Torarica GROUP

ANNUAL REPORT
2020/2021

Torarica Holding N.V.

ROYAL TORARICA

Torarica RESORT

Eco Torarica

ANNUAL REPORT
2020/2021

TORARICA HOLDING N.V.

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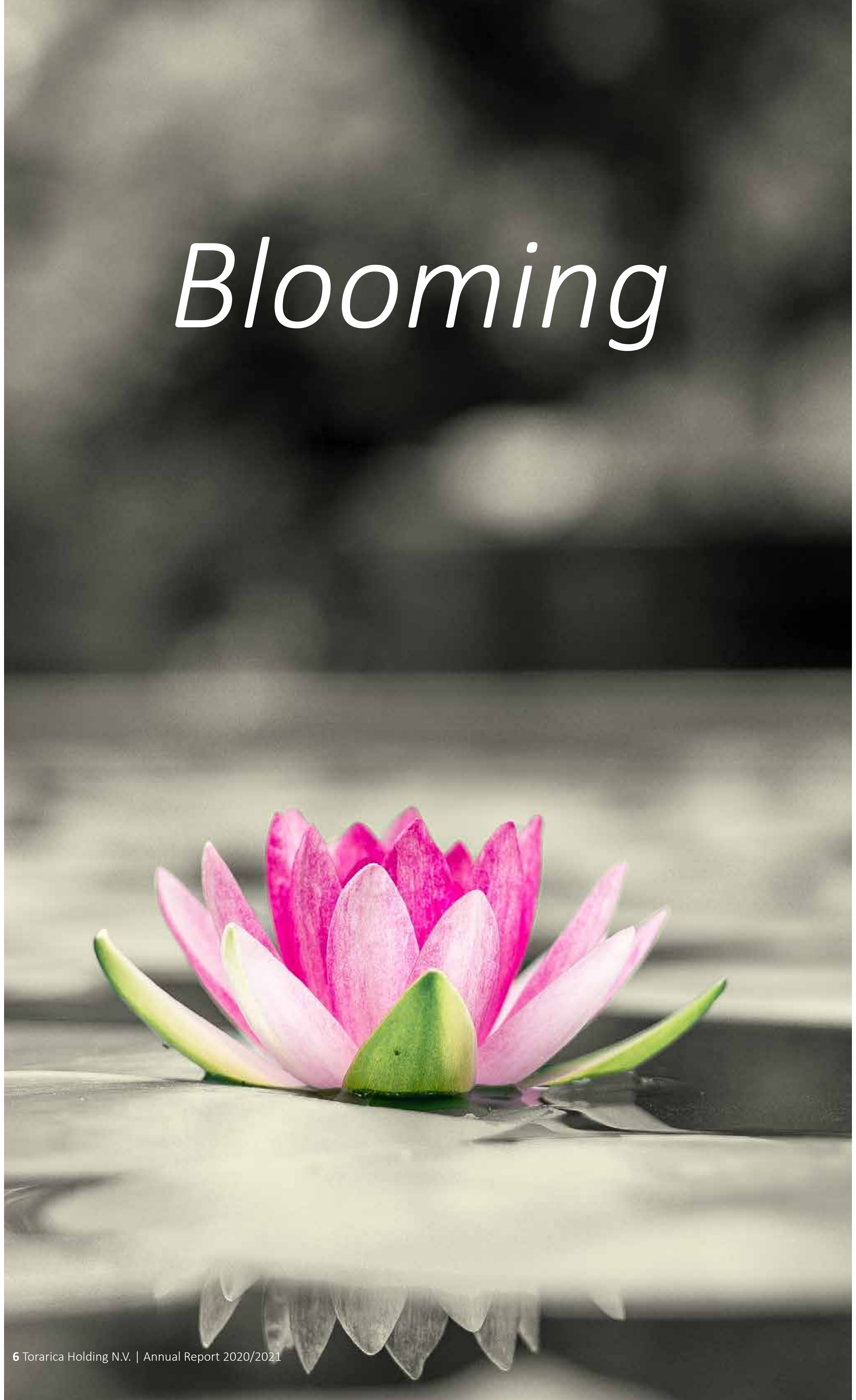
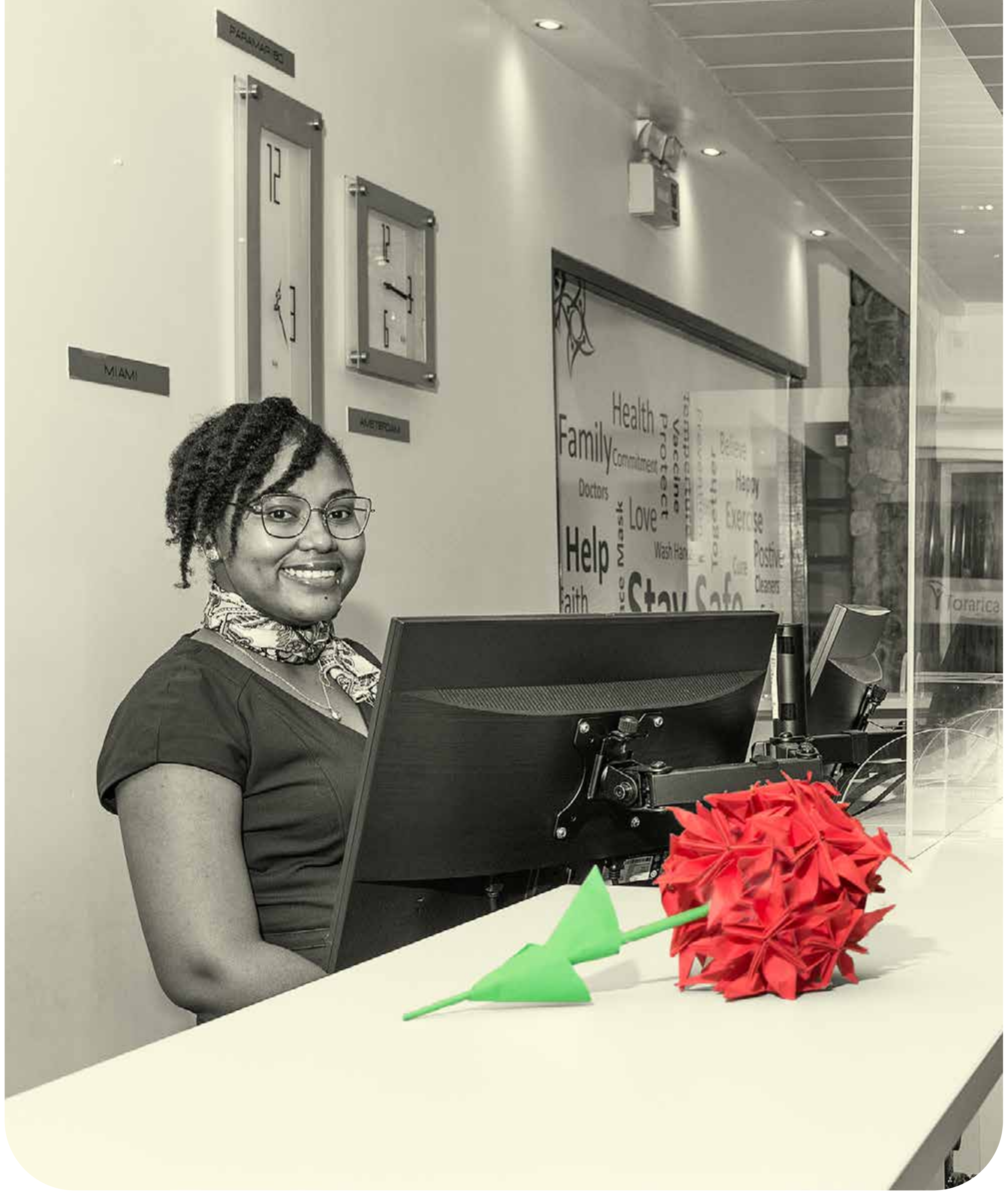
Blooming



The theme Blooming is key in this Annual Report and symbolized by the lotus flower. This flower is known for being able to rebloom and develop into a beautiful flower, giving light and inspiration to its environment. The flower stands for purity, which we see reflected in the Torarica Group: an honest company that holds its values and standards high. The lotus flower also symbolizes resilience and growth which aligns with the display of strength by the Torarica Group over the past year.



1.0 Introduction

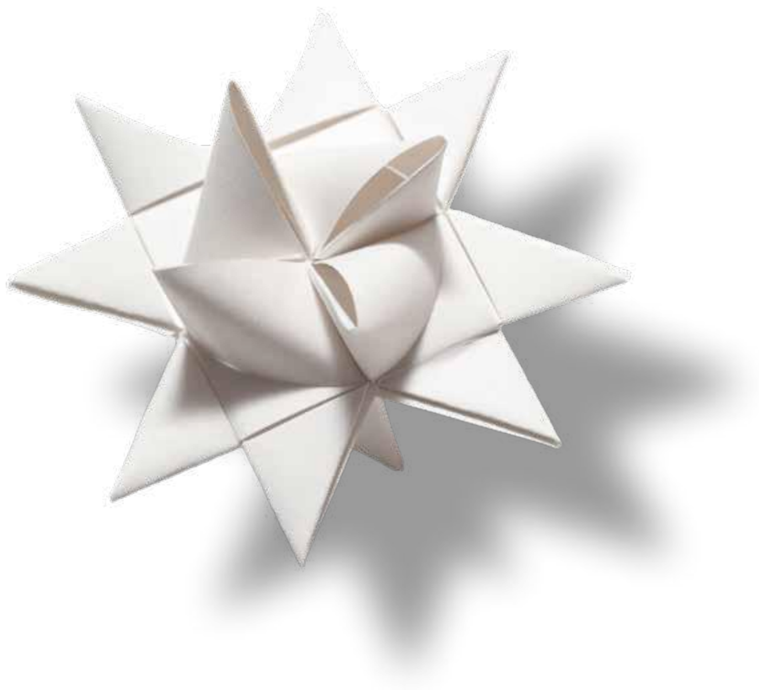
1.1 Supervisory Board *and Board of Directors*

Supervisory Board:
S. Smit, Chairman of the Board
M. Merhai
M. Parsan
P. Healy
S. Khedoe-Bharos
Y. Meijdam-Filé
S. McGrath

Managing Directors:
D. Boucke
A. Healy

Assistant Managing Director:
E. Tjin A Sioe
O. Read

Accountants:
Crowe Burgos Accountants N.V.



1.2 Consolidated *Salient Figures*

(x SRD 1.000)	* 2020/2021	*2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations					
Revenue					
Hotel	135,821	134,554	117,711	106,985	88,388
Casino			9,782	10,038	9,107
Total	135,821	134,554	127,493	117,023	97,495
Expenses	134,864	137,476	111,592	103,171	86,618
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	-6,890	-10,120	13,701	13,247	9,269
Income tax expense	6,207	6,009	4,723	5,088	1,830
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations	-683	-4,111	8,977	8,159	7,439
Cash dividend	-	795	3,777[1]	3,751[1]	1,325
Dividend per share SRD 0,10	-	0.60	2.85	2.83	1.00
Share price	86	86	80	80	80
FINANCIAL DETAILS					
Share capital	276	179	133	133	133
Equity	270,930	171,349[2]	154,967[2]	148,335	89,817
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	24,598	18,327	54,727	54,946	23,422
Equity instruments	27,179	26,122	26,752	29,191	29,742
Personnel expenses	53,944	56,570	34,813	37,452	31,490
HOTEL OPERATIONS					
Hotel Torarica:					
Occupancy %	42	62	73	69	57
Average roomrate per occupied room (x SRD 1)	1,465	810	586	569	502
Eco Resort Inn:					
Occupancy %	21	65	83	79	65
Average roomrate per occupied room (x SRD 1)	1,236	468	335	330	310
Royal Torarica:					
Occupancy %	38	68	63	63	57
Average roomrate per occupied room (x SRD 1)	1,490	816	655	640	605
Number of employees					
Male	144	177	211	199	205
Female	135	152	186	190	180
Total	279	329	389	385	372

* Adjusted for hyper inflation and /or IFRS first time adoption
1 Before appropation of earnings
2 After appropation of earnings

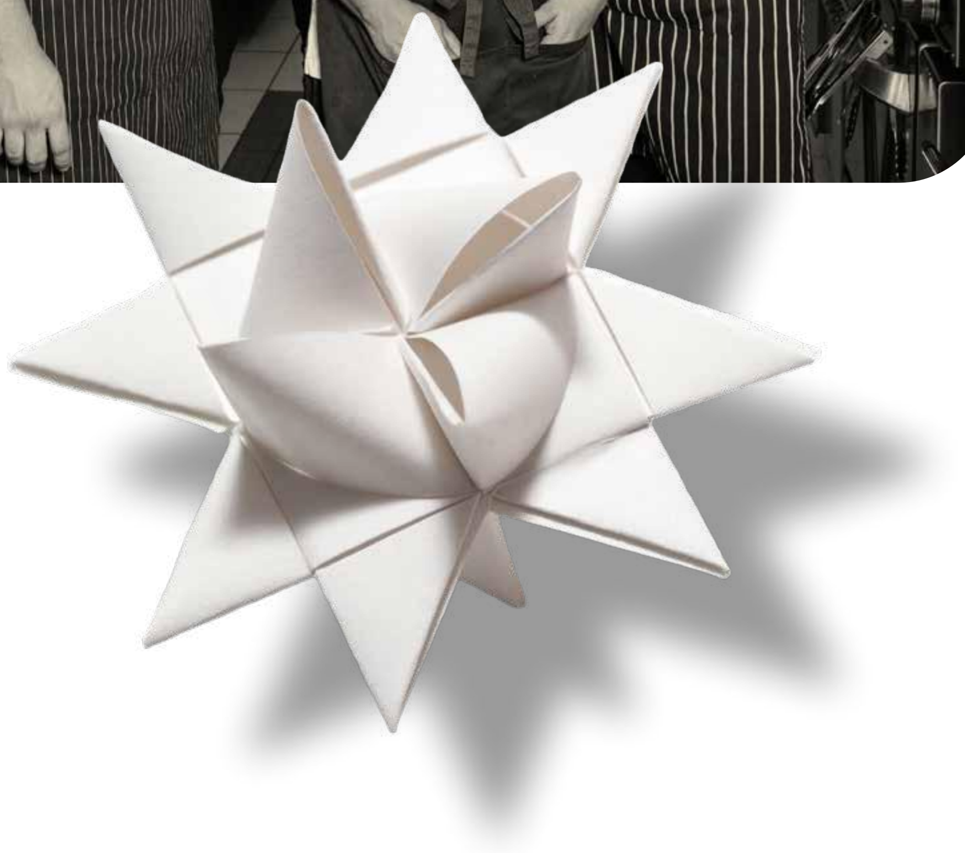
1.3 The Company

Mission

We share the best local experience in hospitality by entertaining and engaging with passion.

Vision

Foster growth by being the traveler's destination of choice, through building on our decades of experience as the local hospitality brand.



Portfolio

Royal Torarica

- Business hotel
- 105 rooms
- Pool & Gym
- Conference rooms
- 1 Restaurant
- 2 Bars
- Opened on 12/23/2007

Only at the Royal a seamless stay from start to finish

Torarica Resort

- Resort Hotel
- 130 rooms
- Pool, Gym, Sauna, Hot Tub & Tennis Court
- 2 Restaurants
- 3 Bars
- Banquet Halls
- Opened on 07/10/1962

The ideal location for business, relaxing getaways and family holidays

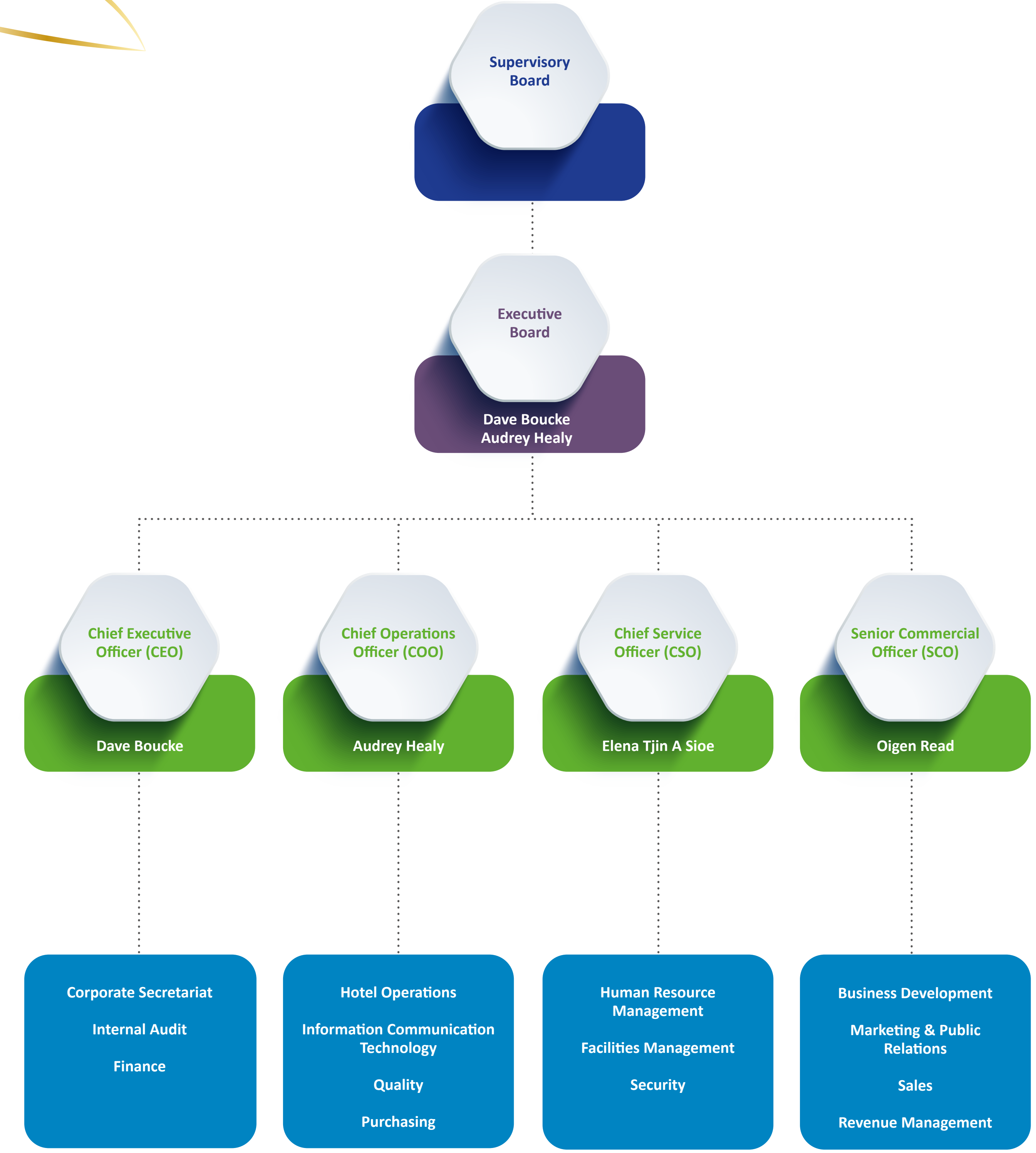
Eco Torarica

- Authentic Surinamese
- 122 rooms
- Pool
- 2 Restaurants
- 2 Bars
- Opened on 12/23/1997

Have a taste of nature

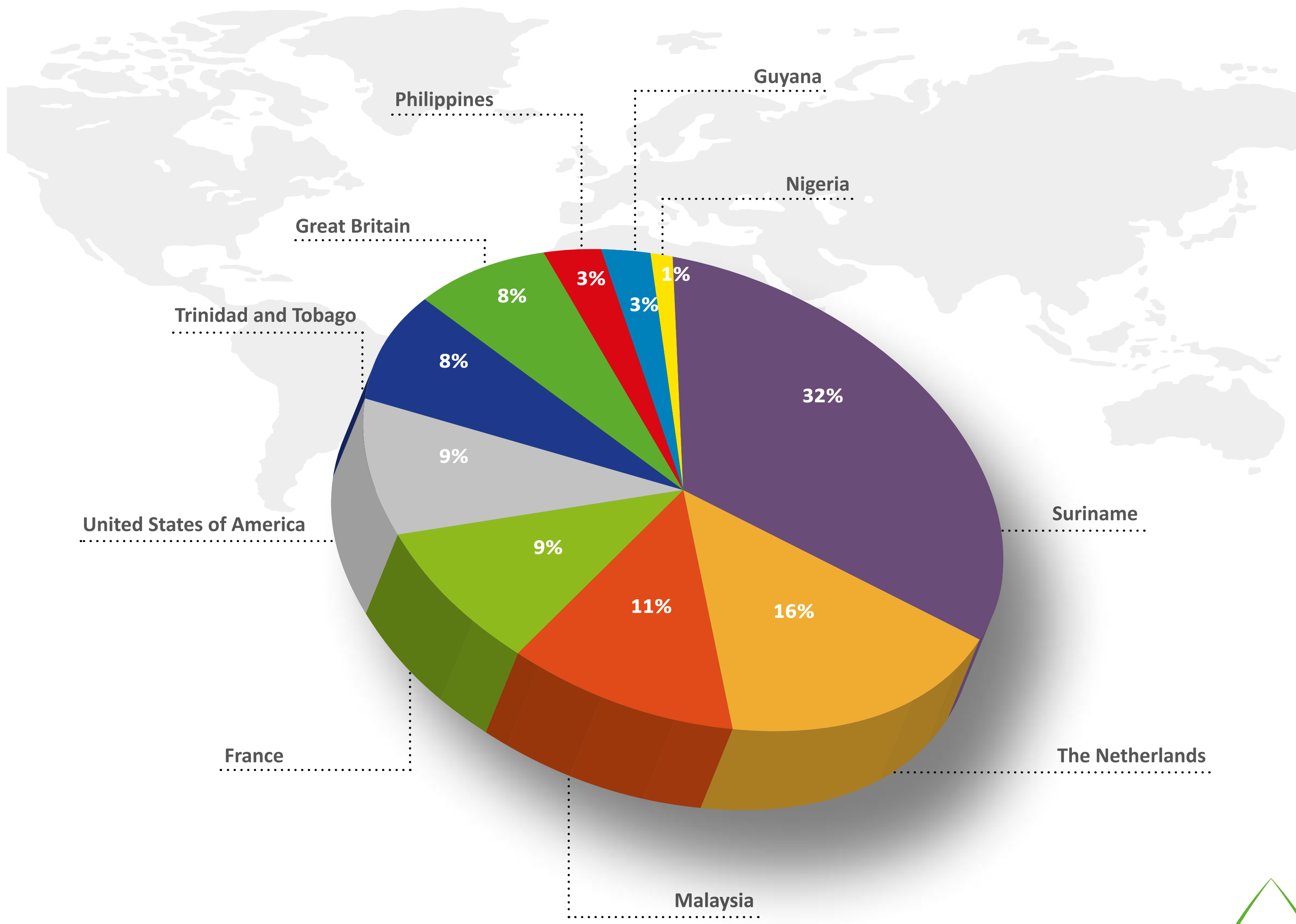
Organizational *Chart*

Torarica Holding N.V. as of July 1st , 2021



Our *Markets*

Top 10 countries where our guests come from for the period 2020/2021



Human Resource *Management*

Employees

279

Men 144
Women 135

Total
2020/2021

New hires

	2020/2021	2019/2020
Toracica Holding N.V	4	9
Toracica Resort	3	14
Royal Toracica	1	8
Eco Toracica	0	10
Total	**8**	**41**

Exits

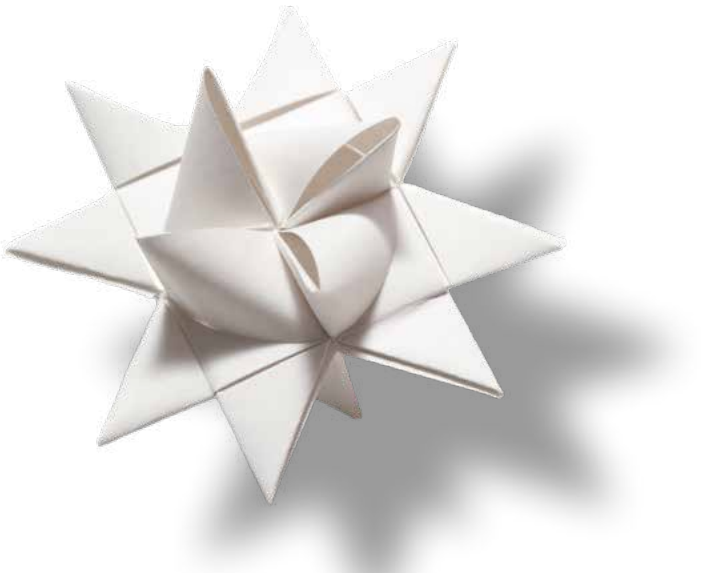
	2020/2021	2019/2020
Toracica Holding N.V	17	22
Toracica Resort	20	46
Royal Toracica	8	20
Eco Toracica	5	17
Total	**50**	**105**

In comparison to the previous fiscal year there were less exits in the fiscal year 2020/2021. However we have taken some strategic decisions as part of our reorganization:

- **Retirement:** 11 employees choose early retirement which included a compensation package
- **Internal transfers:** Due to the closing of Eco Toracica, 35 fulltime employees were transferred to other departments within the Toracica Group. These employees were subsequently deployed to perform other activities which included security, cleaning and hygiene.
- **Recruitment freeze:** during the reorganization a recruitment freeze was activated which lasted until November 2020.

Jubilees

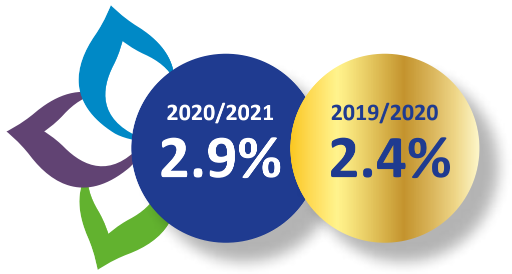
	Name	First Name	Service Years	Department
1	Ritfeld	Lesley	10	Finance
2	Waterland	Marcelino	10	Laundry
3	Williams	Ravie	10	Finance
4	Dipotroeno	Henny	10	Finance
5	Ridaie	Nawin	10	Surveillance
6	Wagiman	Johannes	10	Store
7	Hofdom	Iwan	10	Wellness
8	Djoehri	Christian	10	Food & Beverage
9	Pinas	Melvia	10	Housekeeping
10	Kortstam	Siegfried	10	Main Kitchen
11	Kressenhof	Cynthia	10	Food & Beverage
12	Atmopawiro	Gaytry	10	Laundry
13	Geldorp	Pamela	10	Housekeeping
14	Matotoe	Margriet	10	Housekeeping
15	Sodirono	Milton	15	Finance
16	Read	Oigen	15	Executive Team
17	Tjin A Sioe	Elena	15	Executive Team
18	Healy	Audrey	15	Executive Team
19	Mendonca	Gregory	15	Maintenance
20	Djojomoenawi	Marijke	15	Pastry Kitchen
21	Setrodipo	Charlene	15	Food & Beverage
22	van Ritter	Diana	15	Rooms Division
23	Kassim	Adjiedj	20	Laundry
24	Eckhorst	Clifton	25	Security
25	Djiman	Harman	25	Laundry
26	Fris	Helianthe	25	Sales & Marketing
27	Redjosentono	Harold	25	Food & Beverage
28	Cederburg	Patricia	25	Housekeeping
29	Marte	Lesley	25	Main Kitchen
30	Dameri	Elfriede	25	Cafeteria
31	Djoekasan	Eddy	30	Laundry
32	Haselhoef	Anthony	30	Store
33	Wagino	Steven	30	Manager on Duty

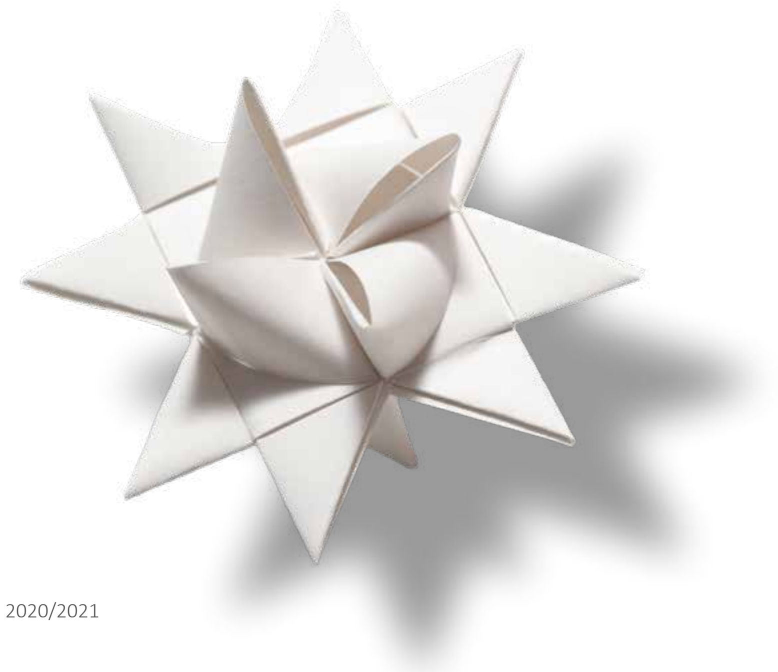


Retirees

	Name	First Name	Department
1	Biegman	Joan	Laundry
2	Dhanes	Ushadevie	Laundry
3	Mac Intosh	Marcel	Security
4	Daan-Gefferie	Hellen	Housekeeping
5	Oemedali	Ajoeb	Housekeeping
6	Djojoleksono	Marlon	Store
7	Hendrie	Errol	Kitchen
8	Asmo	Armand	Finance
9	Karmin-Sawiran	Soelijem	Housekeeping
10	Albertzoon	Engrecia	Cafeteria
11	Katjoeng	Robert	Laundry
12	Gemin	Nesta	Kitchen
13	Ost	Carlo	Maintenance

Absenteeism rate





Training and development

In order to maintain high standards of service to our guests, investments were made for various internal and external training courses, aimed at the development of our employees.

Type of Training/course	Total employees trained
Labor Law	1
Computer Assisted Audit Techniques + Root Cause Analysis Tools and Techniques	1
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Certificate Program Online	1
IFRS Certificate Program	1
First Aid Refresher course	29
First Aid Beginners course	13
Hygiene training course	148
Company emergency and response training	45

Internships

We facilitated two students, one from Polytechnic College Suriname (PTC) and one from FHR School of Business.

Code of Conduct sessions:

During this fiscal year the focus was placed on health and safety training sessions.

Sustainability

The Torarica Group was awarded a Green Key Certification in 2018 which was successfully renewed in August 2021.

The main pillars of our sustainability policy are:

- Use of utilities
- Recycling of our waste
- Sustainable projects
- Suppliers
- Safety

1. Utilities

Every month the utility consumption is measured (water usage and electricity usage). We are measuring the following locations:

- Hotel Torarica
- Hotel Royal Torarica
- Hotel Eco Torarica
- Back of house of the Torarica Group

The Electricity usage for the Torarica Group decreased by 16% and the water consumption also decreased by 27%

2. Waste recycling

The Torarica Group has a program for the recycling of plastic and oil.

Plastic recycling

In July 2018 we started to recycle our plastic in collaboration with SuReSur. All personnel have been trained and are familiar with our policy.
We recycled 67% of our purchased plastic. In addition to SuReSur, we also recycle all plastic purchased from suppliers N.V. Consolidated Industries Corporation (CIC), Ecolab and N.V. Interfood.

	2020/2021	2019/2020
Recycled plastic	1,657 kg	6,614 kg
Purchased plastic	2,479 kg	5,276 kg
	67%	121%

Oil recycling

We already had been recycling our cooking oil with the services of a third party. In 2015, we started a collaboration with the VSH group to recycle our cooking oil into bio diesel.

	2020/2021	2019/2020
Recycled oil	4,590 liters	6,930 liters
Purchased oil	10,168.80 liters	14,843.4 liters
	45%	54%

3. Suppliers

Our suppliers are an important factor in maintaining our quality standards. Of our 233 suppliers, 20 suppliers are international; all others are local.

4. Sustainable projects

We continue our collaboration with The Paramaribo Zoo, separating leftover produce and other ingredients from our kitchen waste to be used for animal food.

This year, the following projects will be rolled out:

- Recycling of glass
- Recycling of rain water
- Renewing our Green Garden

5. Safety

At the Torarica Group, the safety of employees and guests on our properties is our top priority.

Total incidents:

Incidents	2020/2021	2019/2020	2018/2019
Total	142	110	165
Internal	97	101	90
External	45	9	75

The total number of incidents increased with 29% from 2019/2020 to 2020/2021.

The 59 safety workers working in the Torarica Group all completed their annual safety training. In 2022, we will conduct safety drills at our locations.

2.0 Report of the *Supervisory Board*

To the shareholders

We are pleased to report on the activities of the Supervisory Board for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

The Supervisory Board (hereafter "the Board") performed its duties in accordance with Suriname Law and Regulations, the company's by-laws and Corporate Governance Code. We advised Management on relevant issues and monitored Management's performance in relation to set goals.

The Torarica Group was heavily impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. This, together with an unstable economic climate with inflation as high as 61% in 2020, negatively impacted the performance of the Company.

Consultation and Decision Making

The Board held twelve (12) meetings during this fiscal year. As Suriname is still affected by the pandemic, the Board conducts its meetings through online platforms. The Executive Management Team regularly informed the Board, both verbally and in writing on the financial performance, budgets, market developments and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Other topics discussed were the presentations on the Hotels Operations, Information Technology, Risk Management, Sales and Marketing and Facilities Management. In the meeting of July 3, 2021, the budget and capital investments proposals for the fiscal year 2021/2022 were discussed and approved.

Corporate Governance

No changes were made to the Corporate Governance Code in 2020/2021

Audit Committee (AC)

(M. Merhai, Chairman, Y. Meijdam-Filé, M. Parsan)

In 2020/2021 the AC conducted five (5) meetings in which relevant representatives of the Executive Board and the Group's Internal Audit Manager participated.

In the Supervisory Board meeting held on December 17, 2020 the internal audit plan for 2020/2021 was presented by the manager of the internal audit department and approved by the Supervisory Board.

The external financial audit for the year 2020/2021 was assigned to the audit firm Crowe Burgos Accountants N.V. Other matters discussed included the risk and audit report, the external audit findings and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) transition.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

(S. Smit, Chairman, P. Healy, S. Khedoe-Bharos)

In July 2021 the Committee held two (2) meetings which concerned the emoluments of the Executive Management Team. The Executive Board assessed its performance by means of a self-appraisal and presented this to the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board appointments

In accordance with article 7.6 of the by-laws all Supervisory Board members resigned in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on November 30, 2020. The members, Mr. S. Smit, Mr. M. Merhai, Mr. P. Healy, Mr. M. Parsan and Mrs. S. Khedoe-Bharos were re-elected and Mr. S. McGrath and Mrs. Y. Meijdam-Filé were elected as new members. Being eligible, all members, Mr. S. Smit, Mr. M. Merhai, Mr. P. Healy, Mr. M. Parsan, Mr. S. McGrath, Ms. Y. Meijdam-Filé and Ms. S. Khedoe-Bharos offer themselves for re-election in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on December 17, 2021.

Management appointments

In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on November 30, 2020 Mrs. A. Healy was appointed as Managing Director (Chief Operations Officer) and member of the Executive Board.

Effective January 1, 2021 Ms. E. Tjin A Sioe was appointed as Chief Service Officer and effective July 1, 2021, Mr. O Read was appointed as Senior Commercial Officer.

Performance of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board

On November 22, 2021 the performance of the Supervisory Board was evaluated through a self-assessment by the members. Based upon individual appraisals by the members, the performance was found to be good. In the coming period the Board – together with the Executive Management Team - will focus on Risk Management, ICT, Security and Business Continuity, the implementation of the newly adopted strategic plan, the filling of key management positions, optimizing of the Torarica Brand, managing of the Covid-19 situation and the opportunities as a result of the oil and gas developments.

On the same date, the Supervisory Board evaluated the Executive Board member's overall performance, which was found to be satisfactory. Specific areas of attention were discussed including diversification, succession planning and risk and treasury management.

Strategic Plan

In January 2021 the strategic plan for the period of 2017/2018 until 2021/2022 was evaluated. Meanwhile a new strategic plan has been adopted for the period 2022/2023-2025/2026. The Vision and the Mission have been updated and apply to each company within the Torarica Group. The newly adopted aspiration is to achieve greater profitability by diversification of our products and services.

The Executive Management Team identified four (4) strategic pillars to enable the Group to fulfill its mission, realize its vision and achieve its objectives.

These pillars are:

- Creating revenue growth through diversification of Products and Services
- Creating added value to the local experience
- Alignment of Operations
- Integration of systems and premises

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board

The General Meeting of Shareholders determines the remuneration of the Board. The Board's fee is SRD 96,940. - per year and was last adopted on November 12, 2018.

In the Supervisory Board meeting of November 22, 2021, Management notified the Board that it intends to propose to the shareholders an increase of the remuneration of the Board to SRD 193,880.- per year effective January 1, 2022.

Dividend Policy and Interim Dividend

The policy of the Company is to pay a dividend in the order of 40%-60% of the net earnings. Depending on circumstances the Board may elect to deviate from this policy.

Considering the loss in the fiscal year, the Board supports the proposal of the Executive Board not to pay out a dividend regarding the fiscal year 2020/2021.

Financial Statements and division of earnings

In compliance with the requirements of article 8.4 of the by-laws the Executive Management Team has submitted the financial statements 2020/2021 to the Board on November 22, 2021.

These financial statements can be found on pages 48 to 52 of this annual report. The independent external Auditor, Crowe Burgos Accountants N.V. audited the financial statements. The auditor's report can be found on pages 44 to 47.

The net loss for the fiscal year 2020/2021 amounts to SRD 683 thousand (2019/2020: SRD 4,4 million). No interim dividend was paid during the year.

The Board endorses the recommendation of Management not to pay a dividend for the fiscal year. If approved the net loss amounting to SRD 683 thousand will be charged to equity. We recommend that the Shareholders approve the accounts as presented.

Appreciation

The Supervisory Board is grateful for the efforts made by Management and by all the Torarica Group employees despite all the challenges during this fiscal year.

Paramaribo, December 13, 2021

S. Smit, Chairman
M. Merhai, Vice Chairman
M. Parsan
P. Healy
S. Khedoe-Bharos
Y. Meijdam-Filé
S. McGrath

The flowers of Torarica

Lotus

The Symbolic Meaning of the Lotus Flower

The Lotus Flower grows in the deep mud, far away from the sun. But, sooner or later, the Lotus reaches the light becoming the most beautiful flower ever. The Lotus flower is regarded in many different cultures, especially in eastern religions, as a symbol of purity, enlightenment, self-regeneration and rebirth. Its characteristics are a perfect analogy for the human condition: even when its roots are in the dirtiest waters, the Lotus produces the most beautiful flower.

Supervisory Board of *Torarica Holding N.V.*

Stephen Smit MSc (67)
Chairman of the Board

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 1996.
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. since 2020.
- Member of the Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of N.V. Consolidated Industries Corporation.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Assuria N.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Gulf Insurance Ltd. and Assuria Life (T&T)
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Assuria General (GY) Inc. and Assuria Life (GY) Inc.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of N.V. Verenigde Surinaamse Holdingmij. and N.V. VSH Foods.
- Member of the Social Economic Counsel (SER).
- Chair of the National Music School Foundation.
- Honorary member of the Caribbean Actuarial Association.
- Master's degrees in Mathematics and Actuarial Sciences.

Mario R. Merhai AAG MSc (50)
Vice Chairman of the Board

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2010.
- Member of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Chief Executive Officer of Assuria N.V. since 2020.
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of Gulf Insurance Ltd. and Assuria Life (T&T).
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of Assuria General (GY) Inc. and Assuria Life (GY) Inc.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Varossieau Suriname N.V.
- Fellow of the Dutch Actuarial Association and the Caribbean Actuarial Association.
- Master's degree in Actuarial Sciences.

Patrick Healy BSc (59)
Board Member

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2015.
- Member of the Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Chief Executive Officer of N.V. Verenigde Surinaamse Holdingmij.- (VSH United) since 2013.
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of N.V. VSH Foods.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of N.V. Consolidated Industries Corporation.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Assuria N.V.
- Honorary Consul of Canada in Suriname.
- Bachelor's degree in Construction Engineering Technology.

Manoj V. Parsan MBA (51)
Board Member

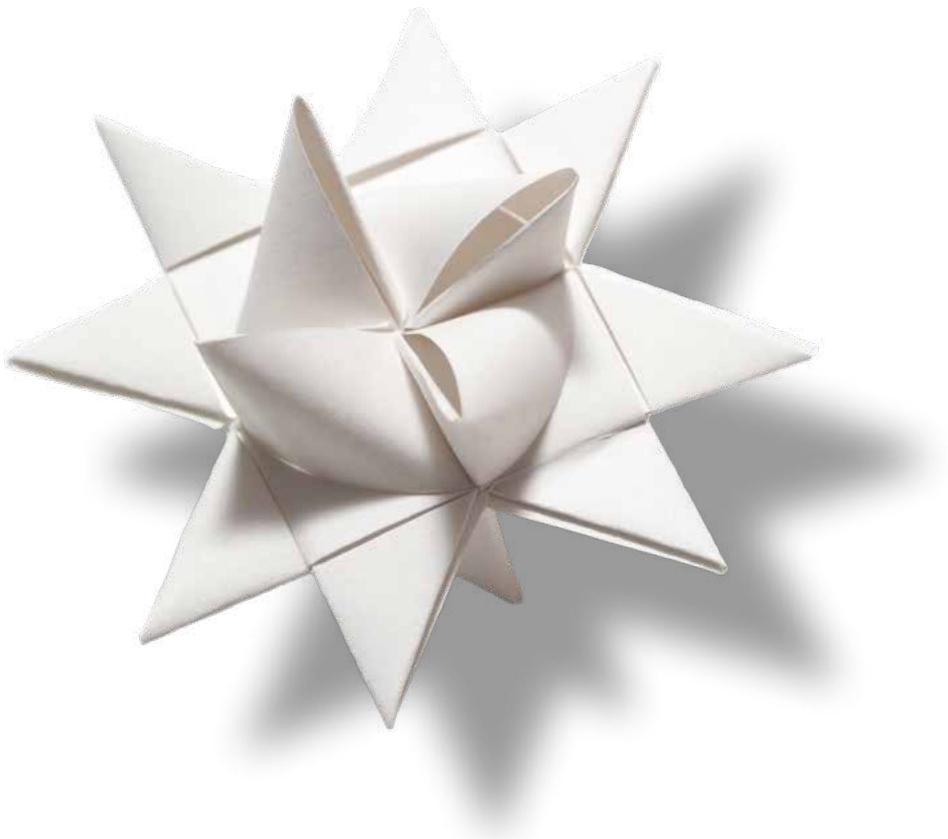
- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2018.
- Member of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Director of FATUM Schadeverzekering N.V. since 2021.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Hakrinbank N.V.
- Master's degree in Business Administration.

Sandhia Khedoe-Bharos MSc (55)
Board Member

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2019.
- Member of the Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Self Reliance N.V.
- Deputy Finance Director of the Ministry of Finance since 2006.
- Master’s degree in Economics.

Yvonne Meijdam-Filé MSc RA, RO EMIA (56)
Board Member

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2020.
- Member of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.
- Senior Finance Manager of Fernandes Concern Beheer.
- Master’s degree in Business Economics.



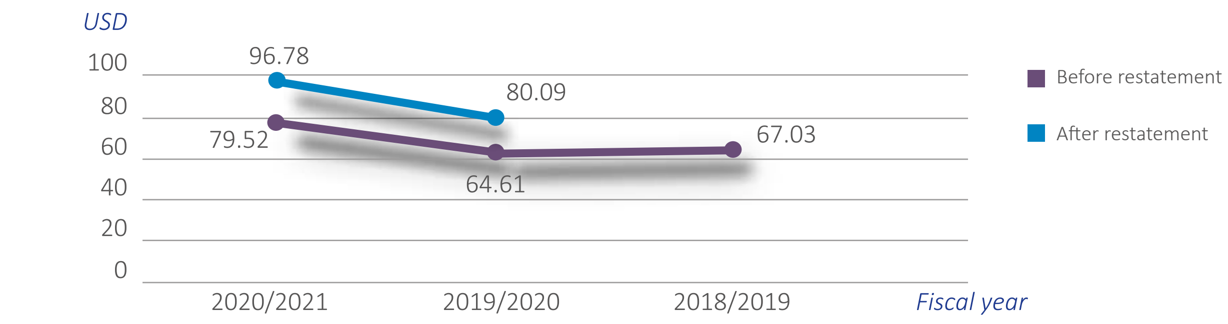
Shaun McGrath BSc (60)
Board Member

- Appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Torarica Holding N.V. in 2020.
- Chief Executive Officer of Cara Hotels in Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago.
- Director of Wilderness Explorers Limited
- Inducted to the Tourism Hall of Fame in Guyana.
- Bachelor’s degree in Hotel Management.

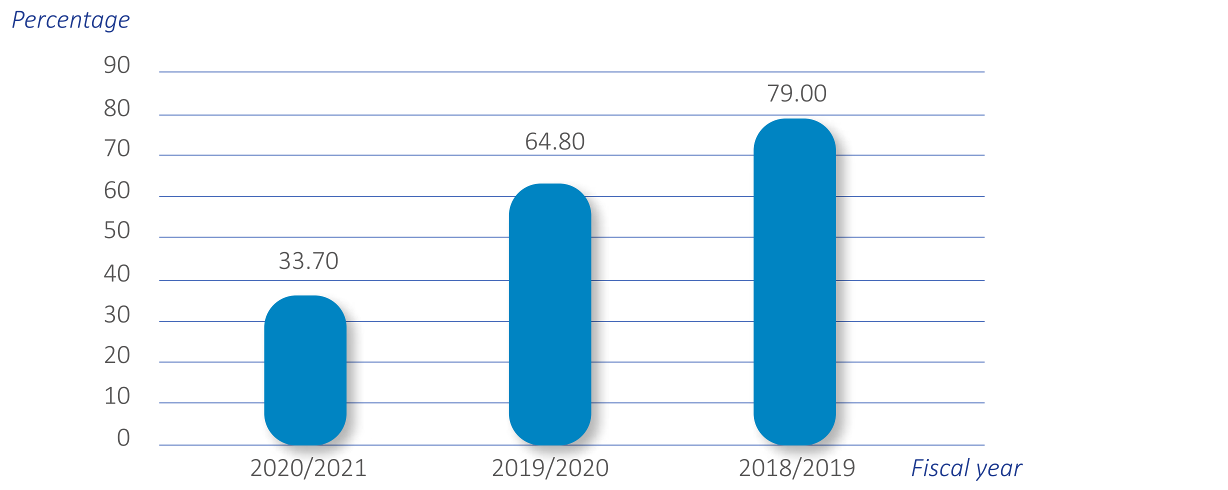
3.0 Managing *Director's Report*

Consolidated *Salient Figures*

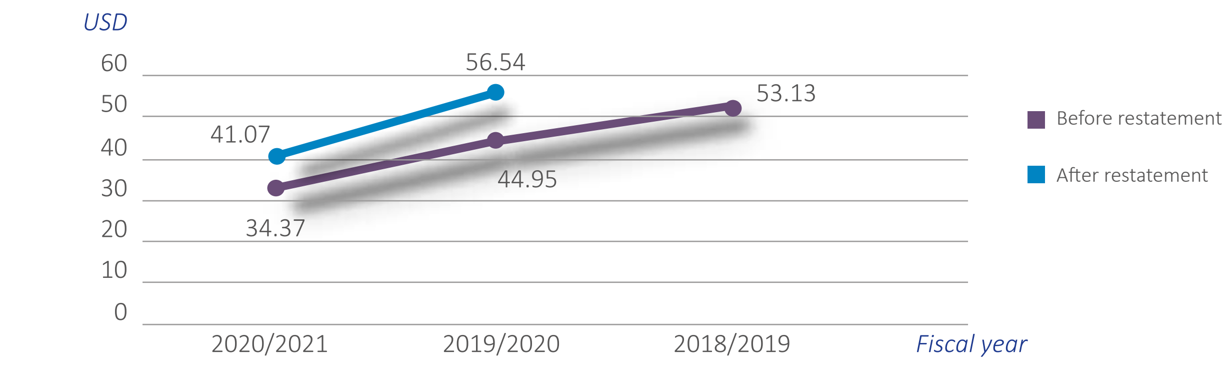
Average Daily Rate in USD (3 years)

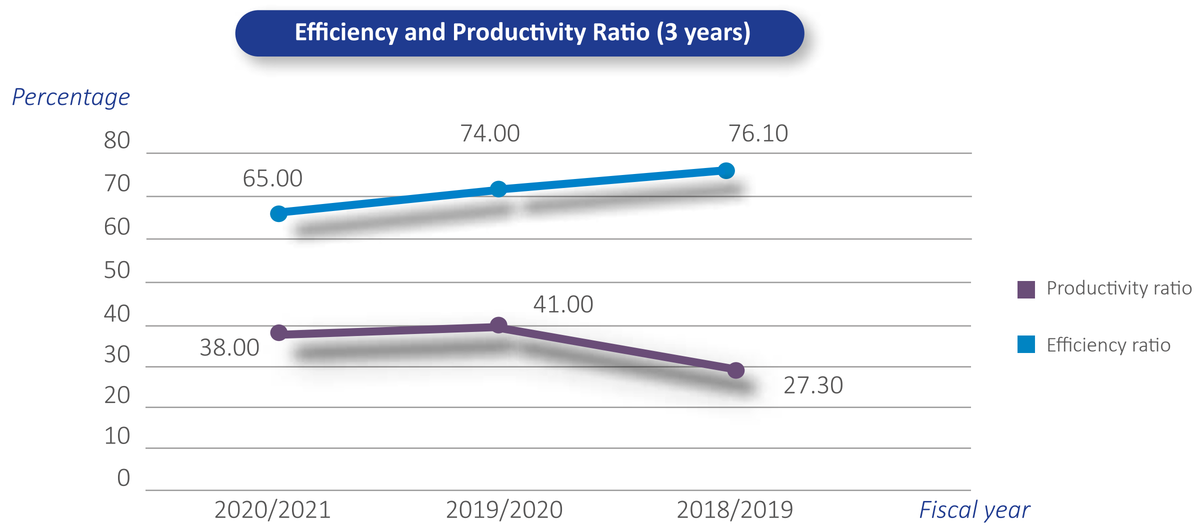


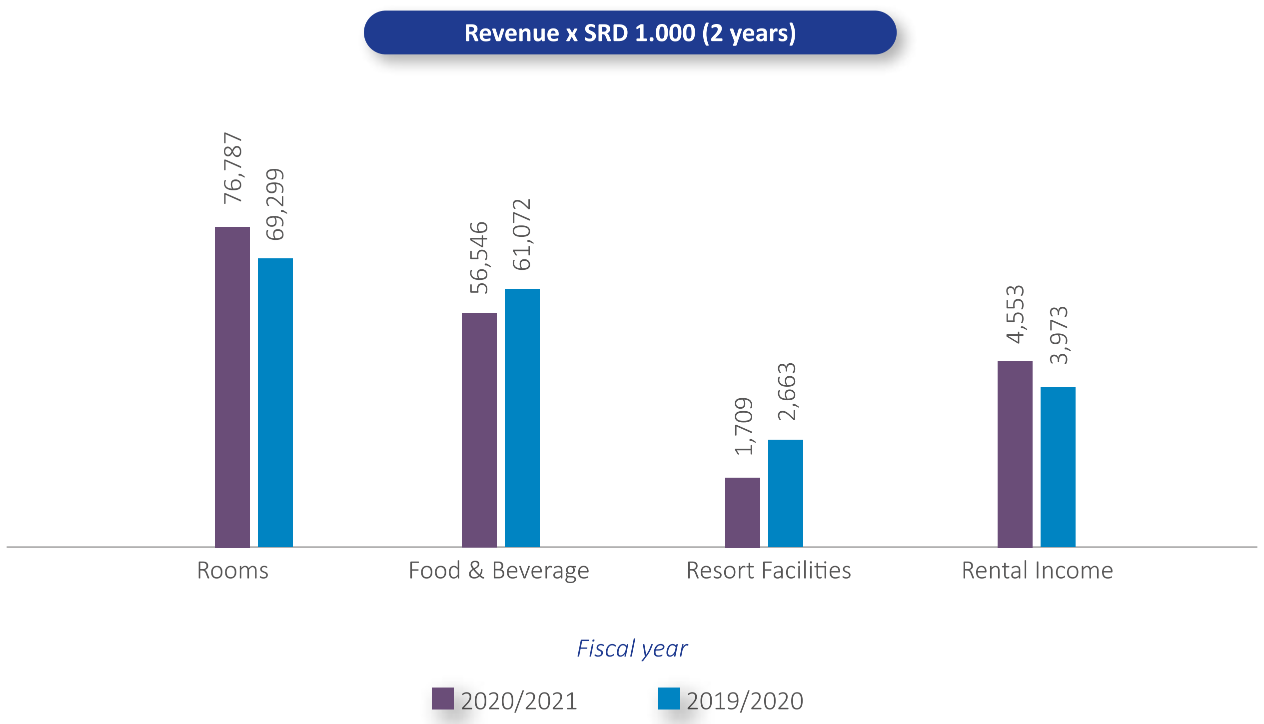
Hotel Occupancy Percentage (3 years)



Revenue Per Available Room in USD (3 years)







Introduction

We are pleased to present to you the annual report for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

The last General Meeting of shareholders was held on November 30, 2020, during which the 2019/2020 annual report was discussed and approved. During this meeting, Mr. James Healy Jr. retired as Chairman after serving as a Board Member for 30 years. Mrs. Yvonne Meijdam–Filé and Mr. Shaun McGrath were welcomed as new members of the Supervisory Board. Mrs. Audrey Healy was welcomed as a member of the Executive Board. Ms. Elena Tjin A Sioe, our Executive Team member, was appointed Chief Service Officer as of January, 1, 2021. As of July 1, 2021 Mr. Oigen Read was appointed Senior Commercial Officer and was therefore welcomed as the newest member of the Executive Management Team of the Toraríca Group.

General

This fiscal year 2020/2021 proved perhaps to be the most challenging in the history of the hotel and the tourism industry. The pandemic associated with the COVID-19 virus started in March of 2020, proved to be catastrophic and has had a particularly strong impact on the lodging and hospitality industry. Both leisure and business travel evaporated as restrictions on travel and lockdown orders were enacted by governments.

To put the effects of the pandemic in perspective, the Torarica Group began this fiscal year with revenues down by 95% compared to the year before. As the pandemic unfolded, we made (and are continuing to make) measurable decisions to curtail expenses, preserve liquidity, and position the company for the pandemic's end and the market's recovery. We took difficult steps by terminating all temporary contracts of our hotel associates and temporarily reduced salaries of all associated. Capital expenditures were curtailed except for emergency, health and safety expenditures. After a short period of accommodating quarantine for repatriated guests, we temporarily closed Eco Torarica for six months.

As COVID-19 vaccinations became available by march of 2021, an internal campaign was rolled-out to educate the Torarica Group employees on the importance of vaccination and the risk of exposure within the industry. We are proud to see that our efforts have resulted in a current vaccination coverage of 97%.

Business Environment

In 2020, the overall business environment of Suriname was volatile with an estimated GDP decline of 13.1% (source: International Monetary Fund). The disparity between the official USD dollar exchange rate and the free-market rate increased throughout the year, resulting in further economic hardship.

Foreign currency shortages caused the USD exchange rate (free market) to increase from SRD 8.20 in December 2019 to SRD 17.50 for the USD by the end of 2020. By the end of the fiscal year 2020/2021 the exchange rate increased to SRD 21 for one US dollar.

In 2020, Suriname recorded a twelve-month inflation rate of 61.0% (General Bureau of Statistics) (2019: 4.2%). This resulted in a decrease in the local purchasing power which negatively impacted the revenues of the Torarica Group.

Local elections were held in May 2020 after which the new government Santokhi/Brunswijk, was inaugurated (July 16, 2020). Under the new government, measures were taken to decrease the monthly budget deficit and re-negotiate existing loans. Other measurements included the increase of the government take on fuel prices, the introduction of a solidarity tax levy and the official depreciation of the Suriname Dollar.

On top of the economic crises, we also had to deal with a significant disruption of our supply chain; global container shipping rates have surged and as a result price of all goods increased. This increased our sales prices in a time where our market was already in distress because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finance

The implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) started in 2020. The transformation from the local Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to IFRS was executed successfully and the Torarica Group will annually issue financial reports in compliance with IFRS.

Strategic Plan

In July 2021, Management started developing a new strategy for the Torarica Group for the period of 2022-2025. The strategic plan was finalized and approved by the Supervisory Board in November 2021. Our newly adopted strategy focuses on achieving greater profitability by diversification of our products and services. To realize this ambition, the Group has defined a new vision and mission and has determined four (4) strategic goals. These goals are to create revenue growth, integrate systems and premises, creating added value to the local experience, and aligning our operations.

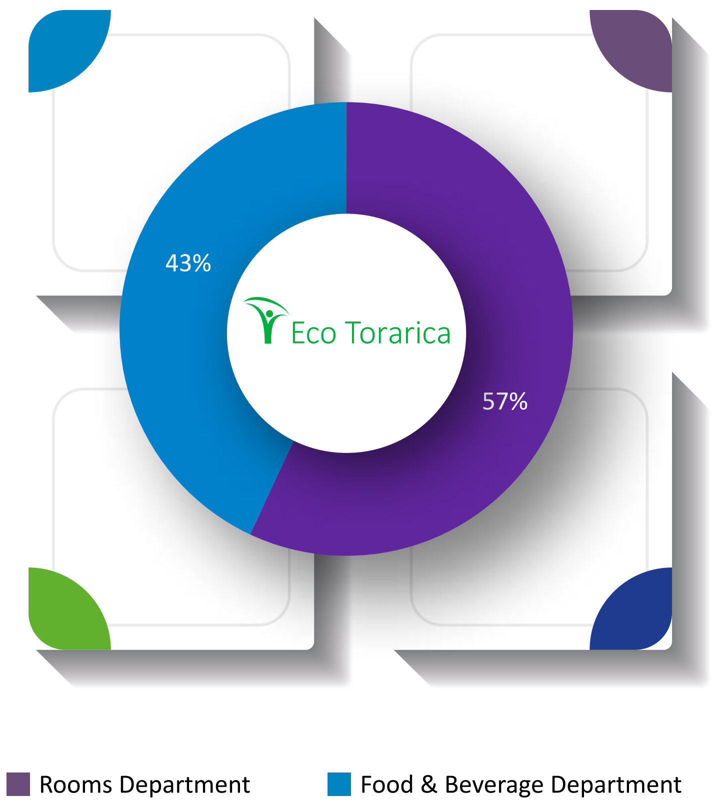
Operations

Eco Torarica

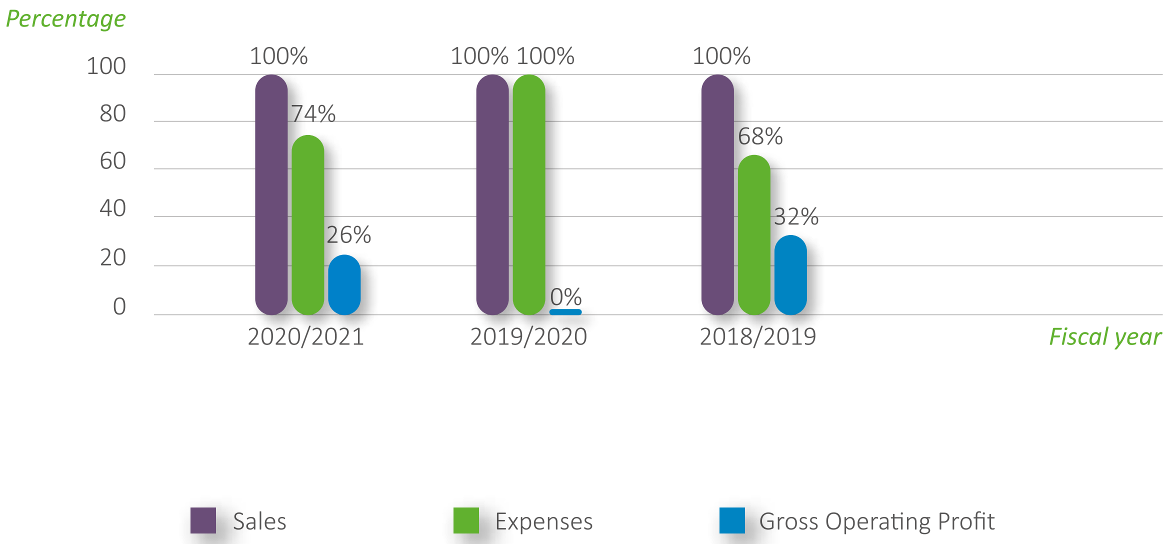
Eco Torarica continued its repatriate's accommodation for the first month and a half of the new fiscal year after which the property closed its doors in mid-August 2020. The property was closed for 6 months, during which time we continued the renovation of 48 rooms. All personnel of Eco Torarica were transferred to Torarica Resort and Royal Torarica. In March 2021, Eco Torarica re-opened its doors on an accommodation contract with an Oil & Gas company. The hotel is currently run as a full quarantine property.

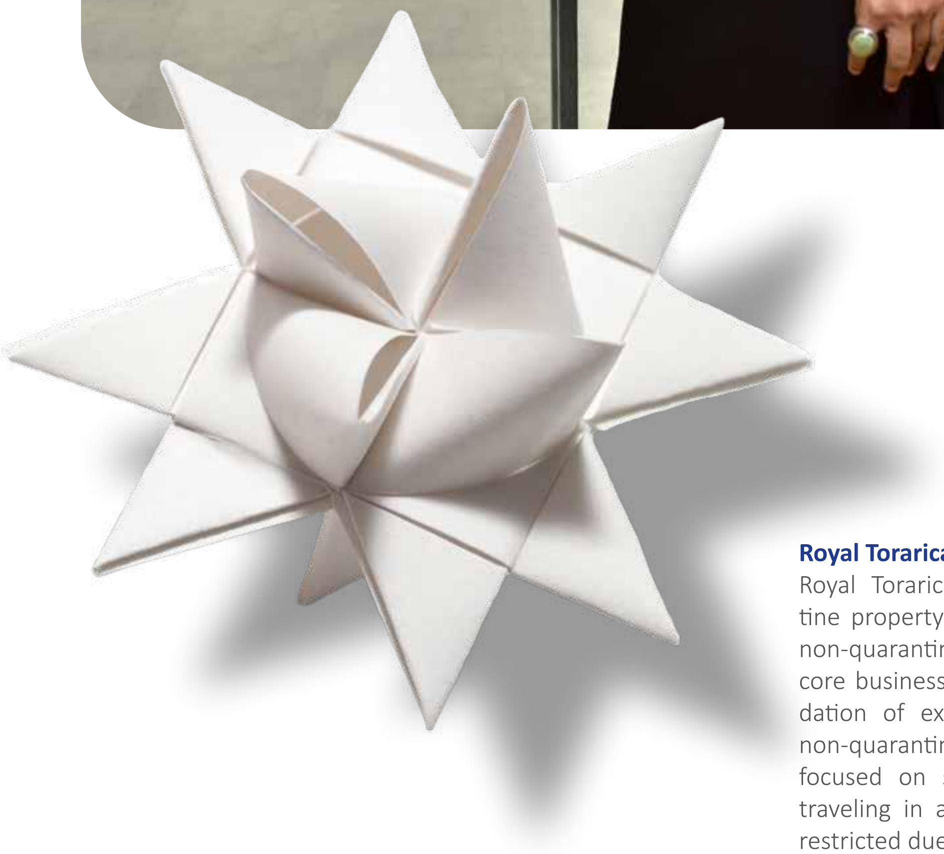
With only 6 months in operation in this fiscal year, Eco Torarica generated a revenue of SRD 24,450 million and was able to end the year with an operational profit of 26%.

Sales Distribution Eco Torarica

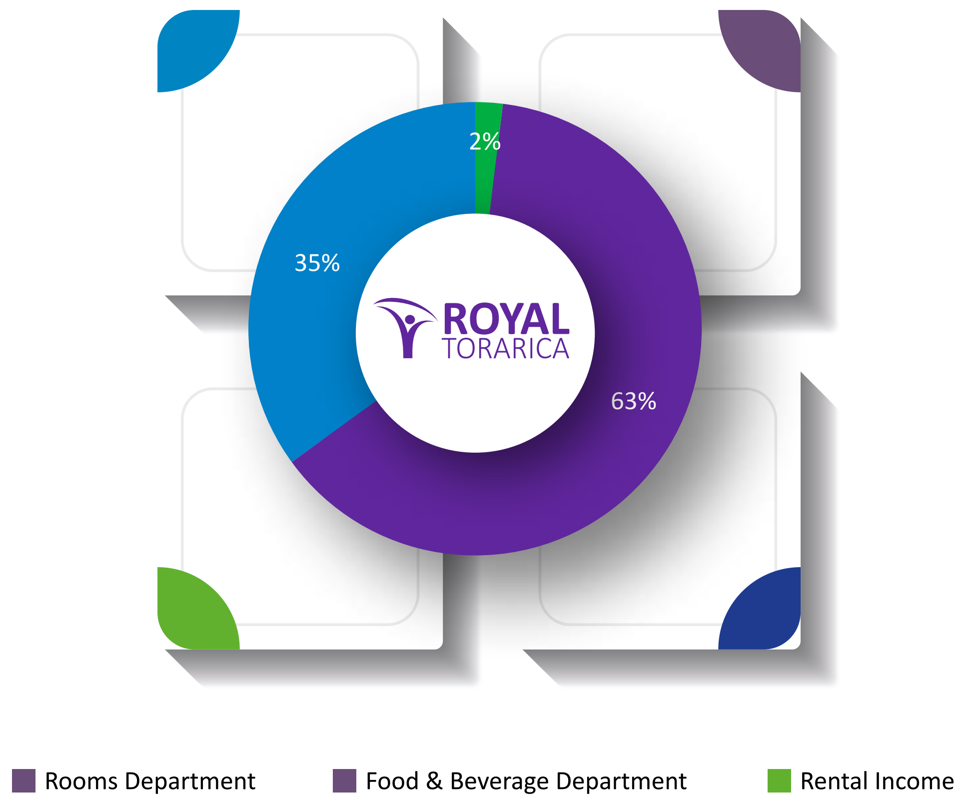


Gross Operating Profit/Loss Eco Torarica

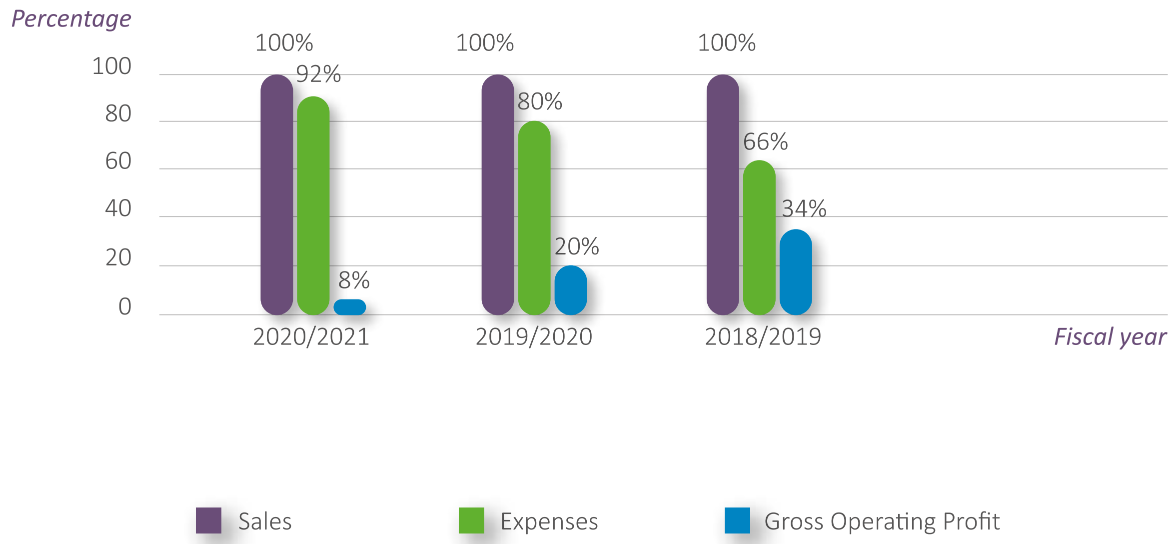




Sales Distribution Royal Torarica



Gross Operating Profit/Loss Royal Torarica

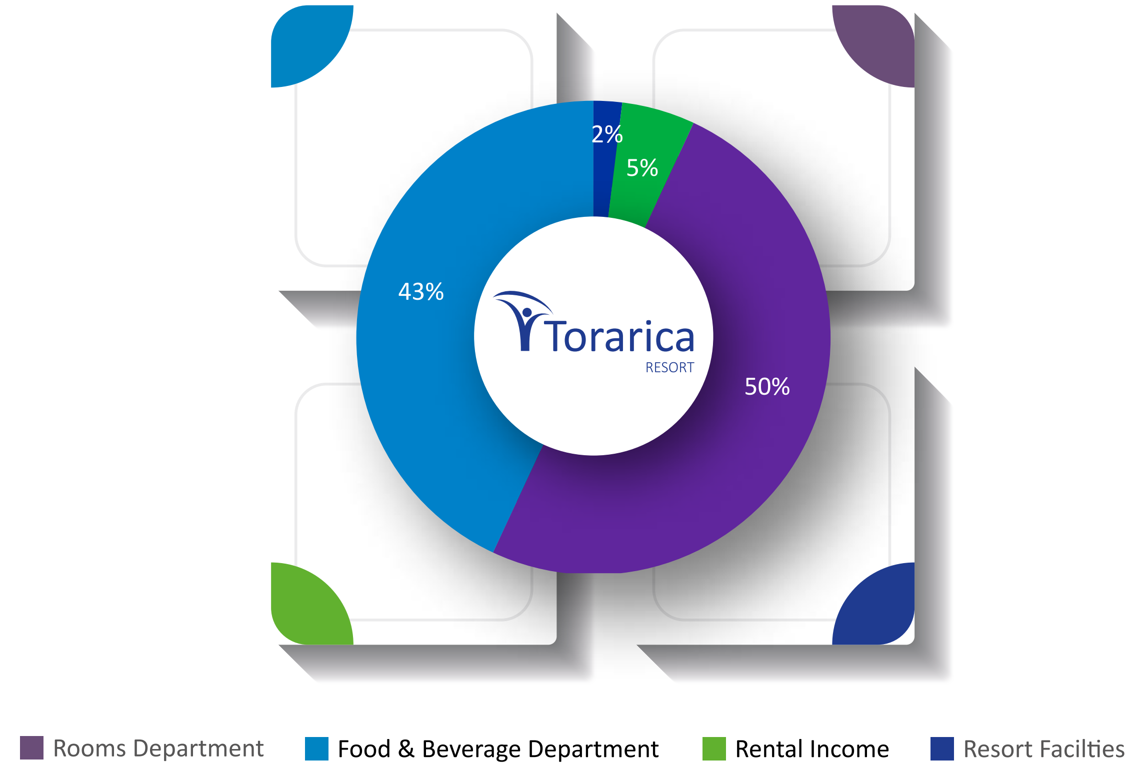


Royal Torarica

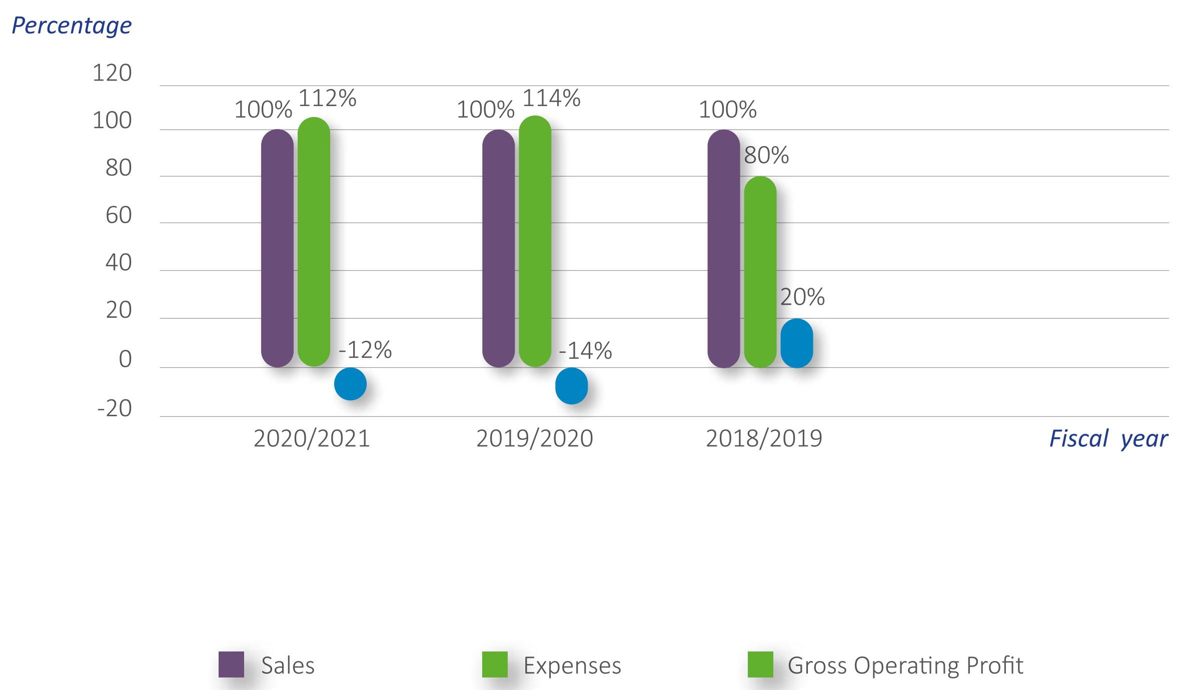
Royal Torarica started this fiscal year as a quarantine property only and slowly started accommodating non-quarantine guests towards the end of 2020. The core business throughout the year was the accommodation of expatriates who required quarantine and non-quarantine accommodation. Royal Torarica also focused on special room deals for local guests as traveling in and out of the country continued to be restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of the fiscal year, flights to Suriname started to increase, resulting in a slow but steady increase in the occupancy.

Royal Torarica ended the year with an occupancy of 38% and an ADR (Average Daily Rate) of SRD 1,490. The revenue generated totaled SRD 42,727 million and resulted in an operational profit of the business unit.

Sales Distribution Torarica Resort



Gross Operating Profit/Loss Torarica Resort



Torarica Resort
With the pandemic in full effect at the start of the fiscal year, Torarica Resort occupancy averaged below 45%. However, it was still able to generate a total revenue for the year of SRD 72,419 million. Due to the higher expenses, the business unit Torarica Resort reported an operational loss.

Torarica Resort was also used as the main location for food & beverage preparation for our Royal restaurant, Eco restaurant and Torarica restaurant. Quarantine meals were all prepared in the Torarica Resort and distributed to the different properties.

Local specials for rooms, food & beverage and our wellness facilities were introduced and were successful. Our local guests were able to enjoy their summer- and Christmas vacation months around the pool of the Torarica Resort with strict safety & hygiene procedures in place.

By the end of the fiscal year the operations of all three hotel properties were normalized, meaning that the hotels were fully operational with most of our services and products available.

Banquets & Events were limited the entire year due to the COVID-19 restrictions. The small number of banquets that we hosted all needed special permission from the government and were subject to strict hygiene rules. The casino space which became available will be allocated between commercial office space and expansion of the current hotel lobby facilities.

Sales & Marketing
This fiscal year's main highlight was the growth of our consolidated Average Daily Rate (ADR) by 23% compared to that of the last financial year. The positive growth developments in room nights were in the corporate segment, followed by the individual segment.

Due to the developments in the oil and gas and health sector, the corporate segment significantly contributed to the growth of room nights.

Leisure travel by individuals was at a fraction of what it used to be, mainly due to partial or full closure of the airspace and strict entry requirements for the ones allowed in the country.

We were also honored to accommodate many medical personnel who traveled to assist in the care of patients affected by COVID-19, in a project that was partly sponsored by the Torarica Group.

With the partial opening of the airspace, the room nights in the airline segment also increased. The KLM Royal Dutch Airlines flew several times a week and we accommodated new flight crews from several airlines.

The Marketing & Sales department furthermore focused on developing innovative and creative marketing activities.

To boost sales and deal with the decreased purchasing power of the local market, a great deal of focus was placed on adjusted pricing. This strategy was mainly characterized by promotions with strongly reduced room rates and all-inclusive packages for locals, which resulted in a growth of the local leisure segment.

Corporate Governance and Risk Management
Internal Audit is an independent department that provides objective assurance on the operational activities of the Torarica Group. Its purpose is to add value and contribute to optimizing the effectiveness and maturity of the Torarica Group's governance, risk management and control processes by auditing these processes and providing advisory services.

The internal audit function (IAF) became operational on May 1, 2019 and consisted of one full-time employee. Each calendar year an annual audit plan is developed, which comprises the assurance and non-assurance activities planned for the period. The annual audit plan focused on (further) structuring the departmental processes as well as performing audits.

Risk Focus
At the start of the financial year, the focus was placed on risks regarding the business environment, liquidity, IT governance and infrastructure, asset management and personnel. To improve the management of these risks, Internal Audit facilitated the creation of a risk appetite statement, the development of key risk indicators and quarterly risk reports.

ICT
Our ICT department focused on facilitating the changes in our work environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the adaptation of a new ICT management framework: COBIT 2019. This framework focuses on resource optimization, benefits realization and risk optimization. In terms of risk management, various tools have been put in place to improve Cyber Security and system redundancy.

Within our work environment numerous changes were made to improve the safety of our employees as well as our guests. The focus was on reducing unnecessary physical contact between guests and employees by increasing digital services. These changes not only improved the safety of our employees and guests but also contributed to our sustainability program.

Services
The services catered to the hotels are:
1. Laundry
2. Maintenance

1. Laundry
The laundry department washes all of the hotels' linen and guest laundry. Although the pandemic significantly reduced the amount of guest laundry, we were able to mitigate the effects by providing commercial laundry services to apartments and other hotels housing COVID-19 infected. The result was increased revenue by 17%; We went from a daily operation of 13 hours to 10 hours.

2. **Maintenance**
   In 2019 the maintenance strategy was to maintain our properties using our technical staff as much as possible. The result can be seen in the maintenance costs of the years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Several employees from other departments who had sufficient technical skills were added to the technical workforce, such as painters and electricians. Specialty jobs such as elevator and air-conditioning maintenance are still outsourced.

Projects during 2020/2021 were:
- Renovation of 48 rooms in Eco Torarica

Projects for the year 2021/2022 are:
- Renovation of the back of the house
- Rainwater recycling projects
- Royal Torarica kitchen expansion

Results for 2020/2021 and Dividend
The Group's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, are the first-ever fully prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), with a transition date of July 1, 2019. The comparative figures have also been restated where necessary. The net loss for 2020/2021 amounts to SRD 683 thousand, compared to SRD 4,4 million in 2019/2020. Approximately SRD 35 million relates to foreign exchanges losses on our loans due to the depreciation of the SRD against the USD. Our results were also impacted by provisions, partly due to the first-time adoption of IFRS. The company's dividend policy is to pay out a ratio of 40-60% of net earnings.

Given the results we recommend not to pay the final dividend. Should the General Shareholders Meeting approve this recommendation, the loss will be charged to equity and shareholders' equity will amount to SRD 270,930 million.

Share price
At the end of this fiscal year, the price of shares of the Company at the Suriname Stock Exchange remained SRD 86.- per share as of 2019/2020.

Torarica Community Fund
The Torarica Community Fund in honor of Henk Vos (TCF) is a foundation that comes forth from the Henk Vos Foundation.

The Board, consisting of persons from the Management of the Torarica Group, Dave Boucke (Chairman), Oigen Read (Treasurer) and Diana van Ritter (Secretary) took office on January 19, 2021.

Since the Henk Vos Foundation was inactive for years, the Board decided to revive the foundation as the Community Fund of the Torarica Group and give substance to the corporate social responsibility of the Torarica Group. The TCF aims to allocate funds to promote tourism in Suriname and to offer support in the development of specific social and educational projects with a sustainable character.

Since its inception, TCF has made the following donations: a donation to the Nationale Volksmuziekschool Suriname and a wellness day at Torarica Resort for the Covid-19 ICU health care workers from the Academisch Ziekenhuis.


Oigen Read

The flowers of Torarica

Fajalobi

The Symbolic Meaning of the Fajalobi Flower

Passionate love. Flower (Ixora coccinea l.) that is very common in Suriname and is more or less the national symbol. The faja lobi stands for romantic love.

Outlook
Suriname is on a downward trend concerning new COVID-19 cases, as per this report date. The curfew is still in place but has been shortened. This will hopefully have a positive effect on the revenues of the Torarica Group. We are confident that the increase in vaccination coverage in Suriname will result in the easing of restrictions.

The gold mining industry, which trades at high market prices, continues to have a positive contribution to the number of arrivals into the country. The oil and gas discoveries in the Guyana-Suriname basin offer many opportunities.

With the opening of our airspace and the increase in airlines flying to Suriname, the Torarica Group will benefit from the increased connectivity.

This past year 2020/2021 was a challenging year, but the Torarica Group has proven to be able to adapt and to survive in difficult times. We look to the future with a positive outlook.

We look forward to continuing the good relationships with the various oil companies and to attract new ones. We also look forward to our collaboration with American Airlines, which operates the flight route to Paramaribo as of September 2021.

Occupancy percentages and Average Daily Rates are slowly increasing in the current fiscal year. This, together with a decreased cost structure, will recover the company's results. We, therefore, expect to be able to resume paying out dividends in 2022.

Acknowledgements:
This was a challenging year for the Torarica Team. We believe we have executed in a difficult environment and were successful in preserving our company and our properties. We thank all our employees for their efforts and dedication.

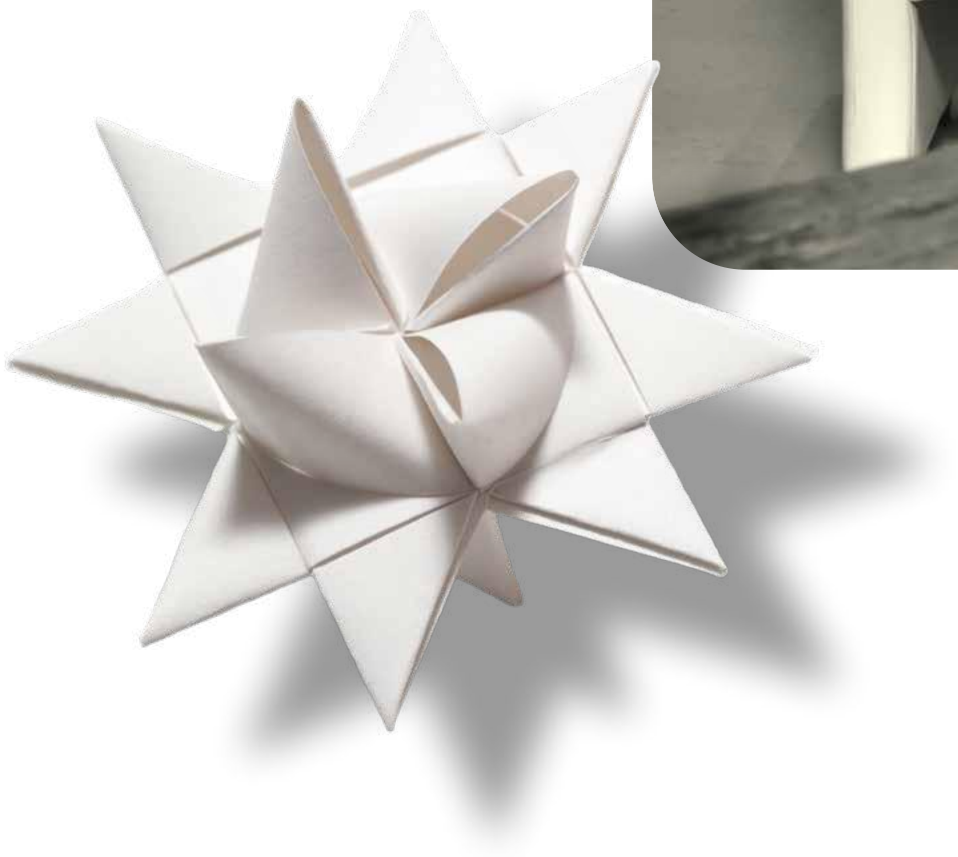
We also thank the Supervisory Board for their advice and support during this exceptional year. We also want to thank our guests and shareholders who continue to support and invest in the Torarica Group.

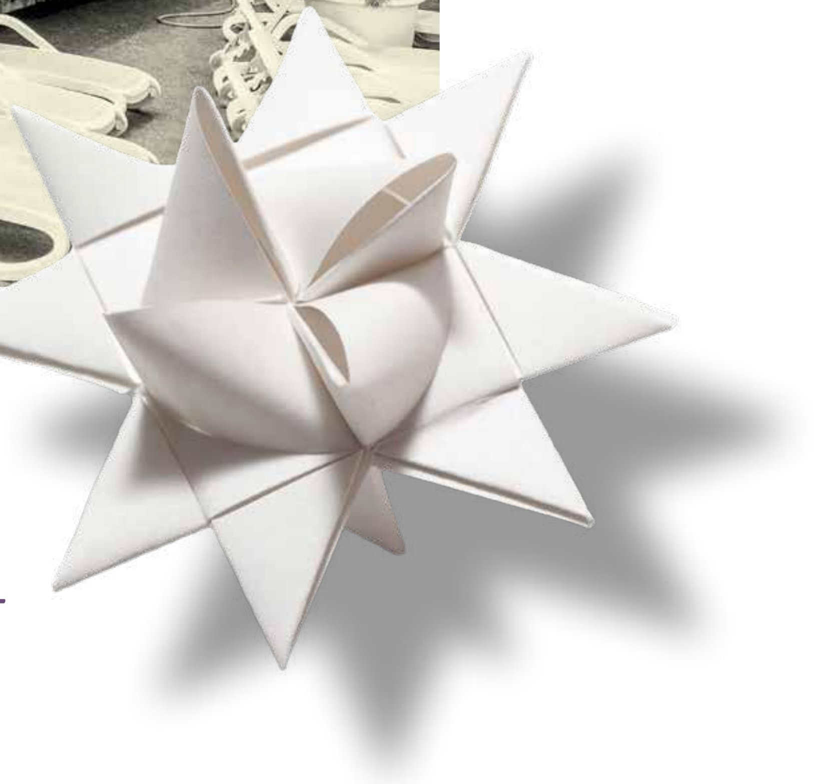
Paramaribo, December 13, 2021

The Executive Board

Dave Boucke
Chief Executive Officer

Audrey Healy
Chief Operations Officer





4.0 Independent *Auditor's Report*

To: The shareholders of
Torarica Holding N.V.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 of Torarica Holding N.V., based in Paramaribo, Suriname

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Torarica Holding N.V. as at 30 June 2021 and of its result and its cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS-Full).

The financial statements comprise:
1. the statement of the consolidated and statutory financial position as at 30 June 2021;
2. the following statements for 2020/2021: the consolidated and the statutory income statement, the consolidated cash flows, the consolidated and the statutory statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Torarica Holding N.V. in accordance with the "Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten" (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence). Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:
- the management report;
- the report of the supervisory board

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:
- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of ISA 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS-Full. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

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

- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;

- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and

- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Paramaribo, December 13, 2021

Yours Sincerely,

Crowe Burgos Accountants N.V.

Drs. Romeo K. Burgos CA RA
Managing Partner

5.0 Consolidated

Consolidated statement *of profit or loss*

For the year 2020/2021

	Note	2020/2021 Restated	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000		SRD	SRD
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3.1	135,043	133,033
Rental income		778	1,521
Revenue		**135,821**	**134,554**
Cost of sales		16,566	18,207
Gross profit		**119,255**	**116,347**
Other operating income	3.3	6,985	4,746
Selling expenses	3.3	59,517	71,819
Administrative expenses	3.3	65,765	52,196
Operating profit (loss)	3.2	**958**	**(2,922)**
Finance costs	3.3	49,205	24,115
Finance income	3.3	6	8
Other income	3.3	985	105
Loss / Gain on net monetary position		40,367	16,804
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations		**-6,890**	**-10,120**
Income tax expense		6,207	6,009
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations		**-683**	**-4,111**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	2.6	-	(360)
Profit (loss) for the year		**-683**	**-4,471**
Attributable:			
Equity holders of the parent		**-683**	**-4,471**

Consolidated statement of *comprehensive income*

For the year 2020/2021

	Notes	2020/2021 Restated	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000			
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		(683)	(4,471)
Other comprehensive income that wil not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Hyperinflation revaluation of PP&E	2.5	99,455	9,183
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	4.3	(795)	(340)
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		273	(403)
		98,933	8,440
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		98,933	8,440
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		11,071	3,659
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		11,071	3,659
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		110,004	12,099
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		109,321	7,628

Consolidated statement of *financial position*

As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 Restated	2020 Restated	As at 1 July 2019
x SRD 1,000		SRD	SRD	SRD
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	372,610	261,750	199,796
Non-current financial assets	5.2	27,179	26,122	26,752
Deferred tax assets		30,633	12,739	
		430,422	**300,611**	**226,547**
Current assets				
Inventories	6.3	8,954	7,646	5,413
Trade Receivables	6.2	30,109	4,425	4,954
Prepayments and other current assets	6.2	7,438	5,521	4,656
Cash and short term deposits	6.1	22,588	17,650	11,197
		69,090	**35,243**	**26,220**
Assets held for sale		2,671	2,671	-
Total assets		**502,183**	**338,526**	**252,768**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	5.1	276	179	133
Share premium		14,758	12,956	9,583
Retained earnings		107,423	130,555	128,222
Other components of equity		149,157	32,129	17,099
Result for the year		-683	-4,471	-
Total equity		**270,930**	**171,347**	**155,037**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest bearing loans	5.2	48,995	31,960	18,329
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	4.3	24,598	18,327	8,091
Provisons				742
Deferred tax liabilities		105,578	84,950	43,347
		179,171	**135,237**	**70,508**
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	6.4	4,377	12,678	9,421
Other payables	6.4	22,594	12,782	12,415
Interest bearing loans	5.2	11,108	3,555	3,421
Income tax payable	3.4	14,003	2,925	1,966
		52,082	**31,940**	**27,223**
Total liabilities		231,253	167,175	97,732
Total equity and liabilities		**502,183**	**338,526**	**252,768**

Consolidated statement of *changes in equity*

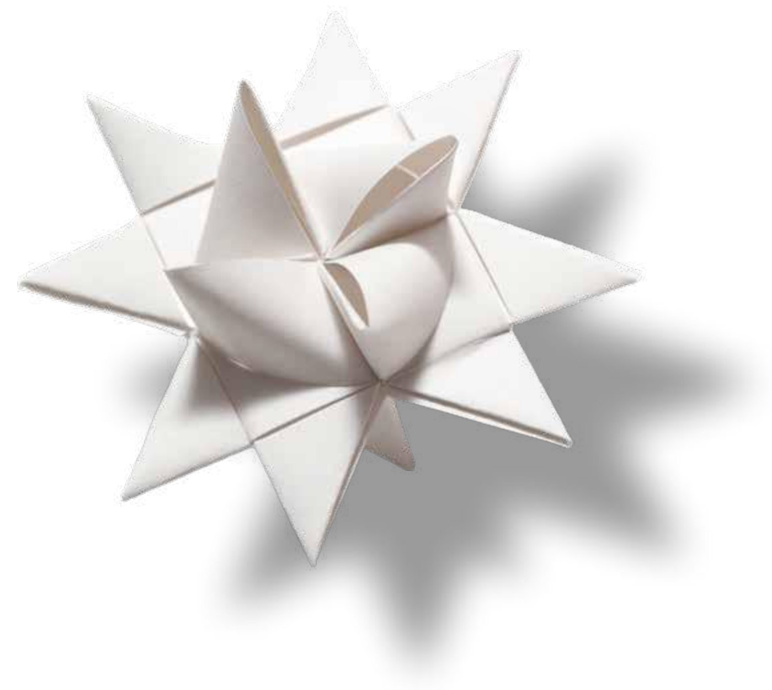
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Issued Capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Other components of equity	Result for the year	Total equity
x SRD 1,000									
As at 1 July 2019		**133**	**9,583**	**128,222**	**-**	**17,099**	**-**		**155,037**
Result for the year								(4,471)	(4,471)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(340)	3,659	(403)	9,183	-	12,099
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(340)	3,659	(403)	9,183	(4,471)	7,628
Correction prior years		-	-	132	-	-	-	-	132
IFRS conversion adjustments				(3,163)					(3,163)
Hyper inflation adjustments		46	3,373	9,482	-	-	2,058	-	14,959
Cash dividends				(3,247)					(3,247)
At 30 June 2020		**179**	**12,956**	**131,086**	**3,659**	**16,696**	**11,241**	**(4,471)**	**171,347**
As at 1 July 2020		**179**	**12,956**	**126,615**	**3,659**	**16,696**	**11,241**		**171,347**
Result for the year								(683)	(683)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(795)	11,071	273	99,455		110,004
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(795)	11,071	273	99,455	(683)	109,321
Hyper inflation adjustments		97	1,802	(18,397)	-	-	6,761	-	(9,737)
At 30 June 2021		**276**	**14,758**	**107,423**	**14,730**	**16,969**	**117,457**	**(683)**	**270,930**

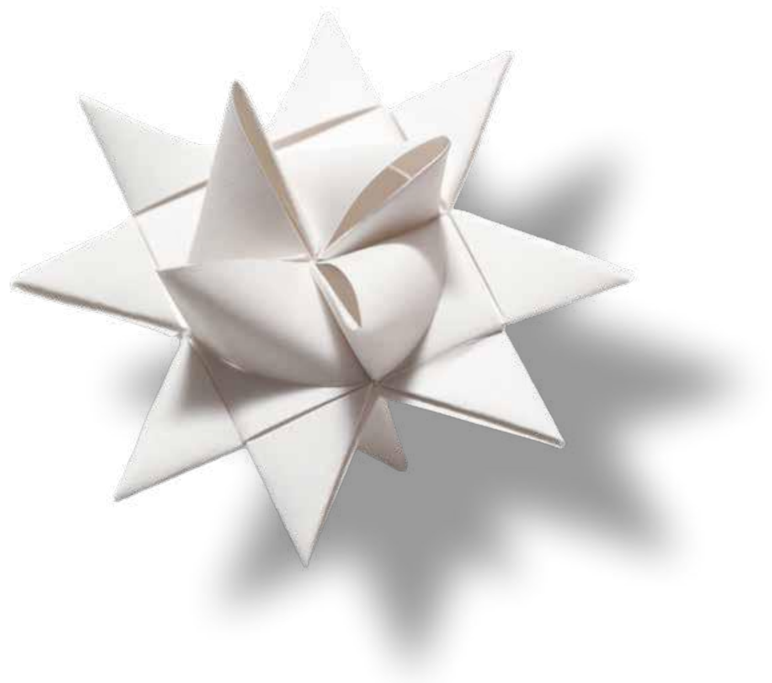
Consolidated statement *of cash flow*

for the year ended 30 June 2021

x SRD 1,000	2021 SRD	2020 SRD
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit(loss) for the year	**(683)**	**(4,471)**
Adjusted for:		
Depreciations	32,846	22,052
Exchange rate differences	37,443	16,103
Investment income	-	-
Income tax expense	(985)	(105)
Loss / gain on net monetary position	(6,207)	(6,009)
Hyper inflation and currency translation adjustments	(48,499)	(16,764)
Interest income	(590)	(350)
Interest expense	5,164	3,047
Provisions	9,005	11,268
	27,495	**24,771**
Changes in working capital:		
Change in inventories	(1,308)	(2,313)
Change in trade receivables	(25,571)	1,111
Change in other receivables	(1,048)	1,334
Change in trade and other payables	7,129	3,574
Translation results	7,582	2,479
Cash generated from operations	**14,278**	**30,956**
Interest paid	(5,164)	(3,047)
Exchange rate differences	6,985	4,746
Paid from provisions	(1,476)	(1,863)
Paid income tax	(5)	(5,326)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**14,618**	**25,465**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,657)	(19,714)
Interest received	590	350
Dividend received	145	105
Net cash used in investing activities	**(4,922)**	**(19,259)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayments of loans	(4,740)	(2,564)
Loans	-	6,000
Dividend paid	(18)	(3,189)
Net cash (usedin)/from financing activities	**(4,758)**	**247**
Net increase in cash for the year	**4,938**	**6,454**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	17,650	11,197
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**22,588**	**17,651**



Index to notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



Section 1
Corporate and group information

1.1 Corporate information

Torarica Holding is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Suriname and whose shares are listed on the Surinamese stock exchange. The registered office is located at Mr. Rietbergplein 1, Paramaribo Suriname. The Torarica Holding N.V. was founded on May 14, 2015, and has the purpose of:

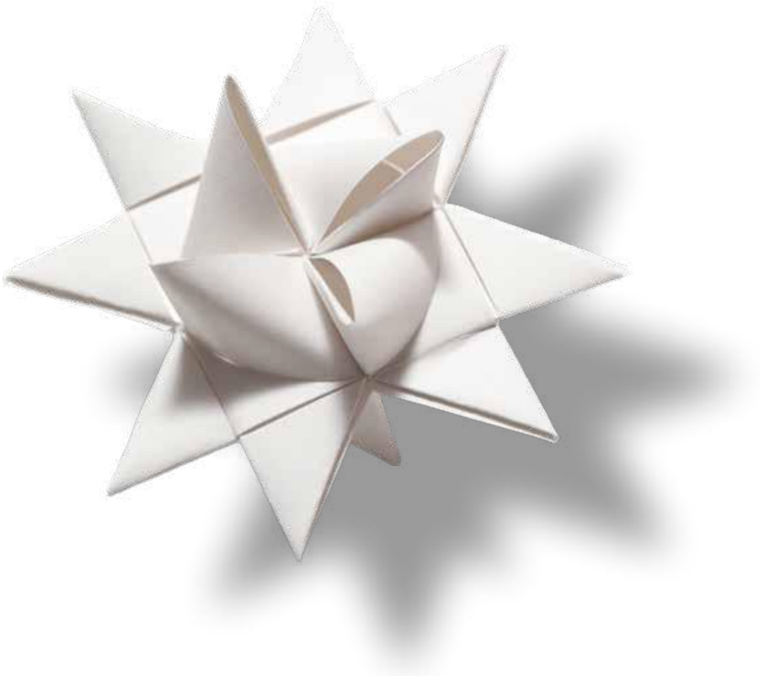
- the acquisition, possession, management, and disposal of shares in the companies N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Torarica, N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Eco Resort Inn, N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Royal Torarica and the Curaçao based PAMO N.V..

- to participate in or otherwise be interested in companies or other enterprises of any kind.

1.2 Group information

The Torarica Holding has four (4) subsidiaries which are wholly owned. The subsidiaries are:

- N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Torarica, Paramaribo (100%)
- PAMO N.V., Curaçao (100%)
- N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Eco Resort Inn, Paramaribo (100%)
- N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Royal Torarica, Paramaribo (100%)



Section 2
Basis of preparation and other significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Torarica as a group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated statements are presented in Surinamese dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Srd 1000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- Reference to the conceptual framework - Amendments to IFRS - effective 1 January 2022.
- Property, Plant and Equipment- proceeds before intended use - Amendments to IAS 16 - Effective 1 January 2022.
- Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract - Amendments to IAS 37 - Effective 1 January 2022.
- AIP IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a First Time Adopter - Effective 1 January
- AIP IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the 10 per cent test for derecognition of financial liability - Effective 1 January 2022
- Insurance contracts - IFRS 17 - Effective 1 January 2023.
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 - Effective 1 January 2023
- Definition of accounting estimates - Amendments to IAS 8 - Effective 1 January 2023
- Disclosure of accounting policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statement 2 - Effective 1 January 2023
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12 - Effective 1 January 2023

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

The Group's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, are its first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Group's transition date is July 1, 2019. As such all financial information presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Torarica Holding and its controlled subsidiaries as at June 30, 2021.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all of the following:

1. Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
2. Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
3. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;

- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The relevant activities are those which significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. The ability to approve the operating and capital budget of a subsidiary and the ability to appoint key management personnel are decisions that demonstrate that the Group has the existing rights to direct the relevant activities of a subsidiary.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Where the Group's interest is less than 100 per cent, the interest attributable to outside shareholders is reflected in non-controlling interest (NCI).

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.
A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest, and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

2.5 Hyperinflation accounting

Effective 31 March 2021, the Surinamese economy is considered to be hyperinflationary in accordance with the criteria in IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". In a hyperinflationary economy, reporting of operating results and financial position in the local currency without restatement is not useful. Money loses purchasing power at such a rate that comparison of amounts from transactions and other events that have occurred at different times, even within the same accounting period, is misleading.

Accordingly, adjustments and reclassifications for the purposes of presenting IFRS financial statements include restatements in accordance with IAS 29, for changes in the general purchasing power of the Surinamese dollar. The standard requires that the financial statements, prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. On the application of IAS 29 the Group used the conversion coefficient derived from the consumer price index in the Republic of Suriname ("CPI") published by the General Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Suriname.

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current as at 30 June 2021. Non-monetary assets and liabilities (items which are not already expressed in terms of the monetary unit as at 30 June 2021) are restated by applying the relevant index. Based on the high turnover rate inventory is classified as a monetary asset. The effect of inflation on the Group's net monetary position is included in the consolidated income statement as "loss or gain on net monetary position".

In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. This gain or loss on the net monetary position may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, owners' equity and items in the statement of comprehensive income and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities.

Corresponding figures for the year ended 30 June 2020 have also been restated so that they are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Surinamese Dollar as at 30 June 2021.

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current distinction.
An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b. Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and non-financial assets, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

c. Revenue from contract with customers

The Group is in the business of renting out rooms and halls and selling food and beverages. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Revenue from renting out rooms and halls and the sale of food beverages is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated and in determining the transaction price for the different services, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

d. Taxes

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the period are measured at the amount expected

to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and established provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

e. Cash flow
The cash flow statement shows how cash and cash equivalents have changed over the reporting period at the Torarica Group. In accordance with IAS 7, cash flows are divided into cash flows from operating activities, from investing activities and from financing activities. The cash and cash equivalents shown in the cash flow statement comprise the balance sheet items bank balances and cash-in-hand.

f. Foreign currencies
The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in SRD, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method. PAMO is considered as a foreign operation and its functional currency is the USD. The per year-end closing exchange rates for the financial years were as follows:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
	SRD	SRD	SRD
US dollar	21	11.25	8
Euro	24.25	11.75	8.30

i. Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

ii. Foreign subsidiary
As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are translated into the presentation currency of the Group at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and, their statements of profit or loss are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to other comprehensive income.

g. Cash dividend
The Group recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to owners of equity when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

h. Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E)
After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Category PP&E	Percentage
Land	0%
Buildings	3%- 5%
Machinery and equipment	10%- 33.33%
Motor vehicles	20%- 33.33%
Office equipment	10%- 20 %

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, 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.

The intensions are to revaluate the PP&E of the Torarica Group in the near future.

i. Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessor.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

j. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

k. Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. Except for trade receivables, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables, for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (c) Revenue from contracts with customers.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Group elected to classify irrevocably its equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/ first-out basis.
- Finished goods: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

m. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to OCI. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

n. Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

o. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

p. Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Group also provides certain additional other post-employment benefits(i.e., healthcare and jubilee). These benefits are unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of, the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs.

q. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset disposal group, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

2.7 First time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements, for the year ended 30 June 2021, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 30 June 2020, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting principles (Local GAAP).

Accordingly, the Group has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at 30 June 2021 , together with the comparative period data for the year ended 30 June 2020 , as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing the financial statements, the Group's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 July 2019, the Group's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its Local GAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2019 and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 30 June 2020.

Structure of financial statements

The Group has taken the provisions of IAS 1 as a guideline for the presentation of full financial statements. IAS 1 deals with the components of financial statements, fair presentation, fundamental accounting concepts, disclosure of accounting policies, and the structure and content of financial statements.

Under local GAAP, the Group has included items in its statement of financial position that have been reclassified as part of the conversion to IFRS. As a result of the foregoing, the following reclassifications have been applied:

- assets under construction are reclassified to according to the relevant categories within property, plant, and equipment;
- asset revaluation reserve is reclassified to other components of equity;
- foreign currency translation reserve from participating interests that arose as a result of the translation of PAMO, are included in the other components of equity;
- fair value reserves of financial assets relating to ASSURIA shares are reclassified in the other components of equity;
- reserve for translation differences arising from the USD loan from PAMO are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss;
- provisions included in the statement of financial position relate to the obligation under the defined employee benefits, the deferred tax liabilities and provision casino
- Provision for vacation days is reclassified under short-term liabilities.

Under local GAAP the statement of financial position does not disclose assets held for sale. These assets resulting from the casino's discontinued operations are included as a separate item on the balance sheet. The result of these discontinued operations is also included as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Under local GAAP, a statement of profit or loss has been included. However, there is no statement of other comprehensive income and the revenues from contracts with customers are not presented in accordance with IFRS.

To be in compliance with IAS 1 an entity shall present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Expenses are subclassified to highlight components of financial performance that may differ in terms of frequency, potential for gain or loss and predictability. This analysis is provided in one of two forms.

The first form of analysis is the 'nature of expense' method. An entity aggregates expenses within profit or loss according to their nature and does not reallocate them among functions within the entity. The second form of analysis is the 'function of expense' or 'cost of sales' method and classifies expenses according to their function as part of cost of sales or, for example, the costs of distribution or administrative activities. At a minimum, an entity discloses its cost of sales under this method separately from other expenses.

The Group has opted for the cost of sales method, because the expenses within the Group are classified according to their function. As a result of the foregoing, the following reclassifications have been applied:

- direct costs are reclassified under cost of sales;
- employee benefit expenses are reclassified as part of distribution costs and administrative expenses;
- depreciation expenses are reclassified under distribution costs; and
- other expenses are reclassified as part of distribution expenses and administrative expenses.

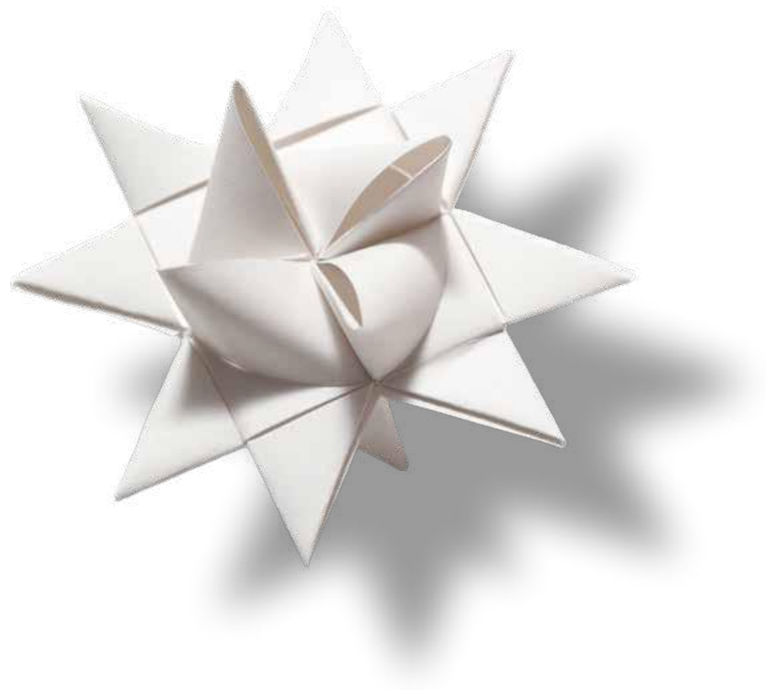
With regard to the revenue from contracts with customers, the revenue arising from the rent of the various properties is included separately in the statement of profit or loss.

Exemptions applied
IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS.

The Group has applied the following exemptions:

- For the valuation of property, plant and equipment on July 1, 2019, the Group made use of the "deemed costs" as a cost basis for these assets in its opening IFRS statement of financial position. the notion of a "deemed cost" that is not the "true" IFRS compliant cost basis of an asset, but a surrogate that is deemed to be a suitable starting point. In this context, the revaluation reserve formed in the 2016/2017 financial year has been adjusted directly in retained earnings.
- Cumulative currency translation differences, which existed on 1 July 2019, have been adjusted and those adjustments are recognized directly in retained earnings.
- The Group has designated investments in equity instruments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at 1 July 2019.
- The estimates at 1 July 2019 and at 30 June 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Local GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Local GAAP did not require estimation:

    - Pensions and other post-employment benefits.
    - Investments in equity instruments The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 July 2019, the date of transition to IFRS and as at 30 June 2020.



Group reconciliation of equity as at 1 July 2019 (date of transition to IFRS)

x SRD 1,000	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	As at 1 July 2019
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	199,796	F A B	-	199,796
Non-current financial assets	26,752	G A	-	26,752
	226,547		**-**	**226,547**
Current assets				
Inventories	5,413		-	5,413
Trade receivables	5,016	H	(62)	4,954
Prepayment and other current assets	4,656	E	-	4,656
Cash and short term deposits	11,197		-	11,197
	26,283		**(62)**	**26,220**
Total assets	**252,830**		**(62)**	**252,768**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	133		-	133
Share premium	9,583		-	9,583
Retained earnings	61,204	B	67,018	128,222
Other components of equity	84,180	A	(67,081)	17,099
Total equity	**155,099**		**(62)**	**155,037**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest bearing loans	18,329		-	18,329
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	10,639	I	(2,548)	8,091
Provisions	742		-	742
Deferred tax liabilities	43,347	J	-	43,347
	73,056		**(2,548)**	**70,508**
Current liabilties				
Trade payables	9,421		-	9,421
Other payables	9,867	C	2,548	12,415
Income tax payable	1,966	D	-	1,966
Interest bearing loans	-		-	-
Interest bearing loans	3,421		-	3,421
	24,675		**2,548**	**27,223**
Total liabilities	97,731		(0)	97,731
Total equity and liabilities	**252,830**		**(62)**	**252,768**

Group reconciliation of equity as at 30 June 2020

x SRD 1,000	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyperinflation	30 June 2020 Restated
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property, Plant and Equipment	280,237	F A B	(85,331)	I	66,845	261,750
Non-current financial assets	26,122	G A	-		-	26,122
Deferred tax assets					12,739	12,739
	306,359		**(85,331)**		**79,583**	**300,611**
Current assets						
Inventories	7,646		-		-	7,646
Trade Receivables	4,929	H	(503)		-	4,425
Prepayments and other current assets	2,567	E	2,561	II	393	5,521
Cash and short term deposits	17,650		-		-	17,650
	32,792		**2,058**		**393**	**35,243**
Assets held for sale	**-**	P	**2,520**		**152**	**2,671**
Total assets	**339,152**		**(80,754)**		**80,128**	**338,526**
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
Issued capital	133		-	III	47	179
Share premium	9,583		-	III	3,373	12,956
Retained earnings	127,992	B	(3,163)	V	6,258	130,555
Other components of equity	69,943	A	(47,530)	I	9,183	32,129
Result for the year	(5,294)		(7,445)	VI	8,268	(4,471)
Total Equity	**202,356**		**(58,137)**		**27,130**	**171,349**
Non-current liabilities						
Interest bearing loans	31,960		-		-	31,960
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	8,042	I	10,285		-	18,327
Deferred tax liabilities	69,608	J	(34,379)	IV	49,720	84,950
	109,610		**(24,094)**		**49,720**	**135,237**
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	12,678		-		-	12,678
Other payables	13,694	C	(911)		(0)	12,782
Income tax payable	(2,741)	D	2,388		3,278	2,925
Interest bearing loans	3,555		-		-	3,555
	27,185		**1,477**		**3,278**	**31,940**
Total liabilities	136,795		(22,617)		52,996	167,175
Total equity and liabilities	**339,152**		**(80,754)**		**80,128**	**338,526**

Group reconciliation of profit or loss for the year 2019/2020

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyper-inflation	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000						
Continuing operations						
Revenue from contracts with customers	107,785		(501)		25,748	133,033
Rental income	1,327	K	(100)		294	1,521
Revenue	**109,112**		**(601)**		**26,043**	**134,554**
Cost of sales	14,683	L	-		3,524	18,207
Gross profit	**94,429**		**(601)**		**22,519**	**116,347**
Other operating income	4,958		-		(212)	4,746
Selling expenses	46,424	M	11,755		13,640	71,819
Administrative expenses	43,869	N	(3,323)		11,649	52,196
Other operating expenses	1,130	O	-		(1,130)	0
Operating profit (loss)	**7,963**		**(9,033)**		**(1,852)**	**(2,922)**
Finance costs	16,142		3,239		4,734	24,115
Finance income	6		-		2	8
Other income	85		-		20	105
Loss/gain on net monetary position	-		-		16,804	16,804
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	**(8,088)**		**(12,271)**		**10,239**	**(10,120)**
Income tax expense	(2,996)	J	(4,739)		1,725	(6,009)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations	**(5,092)**		**(7,533)**		**8,514**	**(4,111)**
Discontinued operations						
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	(202)	P	88		(246)	(360)
Profit (loss) for the year	**(5,294)**		**(7,445)**	VI	**8,268**	**(4,471)**

Group reconciliation of other comprehensive income profit the year 2019/2020

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyper-inflation	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000						
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**(5,294)**		**(7,445)**	VI	**8,268**	**(4,471)**
Other comprehensive income that wil not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)						
Hyperinflation revaluation of PP&E					9,183	9,183
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans			(340)			(340)
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-		(403)			(403)
	-		(743)		9,183	8,440
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			**(743)**		**9,183**	**8,440**
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			3,659		-	3,659
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	-		**3,659**		**-**	**3,659**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-		2,916		9,183	12,099
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(5,294)**		**(4,529)**		**17,451**	**7,628**

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

A. Other components of equity

Under local GAAP, other components of equity was not included in the presentation of the Group's equity. This item includes assets revaluations reserves, foreign currency translation reserve (PAMO) and fair value reserve of financial assets (ASSURIA) at FVOCI.

B. Retained earnings

As of 1 July 2019, the retained earnings increased by SRD 67,02 million as a result of the application of IFRS 1. This increase relates to the application of "Deemed Costs" and the write-off of the asset revaluation reserve formed in 2016/2017. As of June 30, 2020, the retained earnings has decreased by SRD 3,16 million. Previous as a result of the write off, of the assets revaluation reserve that was formed under local GAAP, which was not in conformity with IFRS.

C. Other payables

The other payables relate to a reclassification of the provisions for vacation days, formed under local GAAP.

D. Income tax payable

This concerns the tax liability owed to the tax authorities for the previous fiscal year under local GAAP.

E. Prepayments and other current assets

Prepayments and other receivables relates to a reclassification of income tax payable. This reclassification is the result of claims against the tax authorities, because of the difference that has arisen between the income tax paid and income tax payable.

F. Property, Plant and Equipment

For the valuation of property, plant and equipment on July 1, 2019, the Group made use of the "Deemed Costs" as a cost basis for these assets in its opening IFRS statement of financial position. The notion of a "deemed cost" that is not the "true" IFRS compliant cost basis of an asset, but a surrogate that is deemed to be a suitable starting point. In this context, the assets revaluation reserve formed in the 2016/2017 financial year has been adjusted directly in retained earnings. Furthermore, the Group classified property, plant, and equipment in accordance with the categories referred to in IAS 16.

G. Non-current financial assets

The Group has designated investments in equity instruments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at 1 July 2019.

H. Trade receivables

The adoption of IFRS has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing incurred loss approach under Local GAAP with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS requires the Group to recognize an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Group recognised additional impairment on its Trade receivables.

I. Defined benefit obligation

Defined benefit plan obligations are recognised and are measured using the projected unit credit method. This concerns pensions, jubilee, and post-employment medical care.

J. Deferred tax liabilities

The various transitional adjustments resulted in various temporary differences. According to the accounting policies in Note 2.4, the Group has to recognize the tax effects of such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

K. Rental income

Under IFRS, the rental income has been reclassified. Under local GAAP, the amount of rental income was recognized together with other income.

L. Cost of sales

Under local GAAP, costs directly attributable to revenue generating activities are categorized as direct costs. These costs are reclassified as cost of sales under IFRS.

M. Selling expenses

Under IFRS, employee benefit expense and other expenses directly related to sales and presented separately under local GAAP, are included in selling expenses.

N. Administrative expenses

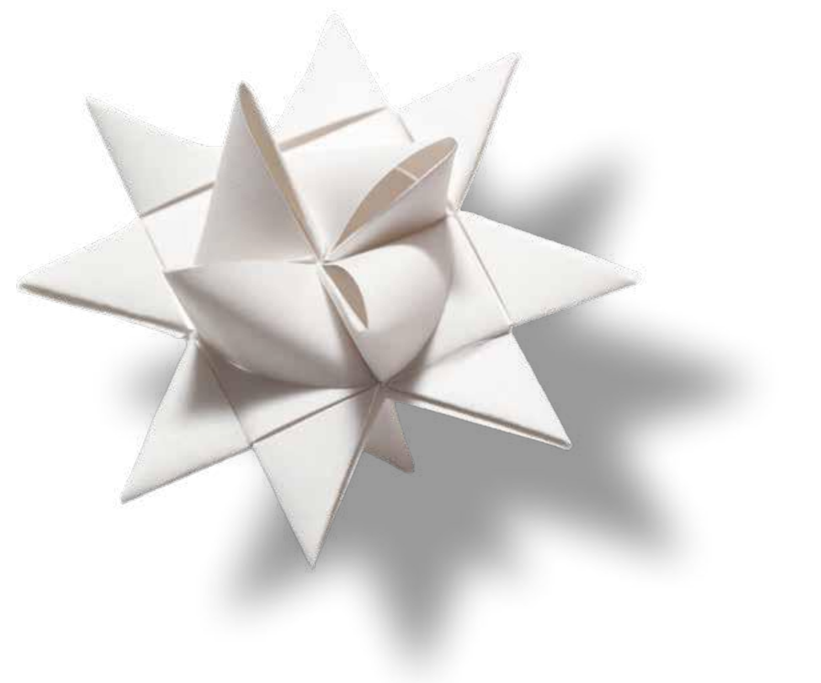
Under IFRS, employee benefit expenses, other expenses, and depreciation expenses, that were presented separately under the local GAAP, are included in the administrative expenses.

O. Other income and other expenses

Dividend income from equity instruments at fair value through OCI is recognized as other income. The foreign exchange losses on interest bearing loans are recognized as other expenses.

P. Discontinued operations

The casino, which can be regarded as a component of Torarica, has ended its business activities (operations) in the 2019/2020 financial year. The assets for the casino's operations have been made available for sale in their present state. In this context, management has committed to a plan to sell the assets, and these assets have been actively marketed for sale. It is taken into account that the assets will be sold within one year. With the termination of the operating activities, these assets have been reclassified, to current assets in the 2019/2020 reporting year. The result of discontinued operations is stated in one amount, together with the gain on disposal of the assets held for sale.



Notes on hyperinflation to the reconciliation of equity as at 30 June 2020 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

The non-monetary items of the Group carried at historical cost, or cost less depreciation, are stated at amounts that were current at the date of their acquisition. The restated cost, or cost less depreciation, of each item is determined by applying to its historical cost and accumulated depreciation the change in a general price index from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting period. These adjustments increased the assets revaluation reserve.

II. Prepayments and other current assets

Prepayments are classified as a non-monetary item because of the absence of a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Adjustments increased the asset revaluation reserve.

III. Issued capital and share premium

The components of owners' equity, except retained earnings and any revaluation surplus, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose; any revaluation surplus that arose in previous periods is eliminated; and restated retained earnings are derived from all the other amounts in the restated statement of financial position. Adjustments decreased the asset revaluation reserve.

IV. Deferred tax liabilities

At the end of the reporting period, deferred tax items are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12. The deferred tax figures in the opening statement of financial position for the reporting period are determined as follows:

a. the Group remeasures the deferred tax items in accordance with IAS 12 after it has restated the nominal carrying amounts of its non-monetary items at the date of the opening statement of financial position of the reporting period by applying the measuring unit at that date.

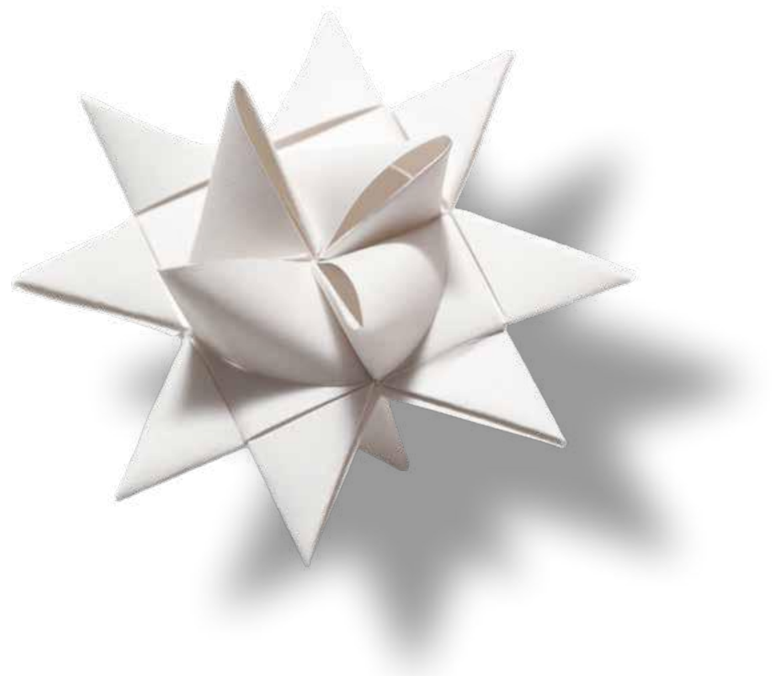
b. the deferred tax items remeasured in accordance with (a) are restated for the change in the measuring unit from the date of the opening statement of financial position of the reporting period to the end of that reporting period.

V. Retained earnings

The gain arising from the net monetary position has decreased the retained earnings.

VI. Profit/(loss) for the year

IAS 29 requires that all items in the statement of comprehensive income are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, all amounts are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in profit or loss. This gain or loss on the net monetary position may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, owners' equity and items in the statement of comprehensive income and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities.



2.6 Significant accounting estimates, judgements, and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures, andthe disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- *Identifying the performance obligation*
  In addition to renting out rooms and halls, the Group also has restaurants and various bars. The restaurants and bars are categorized under the food & beverages operations. The Group has determined that both the rental of rooms and halls and the services provided with the restaurant and bars are individually identifiable, because the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or in combination with other for the customer. available resources. The Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is distinguishable, within the context of the contract. It has also been determined that the Group does not use the goods and services as inputs to produce or deliver a combined output or outputs specified by the customer. The goods and services also do not significantly change or modify, or are not significantly modified or modified by, any of the other goods or services promised in the contract. It has also been established that the goods and services are not highly interdependent or linked. In other words, each of the goods and or services is not significantly affected by any of the other goods and or services in the contract.

- *Satisfaction of performance obligation*
  The Group has concluded that the revenue arising from the rental of rooms, halls and F&B activities, and the related performance obligation qualify as a performance obligation, satisfied at a point in time. Foregoing because of the Group's current right to payment for the asset at the time the customer is obligated to pay for the asset The entity has a present right to payment for the asset if a customer is presently obliged to pay for an asset, then that may indicate that the customer has obtained the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset in exchange.

- *Principal versus agent considerations*
  The Group has determined that no other party is involved in the providing goods or services to the customers and that the Group is a principal, in terms of the nature of its promise to provide a performance obligation of specified goods and/or services. Foregoing because it controls the specified good or service before transferring that good or service to a customer.

- *Estimating the variable considerations*

  If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, an entity shall estimate the amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. An amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, penalties, or other similar items. An entity shall estimate an amount of variable consideration by using either, the expected value or the most likely amount. The Group has determined that due to the terms of the contract, making an estimate of the variable consideration as part of the transaction price is not appropriate because the customer has no valid expectation arising from an Group's customary business practices, published policies or specific statements that the Group will accept an amount of consideration that is less than the price stated in the contract and other facts and circumstances indicate that the Group's intention, when entering into the contract with the customer, is not to offer a price concession to the customer.

- *Consideration of significant financing component in a contract*
  In determining the transaction price, an entity shall adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the entity with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. As a practical expedient, the Group did not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component because the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

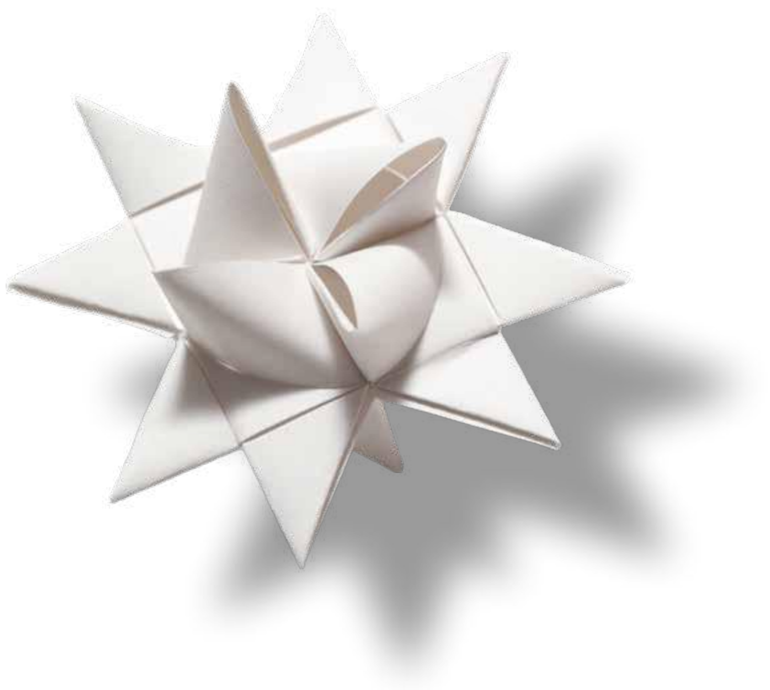
Discontinued operations
In 2019/2020, Management, together with the Supervisory Board, took the decision to dispose of a component of the Group (casino) that can be regarded as a cash-generating unit. Management is committed to a plan to sell the assets, and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of a possible impairment of an asset. If such an indication exists, an estimate will be made of the recoverable amount of that asset.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivable
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)
The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.



Section 3
Results for the year

This section provides additional information that is most relevant in explaining the Group's consolidated performance during the year.

- Revenue from contracts with customers (3.1)
- Segment information (3.2)
- Information about key items comprising operating profit/loss (note 3.3)
- Calculation of income tax (Note 3.4)
- Earnings per share (note 3.5)
- Dividends paid and proposed (note 3.6)

3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year 2020/2021			
	Room rental	**F&B**	**Resort facility**	**Total**
x SRD 1,000	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Segments				
Types of goods or services				
Room rental	62,545	-	-	62,545
Restaurants and Bars (F&B)	-	50,877	-	50,877
Resort facility	-	-	1,709	1,709
Service charge	8,846	4,971	-	13,817
Other related revenues	5,395	699	0	6,094
Total revenues from contracts with customers	**76,787**	**56,547**	**1,709**	**135,043**

	For the year 2019/2020			
	Room rental	**F&B**	**Resort facility**	**Total**
x SRD 1,000	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Segments				
Types of goods or services				
Room rental	58,800	-	-	58,800
Restaurants and Bars (F&B)	-	53,006	-	53,006
Resort facility	-	-	2,663	2,663
Service charge	8,105	4,729	-	12,834
Other related revenues	2,394	3,337	-	5,731
Total revenues from contracts with customers	**69,298**	**61,072**	**2,663**	**133,033**

3.2 Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, as follows:

- renting out of rooms and halls;
- restaurants and bars; and
- rent of shops.

These functions have been defined as the operating segments of the Group because they are the segments:

1. That engage in business activities from which revenues are earned and expenses are incurred.
2. Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the CEO and COO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.
3. For which discrete financial information is available.

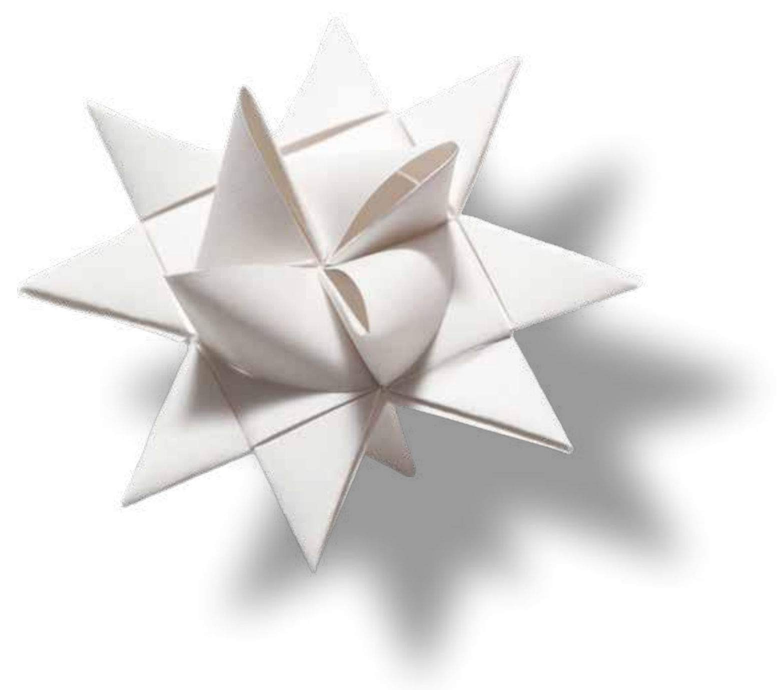
The CEO and the COO are the decision makers and are monitoring the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group’s financing (including finance costs, finance income and other income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm’s length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the “adjustments and eliminations” column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliations presented further below.

x SRD 1,000 2020/ 2021	Room rental	F&B	Resort Facility	Rent income	Total segments	Adjustements and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues							
Customers	62,545	50,876	1,709	4,553	119,684	(3,775)	115,909
Service charge	8,846	4,971	-	-	13,817		13,817
Other related revenues	5,395	699	-	-	6,094	-	6,094
Total revenues	76,787	56,546	1,709	4,553	139,596	(3,775)	135,821
Expenses							
Cost of sales	-	16,566	-	-	16,566	-	16,566
Direct Selling expenses	4,708	2,977	223	-	7,909	-	7,909
Personnel expenses	13,268	25,688	1,905	-	40,862	-	40,862
Segments profit (loss)	**58,810**	**11,315**	**(420)**	**4,553**	**74,259**	**(3,775)**	**70,484**
Other operating income					6,985		6,985
Indirect selling expenses					10,747		10,747
Administrative expenses					65,765		65,765
Operating result					**4,732**	**(3,775)**	**957**
Total Rooms							357
Occupancy							33.7%
Average roomrate							1,425.63
Occupied rooms							43,872

x SRD 1,000 2019/ 2020	Room rental	F&B	Resort Facility	Rent income	Total segments	Adjustements and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues							
Customers	58,800	53,006	2,663	3,973	118,441	(2,452)	115,989
Service charge	8,105	4,730	-	-	12,834		12,834
Other related revenues	2,394	3,337	-	-	5,731	-	5,731
Total revenues	69,299	61,072	2,663	3,973	137,007	(2,452)	134,555
Expenses							
Cost of sales	-	18,207	-	-	18,207		18,207
Direct Selling expenses	8,422	7,326	530	71	16,349		16,349
Personnel expenses	14,941	28,544	2,115	-	45,600	-	45,600
Segments profit (loss)	**45,936**	**6,995**	**17**	**3,902**	**56,850**	**(2,452)**	**54,399**
Other operating income					4,746		4,746
Indirect selling expenses					9,871		9,871
Administrative expenses					52,196		52,196
Operating result					**(470)**	**(2,452)**	**(2,922)**
Total Rooms							357
Occupancy							64.8%
Average roomrate							694.37
Occupied rooms							84,681

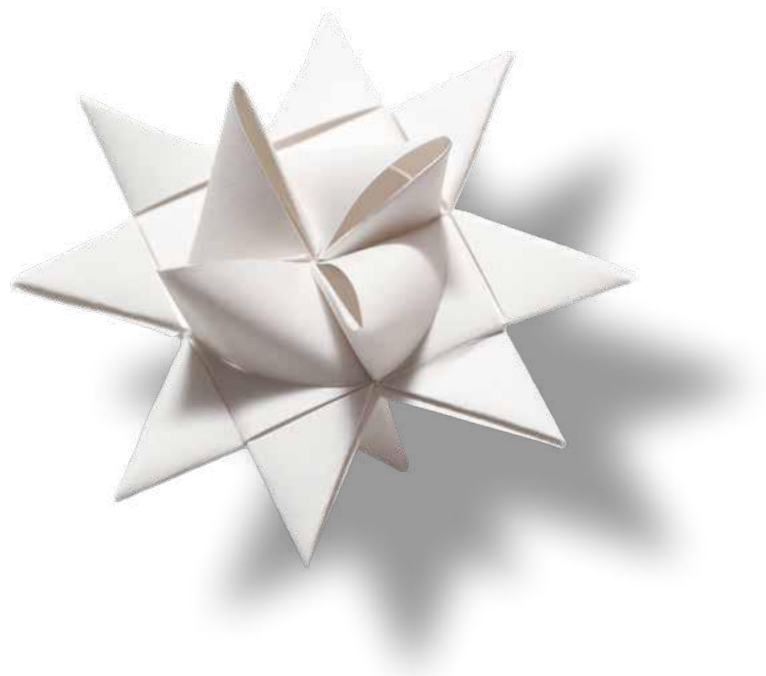


3.3 Information about key items comprising profit/loss from continuing operations

Selling expenses	2020/2021	2019/2020
x SRD 1,000	SRD	SRD
Personnel expenses	42,624	47,478
Expected credit loss	1,663	932
Representation	52	111
Communication expenses	423	330
Reservation costs	311	2,744
Guestrelation/supplies	1,587	1,785
Advertisement & Promotion	6,463	6,435
Cleaning expenses	2,230	2,621
Travel & entertainment	43	89
Office expenses	605	470
Other expenses	3,516	8,824
Total	**59,517**	**71,819**

Administrative expenses	2020/2021	2019/2020
x SRD 1,000	SRD	SRD
Personnel expenses	11,320	9,092
Depreciations	32,846	20,955
Representation	333	205
Data processing	2,432	1,170
Communication expenses	1,296	805
Professional fees	134	253
Advisory costs	687	781
Expenses security	3,771	3,881
Insurance costs	2,449	2,116
Maintenance costs	4,708	5,310
Utilities	3,860	5,382
Donations	89	194
Travel & entertainment	110	91
Office expenses	271	256
Other expenses	1,458	1,705
Total	**65,765**	**52,196**

	2020/2021	2019/2020
x SRD 1,000		
Other operating income		
Exchange rate differences	**6,985**	**4,746**
Finance costs		
Intrest loans	4,740	2,564
Other financial expenses	37	701
Exchange rate difference on loans	44,428	20,850
Total finance costs	**49,205**	**24,115**
Finance income		
Bank intrest	**6**	**8**
Other income		
Dividend Assuria N.V.	**985**	**105**



3.4 Income tax

The major components of income tax for the year ended 2021 are as follows:

x SRD 1,000	2021	2020
Consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Current income tax:		
Current tax expense	(11,078)	(2,925)
Income tax expense relating to changes in accounting policies (IFRS) and restatements and equity items	(3,892)	(3,013)
Deferred Tax:		
Income relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,763	(71)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	(6,207)	(6,009)

A reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit / (loss) multiplied by the Groups domestic tax rate is as follows:

x SRD 1,000	2021	2020
Accounting profit before income tax	(6,890)	(10,480)
For the Group statutory tax rate of 36% and as of february 2020, 46% for profit higher than 150,000 SRD	(6,207)	(6,009)
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	(6,207)	(6,009)
Effective tax rate	90.1%	57.3%

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liability)

x SRD 1,000	2021	2020
Opening balance as of 1 july	(84,948)	(35,229)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in profit or loss	(6,207)	(6,009)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in OCI	(14,333)	(43,709)
Closing balance as at June 30	(105,488)	(84,948)

3.5 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements.

	2021	2020
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (x SRD 1000)	- 684	-4,471
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number of shares- Thousands)	1,325.422	1,325.422
Basic earnings per ordinary share (SRD 1 per share)	-0.52	-3.37

3.6 Dividends paid and proposed

Final dividends on ordinary shares are subject to approval at the annual general shareholders' meeting. Because of the loss that the Group incurred in the financial year 2020/2021 no dividend is proposed. The loss will be deducted from the retained earnings.

x SRD 1,000	2020/2021	2019/2020
Declared and payed during the year:		
Cash dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2019/2020 : SRD 0.60 per share (2018/2019: SRD 2.83)	-	2,452
Interim dividend voor 2020/2021: SRD 0.0 per share (2019/2020: SRD 0.60 per share)	-	795
Proposed for approval at the annual general meeting:		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
Finale (proposed) dividend for 2021: SRD 0.0 per share (2019/2020:SRD 0.60 per share)	-	795

Section 4
Invested capital

4.1 Property, Plant, and Equipment

x SRD 1,000	Land and improvements	Buildings	Fixtures and equipment	Vehicles	Furniture	Investements in progress	Grand Total
Deemed cost							
As per 1 july 2019	**6,276**	**154,630**	**25,588**	**11**	**12,589**	**702**	**199,796**
Additions for the year	-	701	5,046	11	1,638	12,287	19,683
Transfers	678	1,459	1,209	-	56	(3,402)	-
Revaluation accumulated investments	2,331	71,355	11,037	-	5,842	248	90,813
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	(4,639)	-	-	-	(4,639)
As per 30 june 2020	**9,285**	**228,145**	**38,241**	**22**	**20,125**	**9,835**	**305,653**
Additions for the year	-	76	3,630	-	614	1,337	5,657
Transfers	195	302	15,649	-	574	(16,720)	-
Revaluation accumulated investments	5,237	148,403	22,672	7	12,827	5,548	194,694
As per 30 june 2021	**14,717**	**376,926**	**80,192**	**29**	**34,140**	**-**	**506,004**
Accumulated depreciation						-	-
Depreciations for the year	(66)	(9,750)	(7,711)	(12)	(4,513)	-	(22,052)
Revaluation on accumulated depreciations	(121)	(17,123)	(3,244)	-	(1,362)	-	(21,850)
							-
As per 30 june 2020	**(187)**	**(26,873)**	**(10,955)**	**(12)**	**(5,875)**	**-**	**(43,902)**
Depreciations for the year	(121)	(15,052)	(10,845)	(5)	(6,823)	-	(32,846)
Revaluation on accumulated depreciations	(303)	(40,677)	(10,276)	(1)	(5,389)	-	(56,646)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As per 30 june 2021	**(611)**	**(82,602)**	**(32,076)**	**(18)**	**(18,087)**	**-**	**(133,394)**
Net Carrying amount							
As per 1 july 2019	**6,276**	**154,630**	**25,588**	**11**	**12,589**	**702**	**199,796**
As per 30 june 2020	**9,098**	**201,272**	**27,286**	**10**	**14,250**	**9,835**	**261,751**
As per 30 june 2021	**14,106**	**294,324**	**48,116**	**11**	**16,053**	**-**	**372,610**

4.2 Impairment testing of non-current assets

When recognizing and measuring impairment losses for individual assets, that are not goodwill in 2020 and 2021, management has used indicators of economic obsolescence of or physical damage to an asset as a potential indicator when assessing whether an impairment loss exists. The foregoing review has not resulted in an impairment loss on individual assets.

4.3 Employee defined benefit liabilities

The Group has three types of employee benefit plans, namely pensions, post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefit plans. A summary of the net employee benefit liabilities for the different benefits are shown in the table below.

Pensions

The employee pension plan provides entitlements to retirement and disability pension for the benefit of the participant and widow's, widower's, and orphans' pension for the benefit of the survivors. The pension entitlements are accrued time-proportionately.

Retiree medical plan

Retired employees of Torarica Holding, Royal Torarica, Torarica Resort and Eco Torarica whose employment was terminated due to reaching the retirement age after a specified number of years of service, as well as those who are part of their family, shall be entitled to medical care at the expense of the Group. All surviving spouses of deceased employees or eligible pensioners who receive a survivor's pension are also entitled to medical benefits as described above.

Jubilee gratuity plan

Torarica Holding, Royal Torarica, Torarica Resort and Eco Torarica employees are eligible to receive a jubilee gratuity based on a specified number of service years. The amount of the gratuity depends on the jubilee and varies with the numbers of service years as stated in the labor agreement.

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Pension Plans			
Employee pension plan Torarica Holding	5,773	4,279	
Employee pension plan Royal Torarica	2,003	1,238	
Employee pension plan Torarica Resort	5,856	3,822	
Employee pension plan Eco Torarica	-	-	
Post-employment benefits plans			
Retiree medical plan Torarica Holding	3,067	2,397	2,057
Retiree medical plan Royal Torarica	177	79	67
Retiree medical plan Torarica Resort	6,092	5,215	4,853
Retiree medical plan Eco Torarica	124	110	102
Other log-term employee benefit plans			
Jubilee gratuity Torarica Holding	1,149	558	515
Jubilee gratuity Royal Torarica	59	128	93
Jubilee gratuity Torarica Resort	298	452	363
Jubilee gratuity Eco Torarica	-	49	40
Totaal	24,598	18,327	8,091

Employee
pension plan

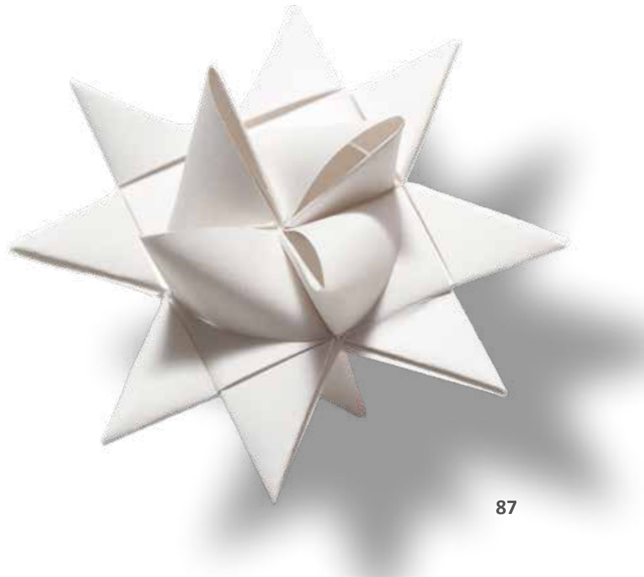
2020/2021 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension costs charged to profit or loss					Remeasurment gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income							
	1.7.2020	Service costs	Net interest expense	currency translation	“Sub-total included in profit or loss“	Discount rate recalculation*	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total include in OCI	Contribution employer	Contribution employee	30.6.2021
x SRD 1,000													
Defined benefit obligation	**(31,075)**	(4,581)	(1,361)			-	750	-	11,636			(2,193)	**(26,824)**
Fair value of plan assets	**24,746**		1,139				-	(11,124)	-		**9,534**	-	**24,295**
Currency translation	**(3,009)**			(8,093)									**(11,102)**
Benefit liability	**(9,339)**	(4,581)	(222)	(8,093)	**(12,896)**		750	(11,124)	11,636	**1,262**	**9,534**	(2,193)	**(13,632)**

2019/2020 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension costs charged to profit or loss					Remeasurment gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income							
	1.6.2019	Service costs	Net interest expense	currency translation	“Sub-total included in profit or loss“	Discount rate recalculation*	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total include in OCI	Contribution employer	Contribution employee	30.6.2020
x SRD 1,000													
Defined benefit obligation	**(26,052)**	(2,651)	(641)			-	-	-	(575)			(1,156)	**(31,075)**
Fair value of plan assets	**18,646**		503				-	571	-		**5,026**		**24,746**
Discount rate recalculation*	**7,406**					(7,406)							**0**
Currency translation				(3,009)									**(3,009)**
Benefit liability	**(0)**	(2,651)	(138)	(3,009)	**(5,799)**	(7,406)	-	571	(575)	**(4)**	**5,026**	(1,156)	**(9,339)**

* Discount rate recalculation is based on 30 year High Quality Market Corporate Bond Spot Rate



Retiree
medical plan

2020/2021 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					
	1.7.2020	Service costs	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total include in OCI	30.6.2021
x SRD 1,000										
Defined benefit obligation	(7,801)	(599)	(1,040)		747		(1,340)	573		**(9,460)**
Benefit liability	**(7,801)**	(599)	(1,040)	**(1,639)**	747	-	(1,340)	573	**(20)**	**(9,460)**

2019/2020 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					
	1.6.2019	Service costs	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total include in OCI	30.6.2020
x SRD 1,000										
Defined benefit obligation	**(7,079)**	(310)	(947)		-	(566)	-	1,101		**(7,801)**
Benefit liability	**(7,079)**	(310)	(947)	**(1,257)**	-	(566)	-	1,101	**535**	**(7,801)**

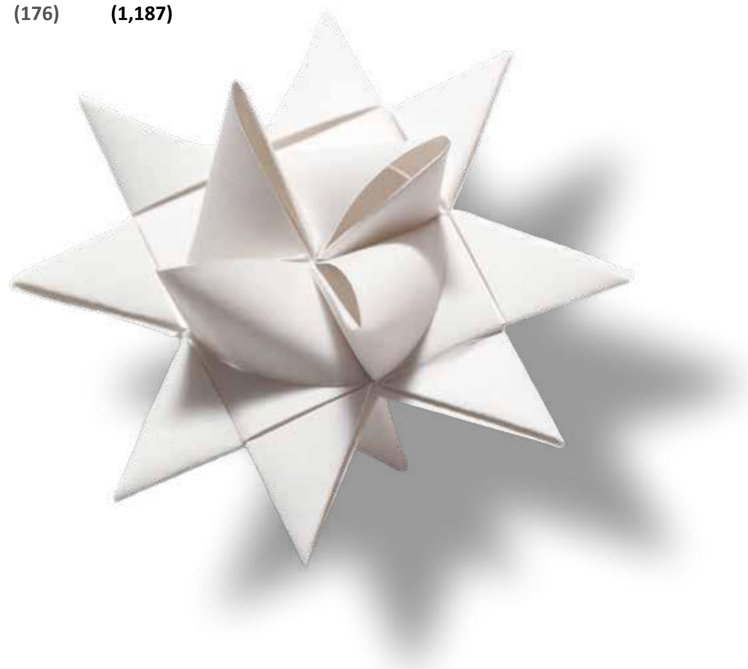
Jubilee *benefits*

2020/2021 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Experience different than assumed/changes in assumptions				
	1.7.2020	Service costs	Net interest expense	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in profit or loss	30.6.2021
x SRD 1,000									
Defined benefit obligation	(1,187)	(90)	(155)	167	(37)	(134)	(70)		**(1,506)**
Benefit liability	**(1,187)**	(90)	(155)	167	(37)	(134)	(70)	**(319)**	**(1,506)**

2019/2020 changes in the defined benefit obligation

	Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Experience different than assumed/changes in assumptions				
	1.6.2019	Service costs	Net interest expense	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in profit or loss	30.6.2020
x SRD 1,000									
Defined benefit obligation	**(1,011)**	(85)	(130)	169		-	(130)		**(1,187)**
Benefit liability	(1,011)	(85)	(130)	169	-	-	(130)	**(176)**	**(1,187)**



A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the pension, post-employment healthcare and other long-term employee benefits as at June 30, 2021, is shown below. The sensitivity analyses are presented in SRD.

The Group's employee pension plan

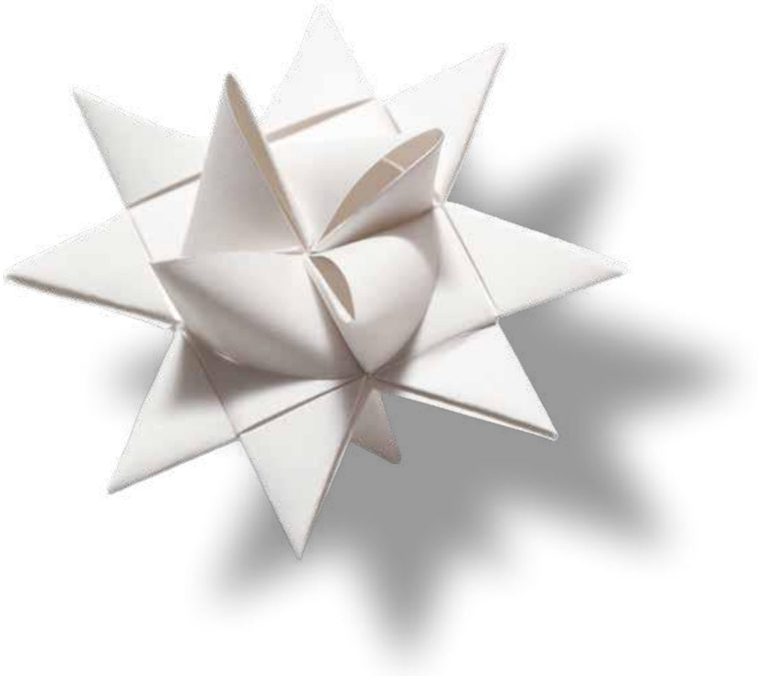
The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and inflation rate and a 1 year increase or decrease of future improved mortality rates on the defined benefit obligation are:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Inflation rate		Future improved mortality rates	
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	+ 1 Year Increase	- 1 Year Decrease
2021	(15,446)	21,162	26,800	(18,673)	(2,581)	2,579

The Group's medical retiree plan

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and inflation rate and a 1 year increase or decrease of future improved mortality rates on the defined benefit obligation are:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Inflation rate		Future improved mortality rates	
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	+ 1 Year Increase	- 1 Year Decrease
2021	(15,322)	17,754	18,291	(15,993)	(5,918)	5,942



The Group's jubilee gratuity plan

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and inflation rate and a 1 year increase or decrease of future improved mortality rates on the defined benefit obligation are:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Inflation rate		Future improved mortality rates	
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	+ 1 Year Increase	- 1 Year decrease
2021	(1,460)	1,588	1,603	(1,498)	(77)	72

Section 5
Capital and debt structure

5.1 Issued capital and reserves

The issued and payed in shared capital consists of 1,325,422 ordinary shares SRD 0.10 each and amounts to SRD 132,542. With the ajustment for hyperinflation of SRD 143,421 , the total issued payed in shared amount to SRD 275,963.

5.2 Financial instruments

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI

x SRD 1,000	2021	2020	As at 1 July 2019
Listed equity investments			
Assuria	27,179	26,122	26,752
Debt instruments at amortised cost			
Trade receivables (note 6.2)	30,109	4,425	4,954
Total financial assets*	**57,288**	**30,547**	**31,706**

* Financial assets, other than cash and short term deposits

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI include investments in equity shares of ASSURIA. The Group holds non-controlling interests in this company. These investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature. The debt instruments at amortized cost include trade receivables.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Non-curent interest-bearing loans and borrowings

x SRD 1,000	2021	2020
As per 1 july	35,515	21,750
New loans	-	6,000
Repayments	(4,740)	(2,564)
Exchange rate differences	29,328	10,328
Balance as per 30 june	60,103	35,515
Current portion interest bearing loans and borrowings	11,108	3,555
Non-current portion interest-bearing loans and borrowings	48,995	31,960

Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

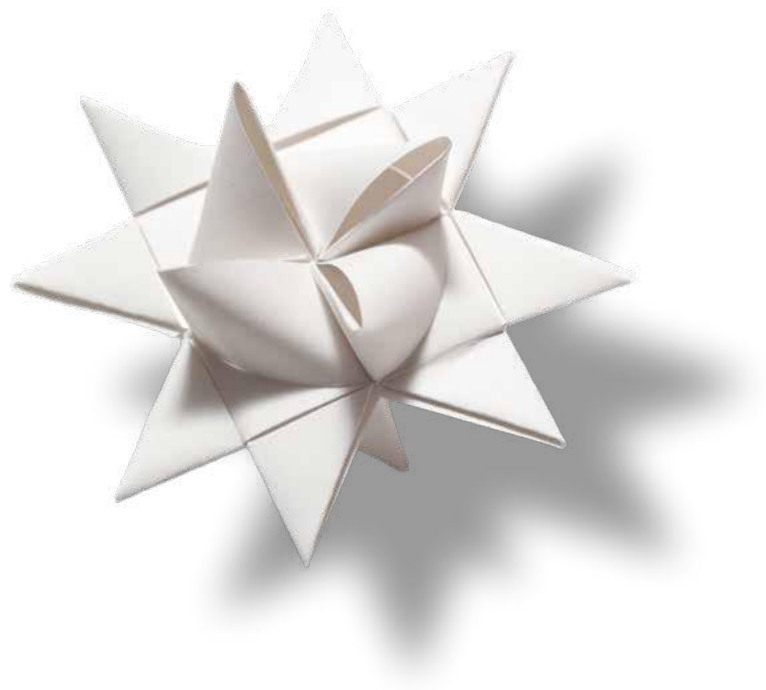
The Group's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments in equity instruments. As a result, the Group is exposed to liquidity risk and credit risk.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and foreign exchange transactions.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed on the basis of already available information about an existing customer and for new customers a prepayment is usually made, and outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored.

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool by assessing the liquidity statement, which is prepared by the "finance" department on a weekly basis. The liquidity forecast is also discussed on a monthly basis in the Supervisory Board meeting.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and loans from external parties.



Section 6 *Working capital*

This section provides additional information that management considers as most relevant in understanding the composition and management of the Group's working capital:

- Cash and short-term deposits
- Trade and other receivables
- Inventories
- Trade payables, accruals, and other liabilities

6.1 Cash and short-term deposits

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 and 1 July 2019:

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Cash at banks and on hand	22,216	15,399	10,270
Short-term deposits	372	2,251	927
	22,588	17,650	11,197

6.2 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30–90 days net of provisions. In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivable, the Group performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of the outstanding receivable and the creditworthiness of the counterparties.
The Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020
Trade receivables	32,337	5,257
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,228)	(832)
Total	30,109	4,425

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Deposits	1,383	506	992
Safety deposits	5	5	5
Income tax receivable	3,430	2,561	-
Prepaid expenses	1,822	1,811	2,672
Others	798	639	987
	7,438	5,521	4,656

6.3 Inventories

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Food and beverage	1,831	1,250	1,705
Hotel supplies	7,124	6,396	3,708
Carrying value at NRV	8,955	7,646	5,413

6.4 Trade payables, accruals, and other liabilities

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Trade payable	4,377	12,678	9,421

Accrued and other liabilities consisted of the following:

x SRD 1,000	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020	As at 1 July 2019
Sales tax	16	975	722
Wage tax and premium aov	1,098	1,274	380
Dividend & dividend tax payables	1,181	1,250	1,192
Allowances payable to Management and Personnel	6,777	3,353	3,542
Professional fees	148	718	624
Credit facility	5,785	-	-
Interest payable loans	361	193	287
Accrued expenses	3,949	4,824	4,242
Others	3,280	195	1,427
	22,594	12,782	12,415

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms.
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.
- Interest payable is normally settled quarterly throughout the financial year.

For explanations on the Group's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 5.2.

Section 7
Group information and related party disclosures

Information about subsidiaries
The consolidated financial statements of the Group with the Holding N.V. as the main shareholder includes the following subsidiaries:

	Activities	Country of Corporation	% Equity Interest	
Subsidiaries			**30 June 2021**	**30 June 2020**
Torarica	Hospitality	Suriname	100	100
Royal Torarica	Hospitality	Suriname	100	100
Eco Resort	Hospitality	Suriname	100	100
PAMO	Financial	Curaçao	100	100

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

x SRD 1,000	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Shortterm post-employment and other longterm benefits	3,934	2,849

Section 8
Other

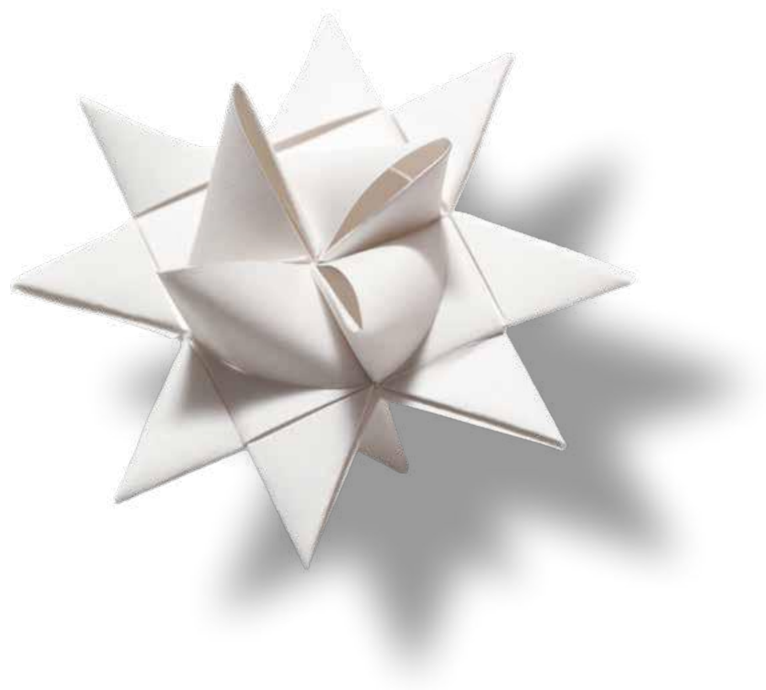
8.1 Events after the reporting period

In the first week of December 2021 the remaining casino inventory was sold.

8.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- Reference to the conceptual framework- Amendments to IFRS- effective 1 January 2022.
- Property, Plant and Equipment- proceeds before intended use- Amendments to IAS 16- Effective 1 January 2022.
- Onerous contracts- Cost of fulfilling a contract- Amendments to IAS 37- Effective 1 January 2022.
- AIP IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards- Subsidiary as a First Time Adopter- Effective 1 January
- AIP IFRS 9 Financial Instruments- Fees in the 10 per cent test for derecognition of financial liability- Effective 1 January 2022
- Insurance contracts- IFRS 17- Effective 1 January 2023.
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1- Effective 1 January 2023
- Definition of accounting estimates- Amendments to IAS 8- Effective 1 January 2023
- Disclosure of accounting policies- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statement 2- Effective 1 January 2023
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction- Amendments to IAS 12- Effective 1 January 2023



Company statement of *profit or loss*

For the year 2020/2021

	Note	2020/2021 Restated	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000		SRD	SRD
Expenses			
Selling expenses		7,807	7,349
Administrative expenses		17,945	14,906
		25,753	**22,254**
Recharged expense		(25,753)	(22,254)
Operating result		**-**	**-**
Other income	2	35,771	31,391
Loss / Gain on net monetary position		-54,733	-47,417
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations		**(18,962)**	**(16,026)**
Income tax expense		-18,279	- 11,555
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations		**-683**	**-4,471**
Attributable:			
Equity holders of the parent		**-683**	**-4,471**

Company statement of *comprehensive income*

For the year 2020/2021

	Notes	2020/2021 Restated	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000			
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(683)**	**(4,471)**
Other comprehensive income that wil not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Hyperinflation revaluation	2.5	(1,967)	(3,485)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	4.3	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,056	629
		(911)	(2,856)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(911)**	**(2,856)**
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(911)**	**(2,856)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(1,594)**	**(7,327)**

Company statement of *financial position*

As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 Restated	2020 Restated	As at 1 July 2019
x SRD 1,000		SRD	SRD	SRD
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Investments in Subsidiaries	1	246,838	167,828	159,570
Financial Assets		27,179	26,122	26,752
Deferred tax assets		30,633	12,739	
		304,649	**206,689**	**186,322**
Current assets				
Inventories		8,564	7,536	4,810
Prepayments and other current assets		1,702	652	1,084
Cash and short term deposits		1,376	1,574	728
		11,642	**9,762**	**6,622**
Total assets		**316,291**	**216,450**	**192,944**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital		276	179	133
Share premium		14,758	12,956	9,583
Retained earnings		107,422	130,555	128,222
Other components of equity		149,164	32,129	17,099
Result for the year		-683	-4,471	-
Total equity		**270,936**	**171,349**	**155,037**
Non-current liabilities				
Net employee defined benefit liabilities		6,922	4,837	515
Provisons		3,067	2,397	2,057
Deferred tax liabilities		9,545	9,391	9,618
		19,534	**16,625**	**12,190**
Current liabilities				
Trade payables		2,233	5,041	4,052
Other payables		4,890	4,435	4,310
Due to Group Companies		18,697	17,817	17,356
Income tax payable			1,183	
		25,821	**28,477**	**25,717**
Total liabilities		45,355	45,102	37,907
Total equity and liabilities		**316,291**	**216,450**	**192,944**

Company statement of *changes in equity*

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Issued Capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Other components of equity	Result for the year	Total equity
x SRD 1,000									
As at 1 July 2019		**133**	**9,583**	**128,222**	**-**	**17,099**	**-**	**-**	**155,037**
Result for the year								(4,471)	(4,471)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	629	(3,485)	-	(2,856)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**629**	**(3,485)**	**(4,471)**	**(7,327)**
Hyper inflation adjustments		46	3,373	2,333	-	-	17,887	-	23,639
Cash dividends				-					-
Hyper inflation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020		**179**	**12,956**	**130,555**	**-**	**17,728**	**14,402**	**(4,471)**	**171,349**
As at 1 July 2020		**179**	**12,956**	**126,084**	**-**	**17,728**	**14,402**		**171,349**
Result for the year								(683)	(683)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	1,056	(1,967)		(911)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,056**	**(1,967)**	**(683)**	**(1,594)**
Hyper inflation adjustments		97	1,802	(18,662)	-	-	117,944	-	101,181
At 30 June 2021		**276**	**14,758**	**107,422**	**-**	**18,784**	**130,379**	**(683)**	**270,936**

Notes for the company financial *and income statements*

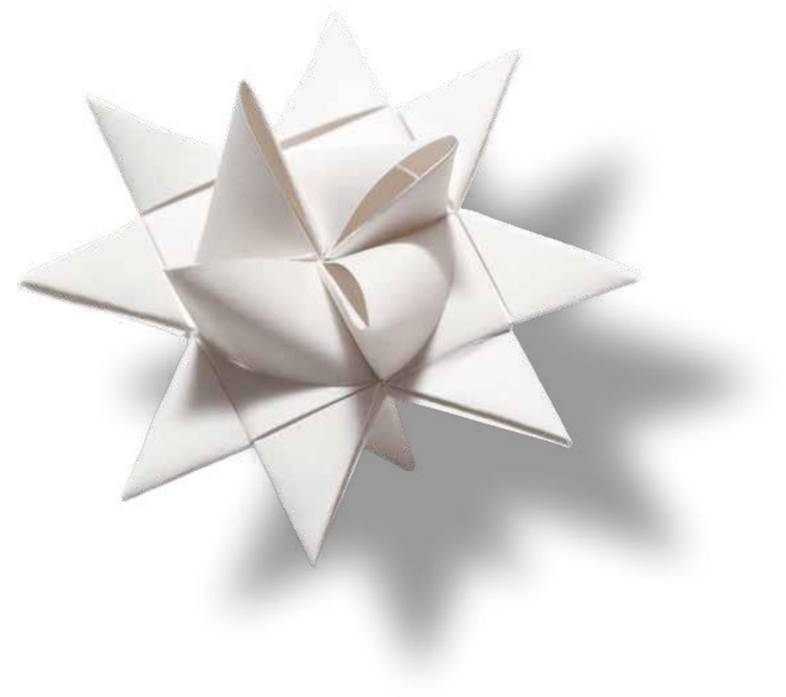
30 June 2021

1. Investments in Subsidiaries

x SRD 1,000	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Eco resort inn	45,457	32,619
N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Royal Torarica	50,950	42,010
N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Torarica	113,037	73,368
N.V. PAMO	37,393	19,831
	246,838	167,828

2. Other income

x SRD 1,000	2020/2021	2019/2020
Result from subsidiaries		
Result N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Eco resort inn	12,070	9,317
Result N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Royal Torarica	(3,725)	5,450
Result N.V. Hotelmaatschappij Torarica	26,178	16,364
Result N.V. PAMO	263	156
	34,786	31,286
Dividend Assuria	985	105
	35,771	31,391



1.0 First time *adoption of IFRS*

Structure of financial statements

The company has taken the provisions of IAS 1 as a guideline for the presentation of the financial statements. IAS 1 deals with the components of financial statements, fair presentation, fundamental accounting concepts, disclosure of accounting policies, and the structure and content of financial statements.

Under local GAAP, the company has included items in its statement of financial position that have been reclassified as part of the conversion to IFRS. As a result of the foregoing, the following reclassifications have been applied:

- asset revaluation reserve is reclassified to other components of equity;
- foreign currency translation reserve from participating interests that arose as a result of the translation of PAMO, are included in the other components of equity;
- fair value reserves of financial assets relating to ASSURIA shares are reclassified in the other components of equity;
- reserve for translation differences arising from the USD loan from PAMO are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss;
- provisions included in the statement of financial position relate to the obligation under the defined employee benefits.

Under local GAAP, a statement of profit or loss has been included. However, there is no statement of other comprehensive income.

To be in compliance with IAS 1 an entity shall present an analysis of expenses recognized in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Expenses are subclassified to highlight components of financial performance that may differ in terms of frequency, potential for gain or loss and predictability. This analysis is provided in one of two forms.

The first form of analysis is the 'nature of expense' method. An entity aggregates expenses within profit or loss according to their nature and does not reallocate them among functions within the entity. The second form of analysis is the 'function of expense' or 'cost of sales' method and classifies expenses according to their function as part of cost of sales or, for example, the costs of distribution or administrative activities. At a minimum, an entity discloses its cost of sales under this method separately from other expenses.

The company has opted for the cost of sales method because the expenses within the company are classified according to their function. As a result of the foregoing, the following reclassifications have been applied:

- employee benefit and other expenses are reclassified as part of the distribution costs and administrative expenses;
- recharge expenses are reclassified to other operating expenses;
- other expenses are reclassified as part of distribution expenses and administrative expenses; and
- the result from subsidiaries is reclassified to other income

At this moment the company has no revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Exemptions applied

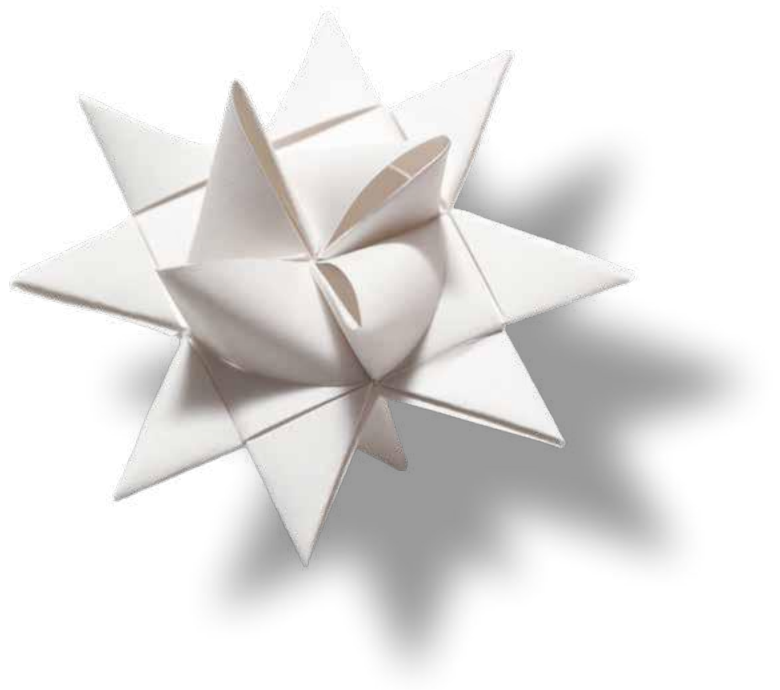
IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS.

The company has applied the following exemptions:

- Cumulative currency translation differences, revaluation reserve and foreign currency translation reserve which existed on 1 July 2019, have been adjusted and those adjustments are recognized directly in retained earnings.
- The Group has designated investments in equity instruments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at 1 July 2019.
- The estimates at 1 July 2019 and at 30 June 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Local GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Local GAAP did not require estimation:

  o Pensions and other post-employment benefits.
  o Investments in equity instruments

  The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 July 2019, the date of transition to IFRS and as at 30 June 2020.



Company reconciliation of equity as at 1 July 2019 (date of transition to IFRS)

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	As at 1 july 2019
x SRD 1,000				
Assets				
Non -current assets				
Investments in Subsidiaries	159,633	A	(62)	159,570
Financial Assets	26,752		-	26,752
Total non-current assets	186,385		(62)	186,322
Current assets				
Inventories	4,810		-	4,810
Prepayments and other current assets	1,084		-	1,084
Cash and short term deposits	728		-	728
Total current assets	6,622		-	6,622
Total assets	193,006		(62)	192,944
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	133		-	133
Capital in excess of par value	9,583		-	9,583
Retained Earnings	61,204	A	67,018	128,222
Other components of equity	84,180		(67,081)	17,099
Total equity	155,099		(62)	155,037
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	9,618		-	9,618
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	3,692	B	(1,120)	2,572
Total current liabilities	13,310		(1,120)	12,190
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	4,052		-	4,052
Due to Group Companies	17,356		-	17,356
Other payables	3,189	C	1,120	4,310
Total current liabilities	24,597		1,120	25,717
Total Liabilities	37,907		-	37,907
Total equity and liabilities	193,006		(62)	192,944

Company reconciliation of equity as at 30 June 2020

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyperinflation	30 June 2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000						
Assets						
Non -current assets						
Investments in Subsidiaries	210,456	A	(58,137)		15,509	167,828
Financial Assets	26,122		-		-	26,122
Deferred tax assets					12,739	12,739
Total non-current assets	236,578		(58,137)		28,248	206,689
Current assets					-	
Inventories	7,536		-		-	7,536
Prepayments and other current assets	586		-	1	65	652
Cash and short term deposits	1,574		-		-	1,574
Total current assets	9,696		-		65	9,762
Total assets	246,275		(58,137)		28,313	216,450
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
Share capital	133		-	2	46	179
Capital in excess of par value	9,583		-	2	3,373	12,956
Retained Earnings	127,992	A	(3,163)		5,726	130,555
Other components of equity	69,943	A	(47,530)		9,716	32,129
Result for the year	(5,294)		(7,445)		8,268	-4,471
Total equity	202,356		(58,137)		27,130	171,349
Non-current liabilities						
Deffered tax liability	9,391		-		-	9,391
Defined benefit obligations	2,770	B	4,464		-	7,234
Total current liabilities	12,162		4,464		-	16,625
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	5,041		-		-	5,041
Due to Group Companies	22,096		(4,279)		-	17,817
Other payables	4,620	B	(185)		-	4,435
Income tax payable					1,183	1,183
Total current liabilities	31,757		(4,464)		1,183	28,477
Total Liabilities	43,918		-		1,183	45,102
Total equity and liabilities	246,275		(58,137)		28,313	216,450

Company reconciliation of profit or loss for the year 2019/2020

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyper-inflation	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000						
Continuing operations						
Expenses						
Selling expenses	5,822		-		1,527	7,349
Administrative expenses	12,125		-		2,780	14,905
	17,947		**-**		**4,307**	**22,254**
Recharged expense	(17,947)		-		(4,307)	(22,254)
Operationeel resultaat	**-**		**-**		**-**	**-**
Other income	(5,294)		(7,445)		44,130	31,391
Loss / Gain on net monetary position	-				(47,417)	(47,417)
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	**(5,294)**		**(7,445)**		**(3,287)**	**(16,026)**
Income tax expenses	-		-		(11,555)	(11,555)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations	**(5,294)**		**(7,445)**		**8,268**	**(4,471)**

Company reconciliation of other comprehensive income for the year 2019/2020

	Local GAAP	Notes	IFRS Adjustments	Notes	Hyper-inflation	2019/2020 Restated
x SRD 1,000						
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**(5,294)**		**(7,445)**	III	**8,268**	**(4,471)**
Other comprehensive income that wil not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)						
Hyperinflation revaluation				I II	(3,485)	(3,485)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans			-		-	-
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income			629		-	629
	-		629		(3,485)	(2,856)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	**-**		**629**		**(3,485)**	**(2,856)**
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			-		-	-
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			**-**		**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			629		(3,485)	(2,856)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(5,294)**		**(6,816)**		**4,783**	**(7,327)**

Company reconciliation *of equity*

as at 1 July 2019 (date of transition to IFRS)

A. As of 1 July 2019, the retained earnings increased by SRD 67,018,485 as a result of the application of IFRS 1. This increase relates to the application of "Deemed Costs", the write-off of the asset revaluation reserve, formed in previous years, the foreign currency translation reserve and the reserve for translating differences. As of June 30, 2020, the retained earnings has decreased by SRD 3,162,957. Previous as a result of the write off, of the assets revaluation reserve that was formed under local GAAP, which was not in conformity with IFRS.

B. Defined benefit obligation
Defined benefit plan obligations are recognized and are measured using the projected unit credit method. This concerns pensions, jubilee, and post-employment medical care.

C. Other payables
The other payables relate to a reclassification of the provisions for vacation days, formed under local GAAP.

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

I. Prepayments and other current assets
Prepayments are classified as a non-monetary item because of the absence of a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Adjustments increased the asset revaluation reserve.

II. Issued capital and share premium
The components of owners' equity, except retained earnings and any revaluation surplus, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose; any revaluation surplus that arose in previous periods is eliminated; and restated retained earnings are derived from all the other amounts in the restated statement of financial position. Adjustments decreased the asset revaluation reserve.

III. Profit/(loss) for the year
IAS 29 requires that all items in the statement of comprehensive income are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, all amounts are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in profit or loss. This gain or loss on the net monetary position may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, owners' equity and items in the statement of comprehensive income and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities.

Appendix:

Summary of the operating result

Period 1 July 2020 till 30 June 2021

	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Revenues	Operation expenses	Result	Revenues	Operation expenses	Result
(x SRD 1.000)	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
HOTEL TORARICA						
Room rental	29,328	8,892	20,436	23,803	10,424	13,379
Restaurants & Bars	27,687	29,289	-1,602	33,876	37,562	-3,686
Resort Facilities	1,709	2,129	-420	2,663	2,645	18
Rent income	3,909	-	3,909	2,781	-	2,781
Other revenues	9,785	-	9,785	10,603	-	10,603
	72,418	**40,310**	**32,108**	**73,726**	**50,631**	**23,095**
ECO TORARICA						
Room rental	11,327	2,257	9,070	13,613	5,484	8,129
Restaurants & Bars	9,592	5,394	4,198	7,463	6,282	1,181
Rent income	3	-	3	8	-	8
Other revenues	3,528	-	3,528	2,878	-	2,878
	24,450	**7,651**	**16,799**	**23,962**	**11,767**	**12,196**
ROYAL TORARICA						
Room rental	21,891	6,828	15,063	21,384	7,455	13,929
Restaurants & Bars	13,597	10,548	3,049	11,667	10,233	1,434
Rent income	641	-	641	1,183	71	1,112
Other revenues	6,598	-	6,598	5,084	-	5,084
	42,727	**17,376**	**25,351**	**39,318**	**17,758**	**21,559**
TOTAL HOTELS	**139,595**	**65,337**	**74,258**	**137,006**	**80,156**	**56,850**
Other operating income			6,985			4,746
Indirect selling expenses			10,746			9,871
Administrative expenses			36,693			33,693
Depreciations			32,846			20,955
OPERATING RESULT			**958**			**-2,922**


Blooming