

PAVI SHOPPING COMPLEX p.l.c.

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements
30 April 2009

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Directors' report

The directors present the annual report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 30 April 2009.

Principal activities

The group's principal activities are the management and operation of the 'PAVI Shopping Complex' situated in Qormi, Malta. This comprises the operation of supermarket activities including the management of shared activities within the retailing operations and the concessions of commercial areas that compliment the complex. Within the supermarket operations certain bakery and confectionary activities are conducted by PAVI Bakery Limited.

Review of the business

Performance over the period under review has witnessed a constant improvement in turnover and margins when compared to the previous year's financial statements. The improvements mentioned above contributed to a group gross profit of €4,965,960 (2008: €4,511,796) and group operating profit of €1,111,776 (2008: €806,360). The group earnings per share now is €7.3 (2008: €9.7) and company earnings per share now is of €5.6 (2008: €7.1). The drop in the group earnings per share is also reflected in the company's earnings per share showing that the drop is caused by the increase in the company's share capital during the financial year 2008. Note 22 illustrates how the weighted average number of ordinary shares has increased sustainably when compared to last year.

Outlook for financial year ending 30 April 2010

The performance of the group after year end to the date of these financial statements continued to improve when compared with results obtained in 2009. The directors are optimistic and confident that due to continued effective management, the company's results will continue to improve in the foreseeable future notwithstanding the increased competition within the supermarket industry.

Results and dividends

The income statements are set out on page 12. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors' report - continued

Directors

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

Paul Gauci – Chairman
Victor Grech
David Grech
Caroline Grech
Lawrence Zammit
William Spiteri Bailey

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

Directors' statement of responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

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

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

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

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

The financial statements of Pavi Shopping Complex p.l.c. for the year ended 30 April 2009 are included in this annual report, which is published in hard-copy printed form and made available on the group's website. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the annual report on the website in view of their responsibility for the controls over, and the security of, the website. Access to information published on the group's website is available in other countries and jurisdictions, where legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from requirements or practice in Malta.

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

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and company as at 30 April 2009, and of the financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- the annual report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group and the company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the group and company face.

Directors' report - continued

Going concern basis

After making enquiries, the directors, at the time of approving the financial statements, have determined that there is reasonable expectation that the group and the company have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Auditors

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

On behalf of the board



Paul Gauci
Chairman



Victor Grech
Director

Registered office:
PAVI Shopping Complex
Manuel Dimech Street
Qormi
Malta

31 August 2009

Corporate governance – Statement of compliance

Introduction

Pursuant to Listing Rules 8.37 and 8.38 issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. ('the company') is hereby reporting on the extent to which it has adopted the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance referred to in the said Rules, as well as the measures taken to ensure compliance therewith.

The company was incorporated on 26 July 2007. As from 17 August 2007, the company was involved in a restructuring process in connection with the PAVI Shopping Complex investment between companies jointly owned by Yvonvi Limited and PG Holdings Limited. This was concluded with the successful public issue of €11,646,867 7% secured bonds in October 2007. The company holds title to the land and buildings that constitute the PAVI Shopping Complex in Qormi, Malta. PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. is also the principal shareholder of PAVI Supermarkets Limited, the operator of the shopping complex which in turn is also the principal shareholder of PAVI Bakery Limited, the operator of the PAVI bakery whose sales are made to its immediate parent company, collectively referred to as the group. The group's principal activity is the operation of the PAVI Shopping Complex, and the renting out of parts of the said property to third parties. The company therefore exercises full control over and is the beneficial owner of all the profit and net cash flow streams arising from the operation of the complex, in part by way of rental payments and in part through dividend and other transfers.

In deciding on the most appropriate manner in which to implement the Principles, the Board of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. ("the Board") has taken cognisance of the size of the group which inevitably impacts on the structures required to implement the Principles without diluting the effectiveness thereof. The company does not have any employees.

The aggregate maximum amount of emoluments payable to the directors is fixed by the members as required by the company's statute. These emoluments are being disclosed in this report in an aggregate format rather than as separate figures for each director as required by the code.

Subject to the foregoing, the board considers that the company has been in compliance with the code throughout the year.

Roles and responsibilities

The Board acknowledges its statutory mandate to conduct the administration and management of the company. The Board, in fulfilling this mandate and discharging its duty of stewardship of the company, assumes responsibility for:

- the group's strategy and decisions with respect to the proper administration of its investments, and the servicing and redemption of its bonds;
- reviewing and approving of the shopping complex operational business plan and targets and implementation of such plans;
- identifying the principal business risks of the group and overseeing the implementation and monitoring of appropriate risk management systems;
- monitoring that its operations are in conformity with its commitments towards bondholders, shareholders and all relevant laws and regulations;
- ensuring that the group installs and operates effective internal control and management information systems;

Corporate governance – Statement of compliance - continued

Roles and responsibilities - continued

- assessing the performance of the group's senior officers, including monitoring the establishment of appropriate systems of succession planning and for approving the compensation levels of such officers;
- ensuring that the group has a policy in place to enable it to communicate effectively with the market.

The Board delegates authority and vests accountability for the group's day to day operational business with the company's subsidiaries organisational structures. PAVI Supermarkets Limited and PAVI Bakery Limited have their own management structure, accounting systems and internal controls, and are governed by their own board, whose members comprise the executive directors of the PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. The supermarket and bakery management team are led by their respective directors who are involved in the day to day business operations and are supported by group officers designated to the different functional roles within the complex operations.

Board of Directors

The company has six directors who are appointed by its ultimate principal shareholders, Yvonvi Limited and PG Holdings Limited.

Four of the directors, occupy senior executive positions within the PAVI group of companies. The two other directors, Lawrence Zammit and William Spiteri Bailey, serve on the Board of the company, in a non-executive capacity.

The Board determines the remuneration of both executive and non-executive directors. Victor Grech, David Grech, Caroline Grech and Paul Gauci each hold an indefinite contract of service with the PAVI Supermarket Limited. The non-executive directors receive an annual remuneration for the service rendered which is payable by the company.

In accordance with the company's articles of association, the total emoluments payable to all directors, whether as fees and/or salaries by virtue of holding employment with the group is subject to shareholder approval at the annual general meeting.

The aggregate annual emoluments of the directors for the financial year ended 30 April 2009 on a group basis amounted to €133,014 (2008: €109,422).

The exercise of the role of the Board

The activities of the Board are exercised in a manner designed to ensure that it can function independently of management and effectively supervise the operations of the group and protect the interests of bondholders and shareholders.

Meetings of the Board, chaired by Paul Gauci, are held regularly. Individual directors, apart from attendance at formal Board meetings, participate in other informal meetings during the year as may be required, either to assure good corporate governance, or to contribute more effectively to the decision making process. The Board members are notified of forthcoming meetings by the company secretary with the issue of an agenda and supporting documents as necessary.

Corporate governance – Statement of compliance - continued

The exercise of the role of the Board - continued

Apart from setting the strategy and direction of the group, the Board retains direct responsibility for approving and monitoring:

- direct supervision, supported by expert professional advice as appropriate, on the issue and listing of bonds;
- that the proceeds of the bonds are applied for the purposes for which they were sanctioned for as specified in the prospectus dated 28 September 2007;
- proper utilisation of the group's resources, and financing opportunities, through budgets and annual plans for the supermarket operations and property rentals;
- approval of the annual report and financial statements and of relevant public announcements and for the company's compliance with its continuing listing obligations.

The group has been effectively constituted since the commencement of the retailing operation and proper reporting structures are now defined. Monthly operational review board meetings are held whereby management present the board with performance reviews on supermarket and complex operations.

The company has instituted a remuneration committee and an audit committee. The Board does not consider it necessary to institute further separate committees as would be appropriate in a larger corporate set-up.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assists the directors in conducting their role effectively so that the company's decision making capability and the accuracy of its reporting and financial results are maintained at a high level at all times. The Audit Committee is responsible, amongst others, for reviewing the company's internal procedures, assessing the effectiveness of the group's internal control and risk management systems and monitoring the integrity and effectiveness of the group's financial reporting. During the year under review the Audit Committee met every quarter. Meetings may be convened at the request of any of its members or at the request of the external auditors. The group's external auditors may be invited to attend meetings of the Audit Committee on a regular basis. The members of the Audit Committee are William Spiteri Bailey as chairman and Lawrence Zammit and Paul Gauci as members.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee has as its primary purpose the functions of devising the appropriate packages needed to attract, retain and motivate executive directors and senior employees with the right qualities and skills for the proper management of the group. The Remuneration Committee makes proposals to the directors on the remuneration policy of executive directors and senior management and reviews the ongoing appropriateness and relevance of the group's remuneration policy. It is also responsible for reviewing the wider remuneration policy across the PAVI group and to make recommendations to the directors on any changes it considers appropriate in employee remuneration and benefit structures throughout the PAVI group.

Corporate governance - Statement of compliance - continued

Remuneration Committee - continued

The members of the Remuneration Committee are Lawrence Zammit as chairman and William Spiteri Bailey and David Grech as members and meetings are held on an adhoc basis. During the financial year ended 30 April 2009 no meetings were held.

As required by the Maltese Companies Act, 1995 and the Malta Financial Services Authority Listing Rules, the financial statements of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. are subject to annual audit by its external auditors. Moreover, the Board has direct access to the external auditors of the group, who attend at Board meetings at which the group's and company's financial statements are approved. Moreover, in ensuring compliance with other statutory requirements and with continuing listing obligations, the Board is advised directly, as appropriate, by its appointed broker, legal advisor and the external auditors. Directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice at any time on any aspect of their duties and responsibilities, at the group's expense.

Relations with bondholders and the market

Pursuant to the company's statutory obligations in terms of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995 and the Malta Financial Services Authority Listing Rules, the Annual Report and Financial Statements, the election of directors and approval of directors' fees, the appointment of the auditors and the authorisation of the directors to set the auditors' fees, and other special business, are proposed and approved at the company's Annual General Meeting.

The company communicates with its bondholders by way of the Annual Report and Financial Statements. The Board publishes its results every six months through its interim and annual reports. The Board feels that it is providing the market with adequate information about its activities through these channels.

The Board considers that the company has been in compliance with the Principles throughout the year as befits a company of this size and nature.

Approved by the Board on 31 August 2009 and signed on its behalf by:



Paul Gauci
Chairman



Victor Grech
Director

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. on pages 10 to 46 which comprise the group's and the company's statements of financial position as at 30 April 2009 and the income statements, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995. As described in the directors' report on page 2, this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and the company as at 30 April 2009, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

Independent auditor's report - continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements - continued

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

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

In our opinion, the Statement of Compliance set out on pages 4 to 7 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules issued by the Malta Listing Authority.

We also read other information contained in the annual report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. The other information comprises only the Directors' report. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

We also have responsibilities:

- Under the Maltese Companies Act, 1995 to report to you if, in our opinion:
 - The information given in the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements.
 - Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us.
 - The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
 - We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
 - Certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made in the financial statements, giving the required particulars in our report.
- Under the Listing Rules to review the statement made by the directors, set out on page 3, that the business is a going concern together with supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

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

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS 

167 Merchants Street
Valletta
Malta



Simon Flynn
Partner

31 August 2009

Statements of financial position

		As at 30 April			
		Group		Company	
Notes	2009	2008	2009	2008	
	€	€	€	€	
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	21,206,943	21,623,706	-	-
Investment property	5	-	-	19,321,869	19,299,449
Investments in subsidiaries	6	-	-	1,863,499	1,863,499
Total non-current assets		21,206,943	21,623,706	21,185,368	21,162,948
Current assets					
Inventories	7	2,020,161	1,655,217	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8	5,032,918	4,419,841	3,030,146	2,008,425
Current tax asset		3,352	2,393	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	45,352	891,997	2,605	848,281
Total current assets		7,101,783	6,969,448	3,032,751	2,856,706
Total assets		28,308,726	28,593,154	24,218,119	24,019,654

Statements of financial position - continued

		As at 30 April			
Notes	Group	2008	Company	2008	
	2009	€	2009	€	
	€	€	€	€	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	10	8,386,908	8,386,908	8,386,908	8,386,908
Retained earnings		396,440	132,858	399,187	198,057
Total equity		8,783,348	8,519,766	8,786,095	8,584,965
Provisions for liabilities and charges					
Deferred tax liability	11	1,267,836	1,179,246	1,257,862	1,257,862
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12	187,293	644,807	-	-
Borrowings	13	11,401,216	11,383,143	11,401,216	11,383,143
Non-current liabilities		11,588,509	12,027,950	11,401,216	11,383,143
Total non-current liabilities		12,856,345	13,207,196	12,659,078	12,641,005
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12	5,384,701	5,405,170	2,772,266	2,759,459
Borrowings	13	1,266,421	1,426,797	-	-
Current tax liabilities		17,911	34,225	680	34,225
Total current liabilities		6,669,033	6,866,192	2,772,946	2,793,684
Total liabilities		19,525,378	20,073,388	15,432,024	15,434,689
Total equity and liabilities		28,308,726	28,593,154	24,218,119	24,019,654

The notes on pages 15 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 46 were authorised for issue by the board on 31 August 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:



Paul Gauci
Chairman



Victor Grech
Director

Income statements

	Notes	Group		Company	
		Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Revenue	14	24,948,343	24,394,698	967,429	695,281
Cost of sales	15	(19,982,383)	(19,882,902)	-	-
Gross profit		4,965,960	4,511,796	967,429	695,281
Direct operating expenses	15	(3,066,779)	(2,847,667)	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses	15	(314,361)	(310,623)	-	-
Administrative expenses	15	(846,032)	(801,931)	(33,736)	(29,839)
Other income	17	372,988	254,785	-	-
Operating profit		1,111,776	806,360	933,693	665,442
Finance income	18	138,477	89,836	109,993	29,741
Finance costs	19	(877,218)	(508,389)	(839,027)	(458,440)
Profit before tax		373,035	387,807	204,659	236,743
Tax expense	20	(109,453)	(150,577)	(3,529)	(38,686)
Profit for the year/period		263,582	237,230	201,130	198,057
Earnings per share (cents)	22	7.3	9.7	5.6	7.1

The notes on pages 15 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of changes in equity

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Group				
Balance at 1 May 2007		1,863,499	(104,372)	1,759,127
Net adjustment to capital	10	6,523,409	-	6,523,409
Profit for the financial year - total recognised income for 2008		-	237,230	237,230
Balance at 30 April 2008		8,386,908	132,858	8,519,766
Balance at 1 May 2008		8,386,908	132,858	8,519,766
Profit for the financial year - total recognised income for 2009		-	263,582	263,582
Balance at 30 April 2009		8,386,908	396,440	8,783,348
		Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Company				
Balance at 26 July 2007		-	-	-
Issue of share capital	10	8,386,908	-	8,386,908
Profit for the financial period - total recognised income for 2008		-	198,057	198,057
Balance at 30 April 2008		8,386,908	198,057	8,584,965
Balance at 1 May 2008		8,386,908	198,057	8,584,965
Profit for the financial year - total recognised income for 2009		-	201,130	201,130
Balance at 30 April 2009		8,386,908	399,187	8,786,095

The notes on pages 15 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of cash flows

	Notes	Group		Company	
		Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	23	812,039	3,894,083	(57,148)	2,686,005
Interest received		138,477	89,836	109,993	29,741
Interest paid		(877,218)	(508,389)	(839,027)	(458,440)
Income tax paid		(38,136)	(6,958)	(37,074)	(4,461)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		35,162	3,468,572	(823,256)	2,252,845
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(721,431)	(20,290,629)	-	-
Acquisition of investment property		-	-	(22,420)	(19,299,449)
Investment in subsidiary		-	-	-	(1,863,499)
Net cash used in investing activities		(721,431)	(20,290,629)	(22,420)	(21,162,948)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Issue of share capital		-	-	-	8,386,908
Net increase in share capital		-	6,523,409	-	-
Proceeds from bank borrowings		-	4,421,151	-	4,421,151
Proceeds from secured bond issue		-	11,646,867	-	11,646,867
Payment of bond issue costs		-	(275,391)	-	(275,391)
Repayment of bank borrowings		-	(4,421,151)	-	(4,421,151)
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	17,894,885	-	19,758,384
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(686,269)	1,072,828	(845,676)	848,281
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period		(534,800)	(1,607,628)	848,281	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period	9	(1,221,069)	(534,800)	2,605	848,281

The notes on pages 15 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c was incorporated on 26 July 2007 under the terms of the Maltese Companies Act, 1995 and commenced operation on 17 August 2007 with the acquisition of the property operated by PAVI Supermarkets Limited. On 25 September 2007 PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. acquired 100% shareholding in PAVI Supermarkets Limited from its shareholders PG Holdings Limited and Yvonvi Limited.

The substance of this transaction was that of a group restructuring and accordingly the provisions in respect of business combinations set out in IFRS 3 are not applicable. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the transaction has been accounted for using the predecessor basis of accounting as if it had occurred at the beginning of the reporting period since business operations commenced on 1 November 2006.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. and its subsidiary undertakings. These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1995. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the fair valuation of investment property except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2009

During the year ended 30 April 2009, the group and company adopted new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are mandatory for the group's and company's accounting period beginning on 1 May 2008. The adoption of these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU did not result in substantial changes to the group's and company's accounting policies.

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

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements, that are mandatory for the group's and company's accounting periods beginning after 1 May 2008. The group and company have not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the directors are of the opinion that there are no material requirements that will have a possible significant impact on the group's and company's financial statements in the period of initial application including those emanating from IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

As disclosed in Note 1.1 above, PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. acquired 100% shareholding in PAVI Supermarkets Limited on 25 September 2007 from its shareholders. This has been deemed by the directors as a group restructuring with no change in effective shareholding before and after the transaction. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the predecessor basis of accounting was adopted. Accordingly, this transaction has been recorded as if it had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

In other instances, the purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the group undertaking acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

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

A listing of the group's principal undertakings is set out in Note 6 to these financial statements.

1.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro, which is the group's and company's presentation currency.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.3 Foreign currency translation - continued

(b) Transactions and balances

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

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'administrative expenses'.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are initially stated at cost and are subsequently stated at cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items.

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

Land and buildings are subsequently shown at market value, based on valuations made by directors, less subsequent depreciation. Valuations are carried out periodically unless the directors consider it appropriate to have an earlier revaluation such that the carrying amount of property does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the statement of financial position date. Plant, machinery and equipment, and furniture and fittings are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount, and are taken into account in determining operating profit. On disposal of a revalued asset, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.4 Property, plant and equipment - continued

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	%
Land	Nil
Buildings	2
Plant, machinery and catering equipment	6.67 – 25
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	10 – 25

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. In particular, the group assesses on a periodic basis the economic useful lives of integral and movable assets directly related to the retailing sector.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 1.7).

1.5 Investment property

The company owns investment property, principally comprising the PAVI Shopping Complex, which is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the company but rented out to its subsidiary undertaking. Consequently this property is classified and measured as property, plant and equipment in the group's financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, taking into consideration the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the company uses alternative valuation methods such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. These valuations are revised annually by the directors. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions. The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the time of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes.

Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property is classified as property, plant and equipment and stated at cost until construction or development is complete, at which time it is reclassified and subsequently accounted for as investment property.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at date of transfer is recognised in equity as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment under IAS16. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the income statement.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.6 Investments in subsidiaries

In the company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, which represent shares in subsidiaries, are accounted for by the cost method of accounting, that is, the fair value of the subsidiaries' net assets at the date of acquisition. The dividend income from such investments is included in the income statement in the accounting year in which the company's rights to receive payment of any dividend is established. The company gathers objective evidence that an investment is impaired using the same process disclosed in Note 1.7. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the income statement.

1.7 Impairment of assets

(a) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data about the certain events which can include (but are not restricted to) indications that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from the financial asset since the initial recognition.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of the reporting period.

1.8 Financial assets

1.8.1 Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the loans and receivables category. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the asset. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (Notes 1.10 and 1.11).

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.8 Financial assets - continued

1.8.2 Recognition and measurement

The company recognises a financial instrument in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. All regular way transactions in assets classified in the loans and receivables category are accounted for using settlement date accounting, i.e. on the date an asset is delivered to or by the entity. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is the initial measurement amount adjusted for the amortisation of any difference between the initial and maturity amounts using the effective interest method. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership or has not retained control of the financial asset.

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in Note 1.7.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. In general, cost also includes freight charges. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

1.10 Trade and other receivables

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity in the period in which they are declared or paid. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or for the acquisition of a business, are included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

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

1.13 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Issue costs incurred in connection with the issue of the secured bonds include professional fees, publicity, advertising, printing, listing, registration, underwriting, management fees, trustee fees and other miscellaneous costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group and company have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

1.14 Trade and other payables

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

1.15 Offsetting financial instruments

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

1.16 Current and deferred tax

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.16 Current and deferred tax - continued

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of reporting period date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Under this method the company is required to make a provision for deferred income taxes on the revaluation of certain non-current assets. Such deferred tax is charged or credited directly to the revaluation reserve. Deferred income tax on the difference between the actual depreciation on the property and the equivalent depreciation based on the historical cost of the property is realised through the income statement.

Under this method the company is required to make provision for deferred income taxes on the fair valuation of investment property.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unutilised investment tax credits, tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances can be utilised.

1.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

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

1.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the group's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax or other sales taxes, returns, rebates and discounts and is recognised as follows:

(a) Sales of goods – retail

Sales of goods are recognised when the group sells a product to the customer. Retail sales are usually in cash or by credit card. The recorded revenue includes credit card fees payable for the transaction. Such fees are included in 'direct operating expenses'.

It is the group's policy to sell its products to the end customer with a right of return. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of sale.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.18 Revenue recognition - continued

(b) Sales of goods – wholesale

Sales of goods are recognised when a subsidiary has delivered products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related trade and other receivables is reasonably assured. Products are often sold with a right of return. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of sale.

(c) Sales of services

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

(d) Property related income

Rentals receivable, short-term lets receivable and premia charged to tenants of immovable property are recognised in the period when the property is occupied. Premia are taken to the income statement over the period of the leases to which they relate.

(e) Dividend income

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

1.19 Leases

(a) A group company is the lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(b) A group company is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment property in the statement of financial position. These assets are fair valued annually on a basis consistent with similarly owned investment property. Rental income is recognised as it accrues, unless collectability is in doubt.

1.20 Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs are recognised in the income statement for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, unless collectability is in doubt. Interest expense includes the effect of amortising any difference between net proceeds and redemption value in respect of the group's and company's borrowings.

1.21 Borrowing costs

Interest costs are charged against income without restriction. No borrowing costs have been capitalised.

2. Financial risk management

2.1 Financial risk factors

The group's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. The group does not make use of derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures during the current and preceding financial years.

The board provides policies for overall risk management, as well as policies covering risks referred to above and specific areas such as investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency that is not the respective company's functional currency. The group is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as its purchases are primarily in euro. Management does not consider foreign exchange risk attributable to recognised liabilities arising from other purchase transactions to be significant since balances are settled within very short periods in accordance with the negotiated credit terms. Also foreign exchange risk attributable to future transactions is not deemed to be material since the group manages the risk by reflecting, as far as is practicable, the impact of exchange rate movements registered with respect to purchases in the respective sales prices.

All the group's loans and receivables, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and payables are denominated in euro.

Accordingly, a sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk disclosing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in foreign exchange rates that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period is not deemed necessary.

(ii) Price risk

The group is exposed to commodity price risk in relation to purchases of certain goods. The company enters into contractual arrangements for the procurement of these goods and products at variable market prices but at the end of the reporting period, there were no outstanding contractual commitments in this respect. Management does not consider the potential impact of a defined shift in commodity prices on profit or loss to be significant, particularly in view of the weighting of purchases of such products in relation to the group's total purchases.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(a) Market risk - continued

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Despite that the group has significant interest-bearing assets, its income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The group's interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates, comprising bank borrowings (refer to Note 13), expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. The group's borrowings are subject to an interest rate that varies according to revisions made to the Bank's Base Rate. Management monitors the level of floating rate borrowings as a measure of cash flow risk taken on. Interest rates on these financial instruments are linked with the Central Intervention Rate issued by the European Central bank. Borrowings issued at fixed rates, consist primarily of secured bonds which are carried at amortised cost (refer to Note 13), and do not expose the group to cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

Based on the above, management considers the potential impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period to be immaterial. Up to the end of the reporting period the group did not have any hedging arrangements with respect to the exposure of floating interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, loans and receivables, intra-group receivables as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Carrying amounts				
Trade and other receivables (Note 8)	5,032,918	4,419,841	3,030,146	2,008,425
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	(1,221,069)	(534,800)	2,605	848,281
	3,811,849	3,885,041	3,032,751	2,856,706

The group banks only with local financial institutions with high quality standing or rating. The group's operations are carried out in Malta. The group has no concentration of credit risk that could materially impact the sustainability of its operations.

The group sales are mainly generated from retail customers and are made in cash or via major credit cards. Despite credit sales are very limited, the group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services on credit are effected to customers with an appropriate credit history.

As of 30 April 2009, trade receivables of €170,819 (2008: €225,666) were fully performing.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(b) Credit risk - continued

Impairment provisions of €8,600 (2008: €6,524) were present at year end in respect of trade and other receivables that were overdue and that were not expected to be recovered. Other overdue trade debts that were not impaired amounted to €69,262 (2008: €97,968). The group holds no security against these debts. The unsecured overdue amounts consisted of €27,060 (2008: €68,856) that were less than three months overdue and €42,202 (2008: €29,112) that were greater than three months.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	Group	
	2009	2008
	€	€
At beginning of year	6,524	-
Increase in impairment provision for the year	2,076	6,524
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April	8,600	6,524
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The allowance accounts in respect of trade receivables are used to record impairment losses unless the group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at the point the amounts are considered irrecoverable these are written off against trade receivables directly.

The group's receivables include significant amounts due from related parties forming part of groups owned by the ultimate shareholders of the companies (refer to Note 8). The group's treasury monitors related party credit exposures at individual entity level on a regular basis and ensures timely performance of these assets in the context of overall group liquidity management. The group assesses the credit quality of all the related parties taking into account financial position, performance and other factors. The group takes cognisance of the related party relationship with these entities and management does not expect any losses from non-performance or default.

(c) Liquidity risk

The group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally trade and other payables and borrowings (refer to Notes 12 and 13). Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and committed credit lines to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the group's obligations.

Management monitors liquidity risk by means of cash flow forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows over a twelve month period detailed by the group's operations to ensure that no additional financing facilities are expected to be required over the coming year.

Moreover, annual cash flow projections are prepared to assess the matching of cash inflows and outflows arising from expected maturities of financial instruments. The group manages its liquidity risk through this continuous assessment, coupled with the group's committed borrowing facilities (that it can access) to meet liquidity needs as referred to previously.

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.1 Financial risk factors - continued

(c) Liquidity risk - continued

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

Group

	Carrying Amount €	Contractual cash flows €	Within one year €	One to five years €	Over five years €
30 April 2009					
Borrowings	1,266,421	1,266,421	1,266,421	-	-
Secured bond 2014 – 2017	11,401,216	18,169,113	815,281	3,261,123	14,092,709
Trade and other payables	5,571,994	5,571,994	5,384,701	187,293	-
	18,239,631	25,007,528	7,466,403	3,448,416	14,092,709
30 April 2008					
Borrowings	1,426,797	1,426,797	1,426,797	-	-
Secured bond 2014 – 2017	11,383,143	18,984,394	815,281	3,261,123	14,907,990
Trade and other payables	6,049,977	6,049,977	5,405,170	644,807	-
	18,859,917	26,461,168	7,647,248	3,905,930	14,907,990

Company

	Carrying amount €	Contractual cash flows €	Within one year €	One to five years €	Over five years €
30 April 2009					
Secured bond 2014 – 2017	11,401,216	18,169,113	815,281	3,261,123	14,092,709
Trade and other payables	2,772,266	2,772,266	2,772,266	-	-
	14,173,482	20,941,379	3,587,547	3,261,123	14,092,709
30 April 2008					
Secured bond 2014 – 2017	11,383,143	18,984,394	815,281	3,261,123	14,907,990
Trade and other payables	2,759,459	2,759,459	2,759,459	-	-
	14,142,602	21,743,853	3,574,740	3,261,123	14,907,990

2. Financial risk management - continued

2.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the group is managed with a view of maintaining a controlled relationship between capital and structural borrowings in order to maintain an optimal capital structure which reduces the cost of capital. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Structural borrowings include all borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Borrowings include secured bonds issued by the group.

The gearing ratios at 30 April 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Total borrowings (Note 13)	12,667,637	12,809,940	11,401,216	11,383,143
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(45,352)	(891,997)	(2,605)	(848,281)
Net borrowings	12,622,285	11,917,943	11,398,611	10,534,862
Total equity	8,783,348	8,519,766	8,786,095	8,584,965
Total capital	21,405,633	20,437,709	20,184,706	19,119,827
Gearing	59.0%	58.3%	56.5%	55.1%

2.3 Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of trade receivables (net of impairment provisions) and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the group for similar financial instruments. As at the end of the reporting period, the fair values of financial assets and liabilities, approximate the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the opinion of the directors, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings €	Plant, machinery and catering equipment €	Furniture, fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Group				
At 30 April 2007				
Cost	-	2,728,792	168,368	2,897,160
Accumulated depreciation	-	(184,325)	(9,442)	(193,767)
Net book amount	-	2,544,467	158,926	2,703,393
Year ended 30 April 2008				
Opening net book amount	-	2,544,467	158,926	2,703,393
Additions	19,299,449	166,433	68,495	19,534,377
Depreciation charge	(176,345)	(411,499)	(26,220)	(614,064)
Closing net book amount	19,123,104	2,299,401	201,201	21,623,706
At 30 April 2008				
Cost	19,299,449	2,895,225	236,863	22,431,537
Accumulated depreciation	(176,345)	(595,824)	(35,662)	(807,831)
Net book amount	19,123,104	2,299,401	201,201	21,623,706
Year ended 30 April 2009				
Opening net book amount	19,123,104	2,299,401	201,201	21,623,706
Additions	22,420	79,714	118,543	220,677
Depreciation charge	(176,794)	(422,405)	(38,241)	(637,440)
Closing net book amount	18,968,730	1,956,710	281,503	21,206,943
At 30 April 2009				
Cost	19,321,869	2,974,939	355,406	22,652,214
Accumulated depreciation	(353,139)	(1,018,229)	(73,903)	(1,445,271)
Net book amount	18,968,730	1,956,710	281,503	21,206,943

4. Property, plant and equipment - continued

On 17 August 2007, the group acquired land and buildings including integral plant, forming the 'PAVI Shopping Complex' from Castellana (Malta) Limited, a related undertaking, as part of a restructuring program concluded in 2007.

The group's land and buildings are presented and disclosed as investment property in the company's financial statements (refer to Note 5).

The directors assessed the valuation in respect of the group's land and buildings on 27 September 2007 based on valuation reports from a professionally qualified valuer. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value after considering the returns being attained by the property and its intrinsic value.

Bank borrowings are secured by the group's property, plant and equipment (Note 13).

The charge for depreciation of property, plant and equipment is included in the income statement as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Direct operating expenses	411,163	393,911	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses	11,569	9,240	-	-
Administrative expenses	214,708	210,913	-	-
Total depreciation charge (Note 15)	637,440	614,064	-	-

5. Investment property

	2009	2008
	€	€
Company		
Opening net book amount	19,299,449	-
Transfer of investment property from a related undertaking	-	19,566,737
Additions	22,420	118,870
Adjustment to transfer value	-	(386,158)
	19,321,869	19,299,449
Closing net book amount	19,321,869	19,299,449

On 17 August 2007, the company acquired land and buildings including integral plant, forming the 'PAVI Shopping Complex' for an amount of €19,566,737 from Castellana (Malta) Limited, a related undertaking ultimately owned (in identical proportions) by the same shareholders of the company. This acquisition forms part of a restructuring program concluded in 2007 by the company's shareholders in their corporate investments made in the PAVI Shopping Complex property and operations.

On acquisition, the deferred income tax on the revaluation surplus on the said property in Castellana (Malta) Limited amounting to €1,257,862, was transferred to the company as this contract was deemed to be a related party transfer for tax purposes (Note 11).

In accordance with the group's accounting policy, investment property is valued annually on 30 April at fair value, comprising open market value, determined by the directors on the basis of professional valuations prepared by the group's architect.

In 2008, the opening carrying value of investment property was adjusted by €386,158, following the conclusion of adjustments made with certain capital creditors during the year.

The above property has been leased out by the company under an operating lease to its subsidiary undertaking in accordance with the operating lease agreement dated 26 April 2007 between the latter and Castellana (Malta) Limited. Consequently, as disclosed in Note 4, this property is classified and measured in the group financial statements as property, plant and equipment in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16.

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

	2009	2008
	€	€
Company		
At 30 April		
Cost	19,321,869	19,299,449
Accumulated depreciation	(353,139)	(176,345)
	18,968,730	19,123,104
Net book amount	18,968,730	19,123,104

Borrowings are secured by the company's investment property (Note 13).

6. Investments in subsidiaries

	2009 €	2008 €
Company		
Opening net book amount	1,863,499	-
Additions	-	1,863,499
Closing cost and net book amount	1,863,499	1,863,499

The subsidiaries at 30 April, all of which are unlisted, are shown below:

	Registered office	Class of shares held	Effective percentage of shares held	
			2009	2008
PAVI Supermarkets Limited	PAVI Supermarkets Manuel Dimech Street Qormi	Ordinary	100%	100%
PAVI Bakery Limited	PAVI Supermarkets Manuel Dimech Street Qormi	Ordinary	100%	100%

On 25 September 2007, the company acquired a 100% shareholding in PAVI Supermarkets Limited, its principal subsidiary undertaking, for a consideration representing the nominal share capital acquired. Under the requirements of the predecessor basis of accounting, the difference between the consolidated net asset value of this subsidiary undertaking as at this date and the consideration paid, should be an adjustment to equity. The directors decided not to account for this adjustment since the net asset value of this investment is not materially different from the nominal share capital acquired.

7. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2009 €	2008 €	2009 €	2008 €
Goods held for resale	1,869,653	1,530,032	-	-
Raw materials	31,917	34,757	-	-
Finished goods	35,830	20,018	-	-
Other inventories	12,415	11,540	-	-
Other consumables	70,346	58,870	-	-
	2,020,161	1,655,217	-	-

The amount of inventory write-downs recognised as an expense by the group during the period are included under cost of sales totalling €115,488 (2008: €47,592).

8. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Current				
Trade receivables	240,081	323,634	-	-
Amounts owed by shareholders	738,274	307,119	-	-
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	-	-	3,030,146	1,278,996
Amounts owed by other related parties	3,860,921	3,690,281	-	-
Indirect taxation	-	-	-	34,148
Other receivables	9,113	13,679	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	184,529	85,128	-	695,281
	5,032,918	4,419,841	3,030,146	2,008,425

Amounts owed by shareholders, subsidiaries and other related parties are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand except for an amount of €1,980,000 (2008: €1,980,000) due by a related party which bears interest at 6% per annum and of €1,627,030 (2008: €Nil) due by a subsidiary which bears interest of 5.6% (2008: Nil%). These amounts are fully performing and hence do not contain impaired assets. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

Trade and other receivables are stated net of provision for impairment charges as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Trade receivables	8,600	6,524	-	-

Charges to the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 15 and are included in the income statement under 'selling and distribution expenses'.

The group's and company's exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses relating to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 2. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the year/period end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	45,352	891,997	2,605	848,281
Bank overdraft	(1,266,421)	(1,426,797)	-	-
	(1,221,069)	(534,800)	2,605	848,281

As at 30 April 2008, cash and cash equivalents for the group and the company included an amount of €786,493 which was held at call and earned interest at floating rates. The effective interest rate at 30 April 2008 was 4.02%.

10. Share capital

	Company	
	2009	2008
	€	€
Authorised		
5,000,000 ordinary 'A' shares of €2.329373 each	11,646,865	11,646,865
5,000,000 ordinary 'B' shares of €2.329373 each	11,646,865	11,646,865
	23,293,730	23,293,730
Issued and fully paid		
1,800,250 ordinary 'A' shares of €2.329373 each	4,193,454	4,193,454
1,800,250 ordinary 'B' shares of €2.329373 each	4,193,454	4,193,454
	8,386,908	8,386,908

On 26 July 2007, the company was incorporated with a share capital of 500 ordinary shares of €2.329373 each. On 30 August 2007 Castellana (Malta) Limited (a related undertaking) assigned part of the balance of the purchase price (equivalent to €8,385,743) on the transfer of the immovable property (Note 4) in favour of PG Holdings and Yvonvi Limited. On 4 September 2007 the company capitalised this balance by the issue of €8,385,743 ordinary shares.

In 2008, the group's statements of changes in equity (page 13) disclosed a net adjustment to capital of €6,523,409. This refers to the change in capital structure that the shareholders of PAVI Supermarkets Limited had prior to the incorporation of the company and the resulting capital of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. post restructuring.

11. Deferred tax

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
At beginning of year/period	1,179,246	(190,403)	1,257,862	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences arising on:				
- depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 20)	(1,862)	2,136	-	-
- unabsorbed capital and investment allowances (Note 20)	76,743	109,649	-	-
- unabsorbed tax losses (Note 20)	28,249	2	-	-
- provision for impairment of receivables (Note 20)	(3,010)	-	-	-
- unabsorbed tax credits	(11,530)	-	-	-
Transfer of deferred tax from related undertaking (Note 5)	-	1,257,862	-	1,257,862
At end of year/period	1,267,836	1,179,246	1,257,862	1,257,862

11. Deferred tax - continued

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 35% (2008: 35%), except for temporary differences on immovable property that are calculated under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 12% (2008: 12%) on the carrying amounts of property.

Deferred tax is principally composed of deferred tax assets and liabilities which are to be recovered and settled after more than twelve months.

The balance as at year end represents temporary differences on or attributable to:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Provision for impairment of receivables	(3,010)	-	-	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	73,810	75,672	-	-
Unabsorbed capital and investment allowances	(49,296)	(126,039)	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	(28,249)	-	-
Transactions with related parties	1,257,862	1,257,862	1,257,862	1,257,862
Benefits available under the tax credit (electronic commerce) rules issued by the Malta Enterprise	(11,530)	-	-	-
	1,267,836	1,179,246	1,257,862	1,257,862

As disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the deferred tax, previously recognised in respect of the fair value gains on the 'PAVI Shopping Complex' property in a related party was transferred to the company upon transfer of the said property.

12. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Non-current				
Capital creditors	10,260	224,814	-	-
Other payables	177,033	419,993	-	-
	187,293	644,807	-	-
Current				
Trade payables	3,890,919	3,747,210	-	-
Amounts owed to other related parties	-	-	2,293,189	2,293,188
Capital creditors	270,859	557,059	-	-
Other payables	83,952	147,036	15,710	42,381
Other taxation and social security	71,781	30,878	39,759	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,067,190	922,987	423,608	423,890
	5,384,701	5,405,170	2,772,266	2,759,459

Amounts owed to other related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Other payables relate to deposit liabilities refundable to tenants in profit sharing departments of the retailing operations.

The group's and company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 2.

13. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Non-current				
50,000 7% secured bonds 2014 – 2017	11,401,216	11,383,143	11,401,216	11,383,143
Current				
Bank overdraft	1,266,421	1,426,797	-	-
Total borrowings	12,667,637	12,809,940	11,401,216	11,383,143

13. Borrowings - continued

The group's bank borrowings are secured by:

- (a) a general hypothec over the group's assets;
- (b) a general hypothec over the assets of the company;
- (c) guarantees provided by parent and related parties;

The group's banking facility as at 30 April 2009 amounted to €1,966,042 (2008: €2,008,702).

The secured bonds are measured at the amount of the net proceeds adjusted for the amortisation of the difference between the net proceeds and the redemption value of such bonds, using the effective yield method as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Face value of the secured bonds	11,646,867	11,646,867	11,646,867	11,646,867
Issue costs	275,391	275,391	275,391	275,391
Accumulated amortisation	(29,740)	(11,667)	(29,740)	(11,667)
Closing net book amount	245,651	263,724	245,651	263,724
Amortised cost	11,401,216	11,383,143	11,401,216	11,383,143

By virtue of a prospectus dated 28 September 2007, on 15 October 2007, the company issued 50,000 secured bonds with a face value of Lm100 each. The secured bonds are redeemable at par (€232.937 for each bond) and are due for redemption on 26 October 2017 but are redeemable in whole or in part, at the option of the company on each of 26 October 2014, 26 October 2015 and 26 October 2016 (the optional redemption dates). The bonds are secured by a first special hypothec over the company's property, namely the 'PAVI Shopping Complex', pursuant to and subject to the terms and conditions in the prospectus.

The secured bonds have been admitted on the Alternative Company Listing of the Malta Stock Exchange on 29 October 2007. The quoted market price as at 30 April 2009 for the secured bonds was 100 (2008: 100), which in the opinion of the directors fairly represents the fair value of these financial liabilities.

The interest rate exposure of borrowings was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	€	€	€	€
Total borrowings:				
At fixed rates	11,401,216	11,383,143	11,401,216	11,383,143
At floating rates	1,266,421	1,426,797	-	-
	12,667,637	12,809,940	11,401,216	11,383,143

13. Borrowings - continued

Effective interest rates at the end of the reporting period are:

	Group		Company	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	%	%	%	%
Bank overdraft	3.7	5.3	-	-
50,000 secured bonds 2014 - 2017	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the group's and company's borrowings. For more information about the group and company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk refer to Note 2.

14. Revenue

The group's revenue principally arises from the management of the 'PAVI Shopping Complex', which is engaged in supermarket operations including the management of shared activities and the concessions of commercial areas within the complex. Certain bakery and confectionary activities are conducted by PAVI Bakery Limited. All the activities are conducted locally. To this affect, the directors consider the group's operation as one business segment.

The company's revenue is derived from the renting of the PAVI shopping complex land and buildings and integral property to PAVI Supermarkets Limited, in accordance with the lease agreement concluded by the latter party with Castellana (Malta) Limited on 26 April 2007.

	Group		Company	
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Period from
	30 April	30 April	30 April	26 July
	2009	2008	2009	2007 to
	€	€	€	30 April
				2008
				€
By category				
Rental income	-	-	931,749	695,281
Retail sales	24,948,343	24,394,698	-	-
Management fee	-	-	35,680	-
	24,948,343	24,394,698	967,429	695,281

15. Expenses by nature

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Employee benefit expense (Note 16)	1,903,689	1,716,546	7,521	3,690
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	637,440	614,064	-	-
Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	2,076	6,524	-	-
Purchases of goods and consumables	20,424,090	20,287,967	-	-
Movement in inventories of finished goods	(364,944)	(262,188)	-	-
Utilities costs	477,010	374,498	-	-
Bank transactions and card charges	147,174	164,683	-	-
Advertising and promotion costs	214,475	235,439	-	-
Commissions payable	221,437	101,636	-	-
Operating leases on property and integral assets	-	116,469	-	-
Operating leases on equipment	69,882	71,046	-	-
Other expenses	477,226	416,439	26,215	26,149
Total cost of sales, direct operating expenses, selling and distribution and administrative expenses	24,209,555	23,843,123	33,736	29,839

Auditor's fees

Fees charged by the auditor for services rendered during the financial periods ended 30 April 2009 and 2008 relate to the following:

	Group		Company	
	2009 €	2008 €	2009 €	2008 €
Annual statutory audit	21,000	20,498	4,800	3,500
Other assurance services	2,048	2,912	-	-
Tax advisory and compliance services	1,000	1,000	-	-
Other non-audit services	3,000	-	-	-
	27,048	24,410	4,800	3,500

16. Employee benefit expense

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Wages and salaries (including directors' salaries)	1,808,351	1,606,526	-	-
Social security costs	114,513	110,020	-	-
	1,922,864	1,716,546	-	-
Recharged (to other related parties)/from subsidiary	(19,175)	-	7,521	3,690
	1,903,689	1,716,546	7,521	3,690

The average number of persons employed by the group and company during the year/period are analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009	Year ended 30 April 2008	Year ended 30 April 2009	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008
Operational	130	124	-	-
Selling and distribution	7	5	-	-
Administration	12	11	-	-
Directors	4	4	-	-
	153	144	-	-

During the year ended 30 April 2009 there was 1 employee recharged by the group to other related parties and 2 (2008: 2) employees recharged to the company from a subsidiary.

17. Other income

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Concession fees and marketing contribution	224,296	144,989	-	-
Recharges of expenses to retail operators	80,053	83,264	-	-
Other income	68,639	26,532	-	-
	372,988	254,785	-	-

18. Finance income

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Bank interest receivable	19,677	30,436	18,993	29,741
Interest on amounts due by related parties	118,800	59,400	-	-
Interest on amounts due by subsidiary	-	-	91,000	-
	138,477	89,836	109,993	29,741

19. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Coupon interest payable on secured bonds	820,894	419,925	820,894	419,925
Amortisation of bond issue costs (Note 13)	18,073	11,667	18,073	11,667
Bank interest payable	32,665	67,069	-	26,756
Other finance charges	5,586	9,728	60	92
	877,218	508,389	839,027	458,440

Interest costs have been charged against income without restriction. No borrowing costs have been capitalised.

20. Tax expense

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Current tax expense:				
- on income taxed at 15%	2,849	4,565	2,849	4,461
- on income taxed at 35%	18,014	34,225	680	34,225
Deferred tax expense (Note 11)	88,590	111,787	-	-
Tax expense	109,453	150,577	3,529	38,686

20. Tax expense - continued

The tax on the group's and company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Profit before tax	373,035	387,807	204,659	236,743
Tax on profit at 35%	130,562	135,732	71,631	82,860
Tax effect of:				
Maintenance allowance on rental income attributable to immovable property	(64,303)	(48,670)	(64,303)	(48,670)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	63,281	75,471	-	10,444
Benefits available under the tax credit (electronic commerce) rules issued by the Malta Enterprise	(11,530)	-	-	-
Income subject to a reduced rate of tax	(3,936)	(5,844)	(3,799)	(5,948)
Over provision of deferred tax	(4,623)	(6,112)	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax in prior year	2	-	-	-
Tax expense	109,453	150,577	3,529	38,686

21. Directors' remuneration

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Directors' salaries and remuneration	133,014	109,422	-	-
Recharged emoluments	-	-	7,521	3,690
	133,014	109,422	7,521	3,690

The company's directors' remuneration attributable to the non-executive directors was recharged from PAVI Supermarkets Limited (a subsidiary). The company's executive directors are not remunerated by the company but by PAVI Supermarkets Limited. Directors' salaries and remuneration are included within employee benefit expense in Note 16.

22. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is based on the profit after taxation attributable to the owners of the company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year/period.

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009	Year ended 30 April 2008	Year ended 30 April 2009	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008
Net profit attributable to shareholders	€263,582	€237,230	€201,130	€198,057
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Note 10)	3,600,500	2,433,625	3,600,500	2,800,500
Earnings per share (cents)	7.3	9.7	5.6	7.1

23. Cash generated from operations

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated from operations:

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Operating profit	1,111,776	806,360	933,693	665,442
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation charge (Note 4)	637,440	614,064	-	-
Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	2,076	6,524	-	-
Amortisation of bond issue costs (Note 13)	18,073	11,667	18,073	11,667
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	(364,944)	(264,921)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	(615,153)	1,978,833	(1,021,721)	(2,008,425)
Trade and other payables	22,771	741,556	12,807	4,017,321
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	812,039	3,894,083	(57,148)	2,686,005

24. Commitments

Operating commitments

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

	Group	
	2009	2008
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	69,882	69,882
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	279,525	279,525
Later than 5 years	238,760	308,642
	<hr/> 588,167	658,049

25. Contingencies

At 30 April 2009, the group had contingent liabilities mainly relating to:

- a) Guarantees amounting to €389,601 (2008: €389,601) issued by the bank on behalf of a subsidiary in favour of third parties.

At 30 April 2009, the company had contingent liabilities mainly relating to:

- a) Guarantees of €1,991,614 (2008: €1,991,610) given by the company to local banks in respect of a subsidiary's banking facilities. The guarantees are supported by various hypothecs over the company's assets.

26. Related party transactions

The directors consider all companies ultimately controlled by the shareholders, together with their holding companies, subsidiaries and associated undertakings to be related parties. Trading transactions during the year with these related parties included:

	Group		Company	
	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Year ended 30 April 2008 €	Year ended 30 April 2009 €	Period from 26 July 2007 to 30 April 2008 €
Management fees	-	-	35,680	-
Rental income	-	-	931,749	695,281
Recharged directors' emoluments payable	-	-	(7,521)	(3,690)
Rental charge from related undertakings	-	(116,468)	-	-

Key management personnel compensation, consisting of directors' remuneration, has been disclosed in Note 21.

Amounts receivable from and payable to shareholders, subsidiaries and other related parties are disclosed accordingly in Notes 8 and 12 to the financial statements.

27. Statutory information

PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c is a public company and is incorporated in Malta.

The ultimate controlling companies of PAVI Shopping Complex p.l.c. are PG Holdings Limited, a company registered in Malta, with its registered address at 'Ta Clara Farmhouse', Ramla Road, Maghtab, Malta and Yvonvi Limited, a company registered in Malta, with its registered address at 'Yvonne', il-Prinjoli Road, Iklin, Malta. PG Holdings Limited is ultimately controlled by Paul Gauci, while Yvonvi Limited is ultimately controlled by the Grech family.

In total both shareholders hold 100% of the equity of the group and company as at 30 April 2009 and 2008. As at 30 April 2009, individuals within the Gauci and Grech families whose members are the shareholders of the ultimate controlling companies of the group, held 2.4% (2008: 2.4%) of the bonds in issue.

28. Comparative information

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

