has been provided with the Code of Dealing required in terms of the Rules and training in respect of their obligations arising thereunder.

Corporate Governance - Statement of Compliance (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Part 1: Compliance with the Code (continued)

Principle 2: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive, set out in writing and agreed by the Board, were held separately for the period to ensure that there was a clear distinction between the running of the Board and the executive responsibility for the running of the business of the Group.

The Chairman's main function is to lead the Board, set the agenda and ensure that all board members partake in discussions of complex and contentious issues.

The Chief Executive Officer has specific authorities from the Board to manage the Group's operational activities within the strategy and parameters set by it.

Principle 3: Composition of the Board

The Board considers that the size of the Board, whilst not being large as to be unwieldy, is appropriate, taking into account the size of the Group and its operations. The combined and varied knowledge, experience and skills of the Board members provides the balance of competences that are required and adds value to the functioning of the Board and gives direction to the Group.

The Board is composed of 2 executive directors and 2 non-executive directors.

The non-executive directors are considered to be independent within the meaning provided by the Code. Each non-executive director has submitted a declaration to the Board declaring their independence as stipulated under the Code Provision 3.4.

Directors are appointed during the Group's Annual General Meeting for period of one year, at the end of which term they may stand again for re-election. The Articles of Association of the Group clearly set out the procedures to be followed in the appointment of directors.

Principle 4: The Responsibilities of the Board

The Board has the first level responsibility for executing the four basic roles of Corporate Governance, namely accountability, monitoring, strategy formulation and policy development. The Board seeks to effectively monitor the implementation of strategy and policy by management.

Clear internal and external reporting lines are established with a view to ensuring that the Board can properly discharge its obligation to take decisions in the best interests of the Group. An audit committee has been set up with clear terms of reference in line with the Rules. The procedure of the Audit Committee is regulated under its terms of reference.

Corporate Governance - Statement of Compliance (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Part 1: Compliance with the Code (continued)

Principle 5: Board Meetings

Board meetings concentrate mainly on strategy, operational performance and financial performance of the Group. After each Board meeting and before the next, Board minutes that faithfully record attendance, key issues and decisions are sent to the directors. Meetings were attended as follows:

Members	*Meetings Attended out of total held during tenure*
Capt Daniel Gatt	2 out of 2
Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia	2 out of 2
Ms Michaela Lattughi	2 out of 2
Dr Valentina Lattghi	2 out of 2

The Board also delegates specific responsibilities to the management team of the Group.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Board delegates certain responsibilities to the Audit Committee, the terms of reference of which reflect the requirements stipulated in the Rules and under applicable law. In addition, unless otherwise dealt with in any other manner prescribed by the Rules, the Audit Committee has the responsibility to, *inter alia*, monitor and scrutinise, and, if required, approve Related Party Transactions, if any, falling within the ambits of the Rules and to make its recommendations to the Board of any such proposed Related Party Transactions.

The Audit Committee establishes internal procedures and monitors these on a regular basis. The terms of reference for the Audit Committee are designed both to strengthen this function within the Group and to widen the scope of the duties and responsibilities of this Committee. The Committee also has the authority to summon any person to assist it in the performance of its duties, including the Group's external auditors.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee was composed of Capt Daniel Gatt (independent executive director), Ms Michaela Lattughi (independent non-executive director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee) and Dr Valentina Lattughi (independent non-executive director).

The Board considers the Chairman of the Audit Committee to be independent and competent in accounting and/or auditing. Such determination was based on Ms Michaela Lattughi substantial experience in various roles throughout his career as a Certified Public Accountant.

Senior Management

In view of Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the Company) being primarily a finance and investment company, the Company does not have any employees. However, the overall management of the Group comprises of Capt Daniel Gatt, as Group Chief Executive Officer.

Corporate Governance - Statement of Compliance (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Part 1: Compliance with the Code (continued)

Principle 6: Information and Professional Development

Each director is made aware of the Group's on-going obligations in terms of the Companies Act, the Rules and other relevant legislation. Directors have access to the advice and services of the Group Secretary and to legal counsel. The Group is also prepared to bear the expense incurred by the directors requiring independent professional advice should they judge it necessary to discharge their responsibilities as directors.

Principle 9: Relations with Shareholders and with the Market

The Group has communicated effectively with the market through Group announcements and financial information published by the Group.

Principle 10: Institutional Shareholders

The Group is of the view that due to the fact that it does not have Institutional Shareholders, this provision is not applicable.

Principle 11: Conflicts of Interest

The directors are aware that their primary responsibility is always to act in the interest of the Group and its shareholders as a whole irrespective of who appointed them to the Board. Acting in the interest of the Group includes an obligation to avoid conflicts of interest. In such instances, the Group has strict policies in place which allow it to manage such conflicts, actual or potential, in the best interest of the Group.

Principle 12: Corporate Social Responsibility

The group of companies understands the importance of contributing to society at large, both in terms of the wellbeing of its staff as well as the contribution towards society at large.

Part 2: Non-Compliance with the Code

Principle 7: Evaluation of the Board's Performance

At present, 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 evaluated on an ongoing basis by, and is subject to the constant scrutiny of, the Board itself, the Issuer's shareholders, the market and the rules by which the Issuer is regulated.

Principle 8: Committees

The Issuer does not have a Remuneration Committee as recommended by this principle because it is not deemed as necessary in view of the very limited number of directors engaged by the Issuer. Furthermore, the Issuer does not have a Nomination Committee as recommended in Principle 8. Appointments to the Board of Directors are determined by the shareholders of the Group in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Issuer considers that the members of the Board provide the level of skill, knowledge and experience expected in terms of the Code.

Corporate Governance - Statement of Compliance (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Internal Controls

The Board is responsible for the Group's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system is designed to achieve business objectives and to manage rather than to eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable assurance against material error, losses or fraud.

Authority to manage the business of the Group, including the Group is delegated to the Group Chief Executive Officer within the limits set by the Board of Directors. Systems and procedures are in place for the Group to control, report, monitor and assess risks and their financial implications, and to take timely corrective actions where necessary. Regular financial budgets and strategic plans are prepared, and performance against these plans is actively monitored and reported to the directors on a regular basis.

Remuneration Statement

In terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, it is the shareholders of the Group in the General Meeting who determine the maximum annual aggregate remuneration of the directors. The aggregate amount approved for this purpose during the last Annual General Meeting was consistent to the one declared in the current financial year.

No part of the remuneration paid to the directors is performance based, and the Chief Executive Officer receives no additional remuneration in relation to this role. None of the directors, in their capacity as a Director of the Group, is entitled to profit sharing, share options or pension benefits with respect to Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 3 March 2025 by:

Ms Michaela Lattughi
Director and Chairman of Audit Committee

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C.

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the Group and the Holding Company), set out on pages 14 to 51, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis For Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Group's trade and other payables are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at EUR 1,078,044. Management has not carried out the necessary reconciliations within the accounting system, and payments are sometimes made directly from other sources. By consequence, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the carrying amount of trade and other payables as at 30 September 2023. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 17 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of EUR 455,437 during the year ended 30 September 2023 and, as of that date, the Group's liabilities exceeded its total assets by EUR 1,638,530. As stated in Note 17, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 17, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Groups ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section and the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Refer to Note 9

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a substantial component of the Company's balance sheet, comprising a significant portion of its total assets. As at 30 September 2023, PPE was originally measured at cost in accordance with International Accounting Standard 16 (IAS 16), and there were minor additions to PPE during the year.

Given the materiality of PPE and its critical role in the Company's operations, we identified this area as a key audit matter. Our audit procedures focused on assessing the accuracy of the measurement and disclosure of PPE, including the recognition and valuation of any additions during the year. This included a detailed review of the Company's PPE records, including documentation supporting the original cost measurements and the calculation of depreciation. We conducted substantive testing to ensure the proper classification, valuation, and disclosure of PPE in accordance with IAS 16.

Nothing has come to our attention that would indicate there are issues with the measurement, recognition, valuation, or disclosure of Property, Plant and Equipment. Our procedures confirmed that the additions to PPE were accurately recorded and that the Company's policies and practices are consistent with the requirements of IAS 16.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors and the Directors' Responsibilities and the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover this information. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Directors

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditors' report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Article 177 of the Companies Act

With respect to the Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the Report of the Directors includes the disclosures required by Article 177 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). Based on the work we have performed, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with the Maltese Companies Act (Cap.386).

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Holding company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Our Responsibilities

We have responsibilities under the Companies Act, 1995 enacted in Malta to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Report of the Directors is not consistent with the financial statements.
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept.
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- Certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made in the financial statements, giving the required particulars in our report.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Companies Act (continued)

Our Opinion

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

In addition, we confirm that:

- To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided non-audit services to the Group in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in Malta and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 18A of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281).

Report on Corporate Governance

The Listing Rules issued by the Malta Listing Authority require the directors to prepare and include in their Annual Report a Statement of Compliance providing an explanation of the extent to which they have adopted the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance and the effective measures that they have taken to ensure compliance throughout the accounting period with those Principles.

The Listing Rules also require the auditors to include a report on the Statement of Compliance prepared by the Directors.

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

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

In our opinion, the Statement of Compliance set out on pages 4 to 8 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules issued by the Malta Listing Authority.

We also read other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Use of our Report

Our report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Parent Company's shareholders as a body in accordance with Article 179 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior written consent.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditor Tenure

We were first appointed as auditors of the Group on 16 February 2021. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholder resolution representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of 3 years.

Joseph Gauci (Partner) for and on behalf of
CLA Malta
Certified Public Accountants

Msida
Malta

3 March 2025

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 September 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Revenue		121,725	163,629	135,000	135,000
Direct costs		(22,606)	(33,279)	-	-
Gross Profit		99,119	130,350	135,000	135,000
Other income		421	9,552	-	9,552
Administration expenses	6	(602,240)	(490,799)	(152,246)	(61,567)
Finance costs	6	(137,911)	(146,893)	(132,885)	(142,375)
Finance income	6	-	-	88,142	108,850
		(739,730)	(628,140)	(196,989)	(85,540)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(640,611)	(497,790)	(61,989)	49,460
Income tax	7	185,174	148,884	1,515	1,595
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(455,437)	(348,906)	(60,474)	51,055
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(455,437)	(348,906)	(60,474)	51,055

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	€	€	€	€
(Loss)/Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of Company		(447,538)	(340,902)	(60,474)	51,055
Non-controlling interest		(7,899)	(8,004)	-	-
		(455,437)	(348,906)	(60,474)	51,055
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to:					
Owners of Company		(447,538)	(340,902)	(60,474)	51,055
Non-controlling interest		(7,899)	(8,004)	-	-
		(455,437)	(348,906)	(60,474)	51,055
(Loss)/Earnings per share	8	(4.55)	(3.49)	(0.61)	0.51

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,119,501	1,306,580	41,854	50,047
Investment in subsidiaries	15	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	9	603,500	418,326	4,913	3,398
Total non-current assets		1,723,001	1,724,906	46,767	53,445
Trade and other receivables	10	9,357	18,796	2,317,206	2,439,199
Cash and cash equivalents	10	23,181	64,978	571	13,052
Total current assets		32,538	83,774	2,317,777	2,452,251
Total assets		1,755,539	1,808,680	2,364,544	2,505,696
Liabilities					
Borrowings	10	2,301,046	2,292,811	2,219,923	2,232,181
Total non-current liabilities		2,301,046	2,292,811	2,219,923	2,232,181
Trade and other payables	10	1,078,044	657,665	62,424	133,066
Current tax liabilities		3,185	1,671	2,935	1,671
Borrowings	10	11,794	39,626	30,112	29,154
Total current liabilities		1,093,023	698,962	95,471	163,891
Total liabilities		3,394,069	2,991,773	2,315,394	2,396,072
Net liabilities/assets		(1,638,530)	(1,183,093)	49,150	109,624

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 30 September 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Equity					
Share capital	11	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Accumulated losses	11	(1,704,777)	(1,257,239)	(50,850)	9,624
Equity attributable to owners of the Group		(1,604,777)	(1,157,239)	49,150	109,624
Non-controlling interest	12	(33,753)	(25,854)	-	-
Total deficiency/equity		(1,638,530)	(1,183,093)	49,150	109,624

The consolidated financial statements set out on pages 14 to 51 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 3 March 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Giuseppi Christopher Farrugia
Director

Capt Daniel Gatt
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Group

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Non-controlling interest €	Total €
Changes in equity for 2022				
Balance at 1 October 2021	100,000	(916,337)	(17,850)	(834,187)
Loss for the year	-	(340,902)	(8,004)	(348,906)
Balance at 30 September 2022	100,000	(1,257,239)	(25,854)	(1,183,093)
Changes in equity for 2023				
Balance at 1 October 2022	100,000	(1,257,239)	(25,854)	(1,183,093)
Loss for the year	-	(447,538)	(7,899)	(455,437)
Balance at 30 September 2023	100,000	(1,704,777)	(33,753)	(1,638,530)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

Company

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Changes in equity for 2022			
Balance at 1 October 2021	100,000	(41,431)	58,569
Profit for the year	-	51,055	51,055
Balance at 30 September 2022	100,000	9,624	109,624
Changes in equity for 2023			
Balance at 1 October 2022	100,000	9,624	109,624
Loss for the year	-	(60,474)	(60,474)
Balance at 30 September 2023	100,000	(50,850)	49,150

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 September 2023

	Note	Group 2023	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
		€	€	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(640,611)	(497,790)	(61,989)	49,460
Adjustments for:					
Amortisation of bond issue cost		16,530	16,530	16,530	16,530
Depreciation		187,079	187,104	8,193	8,425
Impairment on investment		-	-	-	235
Fines		1,514	-	1,264	-
Finance charge		3,909	4,518	-	-
Interest received		-	-	(88,142)	(108,850)
Operating loss before working capital changes:		(431,579)	(289,638)	(124,144)	(34,200)
Movement in trade and other payables		104,840	87,931	(70,638)	37,261
Movement in trade and other receivables		9,438	15,340	(135,000)	48,360
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(317,301)	(186,367)	(329,784)	51,421
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(17,166)	-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-	(17,166)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayments of bank loan		(27,832)	(49,012)	(27,831)	(49,012)
Proceeds from shareholders		183,457	108,622	-	-
Proceeds from related parties		4,000	193,635	-	-
Proceeds from third parties		115,879	-	-	-
Payments to related company		-	-	345,134	(3,708)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		275,504	253,245	317,303	(52,720)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(41,797)	49,712	(12,481)	(1,299)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		64,978	15,266	13,052	14,351
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	23,181	64,978	571	13,052

1 REPORTING ENTITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the Company) is a public limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in Malta. The registered office of the Company is disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are described in note 15.

2 BASIS OF PREPARTION

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 3 March 2025.

Details of the Group's accounting policies are included in Note 18.

3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Group's functional currency.

4 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) AND IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS

Amendments and interpretations applicable for the first time in 2023 shown here under have been implemented. The application of the below standards and interpretations do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group, except for IAS 1 and IAS 8.

Standard	**Subject of amendment**	**Effective date**
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	Amendments regarding the expiry date of the deferral approach	1 January 2023
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Original issue Amendments to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published (includes a deferral of the effective date to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)	1 January 2023 1 January 2023
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements	Amendment regarding the disclosure of accounting policies	1 January 2023
IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates	1 January 2023
IAS 12 Income Taxes	Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations Amendments to provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes	1 January 2023 1 January 2023

4 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) AND IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standard	**Subject of amendment**	**Effective date**
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements	1 January 2024
IFRS 16 Leases	Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions	1 January 2024
IFRS S1 General requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Original issue	1 January 2024
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	Original issue	1 January 2024
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements	Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities	1 January 2024
	Amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments	1 January 2024
	Amendments regarding the classification of debt with covenants	1 January 2024
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows	Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements	1 January 2024

The directors are of the opinion that the adoption of these Standards (where applicable) will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

5.1 Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Estimation of current tax payable and current tax expense – note 7;
- Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment – note 9;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) – note 9;
- Leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease – note 10;
- Leases classification – note 10.

6 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS

6.1 Breakdown of expenses by nature

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	13,700	16,200	10,500	13,000
Depreciation	146,294	146,321	8,193	8,425
Depreciation- right of use assets	40,784	40,784	-	-
Non executive directors fees	52,426	10,883	52,426	10,883
Staff salaries (note 6.2)	119,724	158,133	-	-
Other expenses	229,312	118,478	81,127	29,259
Total administrative expenses	602,240	490,799	152,246	61,567

6.2 Staff Salaries

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Directors remunerations	76,800	79,300	-	-
Wages and salaries	42,924	78,833	-	-
	119,724	158,133	-	-

Note:

The average number of persons employed by the Group during the current year was 6 (Company: Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

6 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS (continued)

6.3 Finance income

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Interest on loan related to related company	-	-	88,142	108,850

6.4 Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Bank charges	1,216	4,210	97	4,210
Amortisation- bond issue costs	16,530	16,530	16,530	16,530
Bond interest	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Finance lease interest	3,909	4,518	-	-
Bank loan interest	6,256	11,635	6,258	11,635
	137,911	146,893	132,885	142,375

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

7 INCOME TAX

7.1 Income tax

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Current tax:				
Current tax on taxable income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Deferred tax expense for the year	(185,174)	(148,884)	(1,515)	(1,595)
Total income tax recognised in the current year	(185,174)	(148,884)	(1,515)	(1,595)

7.2 Reconciliation of income tax

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(640,610)	(497,790)	(61,989)	49,460
Theoretical taxation expense at 35%	(224,214)	(174,227)	(21,696)	17,311
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:				
Amortisation of bond issue costs	5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786
Other temporary differences	-	403	-	403
Trading losses claimed from subsidiary company	-	-	-	(28,756)
Fines and penalties	4,599	-	442	-
Depreciation on improvements	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353
Impairment on investment	-	-	-	82
Disallowable expenses	15,930	6,985	12,600	2,226
IFRS16 permanent Difference	11,372	10,816	-	-
	(185,174)	(148,884)	(1,515)	(1,595)

8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the results attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(455,437)	(348,906)	(60,474)	51,055
Weighted number of ordinary shares	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
(Loss)/Earnings per share	(4.55)	(3.49)	(0.61)	0.51

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

9 NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

9.1 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Improvement to property	Tools	Electrical, plumbing and sanitary	Furniture and fittings	Motor boats	Plant and machinery	Office and computer equipment	Right of use asset	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost									
At 1 October 2021	38,669	18,445	3,281	36,113	15,974	1,320,318	7,490	309,441	1,749,731
Additions	-	714	-	8,475	-	7,976	-	-	17,165
At 30 September 2022	38,669	19,159	3,281	44,588	15,974	1,328,294	7,490	309,441	1,766,896
At 1 October 2022	38,669	19,159	3,281	44,588	15,974	1,328,294	7,490	309,441	1,766,896
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2022	38,669	19,159	3,281	44,588	15,974	1,328,294	7,490	309,441	1,766,896
Depreciation									
At 1 October 2021	10,361	1,844	209	6,915	2,765	132,032	4,122	114,964	273,212
Charge for the year	3,867	1,910	230	4,248	1,597	132,830	1,638	40,784	187,104
At 30 September 2022	14,228	3,754	439	11,163	4,362	264,862	5,760	155,748	460,316
At 1 October 2022	14,228	3,754	439	11,163	4,362	264,862	5,760	155,748	460,316
Charge for the year	3,867	1,916	219	4,459	1,598	132,830	1,406	40,784	187,079
At 30 September 2023	18,095	5,670	658	15,622	5,960	397,692	7,166	196,532	647,395
Carrying amounts									
At 30 September 2023	20,574	13,489	2,623	28,966	10,014	930,602	324	112,909	1,119,501
At 30 September 2022	24,441	15,405	2,842	33,425	11,612	1,063,432	1,730	153,693	1,306,580

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

9 NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

9.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company	Improvement to property €	Furniture and fittings €	Motor boats €	Office equipment €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 October 2021	38,669	33,091	2,200	5,049	79,009
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2022	38,669	33,091	2,200	5,049	79,009
At 1 October 2022	38,669	33,091	2,200	5,049	79,009
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2023	38,669	33,091	2,200	5,049	79,009
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2021	10,361	6,619	450	3,107	20,537
Charge for the year	3,867	3,309	220	1,029	8,425
At 30 September 2022	14,228	9,928	670	4,136	28,962
At 1 October 2022	14,228	9,928	670	4,136	28,962
Charge for the year	3,867	3,309	220	797	8,193
At 30 September 2023	18,095	13,237	890	4,933	37,155
Carrying amounts					
At 30 September 2023	20,574	19,854	1,310	116	41,854
At 30 September 2022	24,441	23,163	1,530	913	50,047

9 NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

9.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

9.1.1 Right of use assets

Right of use assets includes immovable property held by the Group/Company under finance lease.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Leased property				
Cost	309,441	309,441	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(196,532)	(155,748)	-	-
Net book amount	112,909	153,693	-	-

9.1.2 Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognised at historical costs less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of the residual values, over the estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold property the shorter lease term as follows:

	%
Improvements to property	10
Furniture and fittings	10
Motor boats	10
Office and computer equipment	25
Plant and machinery	20
Tools	10
Electrical, plumbing and sanitary	7

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

9 NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

9.2 Deferred tax balances

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
The balances comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Deferred tax asset	€ 603,500	€ 418,326	€ 4,913	€ 3,398

9.2.1 Deferred tax assets

	Total Group €	Total Company €
At 1 October 2021	269,442	1,803
Credited:		
- to profit or loss	148,884	1,595
At 30 September 2022	418,326	3,398
At 1 October 2022	418,326	3,398
Credited:		
- to profit or loss	185,174	1,515
At 30 September 2023	603,500	4,913

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Group/Company hold the following financial instruments:

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	10.1	9,357	18,796	461,250	326,250
Other financial assets at amortised cost	10.2	-	-	1,855,956	2,112,949
Cash and cash equivalents	10.3	23,181	64,978	571	13,052
		32,538	83,774	2,317,777	2,452,251
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	10.4	1,078,044	657,665	62,424	133,066
Borrowings	10.5	2,312,840	2,332,437	2,250,035	2,261,335
		3,390,884	2,990,102	2,312,459	2,394,401

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

10.1 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Current assets				
Trade receivables	5,055	14,673	-	-
Other receivables	1,200	1,200	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	3,102	2,923	461,250	326,250
	9,357	18,796	461,250	326,250

10.2 Other financial assets at amortised cost

The Group/Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt investments:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Current assets				
Amounts due from related company (note)	-	-	1,855,956	2,112,949
	-	-	1,855,956	2,112,949

Further information relating to amounts due from related party and key management personnel is set out in note 16.

10.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash at bank	€ 23,181	€ 64,978	€ 571	€ 13,052

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

10.3.1 Reconciliation to cash flow statement

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Balance as above	23,181	64,978	571	13,052
	23,181	64,978	571	13,052

10.4 Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	229,152	180,210	17,905	98,833
Accruals	48,843	31,902	23,072	16,042
Other payables	207,595	156,434	21,447	18,191
Amounts due to shareholders (note)	278,940	95,484	-	-
Amounts due to related parties (note)	197,635	193,635	-	-
Amounts due to third parties (note)	115,879	-	-	-
	1,078,044	657,665	62,424	133,066

Note:

Amounts due to related parties, third parties and shareholders are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

10.5 Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Secured				
Current liabilities				
Leased liabilities (note)	10,471	10,471	-	-
Bank loan (note)	1,323	29,155	30,112	29,154
	11,794	39,626	30,112	29,154
Total secured current liabilities	11,794	39,626	30,112	29,154
Secured				
Non-Current liabilities				
Bond loan (note)	1,985,886	1,969,356	1,985,887	1,969,357
Bank loan (note)	262,824	262,824	234,036	262,824
Leased liabilities (note)	52,336	60,631	-	-
Total secured non-current liabilities	2,301,046	2,292,811	2,219,923	2,232,181
Total borrowings	2,312,840	2,332,437	2,250,035	2,261,335

Notes:

<u>Bond</u>

The Company issued 20,000 secured callable bonds having a face value of € 100 each totalling to € 2,000,000. These bonds have an interest rate of 5.5% per annum, payable annually in arrears on 12 September. The Bonds are repayable in full upon maturity on 13 September 2025. These funds were used to finance the purchase and installation of the floating dry dock platform known as "Yacht Lift" in Marina Di Valletta.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

10.5 Borrowings (continued)

Notes:

Finance lease:

The Group has adopted IFRS 16 retrospectively from 1 January 2019. Till 30 September 2019, the leases properties under finance leases were recognized in Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. As from 1 October 2019, the directors decided to transfer the finance lease liability to the subsidiary company- Yacht Lift Malta Operations Limited.

Bank loans

The bank loan facilities are secured by general and special hypothec over the company's assets and by guarantees of the directors and related parties. The interest rate on the two bank loans are 2.5%. During the financial year ending 30 September 2022, the Company had another bank loan of EUR 100,000 with interest rate of 6.15% and which was repaid in full by 9 September 2022.

11 EQUITY

11.1 Share capital

	Company	
	2023	2022
Authorised		
100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	€ 100,000	€ 100,000
Called-up, issued and 100% paid up		
100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	€ 100,000	€ 100,000

11.2 Retained earnings

Group	€
At 1 October 2021	(916,337)
Loss for the year attributable to owners	(340,902)
At 30 September 2022	(1,257,239)
At 1 October 2022	(1,257,239)
Loss for the year attributable to owners	(447,538)
At 30 September 2023	(1,704,777)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

11 EQUITY (continued)

11.2 Retained earnings (continued)

Company	€
At 1 October 2021	(41,431)
Profit for the year attributable to owners	51,055
At 30 September 2022	9,624
At 1 October 2022	9,624
Loss for the year attributable to owners	(60,474)
At 30 September 2023	(50,850)

12 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

	€
At 1 October 2021	(17,850)
For the year	(8,004)
At 30 September 2022	(25,854)
At 1 October 2022	(25,854)
For the year	(7,899)
At 30 September 2023	(33,753)

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

13.1 Financial risk management objectives

The Group's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering risks referred to above and specific areas such as investment of excess liquidity. The Group did not make use of derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures during the current and preceding financial year.

13.2 Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group has no significant currency risk since substantially all assets and liabilities are denominated in Euro.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of the market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. As at the reporting date, the Group has variable interest-bearing liabilities.

As at the consolidated balance sheet date, the Group's exposure to changes in interest rates on bank overdrafts held with financial institutions was limited as the level of borrowings with variable interest-bearing liabilities is immaterial with the level of borrowings.

13.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from credit exposure to customers and amounts held with financial institutions (notes 10.1 and 10.3). The maximum credit exposure to credit risk at the reporting date in respect of the financial assets was as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	€	€
Trade and other receivables	6,255	15,873
Cash at bank	23,181	64,978
	29,436	80,851

13.4 Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally interest-bearing borrowings and trade and other payables (note 10.4 and 10.5). Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Group's obligations and ensuring that alternative funding is available when the bonds are due for repayment.

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

13.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the tables below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Group	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows	On demand	Within one year	Between two and five years	After five years
	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 30 September 2022						
Trade and other payables	336,644	336,644	336,644	336,644	-	-
Bond	1,969,356	2,550,000	110,000	110,000	2,330,000	-
Bank loans	291,979	291,979	29,154	29,154	262,824	
Finance lease liabilities	71,702	71,702	10,471	10,471	60,611	-
	2,669,681	3,250,325	486,269	486,269	2,653,435	-
At 30 September 2023						
Trade and other payables	436,747	436,747	436,747	436,747	-	-
Bond	1,985,887	2,440,000	110,000	110,000	2,220,000	-
Bank loans	264,147	264,147	30,112	30,112	234,036	-
Finance lease liabilities	62,807	62,807	10,471	10,471	52,336	-
	2,749,588	3,203,701	587,330	587,330	2,506,372	-

The Group continues to assess its funding requirements to ensure that adequate funds are in place to meet its financial liabilities when they fall due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

13.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Company	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	On demand €	Within one year €	Between two and five years €	After five years €
At 30 September 2022						
Trade and other payables	117,024	117,024	117,024	117,024	-	-
Bond	1,969,356	2,550,000	110,000	110,000	2,330,000	-
Bank loans	291,979	291,979	29,154	29,154	262,824	-
	2,378,359	2,959,003	256,178	256,178	2,592,824	-
At 30 September 2023						
Trade and other payables	39,352	39,352	39,352	39,352	-	-
Bond	1,985,887	2,440,000	110,000	110,000	2,220,000	-
Bank loans	264,147	264,147	30,112	30,112	234,036	-
	2,289,386	2,743,499	179,464	179,464	2,454,036	-

The Group continues to assess its funding requirements to ensure that adequate funds are in place to meet its financial liabilities when they fall due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

14 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debts (borrowings as detailed in note 10 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests as detailed in notes 11 and 12).

14.1 Gearing ratio

The Group's gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	€	€
Debt (i)	2,905,294	2,621,559
Cash and bank balances	(23,181)	(64,978)
Net debt	2,882,113	2,556,581
Equity (ii)	(1,638,530)	(1,183,093)
Net debt to equity ratio	(1.76)	(2.,16)

Notes:

(i) Debt is defined as long-and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

15 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

The investment in group undertakings is as follows:

	Company
	€
Cost	
At 1 October 2021	235
Impairment	(235)
At 30 September 2022	-
Cost	
At 1 October 2022	235
Impairment	(235)
At 30 September 2023	-

15.1 Details of the Company's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	**Principal activity**	**Registered office**	**Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held**	
			2023	2022
Yacht Lift Malta Operations Limited	Services company	129-130, Ta Xbiex Seafront, Ta Xbiex	98%	98%

Financial Support:

The Company issued 20,000 secured callable bonds having a face value of € 100 each totalling to € 2,000,000. These bonds have an interest rate of 5.5% per annum, payable annually in arrears on 12 September. The Bonds are repayable in full upon maturity on 13 September 2025.

These funds were used to finance the purchase and installation of the floating dry dock platform known as "Yacht Lift" in Marina Di Valletta.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

16.1 Loans from related companies

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated on consolidation.

The related party transactions in Yacht Lift Malta P.L.C. (the Company) presents the following balances:

		Transaction value period ending 30 September		Balance outstanding as at 30 September	
	Note	2023 €	2022 €	2023 €	2022 €
Amounts due from related company (note)	16.1.1	(256,992)	112,558	1,855,957	2,112,949

16.1.1 The amounts owed from related company Yacht Lift Malta Operations Limited are unsecured, has a 6% interest rate and repayable on demand.

16.2 Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	Group 2023 €	2022 €
Directors' remuneration	76,800	79,300
Non -executive directors fees	52,426	10,883
	129,226	90,183

17 OTHER MATTERS

The Group incurred a net loss of EUR 455,437 during the year and presents net liabilities of EUR 1,638,530. The Group obtained additional financing through its shareholders to offset the issues that created uncertainty related to going concern and is currently in discussion with outside investors to rectify the long-term financial position of the company. In view of these measures and the projected future operations of the Group, the Directors remain convinced that, at this time, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

18.1 PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND EQUITY ACCOUNTING

18.1.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the parent company has control. The parent company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which controlled is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the parent company.

18.1.2 Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the parent's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the parent's share of movement in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the parent does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.2 LEASING

18.2.1 The Group as a Lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2018, the Group considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time asset is made available to the Group;

- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;

- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At least commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily available, or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.2 LEASING (continued)

18.2.1 The Group as a Lessee (continued)

On the balance sheet, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment (except those meeting the definition of investment property) and lease liabilities have been included in trade and other payables.

- The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 16 was implemented in the current year retrospectivly.
- As a lessor the Group classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases.
- A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

Finance Leases

Management applies judgment in considering the substance of a lease agreement and whether it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

Key factors considered include the length of the lease term in relation to the economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments in relation to the asset's fair value, and whether the Group obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

For leases of land and buildings, the minimum lease payments are first allocated to each component based on the relative fair values of the respective lease interests. Each component is then evaluated separately for possible treatment as a finance lease, taking into consideration the fact that land normally has an indefinite economic useful life. The interest element is charged to profit or loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.

18.2.2 The Group as a lessor

Operating Leases

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

18.3 INCOME TAX

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group's operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.3 INCOME TAX (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

18.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group accounting policy for land and buildings is explained in note 9.1. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the Group are disclosed in note 9.1.2.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is the Group's policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

18.5 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalised borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

18.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

18.6.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and

- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

18.6.2 Write off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

18.6.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Group always recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL) for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

18.6.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.7 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

18.7.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

18.7.2 Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

18.7.3 Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

18.7.4 Derecognition

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

18 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

18.8 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

18.9 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Dividends are recognised as liability in the period in which they are declared.

The Schedules and Appendices on the pages that follow do not form part of the financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Schedule
For the year ended 30 September 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Pages	€	€	€	€
Revenue		121,725	163,629	135,000	135,000
Direct costs		(22,606)	(33,279)	-	-
Gross profit		99,119	130,350	135,000	135,000
Other income		421	9,552	-	9,552
Administration expenses	53	(602,240)	(490,799)	(152,246)	(61,567)
Finance costs	54	(137,911)	(146,893)	(132,885)	(142,375)
Finance income	54	-	-	88,142	108,850
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(640,611)	(497,790)	(61,989)	49,460

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Expenses and Income Schedule
For the year ended 30 September 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Administrative expenses				
Audit fees	13,700	16,200	10,500	13,000
Professional fees	88,484	27,012	70,424	4,512
Accountancy fees	4,023	11,328	-	875
Directors remuneration	76,800	79,300	-	-
Depreciation	146,294	146,321	8,193	8,425
Depreciation – right of use assets	40,784	40,784	-	-
Impairment of investment	-	-	-	235
Fines and penalties	19,056	-	5,403	-
Freight	-	1,819	-	-
Tools	308	270	-	-
Advertising	634	1,851	-	-
Recruitment expenses	-	281	-	-
Pontoon utilities	-	200	-	-
Telephone expenses	3,682	4,025	-	-
Commission	3,693	153	-	-
Fuel and gas	3,127	2,993	-	-
Uniforms	-	508	-	-
Water and electricity	8,413	9,514	-	-
Premises insurance	21,226	16,183	-	-
Travelling	-	537	-	-
Printing	59	201	-	-
Internet charges	289	399	-	-
Computer expenses	12,305	203	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-	4,900	4,900
Amounts written off	-	-	-	6,360
Trustees fees	-	-	-	11,977
Registration fees	485	485	400	400
Repairs and renewals	16,303	3,280	-	-
Berthing permits	13,215	18,023	-	-
Cleaning	-	601	-	-
Gross wages	42,924	78,833	-	-
General expenses	-	7,896	-	-
Consumables	13,895	10,077	-	-
Postage and office expenses	-	116	-	-
Non-executive directors fees	52,426	10,883	52,426	10,883
Yacht registration	550	523	-	-
Subscriptions	322	-	-	-
Consultancy fee	686	-	-	-
Subcontracting	9,042	-	-	-
Casual wages	9,515	-	-	-
- to page 52	602,240	490,799	152,246	61,567

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Expenses and Income Schedule (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€	€	€	€
Financial expenses				
Bank charges	1,216	4,210	97	4,210
Bond interest	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Amortisation of bond issue costs	16,530	16,530	16,530	16,530
Bank loan interest	6,257	11,635	6,258	11,635
Finance lease expense	3,909	4,518	-	-
- to page 52	137,911	146,893	132,885	142,375
Financial income				
Interest on loan to related company -to page 52	-	-	88,142	108,850