

KASTELL LIMITED

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2010

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Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Principal activities

The group's principal activities, which are unchanged since last year, are mainly the importation and sale of motor vehicles, domestic appliances and related spare parts; the contracting and servicing of air conditioners and related supplies; the management and leasing of a shopping and commercial centre and retailing activities, principally the sale of foodstore goods, clothing and similar goods, from rented premises.

The company's principal activities, which are unchanged since last year, are the holding of investments and the provision of services to other companies within the Mizzi Organisation.

Review of the business

The group's level of business remains at sustained levels and its financial position is satisfactory. The directors expect that the present level of activity will be enhanced for the foreseeable future and that operating results will improve gradually.

The group's net current liability situation remains tenable given that €17,212,785 (2009: €17,198,230) of total current operating liabilities are payable to other companies within the Mizzi Organisation, which have agreed not to withdraw their support. Also, current operating liabilities of the company amounting to €1,216,351 (2009: €1,828,053) are payable to other companies within the Mizzi Organisation.

Results and dividends

The consolidated financial results are set out on page 7. The directors have proposed and paid a final net dividend of €180,000 (2009: €255,000).

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during the year were:

Maurice F. Mizzi
Brian R. Mizzi
Kenneth C. Mizzi
Angele Calleja – appointed on 1 January 2010
Veronique Mizzi – resigned on 1 January 2010
Christopher Mizzi – resigned on 1 July 2010
Ian J. Mizzi – appointed on 1 July 2010

On 1 January 2011, Angele Calleja resigned from office and Veronique Mizzi was appointed as director in her stead.

The company's Articles of Association do not require any directors to retire.

Directors' report - continued

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The directors are required by the Companies Act, 1995 to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the parent company as at the end of each reporting period and of the profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for:

- ensuring that the financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU;
- selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies;
- making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances;
- ensuring that the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the parent company will continue in business as a going concern.

The directors are also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and that comply with the Companies Act, 1995. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and the parent company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements of Kastell Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 are included in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements 2010, which is published in hard-copy printed form and made available on the Mizzi Organisation website (www.mizzioorganisation.com). The directors of the entities constituting the Mizzi Organisation are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Annual Report on the website in view of their responsibility for the controls over, and the security of, the website. Access to information published on the Organisation's website is available in other countries and jurisdictions, where legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from requirements or practice in Malta.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board



Maurice F. Mizzi
Director



Brian R. Mizzi
Director

Registered office
Mizzi House
National Road
Blata l-Bajda
Malta

30 April 2011

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Kastell Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the consolidated and the stand-alone parent company financial statements of Kastell Limited (together the "financial statements") on pages 5 to 67 which comprise the consolidated and parent company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2010, the consolidated and parent company statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As explained more comprehensively in the statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and the parent company as at 31 December 2010, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995.

Independent auditor's report - continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- The information given in the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements.
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that 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.
- 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.

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

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS 

167 Merchants Street
Valletta
Malta



Fabio Axisa
Partner

30 April 2011

Statements of financial position

	Notes	As at 31 December			
		2010		2009	
		Group	€	Company	€
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	13,005,477	13,368,133	-	-
Investment property	5	7,803,021	7,831,659	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	7	-	-	4,930,073	4,935,998
Investments in associates	8	944,484	1,100,035	43,981	43,981
Loans and advances	9	575,938	575,938	575,938	575,938
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	238	238	233	233
Trade and other receivables	11	609,402	254,568	-	-
Total non-current assets		22,938,560	23,130,571	5,550,225	5,556,150
Current assets					
Inventories	12	6,670,060	7,035,117	-	-
Trade and other receivables	11	15,665,466	15,397,136	2,211,933	1,913,890
Loans and advances	13	-	-	2,364,267	2,364,267
Current tax assets		237,900	312,618	10,149	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,637,320	1,544,259	339	166,544
		24,210,746	24,289,130	4,586,688	4,444,701
Assets classified as held for sale	15	5,483	5,806	-	-
Total current assets		24,216,229	24,294,936	4,586,688	4,444,701
Total assets		47,154,789	47,425,507	10,136,913	10,000,851

Statements of financial position - continued

	Notes	As at 31 December			
		2010	2009	2010	2009
		Group €	€	Company €	€
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	16	4,654	4,654	4,654	4,654
Revaluation reserve	17	3,441,398	3,438,048	-	-
Fair value gains and other reserves	18	2,565,563	2,592,540	-	-
Retained earnings		3,649,980	4,113,635	2,807,588	2,423,833
Total equity		9,661,595	10,148,877	2,812,242	2,428,487
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	19	4,271,106	4,135,013	1,693,137	1,793,617
Deferred tax liabilities	20	1,559,715	1,487,141	-	-
Trade and other payables	21	52,131	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		5,882,952	5,622,154	1,693,137	1,793,617
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	21	27,988,446	26,399,745	3,865,192	4,086,857
Current tax liabilities		204,230	91,717	-	26,028
Borrowings	19	3,402,426	5,147,874	1,751,202	1,650,722
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	22	15,140	15,140	15,140	15,140
Total current liabilities		31,610,242	31,654,476	5,631,534	5,778,747
Total liabilities		37,493,194	37,276,630	7,324,671	7,572,364
Total equity and liabilities		47,154,789	47,425,507	10,136,913	10,000,851

The notes on pages 12 to 67 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 67 were authorised for issue by the board on 30 April 2011 and were signed on its behalf by:



Maurice F. Mizzi
Director



Brian R. Mizzi
Director

Income statements

	Notes	Year ended 31 December			
		2010	2009	2010	2009
		€	€	€	€
		Group		Company	
Continuing operations:					
Revenue	23	54,373,754	52,673,252	-	-
Cost of sales		(42,176,659)	(41,340,226)	-	-
Gross profit		12,197,095	11,333,026	-	-
Selling and other direct expenses		(7,718,372)	(6,550,306)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(3,733,287)	(3,051,551)	(1,900)	15,719
Other operating income		293,941	293,926	-	242
Reversal of provisions for impairment of amounts owed by subsidiary		-	-	208,807	664,615
Operating profit		1,039,377	2,025,095	206,907	680,576
Investment and other related income	26	-	60,643	500,532	730,380
Finance income	27	480,109	294,051	168,612	199,257
Finance costs	28	(1,001,413)	(993,997)	(168,981)	(199,756)
Share of loss of associates	8	(10,785)	(58,305)	-	-
Profit before tax		507,288	1,327,487	707,070	1,410,457
Tax expense	29	(199,908)	(159,880)	(137,390)	(255,635)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		307,380	1,167,607	569,680	1,154,822
Discontinued operation:					
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	30	(591,035)	(340,666)	(5,925)	-
(Loss)/profit for the year		(283,655)	826,941	563,755	1,154,822
Earnings per share from continuing operations	32	153.84	584.39		
Earnings per share from discontinued operation	32	(295.81)	(170.50)		

The notes on pages 12 to 67 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of comprehensive income

	Notes	Year ended 31 December			
		2010 Group €	2009 €	2010 Company €	2009 Company €
(Loss)/profit for the year		(283,655)	826,941	563,755	1,154,822
Other comprehensive income:					
Movement in deferred tax liability on revalued land and buildings determined on the basis applicable to capital gains	17	3,350	(126,324)	-	-
Currency translation differences	18	(26,977)	(8,009)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(23,627)	(134,333)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(307,282)	692,608	563,755	1,154,822

The notes on pages 12 to 67 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of changes in equity

Group

	Notes	Share capital €	Revaluation reserve €	Fair value gains and other reserves €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2009		4,654	3,564,372	2,435,974	3,706,269	9,711,269
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	826,941	826,941
Other comprehensive income:						
Movement in deferred tax liability on revalued land and buildings determined on the basis applicable to capital gains	17	-	(126,324)	-	-	(126,324)
Realisation of translation reserve upon adoption of euro in country of incorporation - reclassified to retained earnings	18	-	-	164,575	(164,575)	-
Currency translation differences	18	-	-	(8,009)	-	(8,009)
Total other comprehensive income		-	(126,324)	156,566	(164,575)	(134,333)
Total comprehensive income		-	(126,324)	156,566	662,366	692,608
Transactions with owners						
Dividends relating to 2009	33	-	-	-	(255,000)	(255,000)
Balance at 31 December 2009		4,654	3,438,048	2,592,540	4,113,635	10,148,877
Comprehensive income						
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(283,655)	(283,655)
Other comprehensive income:						
Movement in deferred tax liability on revalued land and buildings determined on the basis applicable to capital gains	17	-	3,350	-	-	3,350
Currency translation differences	18	-	-	(26,977)	-	(26,977)
Total other comprehensive income		-	3,350	(26,977)	-	(23,627)
Total comprehensive income		-	3,350	(26,977)	(283,655)	(307,282)
Transactions with owners						
Dividends relating to 2010	33	-	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)
Balance at 31 December 2010		4,654	3,441,398	2,565,563	3,649,980	9,661,595

Statements of changes in equity - continued

Company

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2009		4,654	1,524,011	1,528,665
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year				
- total comprehensive income		-	1,154,822	1,154,822
Transactions with owners				
Dividends relating to 2009	33	-	(255,000)	(255,000)
Balance at 31 December 2009		4,654	2,423,833	2,428,487
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year				
- total comprehensive income		-	563,755	563,755
Transactions with owners				
Dividends relating to 2010	33	-	(180,000)	(180,000)
Balance at 31 December 2010		4,654	2,807,588	2,812,242

The notes on pages 12 to 67 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statements of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended 31 December			
		2010		2009	
		Group	€	Company	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	34	3,497,106	3,662,358	(312,801)	(286,290)
Dividends received		144,766	219,747	500,532	730,380
Interest received		480,109	294,804	168,612	199,257
Interest paid		(1,019,256)	(997,293)	(168,981)	(181,306)
Tax refunded/(paid)		63,247	112,850	(173,567)	(220,571)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,165,972	3,292,466	13,795	241,470
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(1,117,325)	(1,561,941)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	36,266	101,266	-	-
Capital expenditure on investment property	5	-	(67,058)	-	-
Effects of disposal of group undertaking - cash and cash equivalents disposed of	30	(179,135)	-	-	-
Effects of derecognition of residual interest in subsidiaries		-	(9,573)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of assets classified as held for sale	15	3,615	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,256,579)	(1,537,306)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from bank borrowings	19	993,339	268,052	-	-
Repayments of bank borrowings	19	(1,263,631)	(192,965)	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings from related parties	19	-	127,340	-	-
Repayments of borrowings from related parties	19	(131,560)	(38,609)	-	-
Dividends paid	33	(180,000)	(255,000)	(180,000)	(255,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(581,852)	(91,182)	(180,000)	(255,000)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of cash flows of foreign operations		(26,977)	(7,089)	-	-
Net movements in cash and cash equivalents		1,327,541	1,663,978	(166,205)	(13,530)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(289,332)	(1,946,221)	166,544	180,074
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	1,011,232	(289,332)	339	166,544

The notes on pages 12 to 67 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Kastell Limited and its subsidiaries. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1995. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the fair valuation of the land and buildings category of property, plant and equipment, investment property and available-for-sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs as adopted by the EU requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies (see Note 3 – Critical accounting estimates and judgements).

As at 31 December 2010, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €1,044,846 (2009: €1,334,046). In this respect, subsidiaries and related parties have undertaken not to request repayment of amounts due to them until alternative financing is available. Furthermore, the company's shareholders have undertaken to provide the necessary finance and guarantees to enable the company to meet any obligations in full and to enable the company to provide financial support to certain subsidiaries having net liabilities or net current liabilities (see Note 36h). At 31 December 2010, the group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €7,394,013 (2009: €7,359,540).

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2010

In 2010, the group adopted new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are mandatory for the group's accounting period beginning on 1 January 2010. The adoption of these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU did not result in substantial changes to the group's accounting policies.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements but are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2010. The group has not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the company's directors are of the opinion that there are no requirements that will have a possible significant impact on the group's financial statements in the period of initial application.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company 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 asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

In the company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by the cost method of accounting, i.e. at cost less impairment. Provisions are recorded where, in the opinion of the directors, there is an impairment in value. Where there has been an impairment in the value of an investment, it is recognised as an expense in the period in which the diminution is identified. The results of subsidiaries are reflected in the company's separate financial statements only to the extent of dividends receivable. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In the consolidated financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill, net of any accumulated impairment losses.

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.2 Consolidation - continued

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

In the company's separate financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for by the cost method of accounting, i.e. at cost less impairment. Provisions are recorded where, in the opinion of the directors, there is an impairment in value. Where there has been an impairment in the value of an investment, it is recognised as an expense in the period in which the diminution is identified. The results of associates are reflected in the company's separate financial statements only to the extent of dividends receivable. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

1.3 Foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

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

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the subsidiaries that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of each reporting period;
- (ii) income and expenses for each performance statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.4 Business combinations involving entities under common control

Business combinations involving entities under common control are transactions in which all of the combining entities are controlled by the same party or parties before and after the transaction and that control is not transitory. The key feature of a transaction among entities under common control is that there is no change in the ultimate control of the combining entities as a result of the transaction. Control could be exercised by a group of individuals that are all part of the same close family group when they have the collective power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity.

The company has chosen to apply the pooling of interests method to account for transactions involving entities under common control. The company accounts for business combinations involving entities under common control by recording:

- a) the transaction as if it had taken place at the beginning of the earliest period presented;
- b) the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity using predecessor book values from the consolidated financial statements of the controlling party, and
- c) the difference between the consideration given and the aggregate book value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity as an adjustment to equity.

When the controlling party does not prepare financial statements, the book values from the financial statements of the acquired entity are used.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at historical cost. Land and buildings are subsequently shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations by professional valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are carried out on a regular basis such that the carrying amount of property does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Borrowing costs which are incurred for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of its cost. Borrowing costs are capitalised while acquisition or construction is actively underway. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased once the asset is substantially complete and is suspended if the development of the asset is suspended.

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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as a revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against the revaluation reserve; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to profit or loss) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of any related deferred income taxes, is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.5 Property, plant and equipment - continued

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost or revalued amounts of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	%
Buildings	1 – 2
Improvements to premises	2 – 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Operational equipment	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ – 25
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10 – 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Motor vehicles	25 – 33 $\frac{1}{3}$

Freehold land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss. When revalued assets are disposed of, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to the assets are transferred to retained earnings.

1.6 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation, or both, and that is not occupied by the group, is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property, when such identification is made. Investment property principally comprises land and buildings.

Investment property is measured initially at its historical cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs. Borrowing costs which are incurred for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a qualifying investment property are capitalised as part of its cost. Borrowing costs are capitalised while acquisition or construction is actively underway. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased once the asset is substantially complete and is suspended if the development of the asset is suspended. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the group uses alternative valuation methods such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.6 Investment property - continued

These valuations are reviewed annually by a professional valuer. Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property or for which the market has become less active continues to be measured at fair value. Fair value measurement on property under construction is only applied if the fair value is considered to be reliably measurable. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions. The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure other than those a rational market participant would take into account when determining the value of the property.

Changes in fair values are recognised in profit or loss. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment. Its fair value at the date of the reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes. When the group decides to dispose of an investment property without development, the group continues to treat the property as an investment property. Similarly, if the group begins to redevelop an existing investment property for continued future use as investment property, it remains an investment property during the redevelopment.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is treated in the same way as a revaluation under IAS 16. Any resulting increase in the carrying amount of the property is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss; with any remaining increase recognised in other comprehensive income, directly to revaluation surplus within equity. Any resulting decrease in the carrying amount of the property is initially charged to other comprehensive income against any previously recognised revaluation surplus; with any remaining decrease charged to profit or loss. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through profit or loss.

Where an investment property undergoes a change in use, evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale, the property is transferred to inventories. A property's deemed cost for subsequent accounting as inventories is its fair value at the date of change in use.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.7 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in 'Intangible assets'. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in 'Investments in associates'. Separately recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated shall be tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

(b) Franchise rights

Franchise rights are measured initially at historical cost. Franchise rights have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of franchise rights over their estimated useful lives (5 - 10 years).

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

1.8 Financial assets

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets (other than investments in associates, and only in the company's case, investments in subsidiaries) in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise loans and advances, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (notes 1.9, 1.11 and 1.12).

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.8 Financial assets - continued

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices are classified as available-for-sale assets. They are included in non-current assets unless the asset matures or management intends to dispose of it within twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

Recognition and measurement

The group recognises a financial asset in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date, which is the date on which an asset is delivered to or by the group. Any change in fair value for the asset to be received is recognised between the trade date and settlement date in respect of assets which are carried at fair value in accordance with the measurement rules applicable to the respective financial assets.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is the initial measurement amount adjusted for the amortisation of any difference between the initial and maturity amounts using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership or has not retained control of the asset.

Changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the asset and other changes in the carrying amount of the asset. The translation differences on monetary assets are recognised in profit or loss; translation differences on non-monetary assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income in equity.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques, in most cases by reference to the net asset backing of the investee.

When assets classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in profit or loss within 'Investment and other related income'. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss within 'Investment and other related income' when the group's right to receive payment is established.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.8 Financial assets - continued

Impairment

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. The criteria that the group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(a) *Assets carried at amortised cost*

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in accounting policy 1.11.

(b) *Assets classified as available for sale*

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired. If objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss.

1.9 Loans and advances

Under the requirements of IAS 39, the group's loans and advances, consisting in the main of advances to a subsidiary, only in the company's case, and an associate, are classified as loans and receivables, unless the group has the intention of trading the asset immediately or in the short-term, in which case the loans and advances are categorised as instruments held-for-trading.

All loans and advances are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Loans and advances are initially recognised at the fair value of cash consideration given or proceeds advanced, plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that loans and advances are impaired.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the following methods:

- inventories of motor vehicles are valued by specifically identifying their individual costs;
- inventories of spare parts and other stocks are valued on the weighted average cost method.

The cost of inventories comprises the invoiced value of goods and, in general, includes transport and handling costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

1.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade and other receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at face value. In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. The bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

1.13 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale, and stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. These assets may be a component of the entity, a disposal group or an individual non-current asset.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or that is classified as held for sale, and:

- (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- (b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.14 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. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities (see accounting policy 1.17 Borrowings).

1.15 Financial liabilities

The group recognises a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The group's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities which are not at fair value through profit or loss (classified as 'Other liabilities') under IAS 39. Financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value, being the fair value of consideration received, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or the issue of the financial liability. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The group derecognises a financial liability from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract or arrangement is discharged, is cancelled or expires.

1.16 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Preference shares which are mandatorily redeemable on or by a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividend on these preference shares is recognised in profit or loss as interest expense.

1.18 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.19 Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from the depreciation on property, plant and equipment and provisions for impairment of trade and other receivables.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

1.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Costs related to the ongoing activities of the group are not provided in advance. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the group's activities. Sales are recognised upon delivery of products or performance of services, net of sales taxes, returns, rebates and discounts. The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities as described below.

(a) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the group has delivered products to the customer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery does not occur until the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products.

(b) Sales of services

Revenue from services is generally recognised in the period the services are provided, based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed. Accordingly, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction under the percentage of completion method.

Operating lease rental income – see accounting policy note 1.23 for 'Operating leases'.

Sales relating to long-term contracts – see accounting policy note 1.22 for 'Long-term contracts'.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for all interest-bearing instruments as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

(d) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(e) Rental income from investment property

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

Other operating income is recognised on an accrual basis unless collectibility is in doubt.

1.22 Long-term contracts

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable; and contract costs are recognised when incurred.

When the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised over the period of the contract, respectively, as revenue and expenses. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.22 Long-term contracts - continued

The group uses the 'percentage of completion method' to determine the appropriate amount of revenue and costs to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed up to the end of the reporting period in relation to the estimated total costs for the contract. Costs incurred during the year that relate to future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion and are shown as contract work in progress within inventories.

The aggregate of the costs incurred and the profit or loss recognised on each contract is compared against the progress billings up to the year-end. The group presents as an asset the gross amount due from customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceed progress billings, within trade and other receivables. The group presents as a liability the gross amount due to customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) within trade and other payables.

1.23 Operating leases

(a) A group undertaking is the lessee

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(b) A group undertaking is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position and are accounted for in accordance with accounting policy 1.5. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned property, plant and equipment. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.24 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are incurred for the purpose of acquiring or constructing qualifying property, plant and equipment or investment property are capitalised as part of its cost. Borrowing costs are capitalised while acquisition or construction is actively underway, during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased once the asset is substantially complete and is suspended if the development of the asset is suspended. All other borrowing costs are expensed. Borrowing costs are recognised for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Interest costs include the effect of amortising any difference between initial net proceeds and redemption value in respect of the interest-bearing borrowings.

1.25 Dividend distribution

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

2. Financial risk management

2.1 Financial risk factors

The group's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management, covering risk exposures for all group undertakings, focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. The company's board of directors provides principles for overall group 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) 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 respective entity's functional currency. A significant part of the group's purchases are denominated in sterling and US dollar, and accordingly the group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from such purchases. A subsidiary domiciled overseas (see Note 7) has a functional currency which is different from the euro and is subject to currency risk in respect of intra-group balances denominated in euro amounting to €496,668 (2009: €495,184). The exposures from these instruments and the resultant exchange differences recognised in profit or loss are not deemed material in the context of the group figures.

The group's main risk exposures reflecting the carrying amount of payables denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Trade and other payables		
GBP	123,664	287,964
USD	85,555	46,824

Balances denominated in foreign currencies are settled within very short periods in accordance with the negotiated credit terms. Also, foreign exchange risk attributable to future transactions is not deemed to be material since the subsidiaries manage the related risk by reflecting, as far as is practicable, the impact of exchange rate movements registered with respect to purchases in the respective sales prices.

The group's revenues, purchases and other expenditure, financial assets and liabilities, including financing, are mainly denominated in euro, except as outlined above. Management does not consider foreign exchange risk attributable to recognised liabilities arising from purchase transactions denominated in sterling and US dollar to be significant. Accordingly, a sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk disclosing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in foreign exchange rates that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period is not deemed necessary.

2. Financial risk management - continued

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The group's significant instruments which are subject to fixed interest rates comprise loans from related parties (Note 19) and non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Note 19). The company's fixed interest instruments also comprise loans to a subsidiary (Note 13). In this respect, the group and the company are potentially exposed to fair value interest rate risk in view of the fixed interest nature of these instruments, which are however measured at amortised cost.

The group's interest rate risk principally arises from bank borrowings issued at variable rates (Note 19) and balances with related parties subject to floating interest rates (Note 37) which expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Management monitors the impact of changes in market interest rates on amounts reported in profit or loss in respect of these instruments. Based on this analysis, management considers the potential impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period to be immaterial and accordingly the level of interest rate risk is contained. The group's operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances to related parties and credit exposures to customers, including outstanding debtors and committed transactions. The group's exposures to credit risk at the end of the reporting periods are analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Loans and receivables category:				
Loans and advances (Notes 9 and 13)	575,938	575,938	2,940,205	2,940,205
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	16,274,868	15,651,704	2,211,933	1,913,890
Cash and cash equivalents	1,637,320	1,544,259	339	166,544
	18,488,126	17,771,901	5,152,477	5,020,639

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in respect of the financial assets mentioned above is equivalent to their carrying amount as disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements. The group does not hold any significant collateral as security in this respect.

Group undertakings principally bank with local financial institutions with high quality standing or rating.

2. Financial risk management - continued

The group assesses the credit quality of its trade customers taking into account financial position, past experience and other factors. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are effected to customers with an appropriate credit history. Moreover, a significant amount of the group undertakings' debts from sales transactions are financed by United Acceptances Finance Limited, a related party which serves as a finance house to all companies forming part of the Mizzi Organisation. The group monitors the performance of its trade and other receivables on a regular basis to identify incurred collection losses, which are inherent in the group's debtors, taking into account historical experience in collection of accounts receivable.

In view of the nature of the group's activities and the markets in which it operates, a limited number of customers account for a certain percentage of the group's trade and other receivables. Whilst no individual customer or group of dependent customers is considered by management as a significant concentration of credit risk with respect to contractual debts, these exposures are monitored and reported more frequently and rigorously. These customers trade frequently with the respective group undertaking and are deemed by management to have positive credit standing, usually taking cognisance of the performance history without defaults.

The group manages credit limits and exposures actively in a practicable manner such that past due amounts receivable from customers are within controlled parameters. The group's trade and other receivables, which are not impaired financial assets, are principally debts in respect of transactions with customers for whom there is no recent history of default. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these customers.

The group's and the company's loans referred to in the table above consist of advances to related parties, including entities forming part of the Mizzi Organisation (see Note 37). The group's and the company's debtors include significant amounts due from related parties forming part of the Mizzi Organisation (see Note 11) arising from property and financing transactions that have taken place in the current and prior years. The Organisation's treasury monitors related party and intra-group credit exposures at individual entity level on a regular basis and ensures timely performance of these assets in the context of overall group liquidity management. The group assesses the credit quality of these related parties taking into account financial position, performance and other factors. The group and the company take cognisance of the related party relationship with these entities and management does not expect any losses from non-performance or default, except as disclosed below.

As at 31 December 2010, trade and other receivables of €889,476 (2009: €880,316) for the group and €523,803 (2009: €732,610) for the company were impaired (Note 11). The latter amounts relate to balances with subsidiaries. Provisions for impairment in this respect are equivalent to the amounts disclosed. The individually impaired trade receivables mainly relate to a number of independent customers which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations. Provisions for impairment in respect of balances with subsidiaries relate to entities which are in adverse trading and operational circumstances. Reversals of provisions for impairment in relation to amounts receivable from subsidiaries arise in those situations where group entities recover from unfavourable circumstances. The group and company do not hold any collateral as security in respect of the impaired assets.

The movements in the group's and the company's provisions for impairment of trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements.

2. Financial risk management - continued

As at 31 December 2010, trade receivables of €1,339,254 (2009: €1,395,891) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. Whilst a limited number of customers account for a certain percentage of the group's past due debts, management has not identified any major concerns with respect to concentration of credit risk as outlined above. Categorisation of receivables as past due is determined by the group on the basis of the nature of the credit terms in place and credit arrangements actually utilised in managing exposures with customers.

The ageing analysis of these past due trade receivables is as follows:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Up to 3 months	1,082,810	1,222,891
Over 3 months	256,444	173,000
	1,339,254	1,395,891

(c) Liquidity risk

The group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise borrowings (Note 19) and trade and other payables (Note 21). Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and committed credit lines to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the group's obligations.

Management monitors liquidity risk by reviewing expected cash flows, and ensures that no additional financing facilities are expected to be required over the coming year. This is also performed at a central treasury function level which controls the overall liquidity requirements of Mizzi Organisation within certain parameters. The monitoring process considers the fact that the group has significant amounts payable to related parties in respect of property and financing transactions that have taken place in the current and prior years. In view of these balances the group's and company's current liabilities exceed current assets; but alternative financing at Mizzi Organisation level is utilised to manage this matter. The group's liquidity risk is actively managed taking cognisance of the matching of cash inflows and outflows arising from expected maturities of financial instruments, together with the group's committed bank borrowing facilities and other intra-Organisation financing that it can access to meet liquidity needs. In this respect management does not consider liquidity risk to the group as significant taking into account the liquidity management process referred to above.

2. Financial risk management - continued

The tables below analyse the group's and the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining term at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Group					
At 31 December 2010					
Bank borrowings	955,218	329,130	987,389	720,034	2,991,771
Loans from related parties	2,637,615	214,937	775,078	1,270,363	4,897,993
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	815,281	815,281
Trade and other payables	27,988,446	8,770	34,516	8,845	28,040,577
At 31 December 2009					
Bank borrowings	2,632,920	282,242	824,526	655,997	4,395,685
Loans from related parties	2,664,897	220,652	614,502	1,635,678	5,135,729
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	815,281	815,281
Trade and other payables	26,399,745	-	-	-	26,399,745
Company					
At 31 December 2010					
Loans from related parties	1,855,698	214,937	775,078	1,270,363	4,116,076
Trade and other payables	3,865,192	-	-	-	3,865,192
At 31 December 2009					
Loans from related parties	1,751,496	220,652	614,502	1,635,678	4,222,328
Trade and other payables	4,086,857	-	-	-	4,086,857

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.2 Capital risk management

The group's capital is managed at the level of Mizzi Organisation by reference to the aggregate level of equity and borrowings or debt as disclosed in the respective consolidated financial statements of Consolidated Holdings Limited, Kastell Limited, Mizzi Holdings Limited and The General Soft Drinks Company Limited, together with the financial statements of Falcon Wines & Spirits Limited and Mizzi Motors Limited. The capital of the entities forming part of the Mizzi Organisation, which have been mentioned above, is managed on an aggregate basis by the Organisation as if they were organised as one entity. The Organisation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares or adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders.

The Organisation also monitors the level of capital on the basis of the ratio of aggregated net debt to total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (as shown in the respective consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the respective statement of financial position, plus net debt. The aggregated figures in respect of the Organisation's equity and borrowings are reflected below:

	2010 €	2009 €
Total borrowings	69,006,323	72,552,943
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(3,115,613)	(2,458,839)
Net debt	65,890,710	70,094,104
Total equity	84,628,625	86,928,009
Total capital	150,519,335	157,022,113
Net debt/total capital	44%	45%

The Organisation manages the relationship between equity injections and borrowings, being the constituent elements of capital as reflected above, with a view to managing the cost of capital. The level of capital of Kastell Limited, as reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position, is maintained by reference to its respective financial obligations and commitments arising from operational requirements. In view of the nature of the group's activities and the extent of borrowings or debt, the capital level at the end of the reporting period determined by reference to the consolidated financial statements is deemed adequate by the directors.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.3 Fair values of financial instruments

At 31 December 2010 and 2009 the carrying amounts of cash at bank, receivables, payables, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings reflected in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value in view of the nature of these instruments or the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realisation. The fair value of advances to related parties and other balances with related parties which are short-term or repayable on demand is equivalent to their carrying amount.

The fair value of non-current financial instruments for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the group for similar financial instruments. The carrying amount of the group's non-current advances to related parties fairly approximates the estimated fair value of these assets based on discounted cash flows. The fair value of the group's non-current floating interest rate bank borrowings and fixed interest related party borrowings at the end of the reporting period is not significantly different from the carrying amounts.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in term of the requirements of IAS 1.

As referred to in Notes 4 and 5 to the financial statements, the group's land and buildings category of property, plant and equipment and investment property are fair valued on 31 December on the basis of professional advice, which considers current market prices in an active market for all properties.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Land and buildings €	Improvements to premises €	Operational equipment €	Furniture, fittings and office equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
At 1 January 2009						
Cost or valuation	9,795,311	478,171	4,390,438	6,310,312	1,534,529	22,508,761
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(664,913)	(117,085)	(3,355,147)	(4,229,762)	(1,124,219)	(9,491,126)
Net book amount	9,130,398	361,086	1,035,291	2,080,550	410,310	13,017,635
Year ended 31 December 2009						
Opening net book amount	9,130,398	361,086	1,035,291	2,080,550	410,310	13,017,635
Impairment charges recognised in profit or loss (effect on accumulated depreciation and impairment losses)	-	(59,926)	(41,351)	-	-	(101,277)
Additions	8,276	-	413,296	853,123	287,246	1,561,941
Disposals	-	-	(6,000)	(664)	(195,054)	(201,718)
Depreciation charge	(34,785)	(36,971)	(247,381)	(486,817)	(234,908)	(1,040,862)
Depreciation released on disposals	-	-	6,000	664	125,750	132,414
Closing net book amount	9,103,889	264,189	1,159,855	2,446,856	393,344	13,368,133
At 31 December 2009						
Cost or valuation	9,803,587	478,171	4,797,734	7,162,771	1,626,721	23,868,984
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(699,698)	(213,982)	(3,637,879)	(4,715,915)	(1,233,377)	(10,500,851)
Net book amount	9,103,889	264,189	1,159,855	2,446,856	393,344	13,368,133
Year ended 31 December 2010						
Opening net book amount	9,103,889	264,189	1,159,855	2,446,856	393,344	13,368,133
Additions	-	-	231,204	633,549	252,572	1,117,325
Effects of disposal of group undertaking						
- cost	-	(404,335)	(425,737)	(262,258)	(15,236)	(1,107,566)
- accumulated depreciation	-	195,608	295,169	234,776	8,460	734,013
Other disposals	-	-	-	-	(102,414)	(102,414)
Depreciation charge	(34,785)	(30,448)	(260,244)	(528,244)	(244,580)	(1,098,301)
Depreciation released on other disposals	-	-	-	-	94,287	94,287
Closing net book amount	9,069,104	25,014	1,000,247	2,524,679	386,433	13,005,477
At 31 December 2010						
Cost or valuation	9,803,587	73,836	4,603,201	7,534,062	1,761,643	23,776,329
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(734,483)	(48,822)	(3,602,954)	(5,009,383)	(1,375,210)	(10,770,852)
Net book amount	9,069,104	25,014	1,000,247	2,524,679	386,433	13,005,477

4. Property, plant and equipment - continued

The group's land and buildings were last revalued on 31 December 2010 by a professionally qualified valuer. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value. On 31 December 2010, no adjustments to the property's carrying amount were necessary. The book value of the property had been adjusted to the revaluation in prior years and the resultant surplus, net of applicable deferred income taxes, had been credited in the revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity (see Note 17).

If the land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Cost	4,095,180	4,095,180
Accumulated depreciation	(349,049)	(314,264)
Net book amount	3,746,131	3,780,916

Bank and other borrowings in the name of group undertakings and a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation are secured on the group's land and buildings (see note 19 and 36[a]).

The impairment charges recognised during the preceding financial year arose on improvements to premises and operational equipment attributable to overseas outlets utilised by the group for retailing of clothing and similar goods, in view of the directors' resolution to cease operations from these outlets. The recoverable amount of the assets (the higher of the value in use and net selling price) was determined at the individual asset level and represents the net selling price, determined by reference to market prices for equivalent assets.

Company

	Office equipment €
At 31 December 2010, 2009 and 2008	
Cost	7,498
Accumulated depreciation	(7,498)
Net book amount	-

5. Investment property

Group	2010 €	2009 €
Year ended 31 December		
Opening carrying amount	7,831,659	7,283,838
Additions resulting from subsequent expenditure	-	67,058
Reclassification from assets classified as held for sale (Note 15)	-	509,394
Other movements	(28,638)	(28,631)
Closing carrying amount	7,803,021	7,831,659
At 31 December		
Cost	4,814,708	4,843,346
Fair value gains	2,988,313	2,988,313
Carrying amount	7,803,021	7,831,659

The transfer from assets classified as held for sale to investment property related to a reclassification as a result of management's decision to retain property, which was previously earmarked for disposal, for the purposes of earning rentals and capital appreciation.

The group's investment properties are valued annually on 31 December at fair value, comprising open market value, by a professionally qualified valuer. Valuations were based on current prices in an active market for all properties.

If the investment property was stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Cost and carrying amount	4,814,708	4,843,346

At 31 December 2010, bank borrowings in the name of group undertakings and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation are secured on the group's investment property with a fair value of €4,602,000 (2009: €4,600,000) - see Notes 19 and 36(a).

In prior years a subsidiary was a recipient company of the division of a fully-owned subsidiary of an associate of a related party forming part of the Mizzi Organisation. As a result of the division, the subsidiary acquired investment property in exchange for the issue of redeemable preference shares (see Note 19). The investment property was transferred at its open market value.

5. Investment property - continued

Investment property disclosed above includes property leased out under operating leases as follows:

	€
As at 31 December 2010, 2009 and 2008	
Cost and carrying amount	1,835,022
	<hr/>

6. Intangible assets

Group

	Franchise rights €
At 31 December 2010, 2009 and 2008	
Cost	46,587
Accumulated amortisation	(46,587)
	<hr/>
Net book amount	-
	<hr/>

7. Investments in subsidiaries

Company

	2010 €	2009 €
Year ended 31 December		
Opening net book amount	4,935,998	4,935,998
Additions	675,000	-
Disposals	(680,925)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing net book amount	4,930,073	4,935,998
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December		
Cost	4,930,306	4,936,231
Provisions for impairment	(233)	(233)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book amount	4,930,073	4,935,998
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Investments in subsidiaries - continued

The subsidiaries at 31 December 2010 and 2009, whose results and financial position affected the figures of the group, are shown below:

	Registered office	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares held	
			2010 %	2009 %
St. Paul's Court Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Titan International Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Continental Cars Limited	Testaferrata Street Msida Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Malta Farmhouses Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Russian Motors Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Nissan Motor Sales Limited	Antonio Bosio Street Msida Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Arkadia Marketing Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares 5% Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	100 100	100 100
Festa Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Hubbalit Developments Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100

7. Investments in subsidiaries - continued

	Registered office	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares held	
			2010 %	2009 %
Mizzi Limited	The Lyric Antonio Bosio Street Msida Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Mizzi Automotive Services Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	66%	66%
Continental Car (Imports) Limited	Continental Garage Testaferra Street Msida Malta	Ordinary shares	100	100
Arkadia International s.r.o.	Palisady 29 Bratislava 811 06 Slovakia	Ordinary shares	-	100
Advanced Logistics Limited	Industrial Estate Textiles Road Xewkija Gozo	Ordinary shares	100	100
Arkadia Retail s.r.o.	Rohacova 188/37 Prague 3 130 00 Czech Republic	Ordinary shares	100	100
Mizzi Organisation International s.r.o.	Palisady 29 Bratislava 811 06 Slovakia	Ordinary shares	100	100

All shareholdings are held directly by Kastell Limited, except for the holdings in Malta Farmhouses Limited, Mizzi Automotive Services Limited and Advanced Logistics Limited. The shareholding in Malta Farmhouses Limited is held by Festa Limited whilst the shareholding in Mizzi Automotive Services Limited is held through Continental Cars Limited and Nissan Motor Sales Limited. The shareholding in Advanced Logistics Limited is held by Arkadia Marketing Limited.

During the current financial year, Kastell Limited increased its investment in Arkadia International s.r.o. by an amount of €675,000 and subsequently disposed of this interest (see Note 30).

8. Investments in associates

Group

	2010 €	2009 €
Year ended 31 December		
Opening carrying amount	1,100,035	1,378,087
Share of loss	(10,785)	(58,305)
Dividends received	(144,766)	(219,747)
	944,484	1,100,035
	2010 €	2009 €
At 31 December		
Cost	113,862	113,862
Share of profits and reserves	830,622	986,173
	944,484	1,100,035

The group's share of loss of the associates, disclosed in the tables above and in profit or loss, is after tax and non-controlling interests in the associates.

The associates at 31 December 2010 and 2009, whose results and financial position affected the figures of the group, are shown below:

	Registered office	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares held	
			2010 %	2009 %
Lada Motors Limited	Freemond Street Qormi Malta	Ordinary shares	36	36
Institute of English Language Studies Limited	Mizzi House National Road Blata I-Bajda Malta	Ordinary shares	50	50
The Players Group Limited	Palazzo Marina, 143 St. Christopher Street Valletta Malta	Ordinary shares	25	25

8. Investments in associates - continued

The shareholding in Institute of English Language Studies Limited is held through Festa Limited, a subsidiary. All other shareholdings are held directly by Kastell Limited.

The group's share of the results of the associates and its share of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Assets €	Liabilities €	Revenues €	(Loss)/profit €
2010				
Lada Motors Limited	42,749	833	-	(673)
Institute of English Language Studies Limited	3,749,730	3,040,918	2,249,799	(160,954)
The Players Group Limited	604,432	573,026	-	150,842
	4,396,911	3,614,777	2,249,799	(10,785)
<hr/>				
	Assets €	Liabilities €	Revenues €	(Loss)/profit €
2009				
Lada Motors Limited	43,796	1,206	-	(607)
Institute of English Language Studies Limited	3,975,449	3,105,683	1,688,253	(203,065)
The Players Group Limited	599,399	573,468	-	145,367
	4,618,644	3,680,357	1,688,253	(58,305)
<hr/>				

Company

	€
Years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009	
Opening and closing cost and carrying amount	43,981
	<hr/>

9. Loans and advances: non-current amounts

At the end of the reporting period the company had advanced an amount of €575,938 (2009: €575,938) by way of shareholder's loan to an associate. These advances do not bear interest and do not have any fixed date of repayment. The purpose of these advances are to fund the associate's financial commitments in respect of a business venture. In accordance with the formal terms of the financing arrangement, the amounts advanced as shareholder's loans are earmarked for capitalisation i.e. conversion into ordinary share capital. At the end of the reporting period, in the opinion of the directors, the fair value of this asset approximates its carrying amount.

10. Available-for-sale financial assets

Group

	2010	2009
	€	€
Year ended 31 December		
Opening and closing net book amount	238	238
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2010	2009
	€	€
At 31 December		
Cost	704	704
Provisions for impairment	(466)	(466)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book amount	238	238
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The group's available-for-sale investments, consisting primarily of unquoted equity instruments, are fair valued annually. Fair value is mainly estimated by reference to the net asset backing of the investee. The fair value of the group's available-for-sale investments at the end of the reporting period was deemed by the directors to approximate their carrying amount.

Company

	2010	2009
	€	€
Year ended 31 December		
Opening and closing cost and carrying amount	233	233
	<hr/>	<hr/>

11. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Current				
Trade receivables	3,443,273	4,717,623	-	-
Gross amounts due from customers for contract work	1,845,122	1,018,494	-	-
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	-	-	1,810,955	1,547,784
Amounts owed by associates	327,173	387,393	-	-
Amounts owed by related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	8,014,348	7,018,891	359,465	359,465
Amounts owed by other related parties	124,809	230,413	-	-
Advance payments to suppliers	64,002	30,795	-	-
Finance lease receivables (net of unearned finance income)	7,681	-	-	-
Other receivables	83,080	87,859	34,872	-
Indirect taxation and social security	227,754	172,900	6,641	6,641
Prepayments and accrued income	1,528,224	1,732,768	-	-
	15,665,466	15,397,136	2,211,933	1,913,890
Non-current				
Finance lease receivables (net of unearned finance income)	52,112	-	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	557,290	254,568	-	-
	609,402	254,568	-	-

Non-current amounts principally relate to advance payments which are expected to be realised over the term of the related agreements up to fifteen years after the end of the reporting period.

Receivables above are disclosed net of provisions for impairment as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Trade receivables	862,211	853,051	3,175	3,175
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	-	-	520,628	729,435
Amounts owed by other related parties	27,265	27,265	-	-
	889,476	880,316	523,803	732,610

Prepayments and accrued income include amounts owed by related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation of €20,628 (2009: €196,302). As at 31 December 2010, gross amounts due from customers for contract work include amounts owed by related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation of €67,450.

11. Trade and other receivables - continued

The aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date for contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period amounts to €3,179,700 (2009: €2,774,280). Gross amounts due from and to customers in respect of these contracts are disclosed in the table above and in Note 21 respectively.

Subsidiaries transfer receivables arising from their activities to United Acceptances Finance Limited, a related party which serves as a finance house to all companies forming part of the Mizzi Organisation by granting and administering hire purchase agreements. The receivables are transferred at their face value with no rights of recourse. During the financial year under review, subsidiaries have transferred receivables with a face value amounting to €1,270,884 (2009: €1,381,471). The group derecognises these debts from its statement of financial position since it would have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables.

During the current year, a subsidiary entered into motor vehicle finance lease arrangements with a third party, whereby the contractual terms essentially transfer all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the motor vehicles. These arrangements do not include significant unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor. Gross receivables from finance leases as at the end of the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Gross finance lease receivables:		
No later than one year	15,224	-
Later than one year and no later than five years	60,895	-
Later than five years	9,265	-
	85,384	-
Unearned future finance income	(25,591)	-
	59,793	-

The net investment in finance leases is analysed as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
No later than one year	7,681	-
Later than one year and no later than five years	43,286	-
Later than five years	8,826	-
	59,793	-

Amounts receivable from finance lease debtors are subject to an effective interest rate of 8%.

12. Inventories

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Motor vehicles and spare parts	2,846,120	2,855,515
Other goods held for resale	2,869,314	3,236,071
Goods in transit	865,401	830,586
Contract work in progress	13,862	34,764
Other work in progress	75,363	78,181
	6,670,060	7,035,117

The cost of inventories recognised as expense is appropriately disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements. During the current financial year, inventory write-downs amounted to €217,251 (2009: €131,884). These amounts have been included in 'Cost of sales' in profit or loss.

13. Loans and advances: current amounts

The company's loans to a subsidiary are repayable on demand, unsecured and subject to a fixed interest rate of 7.2% per annum.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	1,637,320	1,544,259	339	166,544
Bank overdrafts (Note 19)	(626,088)	(1,833,591)	-	-
	1,011,232	(289,332)	339	166,544

15. Assets classified as held for sale

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Property classified as held for sale		
Opening carrying amount	5,806	515,200
Reclassification to investment property (Note 5)	-	(509,394)
Disposals	(323)	-
Closing carrying amount	5,483	5,806

15. Assets classified as held for sale - continued

During the preceding financial year, the transfer from assets classified as held for sale to investment property related to a reclassification as a result of management's decision to retain property, which was previously earmarked for disposal, for the purposes of earning rentals and capital appreciation.

16. Share capital

	Company	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
1,998 (2009: 1,998) ordinary shares of €2.329373 each	4,654	4,654

17. Revaluation reserve

Group

	2010	2009
	€	€
Surplus arising on fair valuation of:		
Land and buildings of subsidiaries	3,441,398	3,438,048

The movements are analysed as follows:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Land and buildings of subsidiaries		
At beginning of year	3,438,048	3,564,372
Movement in deferred tax liability determined on the basis applicable to capital gains (Note 20)	3,350	(126,324)
At end of year	3,441,398	3,438,048

The tax impact relating to components of other comprehensive income is presented in the above table.

The revaluation reserve is non-distributable.

18. Fair value gains and other reserves

Group

	2010	2009
	€	€
Fair value gains reserve in respect of investment property	2,526,887	2,526,887
Capital reserve	80,408	80,408
Translation reserve	(41,732)	(14,755)
	2,565,563	2,592,540

The movements in each category are analysed as follows:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Fair value gains reserve in respect of investment property		
At beginning and end of year	2,526,887	2,526,887

	2010	2009
	€	€
Capital reserve		
At beginning and end of year	80,408	80,408

	2010	2009
	€	€
Translation reserve		
At beginning of year	(14,755)	(171,321)
Realisation of translation reserve upon adoption of euro in country of incorporation - reclassified to retained earnings	-	164,575
Currency translation differences arising during the year	(26,977)	(8,009)
At end of year	(41,732)	(14,755)

The tax impact relating to components of other comprehensive income is presented in the above tables.

18. Fair value gains and other reserves - continued

Gains from changes in fair value of investment property, net of deferred tax movements, which are unrealised at the end of the reporting periods, would be recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the group's accounting policy for investment property. These amounts are transferred from retained earnings to the fair value gains reserve since these gains are not considered by the directors to be available for distribution.

The capital reserve is not considered by the directors to be available for distribution.

The amounts recognised in the translation reserve relate to exchange differences resulting from translating the results and financial position of a subsidiary that has a functional currency which is different from the group's presentation currency, in accordance with the group's accounting policy. The group has subsidiaries incorporated in Slovakia, which adopted euro as its national currency with effect from 1 January 2009. Accordingly, during the preceding year, the translation reserve previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to these operations, was realised and reclassified to retained earnings.

19. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Current				
Bank overdrafts	626,088	1,833,591	-	-
Bank loans	243,219	750,084	-	-
Loans from associate	20,160	20,160	20,160	20,160
Loans from related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	2,263,192	2,258,633	1,731,042	1,630,562
Loans from other related parties	249,767	285,406	-	-
	3,402,426	5,147,874	1,751,202	1,650,722
Non-current				
Bank loans	1,762,688	1,526,115	-	-
Loans from related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation	1,693,137	1,793,617	1,693,137	1,793,617
Redeemable preference shares	815,281	815,281	-	-
	4,271,106	4,135,013	1,693,137	1,793,617
Total borrowings	7,673,532	9,282,887	3,444,339	3,444,339

19. Borrowings - continued

Group

The group's banking facilities as at 31 December 2010 amounted to €5,779,000 (2009: €6,318,000). The banking facilities are mainly secured as follows:

- (a) facilities amounting to €3,937,000 (2009: €4,067,000) are secured by guarantees by group undertakings and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation, which are supported by general hypothecs over assets and special hypothecs over property;
- (b) facilities of €1,609,000 (2009: €1,180,000) in the name of a subsidiary undertaking are secured by a general hypothec over the undertaking's assets, which is supported by a special hypothec over the undertaking's property, and by guarantees by the parent company;
- (c) facilities of €233,000 (2009: €233,000) are secured by a general hypothec by the respective subsidiary undertaking over its assets and by guarantees by the immediate and ultimate parent companies, which are supported by a general hypothec over the immediate parent company's assets and a special hypothec over its property.

As at 31 December 2009, facilities of €838,000 were secured by a guarantee by a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation.

The group's bank borrowings are subject to floating rates of interest. As at 31 December 2009, bank borrowings amounting to €683,599 were subject to variable interest rates linked to Euribor. The weighted average effective interest rates for bank borrowings at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2010	2009
	%	%
Bank overdrafts	4.7	4.8
Bank loans	4.5	4.5

Maturity of group's non-current bank borrowings:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Between 1 and 2 years	254,377	218,336
Between 2 and 5 years	835,322	692,830
Over 5 years	672,989	614,949
	1,762,688	1,526,115

19. Borrowings - continued

The loans from related party consist of advances from Mizzi Organisation Finance p.l.c., a company forming part of Mizzi Organisation, out of the proceeds of the 2002 bonds issued by the same company and of short-term advances from other related parties. The proceeds of the 2002 bond had been advanced to Kastell Limited and other companies within the Mizzi Organisation for the principal purposes of re-financing existing banking facilities of the respective company or of an operating subsidiary of that company, and for the general corporate funding purposes of the companies mentioned above or of operating subsidiaries of these companies. These advances were subject to interest at the fixed rate of 7.45% per annum until 31 May 2010 and 6.95% thereafter, with interest payable six monthly in arrears on 31 May and 30 November of each year. Kastell Limited, Consolidated Holdings Limited, Mizzi Holdings Limited and The General Soft Drinks Company Limited, the guarantors in respect of the 2002 bond issue, have jointly and severally between themselves and with the respective borrower irrevocably undertaken under each loan agreement with the issuer to repay all interest and principal amounts that will become due and payable by the borrower to Mizzi Organisation Finance p.l.c pursuant to these advances.

During the preceding year Mizzi Organisation Finance p.l.c. issued bonds for subscription by the general public, which issue has partially refinanced the 2002 bond issue. The repayment terms of advances out of the 2002 bond issue proceeds have been rescheduled on the basis of revised arrangements with the issuer, taking cognisance of the issuer's contractual obligations under the 2009 bonds, in particular the requirement to set up a sinking fund. The maturity or repayment terms of the outstanding advances, are subject to a repayment schedule over the period to 30 November 2019, as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Repayable:		
Within 1 year	100,480	-
After more than 1 year		
Between 1 and 2 years	100,480	100,480
Between 2 and 5 years	479,299	302,963
Over 5 years	1,113,358	1,389,158
	1,693,137	1,793,617
	1,793,617	1,793,617

All expenses incurred in the preparation and implementation of the 2002 bond issue were charged to the guarantors in proportion to the share of the proceeds of the bond issue advanced to each of them. Bond issue costs amounting to €44,039 were charged to Kastell Limited reflecting the proportionate share of the proceeds of the bond issue advanced to the company. Accordingly, borrowings out of the 2002 bond issue proceeds were measured at the amount of net proceeds adjusted for the amortisation of bond issue costs at the charge of Kastell Limited using the effective interest method as reflected in the table below. In view of the revised arrangements with the issuer of the bonds as a result of the 2009 bond issue, unamortised bond issue costs at have been fully amortised during the preceding financial year.

19. Borrowings - continued

	2010 €	2009 €
Original face value of advances out of 2002 bond issue proceeds	2,562,311	2,562,311
Gross amount of bond issue costs at the charge of Kastell Limited	(44,039)	(44,039)
Amortisation of gross amount of bond issue costs:		
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	44,039	25,589
Amortisation charge for the current year (Note 28)	-	18,450
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	44,039	44,039
Cumulative repayments effected	(768,694)	(768,694)
Amortised cost and closing carrying amount of advances	1,793,617	1,793,617

The company's short-term loans from a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation amounting to €1,630,562 (2009: €1,630,562) are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

The company's short-term loans from an associate amounting to €20,160 (2009: €20,160) are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

A subsidiary has been granted other short-term advances of €249,767 (2009: €285,406) from a related party, which are repayable on demand, interest free and secured by the subsidiary's property for the amount of €431,000 (2009: €431,000). Another subsidiary has been granted advances of €532,150 (2009: €628,071) from a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation, which are repayable on demand, unsecured and subject to a fixed interest rate of 7.2% per annum.

In prior years, a subsidiary was a recipient company in respect of the division of a fully owned subsidiary of an associate of another company forming part of the Mizzi Organisation. As a result of this division, the subsidiary acquired investment property in exchange for the issue of redeemable preference shares for the amount of €815,281. These redeemable preference shares are mandatorily redeemable on or before 31 December 2064, which redemption date is to be determined by the issuer, and pay dividends at 3% annually on a non-cumulative basis. These liabilities are not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period. In the opinion of the director, these redeemable preference shares meet the criteria established by IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', for classification as financial liabilities rather than equity.

Company

The company's banking facilities as at 31 December 2010 amounted to €23,000 (2009: €23,000). These facilities are mainly secured by guarantees by group undertakings and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation, which are supported by general hypothecs over assets and special hypothecs over properties.

The company's banking facility is subject to floating rates of interest. The weighted average effective interest rate as at 31 December 2010 was 5% (2009: 5%).

20. Deferred taxation

Group

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method and are measured 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 (and tax laws) that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period. The principal tax rate used is 35% (2009: 35%), with the exception of deferred taxation on the fair valuation of non-depreciable property which is computed on the basis applicable to disposals of immovable property i.e. tax effect of 12% of the transfer value.

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
At beginning of year	1,487,141	1,256,569
Movement in deferred tax liability determined on the basis applicable to capital gains on property, plant and equipment (Note 17)	(3,350)	126,324
Deferred income taxes on temporary differences arising on depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 29)	75,924	104,248
At end of year	<u>1,559,715</u>	<u>1,487,141</u>

All the amounts disclosed in the table above which have been referenced to Note 29 are recognised in profit or loss. The other amounts, referenced to Note 17, have been recognised directly in equity in other comprehensive income.

The balance at 31 December represents:

	2010 €	2009 €
Temporary differences arising on fair valuation of property	1,461,065	1,464,415
Deferred taxation arising on transfer of property from related parties	104,975	104,975
Temporary differences arising on depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(6,325)	(82,249)
	<u>1,559,715</u>	<u>1,487,141</u>

The recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled principally after more than twelve months.

The deferred income tax provision arising on transfer of property from related parties has been raised in the preceding financial years in view of the transfer of properties from other companies forming part of the Mizzi Organisation.

20. Deferred taxation - continued

At 31 December 2010 and 2009, the group had the following unutilised tax credits and temporary differences:

	Unrecognised		Recognised	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Unutilised tax credits arising from:				
Unabsorbed tax losses	6,536	1,183,159	-	-
Unabsorbed capital losses	720,001	73,948	-	-
Unabsorbed capital allowances	1,456,159	1,448,274	-	-
Deductible temporary differences arising on property, plant and equipment	215,754	285,808	18,069	234,997
Deductible temporary differences arising on provisions for impairment of trade and other receivables	889,476	880,316	-	-
Deductible temporary differences arising on provisions for impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	466	466	-	-

The unrecognised deferred tax assets at the end of the reporting periods have not been reflected in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of the realisation of the tax benefits. Unabsorbed tax losses as at 31 December 2009 were principally attributable to the overseas activities of Arkadia International s.r.o. The group's interest in this undertaking was disposed of during the current financial year (see Note 30). Capital losses have no expiry date but may be utilised solely to offset future capital gains. Unabsorbed capital allowances are forfeited upon cessation of the trade.

Company

At 31 December 2010, the company had unutilised tax credits arising from unabsorbed capital losses amounting to €646,053. Capital losses have no expiry date but may be utilised solely to offset future capital gains. At the end of the reporting period the company had deductible temporary differences, arising on provisions for impairment of investments in subsidiaries and provisions for impairment of receivables from subsidiaries, amounting to €524,036 (2009: €732,843). The related deferred tax assets have not been recognised in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of the realisation of the tax benefits.

21. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Current				
Trade payables	6,299,444	5,094,079	-	-
Payments received on account	750,770	618,659	-	-
Amounts owed to customers for contract work	304,724	303,008	-	-
Advances from customers for contract work	165,602	79,638	-	-
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	-	-	2,606,500	2,217,564
Amounts owed to related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	17,205,104	17,198,230	1,216,351	1,828,053
Amounts owed to other related parties	179,925	74,093	-	-
Amounts payable to related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation under hire purchase agreements	7,681	-	-	-
Other payables	100,903	60,658	21,197	21,197
Indirect taxation and social security	610,033	634,565	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,364,260	2,336,815	21,144	20,043
	27,988,446	26,399,745	3,865,192	4,086,857
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Non-current				
Amount payable to related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation under hire purchase agreements	52,131	-	-	-

At 31 December 2009, amounts owed to customers for contract work included amounts due to related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation of €5,359.

Amounts payable to a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation under hire purchase agreements are unsecured and subject to interest at 8%. The maturity of the non-current amounts are as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Between 1 and 2 years	8,770	-
Between 2 and 5 years	34,516	-
Over 5 years	8,845	-
	52,131	-

22. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Group and Company

	Provisions for legal claims	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Year ended 31 December		
At beginning year	15,140	51,246
Credited to profit or loss:		
- Unused amounts reversed	-	(21,719)
Utilised during the year	-	(14,387)
	15,140	15,140
At end of year	15,140	15,140

The amounts shown above comprise gross provisions in respect of legal claims brought against the group. In the opinion of the directors, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of the outstanding legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at the end of the reporting period. During the preceding financial year, amounts provided which were no longer expected to be incurred had been reversed through profit or loss. The amount of the provisions at 31 December 2010 is expected to be fully utilised during the financial year ending 31 December 2011.

23. Revenue

The group's revenue from continuing operations, which is entirely derived from the local market, is analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
By category of business		
Sale of motor vehicles	13,842,882	13,696,193
Sale of motor vehicle parts and provision of ancillary services	5,436,731	6,555,370
Sale of domestic appliances, spare parts and ancillary services	579,777	468,438
Activities in the power, heating and ventilation equipment sectors	9,409,084	8,836,140
Sale of foodstore goods, clothing and other goods from shopping complex and rented premises	24,843,375	22,788,726
Property operating lease rental income	257,313	326,778
Other revenues	4,592	1,607
	54,373,754	52,673,252

Revenue from activities in the power, heating and ventilation equipment sectors includes contract revenue amounting to €6,683,305 (2009: €6,280,095).

24. Expenses by nature

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Cost of goods sold and materials consumed	39,921,976	39,098,869	-	-
Employee benefit expense (Note 25)	7,070,417	6,371,226	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	981,815	870,082	-	-
Property operating lease rentals payable	1,432,234	1,221,278	-	-
Management fees and similar service charges	993,436	934,381	-	-
Marketing, business promotion and related expenses	822,179	765,968	-	-
Other expenses	2,406,261	1,680,279	1,900	(15,719)
Total cost of sales; selling and other direct expenses; and administrative expenses	53,628,318	50,942,083	1,900	(15,719)

The amounts disclosed in the table above relate solely to continuing operations.

Operating profit from continuing operations is stated after (crediting)/charging the following:

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Exchange differences	(17,559)	(18,087)	-	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(28,139)	(31,962)	-	-
Movement in provisions for impairment of receivables (included in 'Administrative expenses'):				
- amounts owed by subsidiary	-	-	(208,807)	(664,615)
- trade and other	9,160	(9,654)	-	-
Movement in provisions for other liabilities and charges (included in 'Administrative expenses')	-	(21,719)	-	(21,719)

Other operating income from continuing operations comprises income which is incidental to the group's key operations.

24. Expenses by nature - continued

Auditor's fees

Fees charged by the auditor for services rendered during the financial periods ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 relate to the following:

	2010	Group
	€	2009 €
Annual statutory audit		
- parent company auditors	45,200	45,200
- other auditors	-	9,103
Tax advisory and compliance services	6,335	4,242
Other non-audit services	11,944	11,162
	63,479	69,707

The auditor's remuneration for the company for the year ended 31 December 2010 amounted to €4,500 (2009: €4,500).

25. Employee benefit expense

	2010	Group
	€	2009 €
Wages and salaries	6,587,381	5,913,374
Social security costs	483,036	457,852
	7,070,417	6,371,226

Average number of persons employed during the year:

	2010	Group
		2009
Direct	361	355
Administration	62	48
	423	403

The disclosures in the above tables relate solely to continuing operations.

26. Investment and other related income

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Gross dividends receivable from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	276,892	392,308
Gross dividends receivable from investments in associates	-	-	223,640	338,072
Effects of derecognition of residual net liabilities of subsidiaries	-	60,643	-	-
	-	60,643	500,532	730,380

The winding down of the activities of former subsidiary undertakings had been completed during the preceding year. Accordingly the aggregate residual net liabilities pertaining to the subsidiaries have been derecognised and reflected in profit or loss.

27. Finance income

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Interest receivable from subsidiaries	-	-	168,612	199,257
Interest receivable from related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	-	19,043	-	-
Bank and other interest receivable	480,109	275,008	-	-
	480,109	294,051	168,612	199,257

28. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Interest payable to related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	654,209	620,166	168,865	181,224
Bank interest and charges	336,626	344,324	116	82
Other interest payable	10,578	11,057	-	-
Other finance charges	-	18,450	-	18,450
	1,001,413	993,997	168,981	199,756

29. Tax expense

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Current taxation:				
Current tax expense	159,944	55,632	175,085	255,635
Adjustment recognised in financial period for current tax of prior periods	(35,960)	-	(37,695)	-
Deferred taxation (Note 20)	75,924	104,248	-	-
	199,908	159,880	137,390	255,635

The tax on the (loss)/profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate applicable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Profit before tax from continuing operations	507,288	1,327,487	707,070	1,410,457
Loss before tax from discontinued operation	(591,035)	(340,666)	(5,925)	-
(Loss)/profit before tax	(83,747)	986,821	701,145	1,410,457
Tax on (loss)/profit at 35%	(29,311)	345,387	245,401	493,660
Tax effect of:				
Movement in temporary differences arising on property, plant and equipment, provisions for impairment of trade and other receivables and provisions for other liabilities and charges	143,802	(151,848)	(73,082)	(232,615)
Utilisation of unabsorbed tax losses and capital losses brought forward from previous years	(41,794)	(183,116)	-	-
Utilisation of unabsorbed capital allowances brought forward from previous years	(15,535)	(35,719)	-	-
Unabsorbed capital allowances claimed during the year	45,273	55,144	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	38,197	44,294	712	2,192
Loss arising on disposal of investment in group undertaking	92,912	-	-	-
Share of results of associates	3,775	20,407	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses incurred during the year	-	119,451	-	-
Unabsorbed capital losses incurred during the year	-	-	226,119	-
Application of provisions of tax legislation to profit on disposal of assets classified as held for sale	(831)	-	-	-
Income not subject to tax or charged at reduced rates	(620)	(54,120)	(224,065)	(7,602)
Over provision of tax in previous years	(35,960)	-	(37,695)	-
Tax charge in the accounts	199,908	159,880	137,390	255,635

The tax impact relating to components of other comprehensive income is presented in the tables within Notes 17 and 18 to the financial statements.

30. Discontinued operation

During the current financial year, effectively on 24 September 2010, the group disposed of its interest in Arkadia International s.r.o, a group undertaking which managed a retailing operation in Slovakia, comprising outlets for retailing of clothing and similar goods. Accordingly this retailing activity is reported in the consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'. Amounts presented in the income statements in this respect are disclosed in the table below.

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Loss attributable to discontinued operation (Note 30.1)	(325,571)	(340,666)	-	-
Loss recognised on disposal of net assets (Note 30.2)	(265,464)	-	(646,053)	-
Effects of derecognition of financial liability due to group undertaking (Note 30.3)	-	-	640,128	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operation	(591,035)	(340,666)	(5,925)	-

30.1 An analysis of the results of the discontinued operation is as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Revenue	1,381,901	2,544,895
Operating costs	(1,689,629)	(2,864,568)
Operating loss	(307,728)	(319,673)
Finance costs	(17,843)	(20,993)
Loss attributable to discontinued operation	(325,571)	(340,666)
Operating cash flows	382,081	(255,717)
Investing cash flows	-	(11,068)
Financing cash flows	(537,600)	(69,583)
Total cash flows	(155,519)	(336,368)

30. Discontinued operation - continued

Operating costs disclosed above principally comprise:

	2010	Group 2009
	€	€
Cost of goods sold	641,613	1,070,454
Employee benefit expense (attributable to 18 [2009: 33] employees):		
- wages and salaries	158,588	279,386
- social security costs	60,411	87,300
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	116,486	171,408
Impairment charges on property, plant and equipment	-	101,277
Property operating lease rentals payable	476,194	641,032
Marketing, business promotion and related expenses	74,177	192,921
Other expenses	162,160	320,790
	1,689,629	2,864,568

30.2 The loss on disposal is reflected in the table below:

	Group 2010	Company 2010
	€	€
Net assets/cost of shares disposed of	(300,336)	(680,925)
Proceeds on disposal	34,872	34,872
Loss on disposal	(265,464)	(646,053)

The net assets previously presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, which have been disposed of as a result of the transaction referred to above, are analysed as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	€ 373,553
Inventories	236,846
Receivables	79,007
Cash and cash equivalents	179,135
Trade and other payables	(568,205)
	300,336

30.3 A financial liability due by the company to a subsidiary undertaking amounting to €640,128, in relation to funding of the discontinued operation, has been waived by the group undertaking and has therefore been derecognised resulting in a credit in profit or loss.

31. Directors' emoluments

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Salaries and other emoluments	188,317	181,012

32. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the result attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of Kastell Limited in issue during the year.

	Group	
	2010	2009
Net profit from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the company	307,380	1,167,607
Net loss from discontinued operation attributable to the owners of the company	(591,035)	(340,666)
Net result attributable to the owners of the company	(283,655)	826,941
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	1,998	1,998
Earnings per share from continuing operations	153.84	584.39
Earnings per share from discontinued operation	(295.81)	(170.50)

33. Dividends

	Company	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Final dividends paid on ordinary shares:		
Gross	276,892	392,308
Tax at source	(96,892)	(137,308)
Net	180,000	255,000
Dividends per share	90.09	127.63

34. Cash generated from/(used in) operations

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated from/(used in) operations:

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Operating profit from continuing operations	1,039,377	2,025,095	206,907	680,576
Operating loss from discontinued operation	(307,728)	(319,673)	-	-
	731,649	1,705,422	206,907	680,576
Operating profit				
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	1,098,301	1,040,862	-	-
Impairment charges on property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	-	101,277	-	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(28,139)	(31,962)	-	-
Other movements in relation to investment property (Note 5)	28,638	28,631	-	-
Profit on disposal of assets classified as held for sale	(3,292)	-	-	-
Movement in provisions for impairment of receivables (included in 'Administrative expenses'):				
- amounts owed by subsidiary	-	-	(208,807)	(664,615)
- trade and other	9,160	(9,654)	-	-
Movement in provisions for other liabilities and charges (Note 22)	-	(21,719)	-	(21,719)
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	128,211	457,634	(89,236)	-
Trade and other receivables	(676,459)	1,325,358	-	488,060
Trade and other payables	2,209,037	(919,104)	(221,665)	(754,205)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	-	(14,387)	-	(14,387)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	3,497,106	3,662,358	(312,801)	(286,290)

35. Commitments

Capital commitments

Commitments for capital expenditure not provided for in these financial statements are as follows:

	Group	
	2010 €	2009 €
Authorised but not contracted for	140,000	380,000

35. Commitments - continued

Operating lease commitments – where a group undertaking is the lessee

The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable property operating leases are as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Not later than one year	664,248	549,018
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,097,056	1,995,776
Later than five years	4,042,313	3,452,484
	6,803,617	5,997,278

Various subsidiaries have property leasing arrangements with a related party, which is a company forming part of the Mizzi Organisation, whereby operating lease rentals amounting to €629,984 (2009: €628,859) are payable annually for the right to use assets owned by the related party in the course of the respective company's operations.

Operating lease commitments – where a group undertaking is the lessor

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable property operating leases are as follows:

	Group	
	2010	2009
	€	€
Not later than one year	238,606	234,250
Later than one year and not later than five years	639,244	720,132
Later than five years	504,966	667,170
	1,382,816	1,621,552

Other commitments

Following the publication of the commencement notice on 16 April 2004, the Waste Management (End of Life Vehicles) Regulations, 2004 came into force with effect from 1 May 2004. These regulate the collection, reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of all end of life vehicles. Under these regulations importers of vehicles must meet all, or a significant part of, the cost of implementing measures necessary for the application of such regulations with effect from 1 May 2004 in respect of vehicles put on the market from 1 July 2002 and with effect from 1 January 2007 for vehicles put on the market before 1 July 2002. The group is assessing its obligations under these regulations and considering the implementation of a number of alternative measures in accordance with these regulations. In the opinion of the directors, the effect on the group's financial results and its financial position of these obligations and of any measures implemented in this respect cannot be reliably estimated in the current circumstances.

36. Contingencies

- (a) The company, together with certain other subsidiaries and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation, is jointly and severally liable in respect of guarantees given to secure the banking facilities of group undertakings and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation up to a limit of €70,281,000 (2009: €68,016,000) together with interest and charges thereon.

Subsidiaries, together with related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation, are jointly and severally liable in respect of guarantees given to secure the banking facilities of group undertakings and related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation up to limits ranging from €900,000 to €53,226,000 (2009: €24,482,000 to €53,226,000) together with interest and charges thereon. These guarantees are secured by general hypothecary guarantees by certain companies on assets for the amount of €24,482,000 (2009: €24,482,000) and special hypothecary guarantees over property for the amount of €24,482,000 (2009: €24,482,000). A subsidiary is also liable in respect of general hypothecary guarantees for €13,976,000 (2009: €13,976,000) over the company's assets and special hypothecary guarantees over its property for the amount of €14,337,000 (2009: €14,337,000) given to secure the banking facilities of related parties.

- (b) The company is also liable in respect of guarantees given to secure the banking facilities of a subsidiary up to a limit of €4,889,000 (2009: €4,089,000) together with interest and charges thereon. The company has undertaken to meet the obligations in respect of these facilities, should the subsidiary fail to honour its commitments.

- (c) The company, Consolidated Holdings Limited, Mizzi Holdings Limited and The General Soft Drinks Company Limited are, jointly and severally with Mizzi Organisation Finance p.l.c. (a related party forming part of the Mizzi Organisation) and between themselves, guaranteeing the repayment of the nominal value of the 2002 and 2009 bonds issued by this related party, for subscription to the general public, on the redemption date and the interest amounts payable in respect of the bonds on each interest payment date. The nominal value of 2009 bonds outstanding at 31 December 2010 and 2009 amounts to €30,000,000. These bonds are due for redemption on 30 November 2019 but are redeemable in whole or in part at the issuer's sole discretion on any date falling between 30 November 2016 and 30 November 2019. The 2009 bonds are subject to interest at the rate of 6.2% payable six monthly in arrears on 31 May and 30 November in each year. The guarantors irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee the due and punctual performance of all the obligations undertaken by the issuer under the terms and conditions of the bond issues. The nominal value of 2002 bonds outstanding at 31 December 2009 amounted to €3,649,382. The issuer settled these liabilities on 31 May 2010 together with interest on these bonds at 6.7% per annum.

The proceeds of the 2002 bond issue had been advanced to Consolidated Holdings Limited, Kastell Limited and Mizzi Holdings Limited. All the terms and conditions of these advances are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. Consolidated Holdings Limited, Kastell Limited, Mizzi Holdings Limited and The General Soft Drinks Company Limited, the guarantors in respect of the 2002 bond issue, have jointly and severally, between themselves and with the respective borrower, undertaken under each loan agreement to repay all interest and principal amounts that will become due and payable by the borrower pursuant to the advances from Mizzi Organisation Finance p.l.c.

36. Contingencies - continued

- (d) No provision has been made in these consolidated accounts for disputed income tax amounting to €93,212 (2009: €93,212) arising from assessments raised in terms of Section 44 of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 123. The contingent liability of the company in this respect amounts to €18,430 (2009: €18,430). Objections have been filed on the said assessments. The directors are confident that no material future liability will arise beyond the amounts which are acknowledged as properly due, which amounts have been fully provided for.
- (e) Various subsidiaries are in dispute with the Commissioner of Inland Revenue over assessments raised relating to basis years 1985 to 1994 amounting to €21,971 (2009: €21,971) in respect of which no provision has been made in these accounts.
- (f) At 31 December 2010, the company had a contingent liability of €930 (2009: €930) in respect of the uncalled share capital of subsidiaries.
- (g) At 31 December 2010, subsidiaries had contingent liabilities amounting to €1,352,946 (2009: €759,252) in respect of guarantees issued by the bank on their behalf in favour of third parties in the ordinary course of business.
- (h) The company has undertaken to provide financial support to a number of subsidiaries so as to enable these entities to meet their liabilities as they fall due and to continue as a going concern. The net losses of certain of these subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2010 amounted to €471,285 (2009: €749,901) and as at 31 December 2010 their total liabilities exceeded their total assets by €3,866,259 (2009: €3,939,547). The net losses of the other subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2010 amounted to €91,655 (2009: net profits €800,607) and as at 31 December 2010 their current liabilities exceeded their current assets by €6,146,913 (2009: €6,617,583).

37. Related party transactions

Kastell Limited and its subsidiaries form part of the Mizzi Organisation. The Mizzi Organisation is not a legal entity and does not constitute a group of companies within the meaning of the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the laws of Malta. The Organisation is a conglomerate of companies principally comprising Consolidated Holdings Limited, Kastell Limited, Mizzi Holdings Limited and The General Soft Drinks Company Limited, together with all their respective subsidiaries. The Mizzi Organisation also includes Falcon Wines & Spirits Limited and Mizzi Motors Limited, which are an integral component of the Organisation's beverage and automotive business activities. Indeed, the related operations of the Organisation and the activities of these two entities are managed on a collective basis.

The entities constituting the Mizzi Organisation are ultimately fully owned by Daragon Limited, Demoncada Holdings Limited, Demoncada Limited, Maurice Mizzi Investments Limited and Maurice Mizzi. Members of the Mizzi family in turn ultimately own and control the above mentioned companies.

Accordingly, the members of the Mizzi family, the shareholder companies mentioned above, all entities owned or controlled by the members of the Mizzi family and the shareholder companies, the associates of entities comprising the Organisation and the Organisation entities' key management personnel are the principal related parties of the entities forming part of the Mizzi Organisation.

Trading transactions with these related parties would typically include interest charges, management fees, service charges and other such items which are normally encountered in a group context.

37. Related party transactions - continued

Group

In the ordinary course of their operations, group undertakings sell goods and services to other companies forming part of the Organisation for trading purposes and also purchase goods and services from these companies.

In the opinion of the directors, disclosure of related party transactions, which are generally carried out on commercial terms and conditions, is only necessary when the transactions effected have a material impact on the operating results and financial position of the group. The aggregate invoiced amounts in respect of a considerable number of transaction types carried out with related parties are not considered material and accordingly they do not have a significant effect on these financial statements.

Except for transactions disclosed or referred to previously, the following significant operating transactions, which were carried out principally with related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation, have a material effect on the operating results and financial position of the group:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Sales of goods and services		
Sales of goods held for resale and provision of services		
- Related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation	2,196,814	2,912,099
- Other related parties	33,115	74,176
Property operating lease rental income from associate	86,187	85,095
	2,316,116	3,071,370
	2010	2009
	€	€
Purchases of goods and services		
Purchases of goods held for resale and services	1,182,702	1,241,845
Management fees payable	989,921	1,032,885
Property operating lease rentals payable	633,318	632,859
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	50,393	122,466
	2,856,334	3,030,055

The transactions disclosed above were carried out on commercial terms. Year-end balances with related parties, arising principally from the transactions referred to previously, are disclosed in Notes 11 and 21 to these financial statements.

The group's expenditure reflected in profit or loss comprises amounts recharged from related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation of €636,933 (2009: €400,117). Expenditure amounting to €361,241 (2009: €101,087) has been recharged by subsidiaries to related parties forming part of Mizzi Organisation.

37. Related party transactions - continued

Key management personnel compensation, consisting of directors' remuneration as disclosed in Note 31, has been recharged by a related party.

Amounts owed to related parties as at 31 December 2010 of €7,437,011 (2009: €7,768,069) are subject to interest at 7.2% (2009: 7.2%). Interest receivable from related parties and interest payable to related parties are disclosed in Notes 27 and 28 respectively.

Amounts owed by related parties as at 31 December 2010 include amounts due from key management personnel of €96,159 (2009: €122,819). These amounts are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

Company

The expenditure of the company reflected in profit or loss comprises amounts recharged from a related party forming part of Mizzi Organisation of €255 (2009: €3,825).

Amounts owed to related parties as at 31 December 2010 of €2,886,826 (2009: €3,777,769) are subject to interest at 7.2% (2009: 7.2%). Interest receivable from related parties and interest payable to related parties is disclosed in Notes 27 and 28 respectively.

38. Statutory information

Kastell Limited is a limited liability company and is incorporated in Malta.