

MIDI p.l.c.

Annual Report and Consolidated
Financial Statements
31 December 2015

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Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group and the Company is the development of the Manoel Island and Tigné Point Project.

Review of the business

MIDI Group has registered a profit after tax of €9.9 million during the financial year under review compared to a loss of €2.2 million registered during the previous financial year. Profit during the year under review includes gains from changes in fair value of investment property amounting to €4.9 million before the impact of deferred taxation.

During the year under review, the Company completed the apartments in the "Q1" block at Tigné Point and entered into the transfer deeds pertaining to all the apartments therein, with the exception of one, with revenues from sale of property amounting to €38.8 million with an operating profit of €5.2 million (2014: loss of €1.9 million). In contrast revenues in 2014 from sale of residential property stood at €136k which increased to €11.8 million in view of the transfer of the T14 site as explained in the Company's announcement (MDI59) dated 12 July 2014.

Development on the "Q2" block is currently well underway with civil works nearing completion and finishing works having commenced during the first quarter of 2016. The Company has started entering into a number of promise of sale agreements with regard to apartments within the "Q2" block.

Revenues from rental and management operations increased to €2.3 million (2014: €1.5million) for the year under review. This increase was attributable to a number of factors, namely: increase in revenues from the car parking operation, and additional revenue from the rental of commercial offerings at Pjazza Tigné.

As previously announced, in September 2015, the Company acquired Siemens SpA's 50% shareholding in Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited ("SIS"), a limited liability company registered in Malta under company registration number C38866, following which SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company. The principal operations of SIS include the management of the public car park at Tigné Point, the provision and operation of Building Technology services such as access control, fire detection, CCTV and HVAC (a centralised system of heating, ventilation and cooling), as well as ICT related services. The SIS balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 has been consolidated on a line by line basis. The Group's results for the year under review include the consolidation of SIS' financial results for the 4-month period commencing in September and ending December 2015. The Board of Directors remain of the opinion that the efforts and transactions contemplated in the announcement (MDI70) issued by the Company on the 15 September 2015 will contribute towards shareholder value in the upcoming years.

The Company has engaged the services of an international consultancy firm with the aim of leading an exercise intended to establish a vision for the Manoel Island development, to be subsequently reproduced into a revised masterplan for the project through the participation of renowned masterplanning firms of an international standing. This professional approach, involving experts in their relevant fields, is intended at maximising the value of the project with complete regard being held of stakeholder expectations and relevant restrictions. The Company, nonetheless, continues to be in discussions with third parties who have expressed an interest in the project.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64

Structure of Capital

The Company's Ordinary Shares in issue consist of 214,159,922 Ordinary shares of €0.20 each forming part of one class of Ordinary Shares. Since there are currently no different classes of ordinary shares in the Company, all Ordinary Shares have the same rights, voting rights and entitlements in connection with any distribution whether of dividends or capital (on a winding up or otherwise). There are no shares in issue that have any preferred or deferred rights.

Every Ordinary Share carries the right to participate in any distribution of dividend declared by the Company *pari passu* with all other Ordinary Shares. Each Ordinary Share shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of Shareholders. Every Ordinary Share carries the right for the holders thereof to participate in any distribution of capital made whether on a winding up or otherwise, *pari passu* with all other Ordinary Shares. The Ordinary Shares are freely transferable and pursuant to admission to the Official List of the Malta Stock Exchange, the shares are transferable in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Malta Stock Exchange as applicable from time to time.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Company may purchase its own shares.

Appointment and Removal of Directors

Article 98 of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association states that at each Annual General Meeting of the Company all the directors shall retire from office. A director retiring from office shall retain office until the dissolution of such Meeting and a retiring director shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

The Directors of the Company shall be elected as provided in Article 102 of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association that is a maximum of eight (8) directors shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting (or at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for the purpose of electing directors). Voting shall take place on the basis that every member shall have one (1) vote in respect of each ordinary share held by him. A member may use all his votes in favour of one candidate or may split his votes in any manner he chooses amongst any two or more candidates. The Chairman of the Meeting shall declare elected those candidates who obtain the greater number of votes on that basis.

Powers of Directors

The Directors are empowered to act on behalf of the Company and in this respect have the authority to enter into contracts, sue and be sued in representation of the Company. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Companies Act or by the Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Articles and of the Companies Act and to such directions, being not inconsistent with any provisions of the Articles and of the Companies Act, as may be given by the Company in General Meeting: provided that no direction given by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such direction had not been given. The general powers conferred upon the Directors by this Article shall not be deemed to be abridged or restricted by any specific power conferred upon the Directors by any other Article.

Subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to hypothecate or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof, and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64 - continued

Voting Rights in respect of Ordinary Shares

As outlined previously, each ordinary share shall be entitled to one vote. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, on a show of hands every member present in person shall have one (1) vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one (1) vote for each share of which he is the holder.

On a poll votes may be given personally or by proxy and a member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

No member shall be entitled, in respect of any share in the capital of the Company held by him, to be present or to vote on any question, either in person or by proxy, at any General Meeting, or upon any poll, or to be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other right or privilege conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company if any call or other sum presently payable by him to the Company in respect of such share remains unpaid.

Restrictions on Ordinary Shares

During such time as any part of the call or installment together with interests and expenses remains unpaid, the entitlement of the person from whom the sum is due to the rights and advantages conferred by membership of the Company including the right to receive dividends and the right to attend and vote at meetings of the Company, shall be suspended. This provision is similar to the provision in Article 71 referred to above under the heading "Voting rights in respect of Ordinary Shares".

A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder shall, upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share, be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to Meetings of the Company. Provided always that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either be registered himself or to transfer the share, and if the notice is not complied with within ninety (90) days, the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

The Company shall not, at any time after the forfeiture or surrender of a share and before the sale, re-allotment or other disposition of such share, exercise any voting rights in respect of such share.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the provisions of law and of the Company's Articles of Association, the shares of the Company are freely transferable provided that in no case may a part of a share constitute the object of a transfer.

All transfers of shares in the Company, which are listed on the Malta Stock Exchange, shall be regulated by law and accordingly Articles 34 to 36 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be applicable to such transfers only in so far as the said Articles are not inconsistent therewith.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64 - continued

General Meetings

The Company shall in each year hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and not more than fifteen (15) months shall elapse between the date of one Annual General Meeting of the Company and that of the next. Furthermore, Article 182(1) of the Companies Act, sets out a period of seven (7) months from the end of the accounting period, within which period, a public company is to call a general meeting for the approval of the annual accounts for the applicable accounting period.

All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting, and Extraordinary General Meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists as provided by the Act. If at any time there are not in Malta sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, the Directors in Malta capable of acting, or if there are no directors capable and willing so to act, any two (2) members of the Company, may convene an Extraordinary General Meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the Directors.

A General Meeting of the Company shall be called by not less than twenty one (21) days' notice in writing. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting, the proposed agenda for the Meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of the business to be considered as well as other information which is specified in Article 56(2) of the Company's Articles of Association.

Subject to such restrictions for the time being, affecting the right to receive notice to the holders of any class of shares, notice of every General Meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to:- (a) every member except those members who have not supplied to the Company an address for the giving of notices to them; and (b) the Auditor for the time being of the Company; and (c) the Directors for the time being of the Company. No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of General Meetings.

A notice calling an Annual General Meeting shall specify the meeting as such and a notice convening a meeting to pass an Extraordinary Resolution as the case may be shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as such and the principal purpose thereof. A notice of General Meeting called to consider extraordinary business shall be accompanied by a statement regarding the effect and scope of any proposed resolution in respect of such extraordinary business.

In every notice calling a meeting, there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member and such statement shall comply with the provisions of the Act as to informing members of their right to appoint proxies.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64 - continued

General Meetings - continued

Any member or members holding not less than five per cent (5%) in nominal value of all the shares entitled to vote at the meeting may: (a) request the Company to include items on the agenda of the General Meeting, provided that each item is accompanied by a justification or a draft resolution to be adopted at the Annual General Meeting; and (b) table draft resolutions for items included in the agenda of a general meeting. The request to put items on the agenda of the General Meeting or the tabling of draft resolutions to be adopted at the General Meeting shall be submitted to the Company (in hard copy or in electronic form to an email address provided by the Company for the purpose) at least forty six (46) days before the date set for the General Meeting to which it relates and shall be authenticated by the person or persons making it. Furthermore, where the right to request items to be put on the agenda of the General Meeting or to table draft resolutions to be adopted at the General Meeting requires a modification of the agenda for the General Meeting that has already been communicated to Shareholders, there shall be made available a revised agenda in the same manner as the previous agenda in advance of the applicable record date or, if no such record date applies, sufficiently in advance of the date of the General Meeting so as to enable other Shareholders to appoint a proxy, or where applicable, to vote by correspondence.

The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting or (in cases where instruments of proxy are sent out with the notice) the accidental omission to send such instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting or such instrument of proxy by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

An "Ordinary Resolution" means a resolution taken at a General Meeting of the Company passed by a member or members having the right to attend and vote at such meeting holding in the aggregate more than fifty per cent (50%) in nominal value of the shares represented and entitled to vote at the meeting. An "Extraordinary Resolution" means a resolution taken at a General Meeting of the Company of which notice specifying the intention to propose the text of the resolution as an extraordinary resolution and the principal purpose thereof has been duly given and passed by a number of members having the right to attend and vote at such meeting holding in the aggregate not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) in nominal value of the shares represented and entitled to vote at the meeting and at least fifty-one per cent (51%) in nominal value of all the shares entitled to vote at the meeting. Provided that, if one of the aforesaid majorities is obtained, but not both, another meeting shall be convened within thirty days in accordance with the provisions for the calling of meetings to take a fresh vote on the proposed resolution. At the second meeting the resolution may be passed by a member or members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting holding in the aggregate not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) in nominal value of the shares represented and entitled to vote at the meeting. However, if more than half in nominal value of all the shares having the right to vote at the meeting is represented at that meeting, a simple majority in nominal value of such shares so represented shall suffice.

Changes to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association

The Company may by extraordinary resolution alter or add to its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64 - continued

Other matters

The Company has nothing to report in relation to the requirements of Listing Rules 5.64.4, 5.64.5 and 5.64.10, since these do not apply to the Company. Information relating to the requirements of listing rule 5.64.11 is reflected in the Remuneration Statement on pages 22 and 23.

Directors' interests in Share Capital

Dr. Alec A. Mizzi and Mr. Alan Mizzi have a beneficial interest in 30,422,201 ordinary shares issued by MIDI p.l.c. which are held by Alf. Mizzi & Sons Ltd., a beneficial interest in 6,784,500 ordinary shares held by Zachary Estates Limited and a beneficial interest in 2,012,050 ordinary shares held by First Gemini p.l.c.

Mr. Joseph Bonello has a direct interest in 2,405,321 ordinary shares in MIDI p.l.c. held in his own name. In addition, Mr. Joseph Bonello has a beneficial interest in 11,029,387 shares (2015: 9,174,324 shares) held by Finco Treasury Management Limited as nominees in the course of its' investment business.

Mr. Joseph A. Gasan has a beneficial interest in 23,741,461 shares in MIDI p.l.c. held by Gasan Enterprises Limited.

Registered Shareholders with 5% or more of the share capital of the Company

	31 December	
	2015	2014
Alf. Mizzi & Sons Ltd.	14.21%	14.21%
MSV Life p.l.c.	12.55%	12.55%
Gasan Enterprises Limited	11.09%	11.09%
Bank of Valletta p.l.c.	8.91%	8.91%
Vassallo Builders Group Limited	5.17%	5.35%

As at the date of this report, the shareholding held by Vassallo Builders Group Limited has reduced to 5.13%, whilst Finco Treasury Management Limited now holds 5.15% of the Company's share capital.

Results and dividends

The consolidated income statement is set out on page 28. The Directors recommend that at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the shareholders approve the payment of a net final dividend of €0.007 per share amounting to €1,499,119 in relation to 2015 financial results.

Directors' report - continued

Information pursuant to Listing Rule 5.64 - continued

Directors

The Directors of the Company who held office during the year were:

Alec A. Mizzi – Chairman	(appointed as Chairman on 28 September 2015)
Joseph Bonello	
David G. Curmi	
David Demarco	
Joseph A. Gasan	
John Mary <i>sive</i> Jimmy Gatt	(resigned on 22 June 2015)
Alan Mizzi	(appointed on 28 September 2015)
Albert Mizzi	(deceased on 10 September 2015)
Mark Portelli	(appointed on 22 June 2015)
Joseph Said	

All the directors shall retire from office at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in accordance with articles 98 and 99 of the Company's Articles of Association and those eligible can be re-elected or re-appointed.

Senior Management

As at 31 December 2015, the senior management of the Group was composed as follows:

Luke Coppini	Chief Executive Officer
Darren Azzopardi	Company Secretary
Jesmond Micallef	Chief Financial Officer
Ivan Piccinino	Senior Project Manager
James Vassallo	Sales & Marketing Manager

The Company's Board of Directors engaged the services of Ernst & Young to provide internal audit related services to the Company.

Directors' report - continued

Directors' statement of responsibilities in relation to 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 relevant to the preparation and the fair presentation of the 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 MIDI p.l.c. for the year ended 31 December 2015 are included in the Annual Report 2015, which is published in hard-copy printed form and made available on the Company's website. The Directors 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 Company'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.

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

- the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the parent Company as at 31 December 2015, and of the Group's and the parent Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company and the subsidiaries included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Going concern basis

Taking cognisance of the short-term funding arrangements together with the Group's long-term liquidity and capital management programmes, the Directors have a reasonable expectation, at the time of approving the Financial Statements, that the Group and the parent Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

Directors' report - continued

Directors' statement of responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements - continued

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



Alec A. Mizzi
Chairman

28 March 2016



Joseph A. Gasan
Director

Company secretary: Darren Azzopardi

Registered office:

North Shore
Manoel Island
Gzira
Malta

Telephone number: (+356) 2065 5500

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance

A. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Malta Financial Services Authority Listing Rules, MIDI p.l.c. (the “Company”) is hereby reporting on the extent of its adoption of the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance (the “Code”) as well as on the measures adopted to ensure compliance with this same Code. For this reporting period, the Company is adhering to the Code as set out in Appendix 5.1 of Chapter 5 – Continuing Obligations, of the said Listing Rules. The Directors strongly believe that such practices are in the best interests of the Company, its Shareholders and other stakeholders, since compliance with principles of good corporate governance is expected by investors on the Malta Stock Exchange; and evidences the Directors’ and the Company’s commitment to a high standard of corporate governance.

Good corporate governance is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”), and in this regard the Board has carried out a review of the Company’s compliance with the Code during the period under review. Notwithstanding that the Principles of Good Corporate Governance are not mandatory, the Board has ensured their adoption, save as indicated herein within the section entitled Non-Compliance with Code. In the latter section the Board indicates and explains the instances where it has departed from or where it has not applied the Code, as allowed by the Code.

The Board takes such measures as are necessary in order for the Company to comply with the requirements of the Code to the extent that this is considered appropriate and complementary to the size, nature and operations of the Company.

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE

Principle 1: The Board

The overall management of the Company is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman and seven (7) Directors. The Board’s key role with respect to the Company’s principal activities is to establish policy for the Company and to appoint all executive officers and other key members of management.

All the Directors, individually and collectively, are of the appropriate calibre, and have the necessary skills and experience to contribute effectively to the decision making process. The Board delegates specific responsibilities to a number of committees, notably the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee, each of which operates under formal terms of reference approved by the Board. The Project Management Advisory Committee reports to the Supervisory Board.

Principle 2: Chairman and Chief Executive

The positions of the Chairman of the Board and that of the Chief Executive Officer (the “CEO”) are vested in separate individuals. The positions have been defined with specific roles rendering these positions completely separate from one another.

Up until 10 September 2015, Mr Albert Mizzi served as Chairman of the Board. Subsequent to his decease, the Directors have appointed Dr. Alec A. Mizzi as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman is responsible to lead the Board and to set its agenda. The Chairman ensures that the Board’s discussions on any issue put before it go into adequate depth, encourages the involvement of all Directors, and ensures that all the Board’s decisions are supported by adequate and timely information. The Chairman, together with the Supervisory Board, ensures that the CEO develops a strategy that is agreed to by the Board.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 2: Chairman and Chief Executive - continued

The role of CEO is vested in Mr. Luke Coppini. The Board has delegated specific authority to the CEO to manage specific activities within the Company which include, amongst others:

- Implementation of policies as set by the Board;
- Working towards objectives established by the Board;
- Representing the Company with third parties;
- Putting into effect plans to organise, direct and manage the human resources available to attain the highest possible profitability or results in the interest of the Company's shareholders and all other stakeholders.

The role of the CEO is to plan, co-ordinate and control the daily operations of the Company through the leadership and direction of MIDI's management team. For this purpose, the CEO communicates on a continuous basis with Senior Managers to direct business activities against plans, to decide on emerging matters, to allocate responsibilities of work and to monitor performance. The CEO chairs the Management Committee, a forum within which the Company's Senior Managers meet on a regular basis to action and implement Board decisions in a timely manner.

Principle 3: Composition of the Board

The Board is composed completely of non-executive Directors, including independent non-executives, each of whom is able to add value and to bring independent judgement to bear on the decision-making process.

The following Directors served on the Board during the period under review:

Chairman

Alec A. Mizzi (appointed as Chairman on 28 September 2015)

Independent non-executive Directors

Joseph Bonello

David G. Curmi

David Demarco

Joseph A. Gasan

John Mary *sive* Jimmy Gatt (resigned on 22 June 2015)

Alan Mizzi (appointed on 28 September 2015)

Albert Mizzi (deceased on 10 September 2015)

Mark Portelli (appointed on 22 June 2015)

Joseph Said

The Board deems all non-executive Directors to be independent. Furthermore it considers Alec A. Mizzi and Joseph A. Gasan as independent directors despite the fact that they have served on the Board for more than twelve consecutive years.

The Articles of Association of the Company specifically regulate the appointment of Directors. The Board is composed of a minimum of five (5) and a maximum of eight (8) Directors who are appointed or elected by the Shareholders. Unless appointed for a shorter period, a Director shall hold office from the end of one Annual General Meeting to the end of the next. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 3: Composition of the Board - continued

Every Shareholder owning twelve and a half per cent (12.5%) of the ordinary share capital is entitled to appoint one director for each twelve and a half per cent (12.5%) shareholding. Furthermore, any excess shareholding not so utilised may participate in the voting for the election of further directors.

Shareholders are entitled to participate in the election of the directors on the basis that each Shareholder shall have one (1) vote in respect of each ordinary share held.

The Chairman shall be elected by a simple majority from amongst the Directors of the Company.

The Board considers that the size of the Board, whilst not being large as to be unwieldy, is appropriate for the requirements of the Company's business. Apart from being clearly equally conducive to good corporate governance, the composition of the Board provides, in the Board's view, the added benefits of control and management of the Company's affairs and an efficient decision-making process.

Principle 4: The Responsibilities of the Board

The Board of Directors is charged with the supervision of Board Committees and of management and the general course of affairs of the Company and the business connected with it (including its financial policies and corporate structure). The Board of Directors periodically evaluates the main organisational structure and the operation of the internal risk-management and control systems established as well as agree on any necessary changes or corrective actions regarding such systems. In fulfilling its mandate, the Board of Directors assumes responsibility to:

- a) establish corporate governance standards;
- b) review, evaluate and approve, on a regular basis, long-term plans for the Company;
- c) review, evaluate and approve the Company's budgets and forecasts;
- d) review, evaluate and approve major resource allocations and capital investments;
- e) review the financial and operating results of the Company;
- f) ensure appropriate policies and procedures are in place to manage risks and internal control;
- g) review, evaluate and approve the overall corporate organisation structure, the assignment of management responsibilities and plans for senior management development including succession;
- h) review, evaluate and approve compensation strategy for senior management; and
- i) review periodically the Company's objectives and policies relating to social, health and safety and environmental responsibilities.

The Board supervises compliance with the Listing Rules, including those pertaining to the preparation and publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, and approves the Financial Statements for submission to the General Meeting of the Shareholders. The Board retains direct responsibility for approving and monitoring:

- (i) the Business Plan for the Group;
- (ii) the Annual Budget;
- (iii) the Annual Financial Statements;
- (iv) termination of the employment or engagement of a substantial number of employees of the Company simultaneously or within a short period of time;
- (v) termination of employment or engagement of the Chief Executive Officer and other positions of strategic importance at Senior Management level;
- (vi) proposals to increase the issued capital and to materially increase or decrease the Company's funding; and
- (vii) other resolutions which the Board of Directors may determine to be subject to its approval.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 4: The Responsibilities of the Board - continued

Any meeting that a director wishes to initiate may be arranged through the Company Secretary. A Director of the Company has access to the advice from internal and external sources, which are deemed necessary for carrying out the respective roles and responsibilities and the Company will bear the related expenses. A newly appointed Director is given a thorough induction course in the operations, activities and procedures of the Company to be able to carry out the function of a Director in an effective manner.

Principle 5: Board Meetings

The Board seeks to meet on a monthly basis, with additional meetings held as necessary. Board meetings are presided over by the Chairman and all Directors are allowed equal opportunity to voice and express their views on matters relating to the Company and its business.

A total of thirteen (13) Board of Directors meetings were held during 2015 and attendance was as follows:

<i>Board member</i>	<i>Attended</i>
Alec A. Mizzi	12
Joseph Bonello	13
David G. Curmi	13
David Demarco	12
Joseph A. Gasan	9
John Mary <i>sive</i> Jimmy Gatt	<i>up to 22 June 2015</i> 5 (out of 6)
Alan Mizzi	<i>as from 28 September 2015</i> 4 (out of 4)
Albert Mizzi	<i>up to 10 September 2015</i> 7 (out of 9)
Mark Portelli	<i>as from 22 June 2015</i> 7 (out of 7)
Joseph Said	12

Principle 6: Information and Professional Development

The Chief Executive Officer is appointed by the Board of Directors. The recruitment and selection of senior management is the responsibility of the Remuneration Committee in consultation with the Board. In addition, the Board dedicates considerable attention towards succession planning within senior management ranks.

Newly appointed Directors are provided with briefings by the Chief Executive Officer, the Company Secretary and also by other members of Senior Management in respect to the operations of the Group. An information pack is handed over to a new Director following his appointment which usually incorporates Memoranda and Articles of Group companies, relevant legislation as well as rules and bye-laws. The Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are adhered to. Additionally, Directors may seek independent professional advice on any matter at the Company's expense.

The Company ensures the personal development of directors, management and employees by recommending attendance to seminars, conferences as well as training programmes that are designed to help improve the potential of its staff members whilst boosting the Company's competitiveness. The Company ensures that it provides the necessary training to the individual Directors on a requirements basis by formally identifying and addressing such requirements.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 7: Evaluation of Board's Performance

Whilst review of all Board Committees is carried out by the Board on a regular basis, during the financial year under review, the Board did not carry out any formal and rigorous evaluation of its own performance.

Principle 8: Committees

The Board has appointed the following Committees:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a committee appointed by the Board and is directly responsible and accountable to the Board. The Audit Committee's primary purpose is to:

- (a) protect the interests of the Company's shareholders; and
- (b) assist the Directors in conducting their role effectively so that the Company's decision-making capability and the accuracy of its reporting and financial results are maintained at a high level at all times.

The Board has set formal terms of reference of the Audit Committee that establish its composition, role and function. The Board reserves the right to change these terms of reference from time to time.

The main role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are:

- (a) to review procedures and assess the effectiveness of the internal control systems, including financial reporting;
- (b) to assist the Board of Directors in monitoring the integrity of the Financial Statements, the internal control structures, the financial reporting processes and financial policies of the Company;
- (c) to maintain communications on such matters between the Board, management, the independent auditors and the internal audit function;
- (d) to review the Company's internal financial control system and, unless addressed by a separate risk committee or the Board itself, risk management systems;
- (e) to monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function on a regular basis;
- (f) to make recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment of the external auditor and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor following appointment by the Shareholders in General Meeting;
- (g) to monitor and review the external audit functions, including the external auditor's independence, objectivity and effectiveness;
- (h) to develop and implement policy on the engagement of the external auditor to supply non-audit services;
- (i) to establish internal procedures and to monitor these on a regular basis;
- (j) to establish and maintain access between the internal and external auditors of the Company and to ensure that this is open and constructive;

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 8: Committees - continued

The main role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee - continued

- (k) to review and challenge where necessary, the actions and judgements of management, in relation to the interim and annual Financial Statements before submission to the Board, focusing particularly on:
 - (i) critical accounting policies and practices and any changes in them;
 - (ii) decisions requiring a major element of judgement;
 - (iii) the extent to which the Financial Statements are affected by any unusual transactions in the year and how they are disclosed;
 - (iv) the clarity of disclosures and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU;
 - (v) significant adjustments resulting from the audit;
 - (vi) compliance with stock exchange and other legal requirements;
 - (vii) reviewing the Company's Statement on Corporate Governance prior to endorsement by the Board;
- (l) to gain an understanding of whether significant internal control recommendations made by internal and external auditors have been implemented by management;
- (m) reviewing the organisation of the internal audit function of the Company, including its plans, activities, staffing and organisational structure;
- (n) monitoring the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated accounts;
- (o) discuss Company policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, review contingent liabilities and risks that may be material to the Company;
- (p) vetting and approving related party transactions; and
- (q) to consider other matters that are within the general scope of the Committee that are referred to it by the Board of Directors.

For the year under review, the Audit Committee was composed of three non-executive directors: Mr. Joseph Said (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Joseph Bonello and Mr. Mark Portelli. Mr. Mark Portelli is considered to be an independent member taking into account the relevant criteria specified in the Listing Rules, who the Board also considers to be competent in accounting in terms of the Listing Rules.

The Audit Committee is required to meet a minimum of four (4) times a year. During the year under review the Committee met five (5) times.

When the Audit Committee's monitoring and review activities reveal cause for concern or identify the need for improvement, it shall make recommendations to the Board on the action needed to address the issue or make such improvements.

The Audit Committee oversees the Internal Audit process which independent appraisal function was established within the Group to carry out business process risk based audits aimed at ensuring adequate controls and efficient business processes. Such a process is undertaken by Ernst & Young, with representatives of the firm attending the meetings of the Audit Committee and thereby reporting directly to the Audit Committee.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 8: Committees - continued

Supervisory Board

The Board delegates some of its responsibilities to the Supervisory Board, which is composed of Dr. Alec A. Mizzi (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Luke Coppini (CEO of the Company), Mr. David G. Curmi and Mr. Joseph A. Gasan.

The Supervisory Board met for a total of twenty (20) times during the period under review. The objective of the Supervisory Board is to take, or to establish the basis on which, all decisions within the Company are taken, other than decisions on those matters specifically reserved for the Board of Directors or the other committees. The Supervisory Board is also entrusted to act as an interface between the Senior Management of the Company and the Board of Directors.

Some of the more important functions carried out by the Supervisory Board include:

- (a) the approval and monitoring of strategic and forecasting processes;
- (b) reporting on strategic matters to the Board of Directors;
- (c) the review of the Company's annual budget and funding requirements with an aim of making its own recommendations to the Board of Directors;
- (d) the supervision of the Project Management Advisory Committee on all development related matters, including the making of recommendations to the Board of Directors with regards to the awarding of contract of works; and
- (e) the consideration of all new business opportunities, including joint ventures with third parties on existing or new projects

Project Management Advisory Committee

In view of the inherent operations of the Company as a property developer, the Supervisory Board set-up a sub-committee in the form of an advisory committee to assist it with project management related matters pertaining to the Tigné Point development.

In furtherance of such an advisory role, the Project Management Advisory Committee's ("PMAC") involvement extends to the three main stages of project management: (i) the preparatory stages of the development; (ii) the performance stage when construction works are undertaken on site; and (iii) the handover stage when following completion, the end product is either transferred to a third party purchaser or alternatively sought to be implemented by the Company as part of its overall operations.

Some of the more specific functions undertaken by the PMAC include the following:

- (a) to make recommendations on the appropriate procurement procedure to be adopted in particular phases of the project;
- (b) to act as an interface between the Company and the project management consultants engaged by the Company;
- (c) to prepare and/or to oversee the preparation of reports on the short listed bidders;
- (d) to oversee the negotiation of the contract of works between Senior Management and contractors;
- (e) to provide regular updates and/or to request the preparation of such update reports on the progress of works on the individual construction phases, both from a timing and cost point of view; and
- (f) to advise the Supervisory Board on any action that may be required on project management matters.

The Project Management Advisory Committee is chaired by David Demarco (a Director) and includes members from Senior Management. A number of consultants also attend the meetings of the PMAC.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 8: Committees - continued

Remuneration Committee

In accordance with the listing rules, the Board set up a Remuneration Committee. A separate "Remuneration statement" features elsewhere in the Annual Report in compliance with the relevant Code provisions of the Principles of Good Corporate Governance.

Principle 9 & 10: Relations with Shareholders and with the Market, and Institutional Investors

Pursuant to the Company's statutory obligations in terms of the Companies Act, 1995 and the Listing Rules, the Annual Report and Financial Statements, declaration of dividends, election of directors, and appointment of auditors and authorisation of the directors to set the auditors' fees are proposed and approved at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

The Company recognises the importance of maintaining a dialogue with its shareholders and of keeping the market informed to ensure that its strategies and performance are well understood. In the Board's view the Company communicates effectively with shareholders by publishing its results on a six-monthly basis during the year, by way of half yearly and annual reports and financial statements, through Interim Directors' Statements, through periodical Company Announcements and through press releases in the local media to the market in general. The Company also issues periodical newsletters that are circulated to all its investors.

The Directors consider that the Board properly serves the legitimate interests of all Shareholders and is accountable to all Shareholders. The Board intends to ensure that the Company communicates with Shareholders effectively, not only through the General Meetings, but also through the individual directors on a regular basis. The Chairman arranges for all Directors to attend the Annual General Meeting. As outlined below, the Board has adopted rules whereby directors having conflicts of interest on any matters being discussed at Board level disclose the conflict in a timely manner to the Board and the Director so conflicted will not be allowed to vote on such matters.

The Company holds meetings with stockbrokers and financial intermediaries at least once a year, which meeting usually coincides with the publication of financial statements.

Information on the Company's General Meetings is located in the Directors' Report.

Principle 11: Conflicts of Interest

By way of internal practice, the directors of the Company also act as directors of Tigné Contracting Limited, the contracting arm of the Group. Some Directors also act as directors on fully owned subsidiaries within the Group, namely: Tigné Point Marketing Limited, Solutions and Infrastructure Services Limited and T14 Investments Limited. Joseph A Gasan is also a director on Mid Knight Holdings Limited, a joint venture company.

During the period under review the Chief Executive Officer has acted as a director of Tigné Point Marketing Limited, Solutions and Infrastructure Services Limited and Mid Knight Holdings Limited.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 11: Conflicts of Interest - continued

The Directors and CEO acting as directors of other members of the Group and other companies may be subject to conflicts between the potentially divergent interests of the Company, the Group or such other companies. The Company is not aware of any private interest or duties unrelated to the Group which may or are likely to place the CEO or the said directors in conflict with any interest in, or duties towards the Company.

Given the current shareholding of MIDI p.l.c., and in line with expectations upon the commencement of the Company, conflicts of interest affecting board members may arise from time to time with regards to:

1. Contracts for goods and services, including the provision of construction services, civil and mechanical and engineering works which have been/may be entered into between MIDI p.l.c, Tigne Contracting Limited, Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited, Mid Knight Holdings Limited and companies related to board members;
2. Financing and insurance related services which have been/may be provided to MIDI p.l.c. by companies related to board members;
3. Activities, including retail projects, carried on by MIDI p.l.c. which may compete with similar activities carried on, in the close proximity of the project by companies related to board members;
4. Purchases of apartments by directors or by companies related to board members;
5. Rental Agreements by directors or by companies related to board members.

All contracts for goods and services, including the provision of construction services, civil and mechanical and engineering works, and any other purchases are based upon the principle of competitive bidding. The CEO negotiates with suppliers in order to ensure that the best quality goods and services are procured by MIDI at the least possible price. With regard to construction services, the Supervisory Board is responsible, with assistance from the Project Management Advisory Committee, to supervise the tendering process. In particular, the Supervisory Board is responsible for assisting and directing the CEO in negotiations with contractors, suppliers and service providers and is responsible for the award of tenders not exceeding the value of £2,000,000. Any tenders exceeding such a value are awarded by the Board.

By virtue of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the directors are obliged to keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with that of the Company. The Board member concerned shall not take part in the assessment by the Board as to whether a conflict of interest exists. A director shall not vote in respect of any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal in which he has material interest in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Article 91(5) of the Memorandum and Articles of Association states that if any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest or as to the entitlement of any director to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, then such question shall be referred to external advisors and their ruling shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the director concerned have not been fairly disclosed.

The Company has implemented a clear and detailed policy in respect of dealings of directors in the Company's shares and securities, which policy is based on timely and comprehensive disclosures and notices, where and if applicable in terms of Listing Rules.

The Audit Committee has the task to ensure that any potential conflicts of interest are resolved in the best interests of the Group.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

B. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 12: Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company recognises the importance of its role in the corporate social responsibility arena and it has taken several initiatives in this respect in particular through the restoration works undertaken on Fort Manoel and Fort Tigné.

In the context of the Company's activities, management strives to ensure that environmental friendliness is given priority in the course of construction, marketing and operation of the different phases of the Manoel Island and Tigné Point project.

As part of its CSR initiatives, the Company provides premises belonging to it to non-profit organisations and other third parties to carry out activities and events which benefit non-profit organisations or a philanthropic cause.

C. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE

Principle 3: Executive Directors

The Board is composed entirely of independent non-executive Directors. Though the provisions of main principle 3 suggest that the board should be composed of executive and non-executive directors, including independent nonexecutives, the focus of the supporting principles is on the importance of having non-executive directors as opposed to having executive directors. With the role played by the Supervisory Board as an interface between the Board of Directors and the Company's Senior Management, the Board is satisfied that the strategy of the Board is adequately implemented. Furthermore, the CEO as well as the Company Secretary attend / are invited to attend (as applicable) all meetings of the Board of Directors.

Principle 4: Code Provision 4.2.7 Succession policy for the future composition of the Board

The Board notes that pursuant to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the appointment of directors to serve on the Board of Directors is a matter which is entirely reserved to the shareholders of the Company, who are afforded the power to nominate and elect a new board of directors on an annual basis. Thus, the Board does not consider it practical to develop a succession policy for the future composition of the Board. However, as indicated in the statement of compliance, all newly appointed directors are given a thorough induction course in the operations, activities and procedures of the Company by Senior Management to be able to carry out the function of a Director in an effective manner.

Principle 7: Evaluation of Board's Performance

In the context of the nature of the Company's operations and the stage of its operations together with the composition and roles of the Board, the Board did not consider that such a formal evaluation of performance was necessary, nonetheless a review of the strengths and weaknesses of each director is taken into consideration when reviewing the composition of the Board's committees.

Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance - continued

C. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE - continued

Principle 8B: Nominations Committee

The Board does not consider the setting up of a Nominations Committee as appropriate given that the appointment of directors to the Board is a matter which is reserved entirely to the Group's shareholders in terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

In accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, pursuant to a call for nominations for election to the office of Director, by notice in at least two (2) daily newspapers, all shareholders are entitled to submit nominations for such an election and have at least fourteen (14) days to submit such nominations to the Company.

Principle 9: Relations with Shareholders and with the Market (Code Provision 9.3)

There are no procedures disclosed in the Company's Memorandum or Articles as recommended in Code Provision 9.3, to resolve conflicts between minority shareholders and controlling shareholders.

In order to afford protection to minority shareholders, the Chairman and Company Secretary ensure that sufficient contact is maintained with shareholders to understand issues and concerns. The Office of the Company Secretary maintains regular communication with investors and provides individual shareholders with the opportunity to raise matters at any time throughout the year, ask questions at the AGM or to submit written questions in advance. Furthermore, as provided by the Companies Act, minority shareholders may convene Extraordinary General Meetings.

D. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Group's system of internal control and risk management and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide a reasonable, as opposed to absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Company operates through the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board with clear reporting lines and delegation of powers. The Board of Directors has adopted and implemented appropriate policies and procedures to manage risks and internal control. The Supervisory Board plans, executes, controls and monitors business operations in order to achieve the set objectives.

The Directors, with the assistance of Senior Management, are responsible for the identification, evaluation and management of the key risks to which the Company may be exposed. The Company has in place clear and consistent procedures in place for monitoring the system of internal financial controls. The Directors also receive periodic management information giving comprehensive analysis of financial and business performance including variances against the Group's set targets.

This process is applicable specifically in relation to the Company's financial reporting framework.

The Audit Committee reviews and assesses the effectiveness of the internal control systems, including financial reporting, and determines whether significant internal control recommendations made by internal and external auditors have been implemented. The Committee plays an important role in initiating discussions with the Board with respect to risk assessment and risk management, reviews contingent liabilities and risks that may be material to the Group.

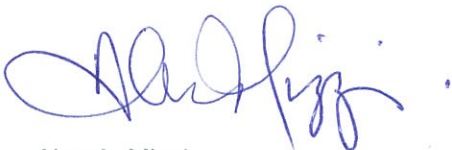
Statement of compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance -
continued

E. GENERAL MEETINGS

General meetings are called and conducted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Company's Articles of Association. As outlined previously, information on General Meeting is located in the Directors' Report.

The report above is a summary of the views of the Board on the Company's compliance with the Code. Generally the Board is of the opinion that, in the context of the applicability of the various principles of the Code to the Company and in the context of the Company's business operations, the Company has been substantially in compliance with the Code throughout the financial year under review. The Board shall keep these principles under review and shall monitor any developments in the Company's business to evaluate the need to introduce new corporate governance structures or mechanisms as and when the need arises.

Approved by the Board on 28 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



Alec A. Mizzi
Chairman



Joseph A. Gasan
Director

Remuneration statement

In accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules, the Company has a Remuneration Committee. The current members of the Remuneration Committee are Mr. Joseph Said (Chairman), Mr. David G. Curmi and Mr. Mark Portelli.

This Committee's objectives are those of devising a remuneration policy aimed to attract, retain and motivate directors (executive and non-executive), as well as senior management with the right qualities and skills for the benefit of the Company. The Committee is responsible for making proposals to the Board on the individual remuneration packages of directors and senior management.

The Board of Directors approved and signed the Remuneration Report on 28 March 2016.

Remuneration Policy – Directors

In terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the shareholders of the Company determine the maximum annual aggregate remuneration of the directors pursuant to their appointment to the Company's Board of Directors and in relation to services rendered pursuant to their appointment by the Board of Directors on the Board Committees.

At the 2015 Annual General Meeting, held on 22 June 2015, the shareholders of the Company resolved to set a maximum annual aggregate remuneration for the Directors of the Company, which was capped at fifty thousand euro (€50,000). The remuneration policy for directors, as adopted by the Company, also provides for the remuneration of directors pursuant to their nomination and appointment on Board Committees.

It is confirmed that none of the Directors, purely through their appointment as directors of the Company, are entitled to profit sharing, share options, pension benefits or any other remuneration from the Company.

Total Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 in respect of their office as Directors, are as detailed below.

Fixed Remuneration	Variable Remuneration	Share Options	Others
€48,910	None	None	Non-cash benefits referred to above

The amount disclosed above reflects the total Directors' emoluments paid during the period under review.

Remuneration statement - continued

Remuneration Policy – Senior Management

The term 'senior management' shall refer to the list of officers as set out within the Directors' report.

The Board of Directors, pursuant to the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, considers that the packages offered to Senior Management, as exhaustively listed within this Annual Report, ensure that the Company attracts and retains management staff that is capable of fulfilling its duties and obligations. Furthermore, it is the Company's policy to engage its senior management group on the basis of indefinite contracts of employment after a period of probation, rather than on fixed term contracts. Accordingly, the applicable notice periods, after probation, are those provided for in the relevant legislation.

The terms and conditions of employment of senior management are specified in their respective indefinite contracts of employment. The Company's policy is such that none of the Company's senior management is entitled to any share options and/or profit sharing arrangements.

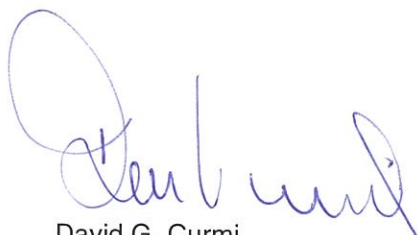
The individual contracts of employment of the other senior management staff do not contain provisions for termination payments and/or other payments linked to early termination other than as may be applicable in accordance with legal requirements.

It is confirmed that none of the senior management staff, through their employment with the Company, are entitled to profit sharing, share options, or pension benefits. Certain members of senior management are entitled to the use of a company car.

All employees of the Company are entitled to health and life insurance, whilst executives of the Company are entitled to reimbursement of telephone expenses.

Total emoluments received by Senior Management during the period under review are as detailed below, in terms of Code Provision 8.A.5 of the Listing Rules.

Fixed Remuneration	Variable Remuneration	Share Options	Others
€428,340	None	None	Non-cash benefits referred to above



David G. Curmi
Member of Remuneration Committee



Mark Portelli
Member of Remuneration Committee

28 March 2016



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of MIDI p.l.c.

Report on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

We have audited the consolidated and stand-alone parent company financial statements of MIDI p.l.c. (together the "financial statements") on pages 26 to 86, which comprise the consolidated and parent company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and 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 information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As explained more comprehensively in the Statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements on pages 8 to 9, 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 about 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 parent company as at 31 December 2015, and of their financial performance and their 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

To the Shareholders of MIDI p.l.c.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Statement of Compliance with the Principles of Good Corporate Governance

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

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Statement of Compliance set out on pages 10 to 21 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules issued by the Malta Listing Authority.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.
- the Listing Rules to review the statement made by the Directors that the business is a going concern together with supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

78 Mill Street
Qormi
Malta


David Valenzia
Partner

28 March 2016

Statements of financial position

		As at 31 December			
Notes	Group		Company		
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €	
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	21,208,002	902,027	818,889	835,164
Investment property	6	21,728,090	32,161,582	38,553,090	32,161,582
Investments in subsidiaries	7	-	-	1,412,964	11,270
Investment in joint ventures	8	1,981,107	1,995,234	-	1,500,000
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	726,169	709,942	726,169	709,942
Trade and other receivables	12	1,944,647	1,417,134	8,402,509	7,874,996
Loans receivable from joint ventures	10	9,701,000	10,051,000	-	350,000
Term placements with banks	13	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Deferred tax assets	21	343,200	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		57,832,215	47,436,919	50,113,621	43,642,954
Current assets					
Inventories – Development project	11	115,130,625	129,488,447	115,187,525	129,764,437
Trade and other receivables	12	2,869,658	6,510,094	9,187,850	8,671,150
Current tax assets		2,787,657	632,387	2,786,421	628,330
Term placements with banks	13	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
Cash and cash equivalents	14	6,792,126	5,550,896	6,531,023	5,435,941
Total current assets		129,630,066	144,231,824	135,742,819	146,549,858
Total assets		187,462,281	191,668,743	185,856,440	190,192,812

Statements of financial position - continued


		As at 31 December			
Notes	Group		Company		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
	€	€	€	€	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	15	42,831,984	42,831,984	42,831,984	
Share premium	15	15,878,784	15,878,784	15,878,784	
Hedging reserve	16	(121,792)	(103,338)	(103,338)	
Property revaluation reserve	17	2,063,446	-	-	
Investment fair value reserve	18	92,129	75,902	75,902	
Retained earnings		10,503,511	1,744,886	14,198,641	
Total equity		71,248,062	60,428,218	72,879,746	
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	23,572,878	23,962,012	23,962,012	
Borrowings	20	48,268,416	47,227,826	47,227,826	
Deferred tax liabilities	21	-	287,634	1,339,300	
Total non-current liabilities		71,841,294	71,477,472	72,796,657	
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	42,567,370	54,344,973	38,716,887	
Borrowings	20	1,805,555	5,418,080	1,463,150	
Total current liabilities		44,372,925	59,763,053	40,180,037	
Total liabilities		116,214,219	131,240,525	112,976,694	
Total equity and liabilities		187,462,281	191,668,743	185,856,440	

The notes on pages 33 to 86 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements on pages 26 to 86 were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 March 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



Alec A. Mizzi
Chairman



Joseph A. Gasan
Director

Income statements

		Year ended 31 December			
		Group		Company	
Notes	2015	2014	2015	2014	
	€	€	€	€	
Revenue	22	41,042,548	13,310,678	40,457,676	8,102,742
Cost of sales	23	(31,123,335)	(12,116,409)	(29,935,556)	(6,874,271)
Gross profit		9,919,213	1,194,269	10,522,120	1,228,471
Gains from changes in fair value of investment property	6	4,851,139	-	6,239,596	-
Other operating income		204,708	175,540	238,271	161,749
Administrative expenses	23	(1,851,867)	(1,763,653)	(1,759,198)	(1,716,896)
Operating profit/(loss)		13,123,193	(393,844)	15,240,789	(326,676)
Finance income	26	67,731	283,371	67,725	283,371
Finance costs	27	(3,271,320)	(3,096,013)	(3,185,273)	(3,095,958)
Share of loss of joint venture	8	(14,127)	(4,766)	-	-
Impairment charge on investment in subsidiary	7	-	-	(448,306)	-
Impairment charge on goodwill	30	(448,306)	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		9,457,171	(3,211,252)	11,674,935	(3,139,263)
Tax income/(expense)	28	462,403	1,058,765	(1,080,931)	1,058,765
Profit/(Loss) for the year - total comprehensive income		9,919,574	(2,152,487)	10,594,004	(2,080,498)
Earnings per share	29	0.046	(0.010)		

The notes on pages 33 to 86 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statements of comprehensive income

		Year ended 31 December			
		Group		Company	
Notes	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €	
Profit/(Loss) for the year	9,919,574	(2,152,487)	10,594,004	(2,080,498)	
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Revaluation surplus on land and buildings arising during the year, net of deferred tax	17	902,497	-	-	-
<i>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	16	(18,454)	138,082	(18,454)	138,082
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	18	16,227	48,562	16,227	48,562
Total other comprehensive income		900,270	186,644	(2,227)	186,644
Total comprehensive income for the year		10,819,844	(1,965,843)	10,591,777	(1,893,854)

The notes on pages 33 to 86 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statements of changes in equity

Group	Notes	Share capital €	Share premium €	Hedging reserve €	Property revaluation Reserve €	Investment fair value reserve €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2014		42,831,984	15,878,784	(241,420)	-	27,340	3,897,373	62,394,061
Comprehensive income								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(2,152,487)	(2,152,487)
Other comprehensive income:								
Cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	16	-	-	138,082	-	-	-	138,082
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	18	-	-	-	-	48,562	-	48,562
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	138,082	-	48,562	-	186,644
Total comprehensive income		-	-	138,082	-	48,562	(2,152,487)	(1,965,843)
Balance at 31 December 2014		42,831,984	15,878,784	(103,338)	-	75,902	1,744,886	60,428,218
Balance at 1 January 2015		42,831,984	15,878,784	(103,338)	-	75,902	1,744,886	60,428,218
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	9,919,574	9,919,574
Other comprehensive income:								
Cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	16	-	-	(18,454)	-	-	-	(18,454)
Reclassification upon acquisition of subsidiary	17	-	-	-	1,160,949	-	(1,160,949)	-
Revaluation of land and buildings arising during the year, net of deferred tax	17	-	-	-	902,497	-	-	902,497
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	18	-	-	-	-	16,227	-	16,227
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(18,454)	2,063,446	16,227	(1,160,949)	900,270
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(18,454)	2,063,446	16,227	8,758,625	10,819,844
Balance at 31 December 2015		42,831,984	15,878,784	(121,792)	2,063,446	92,129	10,503,511	71,248,062

Statements of changes in equity - continued

Company	Notes	Share capital €	Share premium €	Hedging Reserve €	Investment fair value reserve €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2014		42,831,984	15,878,784	(241,420)	27,340	5,685,135	64,181,823
Comprehensive income							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,080,498)	(2,080,498)
Other comprehensive income:							
Cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	16	-	-	138,082	-	-	138,082
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	18	-	-	-	48,562	-	48,562
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	138,082	48,562	-	186,644
Total comprehensive income		-	-	138,082	48,562	(2,080,498)	(1,893,854)
Balance at 31 December 2014		42,831,984	15,878,784	(103,338)	75,902	3,604,637	62,287,969
Balance at 1 January 2015		42,831,984	15,878,784	(103,338)	75,902	3,604,637	62,287,969
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	10,594,004	10,594,004
Other comprehensive income:							
Cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	16	-	-	(18,454)	-	-	(18,454)
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	18	-	-	-	16,227	-	16,227
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(18,454)	16,227	-	(2,227)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(18,454)	16,227	10,594,004	10,591,777
Balance at 31 December 2015		42,831,984	15,878,784	(121,792)	92,129	14,198,641	72,879,746

The notes on pages 33 to 86 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statements of cash flows

		Year ended 31 December			
		Group		Company	
Notes	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Investment in development project	(16,987,919)	(26,318,446)	(15,886,774)	(15,874,359)	
Working capital movements related thereto	1,520,365	3,890,966	412,886	(1,508,589)	
	(15,467,554)	(22,427,480)	(15,473,888)	(17,382,948)	
Cash outflows on development project					
Cash inflows from promise of sale agreements	25,747,794	16,627,029	25,747,794	16,627,029	
Cash inflows from property rental and other management operations	1,742,475	6,566,222	1,598,510	1,358,286	
Net operating expenditure	(1,574,229)	(1,751,476)	(1,747,851)	(1,704,719)	
Net interest paid	(3,221,489)	(2,734,835)	(3,135,448)	(2,734,780)	
Other income	204,708	175,540	238,271	161,749	
Net income tax (paid)/refunded	(2,174,597)	538,267	(2,177,418)	526,872	
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	5,257,108	(3,006,733)	5,049,970	(3,148,511)	
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(126,931)	(37,062)	-	-	
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	61,956	-	-	-	
Purchase of shares in subsidiary	-	-	-	(2,000)	
Purchase of shares in joint venture	-	(1,000)	-	-	
Net cash used in investing activities	(64,975)	(38,062)	-	(2,000)	
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from bank borrowings	9,338,604	3,594,579	9,334,619	3,594,579	
Advances to joint venture	-	(350,000)	-	(350,000)	
Repayments of bank and other borrowings	(13,289,507)	(2,973,297)	(13,289,507)	(2,973,297)	
Funds allocated to cash reserve earmarked for repayment of bonds	-	(1,479,999)	-	(1,479,999)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,950,903)	(1,208,717)	(3,954,888)	(1,208,717)	
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	1,241,230	(4,253,512)	1,095,082	(4,359,228)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,754,937	9,008,449	4,639,982	8,999,210	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5,996,167	4,754,937	5,735,064	4,639,982	

The notes on pages 33 to 86 are an integral part of these 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

These consolidated Financial Statements include the Financial Statements of MIDI p.l.c. and its subsidiaries. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the fair valuations of the land and buildings class of property, plant and equipment, investment property, available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments. 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).

1.1.1 Assessment of going concern assumption

MIDI p.l.c. has registered a consolidated profit before tax amounting to €9,457,171 during the financial year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: loss of €3,211,252). The Group's total assets exceeded its total liabilities by €71,248,062 as at 31 December 2015 (2014: €60,428,218). The Group has been reviewing its financing arrangements to ensure that it is in a position to meet its operational and cash flow commitments throughout the twelve-month period subsequent to 31 December 2015. During the current financial year, the Group's bankers have confirmed their willingness to support the Group's financial requirements in this respect.

MIDI Group continued to review its funding strategy in the context of the timing of the different development stages of the remaining Tigné Point phases and of the Manoel Island project to sustain its long-term development plans. The Group's liquidity and capital management programmes comprise: i) monitoring the feasibility of the different project phases based on net cash inflows and income streams; ii) reviewing the sustainability of the carrying amount of assets allocated to the respective phases; and iii) assessing the appropriate funding mix to be applied to each phase. The outcome of the review of the Group's funding programmes in the longer-term could potentially result in changes to the existing or projected use of the asset base pertaining to the different phases of the Tigné Point and Manoel Island project to leverage the underlying cash flow streams.

The review highlighted above has not given rise to potential indications of impairment of the carrying amount of inventories attributable to the remaining Tigné Point phases and to the Manoel Island project. No heightened risk factors have been identified in respect of the latter in view of the judgemental nature of the review process.

During 2015, the Company has engaged the services of an international consultancy firm with the intention to establish a vision for the Manoel Island development. It is envisaged that this will maximise the value of the Manoel Island project. Concurrently the Company remains in discussions with third parties who have expressed an interest in the project. It is anticipated that the outcome of any transaction concluded will have a positive effect on the Group's cash flows.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.1 Basis of preparation - continued

1.1.1 Assessment of going concern assumption - continued

The Group's projected equity levels are also being assessed in the context of the future project phases, focusing on the relationship between the amount of borrowings and shareholders' equity.

Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern assumption in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. In the opinion of the Directors, taking cognisance of the short-term funding arrangements together with the Group's long-term liquidity and capital management programmes, there is no material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue operating as a going concern.

1.1.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2015

In 2015, the Group adopted new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are mandatory for the Group's accounting period beginning on 1 January 2015. The adoption of these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU did not result in changes to the Group's accounting policies impacting the Group's financial performance and position.

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

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 the Group's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2015, including IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', amongst other pronouncements. The Group has not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU, except as disclosed below, 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.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The Group is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 9 and intends to adopt IFRS 9, subject to endorsement by the EU, no later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted, subject to endorsement by the EU. The Group is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.2 Consolidation

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. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. 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 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. 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. 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 the 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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.3 Foreign currency translation

(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 exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. 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.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at historical cost. Land and buildings, are shown at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent 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 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. 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 directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.4 Property, plant and equipment - continued

Land is depreciated over the remaining term of property interest. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	2015	2014
	%	%
Buildings	1	1
Plant and integral assets:		
Electrical and plumbing installations	3 - 8	3 - 8
Machinery and operational equipment	2 - 15	2 - 15
Plant and equipment	5 - 25	-
Other integral assets	2	-
Office equipment, furniture, fittings and other assets	10 - 33.33	10 - 33.33
Motor vehicles	20	20

Assets in course of construction are not depreciated.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1.6).

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

1.5 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. 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 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 the 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

1.5 Investment property - continued

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.

For a transfer from inventories to investment property, arising on changes in intended use as evidenced by commencement of an operating lease arrangement rather than sale, any difference between the fair value at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount within inventories shall be recognised in profit or loss.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. 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. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.7 Investment in joint venture

The Group's interest in jointly controlled entities is accounted for using the equity method and is initially recorded at cost. The Group's share of the joint venture post-formation profits and losses is recognised in profit or loss and its share of post-formation movements in reserves is recognised in equity. The cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in the joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for at cost less impairment losses in the Company's separate Financial Statements. 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 the joint venture 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.

1.8 Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets 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 are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables, term placements with banks and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (notes 1.10 and 1.11).

(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 investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.8 Financial assets - continued

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 instruments. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date, which is the date on which an asset is delivered to or by the Group. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. 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. 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.

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.

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 payments is established.

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 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 of the asset 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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.8 Financial assets - continued

Impairment - continued

(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 Inventories – Development project

The main object of the Group is the development of a large area of land acquired; this development is intended principally for resale purposes, and is accordingly classified in the Financial Statements as inventories. Any elements of the project which are identified for business operation within the Group's activities or long-term investment purposes are transferred at their carrying amount to property, plant and equipment or investment property when such identification is made and the cost thereof can be reliably segregated.

The development is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the purchase cost of acquiring the land together with other costs incurred during its subsequent development, including:

- (i) The costs incurred on development works, including demolition, site clearance, excavation, construction and other activities, together with the costs of ancillary activities such as site security.
- (ii) The cost of various design and other studies conducted in connection with the project, together with all other expenses incurred in connection therewith.
- (iii) Any borrowing costs, including imputed interest, attributable to the development phases of the project.

The purchase cost of acquiring the land represents the cash equivalent value of the contracted price. This was determined at date of purchase by discounting to present value the future cash outflows comprising the purchase consideration.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.10 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 the 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.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at face value. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Accordingly, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and term placements with banks having an original term of three months or less.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, 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 as part of borrowing costs over the period of the borrowings and accounted for as follows:

- (i) Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the development project are capitalised as part of the cost of the project and are included in its carrying amount. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare any distinct part of the project for its sale or intended use are completed. 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 and cease once the asset is substantially complete, or suspended if the development of the asset is suspended.
- (ii) All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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.

1.16 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.

1.17 Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. However, the 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.

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.18 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. Revenue is shown net of sales taxes, 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 as described below.

Sales of property are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property being sold are effectively transferred to the buyer. This is generally considered to occur at the later of the contract of sale and the date when all the Group's obligations relating to the property are completed such that possession of the property can be transferred in the manner stipulated by the contract of sale. Amounts received in respect of sales that have not yet been recognised in the Financial Statements, due to the fact that the significant risks and rewards of ownership still pertain to the Group, are treated as payments received on account and presented within trade and other payables.

Revenue from services is generally recognised in the period during which 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.

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

1.19 Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair values of derivative contracts are mainly based on dealer quotes obtained at the end of the reporting period from the Group's counterparties. The fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps is mainly based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. The full fair value of hedging derivatives is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than twelve months, and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than twelve months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.19 Derivative financial instruments and hedging - continued

On the date a derivative contract is entered into, the Group designates certain derivatives as a hedge of a future cash flow attributable to a recognised asset or liability or a forecast transaction (cash flow hedge). Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met. Under the requirements of IAS 39, the criteria for a derivative instrument to be accounted for as a cash flow hedge include:

- formal documentation of the hedging instrument, hedging item, hedging objective, strategy and relationship is prepared before hedge accounting is applied;
- the hedge is documented showing that it is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the risk in the hedged item throughout the reporting period; and
- the hedge is effective on an ongoing basis.

Accordingly, the Group documents at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or to specific forecast transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk, are recognised in the hedging reserve within equity in other comprehensive income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. Where the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or of a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are reclassified from equity as a reclassification adjustment and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability. Otherwise amounts deferred in equity are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment and presented as revenue or expense in the periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting under IAS 39, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised in profit or loss when the hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss. However, if a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

1.20 Operating leases

(a) An 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) An undertaking is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment or investment property in the statement of financial position and are accounted for in accordance with accounting policies 1.4 and 1.5 respectively. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.21 Dividend distribution

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

2. Financial risk management

2.1 Financial risk factors

The activities of the Group, of which the Company forms part, 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 respective Company's financial performance. The parent 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. In order to manage exposures to risks arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates, the Group made use of derivative financial instruments during the year. The general hedging policy guidelines regarding currency and interest rate risks are set by the Board and the Company's finance department is responsible for implementation of these hedging policies. The respective derivative transactions are concluded only with first rate counterparties.

(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. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk with respect to bonds issued to the public which are denominated in sterling. The Company has hedged the foreign exchange cash flow exposure on the interest and principal of the bonds by entering into a fixed to fixed euro/sterling cross currency interest rate swap with a local financial institution. Except as outlined above, the Group's revenues, operating and development expenditure and financial assets and liabilities, including financing, are denominated in euro. Accordingly, the Group is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk and 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.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's significant instruments which are subject to fixed interest rates comprise term placements with banks (Note 13), borrowings from related parties (Note 20) and the bonds issued to the general public (Note 20). In this respect, the Group is 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 20) which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Management monitors the impact of changes in market interest rates on borrowings costs in respect of these liabilities. Based on this analysis, management considers the potential impact of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period to be immaterial. The Group's operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

2. Financial risk management – continued

2.1 Financial risk factors – continued

(b) Credit risk

The Group is not significantly exposed to credit risk arising in the course of its principal activity relating to sale of residential units in view of the manner in which promise of sale agreements are handled through receipt of payments on account at established milestones up to delivery (see Note 19). The Group monitors the performance of the purchasers throughout the term of the related agreement in relation to meeting contractual obligations and ensures that contract amounts are fully settled prior to delivery.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, other deposits with banks and receivables, which constitute the Group's loans and receivables category for IAS 39 categorisation purposes. The Group's exposures to credit risk as at the end of the reporting periods are analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Loans and receivables category				
Loans receivable from joint ventures (Note 10)	9,701,000	10,051,000	-	350,000
Trade and other receivables (Note 12)	3,406,915	7,131,681	16,820,894	15,753,152
Term placements with banks (Note 13)	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	6,792,126	5,550,896	6,531,023	5,435,941
	22,150,041	24,983,577	25,601,917	23,789,093

The Group's exposures to credit risk are analysed in the statement of financial position and in the respective notes to the Financial Statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in respect of these financial assets is equivalent to their carrying amount. The Group does not hold any collateral as security in this respect except as outlined below.

Group undertakings bank only with local financial institutions with high quality standing or rating. During the year ended 31 December 2009, the Group entered into a derivative with such an institution (Note 16).

The Group's receivables mainly comprise recoverable expenses incurred on behalf of contractors and receivables in respect of rental operations. With respect to rental operations, the Group invoices its customers quarterly in advance and assesses the credit quality of its customers taking into account financial position, past experience and other factors. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are effected to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group monitors the performance of these assets on a regular basis. These receivables are principally in respect of transactions with entities for which there is no recent history of default. Management does not expect any material losses from non-performance by these debtors.

The Company's receivables include significant amounts due from subsidiaries arising from transactions with these entities. The Group monitors intra-group credit exposures at individual entity level and ensures timely performance in the context of overall group liquidity management. The Company takes cognisance of the related party relationship with these debtors and management does not expect any losses from non-performance or default.

As at the end of the financial reporting period, the Group had no significant past due or impaired financial assets.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(c) *Liquidity risk*

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally trade and other payables and borrowings (refer to Notes 19 and 20). One of the Group's principal liabilities consists of the liability towards the Government in respect of the temporary emphyteusis, which comprises cash payments and obligations through the performance of restoration and infrastructural work at Manoel Island and Tigné Point.

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. The Group's liquidity risk is managed actively by management. Management monitors liquidity risk by means of cash flow forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows from development and operation of the different phases of the project at Tigné Point and Manoel Island. This includes reviewing the matching or otherwise of expected cash inflows and outflows arising from expected maturities of financial instruments in relation to the distinct project phases.

The Group has been reviewing its financing arrangements to ensure that it is in a position to meet its operational and cash flow commitments.

MIDI Group continued to review its funding strategy in the context of the timing of the different development stages of the Tigné Point and Manoel Island project to sustain its long-term prospects.

Liquidity risk is not deemed significant in the opinion of the Directors, taking cognisance of the short-term funding arrangements together with the Group's long-term liquidity management.

The Group's trade and other payables (Note 19), other than the liability towards the Government and certain other payables, are principally repayable within one year from the end of the reporting period. Payments received on account under promise of sale agreements do not give rise to cash outflows but would be utilised upon delivery of the related apartments in the expected time bands as disclosed in the related note.

As disclosed in the Note 1.1, Assessment of going concern assumption, the Company has engaged an international consultancy firm in order to establish a vision for the Manoel Island development with the intention to maximize the value of this project. Concurrently, the Company remains in discussions with third parties who have expressed an interest in this project. It is expected that any outcome of this transaction will have a positive material effect on the Group's cash flows.

The table below analyses the Group's other principal non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at year end to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. In relation to the amounts payable to Government amounts which will be satisfied through the performance of restoration works on major historical sites and the construction of public infrastructure works have been included in the table below since cash outflows would occur in the performance of these obligations. These cash flows have been reflected in the bands below on the basis of the contractual terms of the arrangements (refer to Note 19).

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(c) Liquidity risk - continued

Group	Less than one year €	Between 1 and 2 years €	Between 2 and 5 years €	Over 5 years €	Total €
At 31 December 2015					
Bank borrowings	2,233,248	343,629	7,227,729	-	9,804,606
7% Bonds 2016 - 2018	2,800,000	2,800,000	42,677,260	-	48,277,260
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land	27,232,704	2,329,373	13,976,240	15,618,903	59,157,220
Other non-current liabilities	40,438	34,687	50,550	52,325	178,000
At 31 December 2014					
Bank borrowings	6,060,749	406,255	7,718,845	-	14,185,849
7% Bonds 2016 - 2018	2,800,000	2,800,000	45,477,260	-	51,077,260
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land	27,232,704	2,329,373	10,482,180	21,411,552	61,455,809
Other non-current liabilities	4,287	39,210	39,999	86,932	170,428
Company					
	Less than one year €	Between 1 and 2 years €	Between 2 and 5 years €	Over 5 years €	Total €
At 31 December 2015					
Bank borrowings	1,872,222	325,008	6,825,171	-	9,022,401
7% Bonds 2016 - 2018	2,800,000	2,800,000	42,677,260	-	48,277,260
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land	27,232,704	2,329,373	13,976,240	15,618,903	59,157,220
Other non-current liabilities	40,438	34,687	50,550	52,325	178,000
At 31 December 2014					
Bank borrowings	6,060,749	406,255	7,718,845	-	14,185,849
7% Bonds 2016 - 2018	2,800,000	2,800,000	45,477,260	-	51,077,260
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land	27,232,704	2,329,373	10,482,180	21,411,552	61,455,809
Other non-current liabilities	4,287	39,210	39,999	86,932	170,428

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(c) *Liquidity risk* - continued

The table below analyses the Group's and the Company's gross settled derivative financial liabilities, consisting of a cross currency interest rate swap contract, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at 31 December 2015 to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group and Company	Less than one year €	Between 1 and 2 years €	Between 2 and 5 years €	Over 5 years €	Total €
At 31 December 2015					
- Outflows	8,065,450	-	-	-	8,065,450
- Inflows	10,277,137	-	-	-	10,277,137
At 31 December 2014					
- Outflows	564,456	8,065,450	-	-	8,629,906
- Inflows	635,383	9,684,047	-	-	10,319,430

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group'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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to Shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents and other term placements with banks. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debt.

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Total borrowings (Note 20)	50,073,971	52,645,906	49,347,629	52,645,906
Less:				
- cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	(6,792,126)	(5,550,896)	(6,531,023)	(5,435,941)
- term placements with banks (Note 13)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)
- reserve classified as available-for-sale investments for the eventual repayment of the bonds (Note 9)	(526,169)	(509,942)	(526,169)	(509,942)
Net debt	40,505,676	44,335,068	40,040,437	44,450,023
Total equity	71,248,062	60,428,218	72,879,746	62,287,969
Total capital	111,753,738	104,763,286	112,920,183	106,737,992
Gearing ratio	36.2%	42.3%	35.5%	41.6%

The Group manages the relationship between equity injections from shareholders and borrowings, being the constituent elements of capital, as reflected above with a view to managing the cost of capital. The Group maintains its level of capital by reference to its financial obligations and commitments arising from operational requirements in relation to the different phases of the development project.

The Group's projected equity levels are being assessed in the context of the future project phases, focusing on the relationship between the amount of borrowings and shareholders' equity. As outlined previously, MIDI Group is reviewing its funding strategy in the context of the timing of the different development stages of the Tigné Point and Manoel Island project to sustain its long-term prospects. In view of the Group's activities comprised within its liquidity and capital management programmes, the development stage of the distinct phases and the extent of projected borrowings or financing, the capital level as at the end of the financial reporting period is currently deemed adequate by the Directors. The Company has engaged an international consultancy firm in order to establish a vision for the Manoel Island development with the intention to maximise the value of the project. Concurrently, the Company remains in discussions with third parties who have expressed an interest in the project. It is anticipated that the outcome of any transaction concluded will have a positive effect on the Group's cash flows.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.3 Fair values of financial instruments

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the carrying amounts of other financial instruments, comprising cash at bank, receivables, payables, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings approximated their fair values in view of the nature of the instruments or their short-term maturity.

The fair value of non-current financial liabilities 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 fair value of the Group's bank and other borrowings (Note 20) as at the end of the reporting period is not materially different from the carrying amounts. The current market interest rates utilised for discounting purposes, which were almost equivalent to the respective instruments' contractual interest rates, are deemed observable and accordingly these fair value estimates have been categorised as Level 2 within the fair value measurement hierarchy required by IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

The Directors have assessed the fair value of the amount due to Government in relation to purchase of land (see Note 19) by reference to the original discount rate applied upon completion of the deed (see Note 11) adjusted by changes recorded since then at end of the reporting period in the yields to maturity of long term Malta Government securities with tenor similar to the repayment terms of the liability towards the Government. On this basis, the fair value at 31 December 2015 of the amount due to Government with respect to the purchase of land amounted to €50.7 million (2014: €51.0 million). The current market interest rates utilised for fair value estimation are considered observable and accordingly these fair value estimates have been categorised as Level 2.

Information on the fair value of the bonds issued to the public is disclosed in Note 20 to the Financial Statements. The fair value estimate in this respect is deemed Level 1 as it constitutes a quoted price in an active market.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined in accordance with the Group's accounting policy disclosed in accounting policy 1.19. Fair values are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based entirely on observable market data at the end of the reporting period (see Note 16). Accordingly the derivative contract is categorised as Level 2.

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, with the exception to the below, 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 terms of the requirements of IAS 1.

As referred to in Notes 5 and 6 to the financial statements, the Group's and Company's land and buildings category of property, plant and equipment and its investment property are fair valued on 31 December on the basis of valuation techniques.

4. Activities of the Group - segment information

The MIDI Consortium was granted a letter of intent by the Government of Malta in December 1992 for the development of the Manoel Island and Tigné Point project. Project negotiations were successfully concluded and a 99 year emphyteutical grant was entered into with Government on 15 June 2000. Works at Tigné Point commenced in 2000 and a number of phases have been completed since then.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, development works on Q1 were practically complete. 38 out of the 39 apartments were delivered to other respective owners by year end. Development works on the Q2 residential block progressed well. Finishing works on this block will commence during the earlier months of 2016. Launch of these apartments is expected to take place during 2016. The Group has two operating segments:

- development and sale of property, which comprises primarily the construction and sale of residential units within Tigné Point and Manoel Island Project; and
- property rental and management, which now involves the leasing and management of retail space at Pjazza Tigné and the catering units situated at the Foreshore. In addition SIS services pertaining to HVAC, telephony and internet services, and building technology service are also being included in this segment.

The Board of Directors assesses the performance of the segments on the basis of segment operating results, before financing costs and tax impact. The financial information for the reportable segments in relation to the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, before the increase in fair value of investment property is as follows:

	Development and sale of property		Property rental and management		Group	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Segment revenue	38,783,452	11,837,014	2,259,096	1,473,664	41,042,548	13,310,678
Segment results - Operating profit/(loss)	5,214,982	(1,942,823)	3,057,072	1,548,979	8,272,054	(393,844)

5. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Land and buildings €	Plant and integral assets €	Office equipment, furniture and fittings, and equipment awaiting installation €	Total €
At 1 January 2014				
Cost or valuation	887,835	-	1,088,929	1,976,764
Accumulated depreciation	(74,369)	-	(980,966)	(1,055,335)
Net book amount	813,466	-	107,963	921,429
Year ended 31 December 2014				
Opening net book amount	813,466	-	107,963	921,429
Additions	-	-	37,062	37,062
Disposal	-	-	(403)	(403)
Depreciation released on disposal	-	-	403	403
Depreciation charge	(8,878)	-	(47,586)	(56,464)
Closing net book amount	804,588	-	97,439	902,027
At 31 December 2014				
Cost or valuation	887,835	-	1,125,588	2,013,423
Accumulated depreciation	(83,247)	-	(1,028,149)	(1,111,396)
Net book amount	804,588	-	97,439	902,027
Year ended 31 December 2015				
Opening net book amount	804,588	-	97,439	902,027
Assets acquired upon business combination (Note 30)	-	3,469,422	347,837	3,817,259
Reclassification from investment property	15,436,543	-	-	15,436,543
Revaluation surplus arising during the year	1,388,457	-	-	1,388,457
Additions	-	73,850	53,081	126,931
Disposal	-	(266,291)	-	(266,291)
Depreciation charge	(60,333)	(79,226)	(57,365)	(196,924)
Closing net book amount	17,569,255	3,197,755	440,992	21,208,002
At 31 December 2015				
Cost or valuation	17,712,835	3,276,981	1,526,506	22,516,322
Accumulated depreciation	(143,580)	(79,226)	(1,085,514)	(1,308,320)
Net book amount	17,569,255	3,197,755	440,992	21,208,002

5. Property, plant and equipment - continued

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

	2015 €	2014 €
Cost	14,538,303	887,835
Accumulated depreciation	(143,580)	(83,247)
Net book amount	14,394,723	804,588

The Directors have assessed the fair values of these assets at 31 December 2015 and 2014, which fair values were deemed to fairly approximate the carrying amounts.

As disclosed in Notes 7 and 30, on 14 September 2015, Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited ("SIS") became a fully-owned subsidiary of MIDI. By virtue of an agreement with MIDI, SIS manages MIDI's public car park at Tigné Point. Upon consolidation, this asset which is managed by the Group, is being treated as Property, plant and equipment under the requirements of IAS 16 and has been reclassified from Investment property accordingly. In addition, a 1% depreciation is being charged at a Group level as from SIS acquisition date.

As described in Note 6, the property of MIDI was revalued on 31 December 2015.

Bank borrowings are secured on the Group's property, plant and equipment (Note 20).

5. Property, plant and equipment - continued

Company	Land and buildings €	Office equipment, furniture and fittings €	Total €
At 1 January 2014			
Cost	887,835	353,330	1,241,165
Accumulated depreciation	(74,369)	(315,357)	(389,726)
Net book amount	813,466	37,973	851,439
Year ended 31 December 2014			
Opening net book amount	813,466	37,973	851,439
Depreciation charge	(8,878)	(7,397)	(16,275)
Closing net book amount	804,588	30,576	835,164
At 31 December 2014			
Cost	887,835	353,330	1,241,165
Accumulated depreciation	(83,247)	(322,754)	(406,001)
Net book amount	804,588	30,576	835,164
Year ended 31 December 2015			
Opening net book amount	804,588	30,576	835,164
Depreciation charge	(8,878)	(7,397)	(16,275)
Closing net book amount	795,710	23,179	818,889
At 31 December 2015			
Cost	887,835	353,330	1,241,165
Accumulated depreciation	(92,125)	(330,151)	(422,276)
Net book amount	795,710	23,179	818,889

6. Investment property

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
At 1 January				
Cost	30,375,507	30,376,158	30,375,507	30,376,158
Fair value gains	1,786,075	1,786,075	1,786,075	1,786,075
Carrying amount	32,161,582	32,162,233	32,162,582	32,162,233
Year ended 31 December				
Opening carrying amount	32,161,582	32,162,233	32,161,582	32,162,233
Additions	151,912	-	151,912	-
Gains from changes in fair value	4,851,139	-	6,239,596	-
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	(15,436,543)	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	(651)	-	(651)
Closing carrying amount	21,728,090	32,161,582	38,553,090	32,161,582
At 31 December				
Cost	16,876,951	30,375,507	30,527,419	30,375,507
Fair value gains	4,851,139	1,786,075	8,025,671	1,786,075
Carrying amount	21,728,090	32,161,582	38,553,090	32,161,582

Rental income from investment property is disclosed in Note 4, presented as segment revenue attributable to the property rental and management segment.

As disclosed in Note 5, upon the acquisition of SIS, which operates MIDI's public car park at Tigné Point, the public car park value of €15,436,543 was reclassified to Property, plant and equipment at a Group level.

Fair valuation of property

The Group's investment properties are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation purposes and include property which is being developed for future use as investment property. The Group utilises comparable sales values and discounted cash flow projections as valuation methods to determine the fair value of investment property at 31 December.

The Company is required to analyse non-financial assets carried at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy within which the recurring fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3). The different levels of the fair value hierarchy have been defined as fair value measurements using:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2);
- Inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

All the recurring property fair value measurements at 31 December 2015 use significant unobservable inputs and are accordingly categorised within Level 3 of the fair valuation hierarchy.

6. Investment property - continued

The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the beginning of the reporting period. There were no transfers between different levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 31 December 2015.

A reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of property for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the value hierarchy, is reflected in the table above. The movement reflects additions and gains from changes in fair value for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Valuation processes

The Company's property is valued on a periodic basis by the Directors after seeking professional advice from independent professionally qualified valuers who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have the necessary experience in the location and segments of the property being valued. When external valuations are carried out in accordance with this policy, the valuer reports directly to the Board of Directors and discussions on the valuation technique and its results, including an evaluation of the inputs to the valuation, are held between these parties.

At the end of every reporting period, when an external valuation is not carried out, the Directors also assess whether any significant changes in actual circumstances and developments have been experienced since the last external valuation. An adjustment to the carrying amount of the property is only reflected if it has been determined that there has been significant change.

Valuation techniques

A property valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2015 on the basis of open market value and existing use of the respective properties. The valuation has been carried out by Edgar Caruana Montaldo, an independent architect and civil engineer, with reference to the Valuation Standards for Accredited Valuers 2012 by Kamra tal-Periti.

The valuation of the public car parking has been performed using the sales comparison approach. In view of a limited number of similar sales in the local market, the valuations have been performed using unobservable inputs. The significant input to this approach is generally a sales price per car space related to transactions in comparable properties located in proximity to the Company's property, with significant adjustments for differences in the size, exact location and condition of the property. The price per car space as at 31 December 2015 was €25,000. The higher the sales price per car space, the higher the resultant fair valuation.

The fair value of the other investment properties was determined on the basis of a price per square meter as at 31 December 2015, by reference to the value of comparable properties in the close proximity. This value was adjusted taking into consideration the permits and ancillary facilities in the close proximity of the property and present commitments. The unobservable inputs included in the architect's valuation as at 31 December 2015, range between €200 and €6,500 per square meter. An increase in the adjusted sales prices per square metre would result in a higher fair value.

Bank borrowings are secured on the Group's investment property (Note 20).

7. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2015	2014
	€	€
At 1 January	11,270	9,270
Additions	1,850,000	2,000
Provision for impairment	(448,306)	-
At 31 December	1,412,964	11,270

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

Group undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares held	
			2015	2014
Tigné Contracting Limited	North Shore Manoel Island, Gzira, Malta	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
Tigné Point Marketing Limited	North Shore Manoel Island, Gzira, Malta	Ordinary shares	99%	99%
T14 Investments Limited	North Shore Manoel Island Gzira, Malta	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited ("SIS")	North Shore Manoel Island Gzira, Malta	Ordinary shares	100%	-

All shareholdings are held directly by MIDI p.l.c..

On 14 September 2015, the Company acquired Siemens' 50% shareholding (consisting of 2,000,000 ordinary 'A' shares of €1 each) in SIS for the cash consideration of €1. The Company was already in possession of the other 50% shareholding. By virtue of this acquisition, SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company. As part of this acquisition, Siemens agreed to waive the sum of €350,000 which was due to it by SIS by way of a shareholder's loan. Moreover, an informal capital contribution was made by Siemens to SIS amounting to €1,742,000 as part of the restructuring exercise agreed between the two parties.

The business carried out by SIS ranges from the provision of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services including telephony, internet and colocation, the provision of Business Technologies (BT) such as access control, HVAC and management of the public car park at Tigné Point. More information is disclosed in Note 30.

At 31 December 2015, the Directors reviewed the carrying amount of the investment as compared to the results achieved to date and an impairment of €448,306 was recognised in profit or loss.

8. Investment in joint ventures

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Year ended 31 December				
Opening carrying amount	1,995,234	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Additions at cost	-	2,000,000	-	-
Transfer to investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(1,500,000)	-
Share of loss for the year	(14,127)	(4,766)	-	-
Closing carrying amount	1,981,107	1,995,234	-	1,500,000
At 31 December				
Cost	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Transfer to investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(1,500,000)	-
Share of losses and reserves	(18,893)	(4,766)	-	-
Carrying amount	1,981,107	1,995,234	-	1,500,000

As disclosed in Notes 7 and 30, during 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 50% shareholding in SIS. By virtue of this acquisition, SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company.

During 2014, the Group entered into a joint venture through T14 Investments Limited (a fully-owned subsidiary of MIDI p.l.c.) in Mid Knight Holdings Limited (the joint venture) with Benny Holdings Limited. The principal business objective of Mid Knight Holdings Limited, which is not listed, is the development, management and administration of a business centre on the T14 site located at Tigné Point. The Group, through T14 Investments Limited, has an investment of €2,000,000 in the joint venture, and loans receivable from the same of €6,000,001 and €3,700,000, repayable in 2027 and 2029 respectively. More information is disclosed in Notes 10 and 11.

As at 31 December 2015, the Directors reviewed the estimated recoverable amount of the investment determined on the basis of value in use, and no impairment charges were deemed necessary.

8. Investment in joint ventures - continued

The Group's shares in the joint venture represent:

Jointly-controlled entity	Registered office	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares held	
			2015	2014
Mid Knight Holdings Limited	North Shore Manoel Island Gzira Malta	Ordinary Shares	50%	50%
Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited	North Shore Manoel Island Gzira Malta	Ordinary Shares	-	50%

Mid Knight Holdings Limited was incorporated on 2 July 2014. The first financial reporting date is 31 December 2015.

The Group's share of results of Mid Knight Holdings Limited for the 18-month period to 31 December 2015 and its share of the assets and liabilities, based on the information available to the Company, are shown as follows:

	Assets €	Liabilities €	Revenues €	Loss €
July 2014 – December 2015				
Mid Knight Holdings Limited	11,737,279	9,756,172	25,205	18,893

The Group's share of results of SIS as at 31 December 2014 and its share of the assets and liabilities are shown as follows:

	Assets €	Liabilities €	Revenues €	Loss €
2014				
Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited	3,708,050	4,449,122	1,892,604	581,556

9. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Group and Company	
	2015	2014
	€	€
Year ended 31 December		
Opening carrying amount	709,942	661,380
Gains from changes in fair value	16,227	48,562
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing carrying amount	726,169	709,942
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December		
Cost	634,040	634,040
Fair value gains (Note 18)	92,129	75,902
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount	726,169	709,942
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Group's available-for-sale investments, which are fair valued annually, consist of:

- a) equity investments amounting to €200,000 (2014: €200,000) in an unlisted local private company; and
- b) debt securities with a cost amounting to €434,040 (2014: €434,040), comprising Malta Government securities subject to fixed rates of interest ranging from 4.25% to 5.20% and having maturity dates between 2017 and 2031.

The fair value of the equity investments is estimated by reference to the net asset backing of the investee. At the end of the reporting period, the cost of these investments approximates fair value and no movements have been reflected directly in equity in other comprehensive income.

The fair value of the debt securities at the end of the reporting period, amounting to €526,169 (2014: €509,942), is based on the market value of the instruments as quoted on the Malta Stock Exchange. Accordingly the fair value of these financial assets, based on quoted prices in an active market, is categorised as Level 1 within the fair value measurement hierarchy required by IFRS 7. These debt securities form part of the reserve held under trust arrangement earmarked for the eventual repayment of the Company's bonds (see Note 20).

The Group is not exposed to significant credit risk and price risk in respect of available-for-sale investments taking into account the level of such investments. Considering the nature and amount of such available-for-sale investments, sufficient information on fair values has been provided in this note.

10. Loans receivable from joint ventures

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Year ended 31 December				
Opening carrying amount	10,051,000	-	350,000	-
Transfer to investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(350,000)	-
Consolidation adjustment	(350,000)	-	-	-
Advances during the year	-	10,051,000	-	350,000
Cost and carrying amount at 31 December	9,701,000	10,051,000	-	350,000

These loans are analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Non-current	9,701,000	10,051,000	-	350,000

At 31 December 2014, non-current advances at Company level represent amounts receivable from SIS maturing in 2017. This loan is unsecured and subject to a fixed interest rate of 6% per annum. During 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 50% shareholding in SIS. By virtue of this acquisition, SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company. As a result, this balance is transferred to investments in subsidiaries at Company level and eliminated at Group level.

Non-current advances at Group level comprise also amounts receivable from Mid Knight Holdings Limited. These consist of €6,001,000 maturing in 2027 and €3,700,000 maturing in 2029. These loans are unsecured, and are subject to a fixed interest rate of 5%.

11. Inventories – Development project

The main object of the Group is the development of a large area of land at Manoel Island and Tigné Point, acquired from the Government of Malta for this purpose by virtue of a 99 year emphyteutical grant entered into on 15 June 2000. This development is intended in the main for resale purposes. Construction works during the year ended 31 December 2015, reflected within the table below, were mainly focused on the Q1 and Q2 residential blocks which form part of the Tigné North Phase.

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group completed and transferred to the purchasers, residential units constructed on Tigné Point. The cost allocated to these apartments was recognised within cost of sales in profit or loss.

During 2014, the Group sold the T14 site located at Tigné Point to Mid Knight Holdings Limited, a joint venture of the Group, in order to develop thereon a business centre. The transfer of the T14 site took place for an aggregate consideration of €11,700,000. This amount is equivalent to the carrying value of works comprising; €6,457,862 carried at the Company's level and €5,242,138 carried by another group undertaking. The aggregate consideration is accounted for respectively, in Revenue and Cost of Sales in the Income Statements.

11. Inventories – Development project - continued

The carrying amount of works on the project are also presented as inventories at Company level, notwithstanding the fact that certain expenditure was carried out by another group undertaking, to reflect the substance of the arrangement in place between MIDI p.l.c. and this other group undertaking. Costs incurred on the project up to 31 December 2015 and 2014 comprised:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Purchase cost of land (see note below):				
- At 1 January	24,536,132	27,845,591	24,536,132	27,845,591
- Transferred to cost of sales	(2,131,820)	(3,309,459)	(2,131,820)	(3,309,459)
- At 31 December	22,404,312	24,536,132	22,404,312	24,536,132
Cost of design works and other studies, demolition, excavation, construction and restoration works and other expenses incurred:				
- At 1 January	63,968,800	59,790,756	64,244,790	60,066,746
- Additions for the year	12,270,050	11,602,365	12,050,960	11,602,365
- Transferred to cost of sales	(25,143,437)	(7,424,321)	(25,143,437)	(7,424,321)
- At 31 December	51,095,413	63,968,800	51,152,313	64,244,790
Borrowing costs attributable to the project:				
- At 1 January	40,983,515	39,650,053	40,983,515	39,650,053
- Imputed interest (see note below)	1,932,146	1,960,717	1,932,146	1,960,717
- Bank and other interest	226,805	452,105	226,805	452,105
- Transferred to cost of sales	(1,511,566)	(1,079,360)	(1,511,566)	(1,079,360)
- At 31 December	41,630,900	40,983,515	41,630,900	40,983,515
	115,130,625	129,488,447	115,187,525	129,764,437

The contract of acquisition of the land provided for a premium of €92.17 million payable over an extended period of time, which was discounted to its present value amount of €42.62 million at date of purchase. The rate applied in discounting to present value the future outflows comprising the purchase consideration was 7.75% based upon the effective pre-tax return rate provided for in the deed of acquisition (refer to Note 19).

Borrowing costs arising from bank and other borrowings capitalised within inventories are reflected within the table above. A capitalisation rate of 1% (2014: 1%) was utilised in this respect.

12. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Current				
Receivables in respect of rental Operations	820,659	304,038	379,752	304,038
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	-	-	7,763,306	3,511,820
Amounts owed by joint venture	48,806	3,495,603	48,726	3,385,762
Amounts owed by other related parties	30,826	30,886	30,782	50,839
Recoverable expenses incurred on behalf of contractors	458,164	1,663,724	195,819	625,697
Indirect taxation	-	107,505	-	-
Other receivables	103,813	112,791	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,407,390	795,547	769,465	792,994
	2,869,658	6,510,094	9,187,850	8,671,150
Non-current				
Derivative financial instruments (Note 20)	1,944,647	1,417,134	1,944,647	1,417,134
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	-	-	6,457,862	6,457,862
	1,944,647	1,417,134	8,402,509	7,874,996

The Company has hedged the foreign exchange cash flow exposure on the interest and principal of the bonds issued which are denominated in sterling by entering into a fixed to fixed euro/sterling cross currency interest rate swap. Cash flow hedge accounting rules have been applied in accordance with the Group's accounting policy and a hedging reserve has been recognised (refer to Note 16). The notional amount of the contract is €7,526,080 (£7,070,000) and the principal amounts will be re-exchanged upon maturity of the contract on 15 December 2018. On 15 December of each year, fixed interest amounts determined by reference to the notional referred to above will be exchanged with the Company receiving 7% of the sterling notional amount and paying 7.5% of the euro equivalent. The fair value of the derivative contract is determined through a valuation from a financial institution, based on the present value of estimated cash flows, which fair value is verified by reference to observable market data such as observable yield curves. Accordingly the instrument has been categorised since inception as a Level 2 instrument.

Amounts owed by subsidiaries, joint venture and other related parties are unsecured, interest free, and repayable on demand.

Receivables in respect of rental operations include €39,744 (2014: €38,665) due from related parties.

13. Term placements with banks

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Current				
Deposits with banks	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
Non-current				
Deposits with banks	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

At 31 December 2015, the Group's outstanding term placements with banks comprise an amount of €2,250,000 (2014: €2,250,000), which constitutes an intrinsic part of the cash reserves held under trust arrangement earmarked for the eventual repayment of the bonds (see Note 20).

The weighted average effective interest rate applicable as at 31 December 2015 was 0.8% (2014: 1.8%) for deposits maturing within one year and 4.5% (2014: 4.0%) for deposits maturing after more than one year.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	6,792,126	5,550,896	6,531,023	5,435,941
Cash and cash equivalents held under trust arrangement earmarked for eventual repayment of bonds	(795,959)	(795,959)	(795,959)	(795,959)
Cash and cash equivalents	5,996,167	4,754,937	5,735,064	4,639,982

As disclosed above, cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statements of cash flows, exclude the cash reserve held under trust arrangement earmarked for the eventual repayment of the bonds (see Note 20).

At 31 December 2015, the Group and Company had bank balances amounting to €4,507,922 (2014: €1,121,037) representing payments on the sale of property, which were deposited in restricted accounts and which were pledged to secure bank borrowings (refer to Note 20). These amounts were included within cash and cash equivalents since they were considered part of the Group's overall cash management.

15. Share capital

	Company	
	2015	2014
	€	€
Authorised		
450,000,000 Ordinary shares of €0.20 each	90,000,000	90,000,000
	<hr/>	
Issued and fully paid		
214,159,922 Ordinary shares of €0.20 each	42,831,984	42,831,984
	<hr/>	

On 1 November 2010 an offer of shares having a nominal value of €0.20 each and offered at an Issue Price of €0.45 each was made to the public pursuant to the Prospectus dated 1 November 2010.

As at the closing of this offer on 2 December 2010 the Company issued and allotted 67,369,922 ordinary shares with a nominal value of €0.20 each, fully paid up.

The share premium attributable to these Issued shares, reflecting the difference of €0.25 between the Issue Price and the nominal value, amounting to €16,842,481, is presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Share issue costs, amounting to €963,697, have been deducted from the share premium.

16. Hedging reserve

Group and Company

The fair value changes arising from derivative financial instruments qualifying as effective cash flow hedges are recorded in a separate category of equity, in the hedging reserve, as shown below:

	2015 €	2014 €
At 1 January		
Gross amount of losses	158,983	371,416
Deferred income taxes	(55,645)	(129,996)
	103,338	241,420
Movements during year ended 31 December		
Losses from changes in fair value of derivative instruments arising during the year	(527,512)	(809,068)
Deferred income taxes	184,629	283,174
	(342,883)	(525,894)
Transfers to Inventories – development project as a reclassification adjustment		
Deferred income taxes	6,196	7,699
	(2,169)	(2,695)
Reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment		
Deferred income taxes	549,708	588,936
	(192,398)	(206,128)
	361,337	387,812
At 31 December		
Gross amount of losses	187,375	158,983
Deferred income taxes	(65,583)	(55,645)
	121,792	103,338

The Company has hedged the foreign exchange cash flow exposure on the interest and principal of the bonds issued which are denominated in sterling by entering into a fixed to fixed euro/sterling cross currency interest rate swap (Note 20). The net fair value losses at 31 December 2015 will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the financial periods in which the hedged transactions, comprising the interest and principal amounts of the bonds denominated in sterling, affect the income statement. This would occur throughout the term of the cross currency interest rate swap, which matures on 15 December 2018, reflecting the incidence of the annual settlement dates until maturity as established by the terms of the contract.

17. Property revaluation reserve

	Group	
	2015	2014
	€	€
Revaluation of land and building		
At 1 January	-	-
Reclassification upon acquisition of subsidiary, net of deferred tax	1,160,949	-
Revaluation surplus arising during the year (Note 5)	1,388,457	-
Deferred tax on revaluation (Note 21)	(485,960)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	2,063,446	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The tax impact relating to components of other comprehensive income is presented in the table above. The property revaluation reserve is non-distributable.

18. Investment fair value reserve

	Group and Company	
	2015	2014
	€	€
At 1 January	75,902	27,340
Gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	16,227	48,562
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	92,129	75,902
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The fair value reserve reflects the cumulative net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets held by the Group and Company, which changes are recognised directly in equity in other comprehensive income.

19. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Current				
Payments received on account	741,300	13,776,958	741,300	13,776,958
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land (Note 11)	27,232,704	27,232,704	27,232,704	27,232,704
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	-	-	5,824,397	3,319,077
Amounts owed to joint venture	-	392,698	-	73,589
Amounts owed to other related parties	620,892	653,176	28,378	-
Indirect taxation	1,808,038	99,821	119,282	93,578
Other payables	5,418,211	5,268,243	2,478,995	4,590,909
Accruals and deferred income	6,746,225	6,921,373	2,291,831	1,922,476
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42,567,370	54,344,973	38,716,887	51,009,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

19. Trade and other payables - continued

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Non-current				
Due to Government in relation to purchase of land (Note 11)	23,418,961	23,816,190	23,418,961	23,816,190
Other payables	153,917	145,822	153,917	145,822
	23,572,878	23,962,012	23,572,878	23,962,012

Amounts owed to joint venture and other related parties are unsecured, interest free, and repayable on demand.

Payments received on account represent deposits and amounts received from prospective purchasers on account of the purchase price of residential property pursuant to the signing of a promise of sale agreement, together with other intermediate payments pending the completion of the residential property and ensuing signing of the final deed of sale pertaining thereto. The Company offers prospective purchasers (or their bankers) a special hypothec on the relative residential property (with a carrying amount of €741,300 (2014: €13,768,458) covering the equivalent amount of payments received on account) as security for any part out of such payments received on account, which are deemed to be refundable in terms of the relative promise of sale agreement. The Company's bankers have undertaken to postpone their hypothecary and privileged rights in favour of the aforementioned security provided to prospective purchasers (or their bankers).

The current portion of the amounts due to Government in relation to the purchase of land was determined on the basis of the contracted terms of emphyteutical grant entered into on 15 June 2000. This portion is contractually deemed as current on the basis of the arrangement, but only an outflow of €2,329,373 is expected during the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (2015: €2,329,373) in line with the contracted repayment schedule.

The amount due to Government in relation to the purchase of land includes:

- (a) an amount, originally contracted at €11.65 million, which is being satisfied through the performance of restoration works on major historical sites forming part of the project;
- (b) an amount, originally contracted at €20.96 million, which is being satisfied through the construction of all the public infrastructure works required at Manoel Island and Tigné Point;
- (c) the balance which is being settled in cash.

Various costs incurred in respect of (a) and (b) above up to 31 December 2015 are included in Inventories - Development project and the amounts referred to will be deducted from the amount due to Government when the completion stages stipulated in the relative lease agreement are attained.

The amounts due to Government with respect to the acquisition of land are secured by a first ranking special privilege on the emphyteutical concession at Tigné Point and Manoel Island, and a general hypothec over the Company's property (see also Note 20).

19. Trade and other payables - continued

Maturity of the Group's and Company's non-current liability towards Government:

	2015 €	2014 €
Between 1 and 2 years	2,329,373	2,329,373
Between 2 and 5 years	13,976,240	10,482,180
Over 5 years	15,618,903	21,411,552
	31,924,516	34,223,105
Less: imputed interest component	(8,505,555)	(10,406,915)
	23,418,961	23,816,190

Non-current other payables at 31 December mainly represent deposits effected under operating lease arrangements by a number of tenants. These amounts are refundable at the end of the lease term and are subject to interest at 3% per annum. Amounts owed to related parties in this respect are disclosed in Note 34.

20. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Current				
Bank loans	1,805,555	5,418,080	1,463,150	5,418,080
Non-current				
Bank loans	6,884,100	6,500,121	6,500,163	6,500,121
389,172 7% Bonds 2016 - 2018	41,384,316	40,727,705	41,384,316	40,727,705
	48,268,416	47,227,826	47,884,479	47,227,826
Total borrowings	50,073,971	52,645,906	49,347,629	52,645,906

On 13 January 2009, by virtue of an Offering Memorandum dated 5 December 2008, the Group issued for subscription to the general public 300,000 unsecured bonds, with an over-allotment option of a maximum of another 100,000. The over-allotment option was exercised in full in monetary terms as a result of over-subscriptions. The bonds were made available in any one or any combination of two currencies, euro and sterling, provided that the aggregate principal amount of bonds issued did not exceed €40,000,000. The bonds denominated in euro and sterling have a nominal value for each bond of €100 and £100 respectively. The bonds are subject to fixed interest, denominated in the respective currency of the nominal amount, of 7% per annum payable annually in arrears on 15 December of each year. The Company has hedged the foreign exchange cash flow exposure on the interest and principal of the bonds issued which are denominated in sterling by entering into a fixed to fixed euro/sterling cross currency interest rate swap (Note 16).

20. Borrowings - continued

All bonds are redeemable at par and shall become due for final redemption on 15 December 2018. However, the Company reserves the right to redeem the bonds or any part thereof at any date between 15 December 2016 and 14 December 2018 (the designated Optional Redemption Dates). As specified in the Prospectus, during the year ended 31 December 2010, the Company started building a reserve equivalent to at least to 50% of the principal amount of the bonds, with a view to funding in part the repayment of the bonds on their redemption. As at 31 December 2015 the reserve held under trust arrangement amounted to €2,800,976 (2014: €2,800,976). This reserve consisted of Malta Government securities classified as available-for-sale, term placements with banks and other bank balances (see Notes 9, 13 and 14).

The bonds have been admitted to the Official List of the Malta Stock Exchange on 20 January 2009. The quoted market price for the euro and sterling bonds as at 31 December 2015 was 104.00 and 102.00 respectively (2014: 105.50 and 105.50), which in the opinion of the Directors fairly represented the fair value of these financial liabilities.

The proceeds from the bonds were principally used to contribute towards the finalisation of the construction of Tigné Point together with the repayment of private placement bonds and other financial liabilities.

The bonds are measured at the amount of net proceeds adjusted for the amortisation of directly attributable and incremental transactions costs, consisting of bond issue costs incurred in the preparation and implementation of the bond issue, using the effective interest method as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2015	2014
	€	€
Face value of bonds		
317,029 7% euro bonds 2016 - 2018	31,702,900	31,702,900
72,143 7% sterling bonds 2016 - 2018	9,829,416	9,262,164
	41,532,316	40,965,064
Gross amount of bond issue costs	(741,441)	(741,441)
Amortisation up to end of current year	593,441	504,082
	(148,000)	(237,359)
Amortised cost and closing carrying amount of bonds	41,384,316	40,727,705

20. Borrowings - continued

As at 31 December 2015, Company bank borrowings for an amount of €1,463,150 (2014: €5,418,080) are principally secured by general hypothecs over the Company's assets, however with the exclusion of certain property areas, and by special hypothecs and special privileges over specified portions of land comprised within the Company's temporary emphyteusis, ranking after the privilege in favour of Government in respect of the amounts outstanding attributable to the acquisition of land (see also Note 19). As at 31 December 2015, these borrowings are also secured by a pledge on term placements with banks and bank balances (Notes 13 and 14). Other Company bank borrowings for an amount of €6,500,163 (2014: €6,500,121) are secured by a general hypothec over the Company's assets and by a special hypothec over portions of land at Manoel Island. These general and special hypothecs also rank after prior charges in favour of Government.

Bank borrowings are subject to floating rates of interest. The weighted average effective interest rates applied to borrowings as at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Bank loans	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%	5.8%

Maturity of total borrowings as at 31 December:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Within one year	1,805,555	5,418,080	1,463,150	5,418,080
Between one and two years	-	-	-	-
Between two and five years	48,268,416	47,227,826	47,884,479	47,227,826
	50,073,971	52,645,906	49,347,629	52,645,906

21. Deferred taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 35% (2014: 35%). The movement on the deferred income tax account is analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
At beginning of year	287,634	1,285,974	287,634	1,285,974
(Credited) charged to profit or loss (Note 28):				
- unabsorbed capital allowances	6,336	(1,909)	6,336	(1,909)
- inventories recognised in cost of sales	(3,946,922)	560,261	(3,946,922)	560,261
- depreciation on property, plant and equipment	(439)	(438)	(439)	(438)
- fair valuation of property	2,797,935	-	3,230,183	-
- unutilised tax losses	661,360	(1,648,105)	1,772,446	(1,648,105)
- others	-	17,500	-	17,500
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income:				
- cash flow hedging reserve (Note 16)	(9,938)	74,351	(9,938)	74,351
- revaluation of land and buildings (Note 17)	485,960	-	-	-
Tax applied to the acquisition of subsidiary (Note 30)	(625,126)	-	-	-
At end of year	(343,200)	287,634	1,339,300	287,634

The deferred tax recognised in profit or loss and the balance at 31 December mainly arose from:

- temporary differences between the tax base and carrying amount of the elements of stocks transferred from Inventories - development project to cost of sales within profit or loss in respect of residential units sold during the year;
- temporary differences arising between the tax base and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment attributable to depreciation;
- fair value gains arising on investment property; and
- unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances (whereas unutilised tax losses have no expiry date, unabsorbed capital allowances are forfeited upon cessation of trade).

The tax relating to components of other comprehensive income reflects the tax effect of re-measurement of derivative instruments qualifying as effective cash flow hedges. This tax has been recognised directly within equity in other comprehensive income. Accordingly, the tax impact relating to components of other comprehensive income is presented in the table above and further analysed in Note 16.

21. Deferred taxation - continued

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the taxes concerned relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are offset in the statement of financial position:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Deferred tax assets				
- remeasurement of cash flow hedging instruments	(65,583)	(55,645)	(65,583)	(55,645)
- temporary differences arising on property, plant and equipment	(3,118)	(2,679)	(3,118)	(2,679)
- unutilised tax losses	(3,524,627)	(4,185,987)	(2,413,541)	(4,185,987)
- others	-	(6,336)	-	(6,336)
- temporary differences between tax base and carrying amount of inventories recognised in cost of sales	(33,767)	-	(33,767)	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
- temporary differences between tax base and carrying amount of inventories recognised in cost of sales	-	3,913,155	-	3,913,155
- fair valuation of property	2,172,809	625,126	3,855,309	625,126
- temporary differences arising on property, plant and equipment	1,111,086	-	-	-
Net amount	(343,200)	287,634	1,339,300	287,634

The recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled principally after more than twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

Following changes to the taxation rules on capital gains arising on transfer of immovable property as announced by the Minister for Finance during the Budget Speech for the financial year 2015, and in respect of which a Bill entitled 'An Act to implement Budget measures for the financial year 2015 and other administrative measures' came into effect on 30 April 2015, the final tax on transfers of immovable property acquired after 1 January 2004 was reduced to 8% of the transfer value while the rate in respect of transfers of property acquired before 1 January 2004 was reduced to 10%.

In view of the changes described above, tax is payable on the transfer value of property and accordingly the deferred tax liability of €3,946,922 on the temporary differences between tax base and carrying amount of inventories recognised in cost of sales, other than the Q1 phase, was released. The net impact of the application of the changed tax regime on the deferred tax liability attributable to fair valuation of MIDI's property at a company level was an increase amounting to €918,528 (before the revaluation of property as at 31 December 2015), which was recognised in profit or loss.

As disclosed in Notes 5 and 6, upon the acquisition of SIS, the car park is being accounted for as Property, plant and equipment. The deferred tax liability, previously accounted for in profit or loss, is now being reclassified to other comprehensive income. A corresponding deferred tax asset of €1,111,086 is being recognised, and includes an amount of €625,126 - representing the deferred tax on the 2013 revaluation, which is being accounted for upon the acquisition of subsidiary (Note 30).

22. Revenue

The Group's revenue for 2015, includes the sale of the Q1 apartments. The Group's revenue also includes income from property rental and management of certain areas within the project (Note 4).

23. Expenses by nature

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Cost of sales transferred from Inventories - Development project and related items	28,786,823	11,813,140	28,786,823	6,571,002
Commissions payable	881,750	6,250	881,750	6,250
Direct costs attributable to goods and services sold	330,038	-	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	196,924	56,464	16,275	16,275
Employee benefit expense (Note 24)	805,674	644,091	478,431	495,569
Operating lease rentals payable:				
- Equipment	14,849	-	-	-
- Property	11,349	-	-	-
- Vehicles	21,070	18,414	13,035	10,626
Directors' emoluments (Note 25)	48,910	49,650	47,450	49,650
Other expenses	1,877,815	1,292,053	1,470,990	1,441,795
Total cost of sales and administrative expenses	32,975,202	13,880,062	31,694,754	8,591,167

Auditor's fees

Fees charged by the auditor for services rendered during the financial periods ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 relate to the following:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Annual statutory audit	35,500	23,500	15,500	15,500
Tax advisory and compliance services	10,471	7,600	4,891	4,891
Other non-audit services	50,379	88,400	39,379	88,400
	96,350	119,500	59,770	108,791

24. Employee benefit expense

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,135,710	934,807	963,917	934,807
Social security costs	56,402	45,600	47,427	45,600
	1,192,112	980,407	1,011,344	980,407
Amounts reflected in Inventories - Development project (see Note 11)	382,706	336,316	382,706	336,316
Amounts recharged to subsidiaries	-	-	146,475	148,522
Amounts expensed in profit or loss	805,674	644,091	478,431	495,569
Amounts recharged to third parties	3,732	-	3,732	-
	1,192,112	980,407	1,011,344	980,407

Average number of persons employed by the Group and Company during the year:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Technical and administration	51	31	30	31

25. Directors' emoluments

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Directors' fees	48,910	49,650	47,450	49,650

26. Finance income

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Interest income from:				
- bank deposits	67,058	95,310	67,052	95,310
- amounts owed from joint venture	-	171,925	-	171,925
- other	673	16,136	673	16,136
	67,731	283,371	67,725	283,371

27. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Interest and related expense recognised in profit or loss on:				
- Bank loans and overdrafts	582,619	602,300	501,695	602,300
- Bonds issued to the general public				
Coupon interest payable	2,583,990	2,383,700	2,583,990	2,383,700
Amortisation of difference between net proceeds and redemption value	84,623	77,807	84,623	77,807
- Bank and other charges	20,088	32,192	14,965	32,137
- Other interest payable	-	14	-	14
	3,271,320	3,096,013	3,185,273	3,095,958

Finance costs capitalised are disclosed in Note 11 to these Financial Statements.

28. Tax (income)/expense

	Group		Company	
	2015 €	2014 €	2015 €	2014 €
Current taxation:				
Current tax expense	19,327	14,297	19,327	14,297
Adjustment recognised in financial period for current tax of prior periods	-	(370)	-	(370)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge (Note 21)	(481,730)	(1,072,692)	1,061,604	(1,072,692)
Tax (income)/expense	(462,403)	(1,058,765)	1,080,931	(1,058,765)

28. Tax (income)/expense - continued

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Attributable to:				
- current taxation	19,327	13,927	19,327	13,927
- deferred taxation	(481,730)	(1,072,692)	1,061,604	(1,072,692)
	(462,403)	(1,058,765)	1,080,931	(1,058,765)

The tax on the profit/(loss) of the Group and the Company differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	9,457,171	(3,211,252)	11,674,935	(3,139,263)
Tax at 35%	3,310,010	(1,123,938)	4,086,227	(1,098,742)
Tax effect of:				
- changes in legislation	(4,673,492)	-	(3,269,004)	-
- temporary differences arising upon the fair valuation of property at different tax rates	(11,050)	-	127,796	-
- maintenance allowance claimed on rented property	(52,520)	(39,566)	(52,520)	(39,566)
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	526,825	(17,343)	5,894	4,705
- income not subject to tax	-	(2,955)	-	(2,955)
- income subject to reduced rates of Tax	37,357	(19,063)	37,357	(19,063)
- dividend income taxed at source	(12,600)	(12,600)	(12,600)	(12,600)
- over provision of current tax in prior year	-	(370)	-	(370)
- unrecognised deferred tax in prior year	874	107,267	874	107,267
- unrecognised temporary differences	250,342	48,135	-	-
- losses surrendered by way of group relief	-	-	-	2,559
- share of loss of joint venture	4,944	1,668	-	-
- impairment charge on investment in subsidiary	-	-	156,907	-
- impairment charge on goodwill	156,907	-	-	-
Tax (income)/expense in accounts	(462,403)	(1,058,765)	1,080,931	(1,058,765)

29. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of MIDI p.l.c. in issue during the year.

	2015	Group 2014
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	€9,919,574	(€2,152,487)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	214,159,922	214,159,922
Earnings per share	0.046	(0.010)

The Company has no instruments or arrangements which give rise to dilutive potential ordinary shares, and accordingly diluted earnings per share is equivalent to basic earnings per share.

30. Business combination

(a) Summary of acquisition

On 14 September 2015, the Company acquired Siemens' 50% shareholding (consisting of 2,000,000 ordinary 'A' shares of €1 each) in Solutions & Infrastructure Services Limited (SIS) for the cash consideration of €1. The Company was already in possession of the other 50% shareholding. By virtue of this acquisition, SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company. The business carried out by SIS ranges from the provision of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services including telephony, internet and colocation, the provision of Business Technologies (BT) such as access control, HVAC and management of the public car park at Tigné Point.

Through the acquisition of SIS, MIDI Group is expected to benefit from synergies arising from the combined resources in the development of property and related property management services.

Fair value of the equity interest held at group level immediately before the acquisition was zero due to previously recognised share of losses of joint venture up to the amount of the investment. As the Group had no contractual obligation to recover such losses, no further share of losses were recognised. As a result of the acquisition, no gain or loss was recognised in these financial statements.

30. Business combination - continued

(a) Summary of acquisition - continued

Assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	Fair value €
Property, plant and equipment	3,817,259
Inventories	125,075
Trade and other receivables	1,913,428
Cash and cash equivalents	61,957
Trade and other payables	(6,268,793)
Loans and borrowings	(722,357)
Impact of the recognition of deferred tax (Note 21)	625,126
	(448,305)
Net identifiable liabilities acquired	(448,305)
Add: Goodwill	448,306
	1
Net assets acquired	1

At 31 December 2015, the Directors reviewed the goodwill related to the acquisition of SIS as compared to the results achieved to date and an impairment of €448,306 was recognised in profit or loss.

There were no acquisitions in the year ended 31 December 2014.

(b) Purchase consideration – cash flows

Inflow of cash from acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired

	€
Cash consideration	1
Less: balances acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	61,957
	61,956
Net inflow of cash – investing activities	61,956

(c) Revenue and profit contribution

The acquired business contributed revenues of €758,862 and net loss of €560,040 to the Group for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2015.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2015, consolidated pro-forma revenue and loss for the year ended 31 December 2015 would have been €4,229,193 and €1,639,798 respectively. These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's results.

31. Working capital movements

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Trade and other receivables	6,070,485	(838,183)	(440,986)	(716,871)
Trade and other payables	(4,550,120)	4,729,149	853,872	(791,718)
Working capital movements	1,520,365	3,890,966	412,886	(1,508,589)

32. Commitments

In addition to settling the liabilities associated with the purchase price of the land, the emphyteutical grant entered into with the Government provides for a series of development obligations relating to the contents of the project and the timescales over which it should be completed. As a result of these commitments, it is expected that total development investment in excess of around €295 million will be made subsequent to the end of the financial year under review. As at 31 December 2015, the Group had outstanding contractual commitments for project development works for the approximate amount of €5.3 million (2014: €12.1 million), which includes the amounts disclosed in Note 34. The emphyteutical grant specifies a maximum overall period of 25 years, commencing in the year 2000, for completion of the project.

The Group is also committed to effect payments for ground rent which will be recovered effectively from the property purchasers or tenants.

Operating lease commitments – where the Group/Company is the lessor

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases, which are primarily entered into by the Company in relation to rental operations within the project, are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Not later than 1 year	1,270,779	1,266,691	1,270,779	1,266,691
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,427,852	1,940,188	1,427,852	1,940,188
Over 5 years	1,633,190	2,012,468	1,633,190	2,012,468
	4,331,821	5,219,347	4,331,821	5,219,347

The operating lease agreements entered into by the company typically run for a significant number of years. These contracts generally provide that the lease payments increase by a predetermined percentage every year, which increases have been reflected in the figures above. A number of these arrangements also provide for contingent rentals based on outlet turnover levels.

32. Commitments - continued

Operating lease commitments – where the Group/Company is the lessee

The future minimum lease payments payable under motor vehicle and other non-cancellable operating leases, subject to normal commercial terms and conditions, are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
Not later than 1 year	1,199,358	26,785	19,047	18,997
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	337,239	49,980	45,488	32,457
	1,536,597	76,765	64,535	51,454

33. Contingencies

- (a) The Company was requested by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority to pay fees amounting to €1,282,320 in 2009 for the disposal of excavated material at sea, which payment was made in full by the Company during the same year. The Directors are contending that the said fees, or part thereof, should ultimately be paid by the contractor engaged to carry out the excavation works. The Company is still in the process of arbitration with the relevant contractor and accordingly the extent of such recoverable amounts could not be reliably estimated as at 31 December 2015.
- (b) In terms of the Emphyteutical Deed, the Company is responsible for the construction and installation of the public infrastructure including drainage, water, electricity and telecommunications distribution systems, which on completion of each phase shall pass on to Government. The Company maintains that the circumstances from when the Emphyteutical Deed was entered into have now changed whereby state monopoly over telecommunication infrastructure has been removed and that accordingly telecommunication infrastructure should not revert back to Government upon completion of each phase.
- (c) The Company has received claims from property buyers mainly relating to damages allegedly incurred by them due to latent defects in their apartments and other differences. To date some of the pending claims were pursued in court; however the amount of the claims, where quantified, were not deemed material by the Company's Directors.
- (d) At 31 December 2015, the Group has contingent liabilities amounting to €393,668 (2014: €393,668) in respect of guarantees issued by the bank in the ordinary course of business in favour of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority.
- (e) At 31 December 2015, the Company has contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees given to the bank to secure the banking facilities of its fully-owned subsidiary, SIS, for the amount of €4,666,980 (2014: €1,785,835) and of a related party for the amount of €522,500 (2014: €522,500).
- (f) At 31 December 2015, the Company had a contingency arising from uncalled share capital in subsidiaries, amounting to €37,272 (2014: €37,272), for which no provision has been made in the Financial Statements.

34. Related party transactions

All companies forming part of the respective groups of companies of which Alf. Mizzi & Sons Limited, Bank of Valletta p.l.c., Gasan Enterprises Limited, Gatt Investments Limited, MSV Life p.l.c., Polidano Brothers Limited, Vassallo Builders Group Limited and Lombard Bank Malta p.l.c. form part, are considered by the Directors to be related parties together with First Gemini p.l.c. by virtue of the shareholding of the companies referred to in MIDI p.l.c.. All entities owned, controlled or significantly influenced by the Company's ultimate shareholders, together with the Company's Directors, close members of their families and all entities owned, controlled or significantly influenced by these individuals, are the principal related parties of the Group.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
<i>i) Sale of goods and services</i>				
Sale of goods and services to related party	115,859	11,700,000	115,859	6,457,862
<i>ii) Purchase of goods and services</i>				
Purchase of services from subsidiaries	-	-	20,292,686	342,095
Purchase of services from related parties	445,547	2,308,476	-	161,328

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had outstanding contractual commitments with related parties for project development for the amount of €1,218,841 (2014: €3,252,019).

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
<i>iii) Rental income</i>				
Revenue earned during the current financial year	127,302	378,063	347,142	416,002
Balances as at 31 December included within other non-current liabilities (Note 18)	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
<i>iv) Bank loans from shareholders</i>				
Balances at 31 December	6,511,340	11,297,319	6,511,340	11,297,319
Net interest charged during the year	732,266	559,532	732,266	559,532

34. Related party transactions - continued

The Group and Company have banking facilities for the amount of €10,890,668 (2014: €21,504,198) sanctioned by related parties (terms and conditions are reflected in Note 20). Movements in bank loans are analysed in Note 20 to the Financial Statements. During the year ended 31 December 2009, the Group also entered into a derivative contract with a financial institution which is a related party (Notes 16 and 20).

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
<i>v) Deposits with banks</i>				
Balances at 31 December	8,736,410	7,410,730	8,726,043	7,298,361
Interest income earned	16,805	236,176	16,805	236,176

Movements in these assets are analysed in the statements of cash flows.

	Group and Company		Group and Company	
	Face value of bonds held at 31 December		Interest payable during the year	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€	€	€	€
<i>vi) Bonds held by related parties</i>				
Shareholders	70,000	70,000	4,900	4,900
Directors and other officers of the Company, together with close family members of these individuals	40,875	38,516	2,861	2,696
Other related parties	257,800	257,800	18,046	18,046
Held by related parties as nominees	3,980,576	3,469,517	278,640	242,866

Amounts relating to project development which were capitalised in investment property and in inventories during 2015, pertaining to material contracts (as required by Listing Rule 5.70.1), to which the Group is a party and in which Directors are materially interested amounted to €1,385,346 (2014: €1,436,751). These services were provided by shareholder companies mentioned previously, entities controlled or significantly influenced by the shareholder companies and MIDI p.l.c.'s jointly controlled entity. Outstanding contractual commitments for project development in relation to such contracts as at the end of the reporting period amounted to €1,218,841 (2014: €3,252,019).

The Directors are the Group's key management personnel and transactions with these related parties consist solely of directors' remuneration as disclosed in Note 25.

As disclosed in Notes 7 and 30, on 14 September 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 50% shareholding in SIS. By virtue of this acquisition, SIS became a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company. Pre-acquisition transactions with SIS are included in the table below. Post-acquisition transactions with SIS are classified as transactions with subsidiaries at Company level and eliminated upon consolidation at Group level as included in the tables above.

34. Related party transactions - continued

Pre-acquisition transactions with SIS comprise:

	Group and Company 2015 €
<i>Purchase of goods and services</i>	181,162
<i>Rental income</i>	71,112

The transactions undertaken with related parties, disclosed above, were carried out on commercial terms in the normal course of business and are subject to scrutiny by the Board of Directors. The transactions carried out with group subsidiaries were carried out at carrying amounts.

Balances outstanding as at the year end with respect to group subsidiaries and other related parties are disclosed in Notes 12 and 19 to the Financial Statements. Interest receivable and payable in this respect are disclosed in Notes 26 and 27 respectively.

The Group also enters into other transactions with other related parties, such as the placement of insurance risks, but the related transaction amounts are not considered to have a material impact on the financial results and financial position of the Group.

35. Statutory information

MIDI p.l.c. is a public limited liability company and is incorporated in Malta.

36. Comparative information

Comparative figures disclosed in the main components of these financial statements have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation format.