



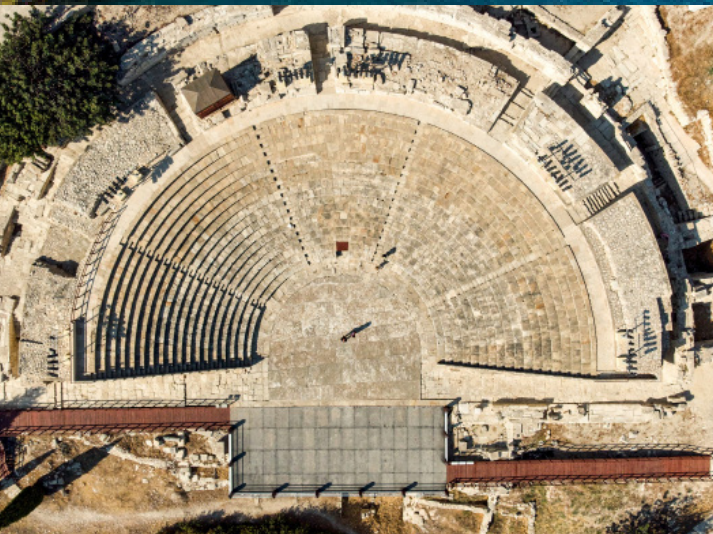
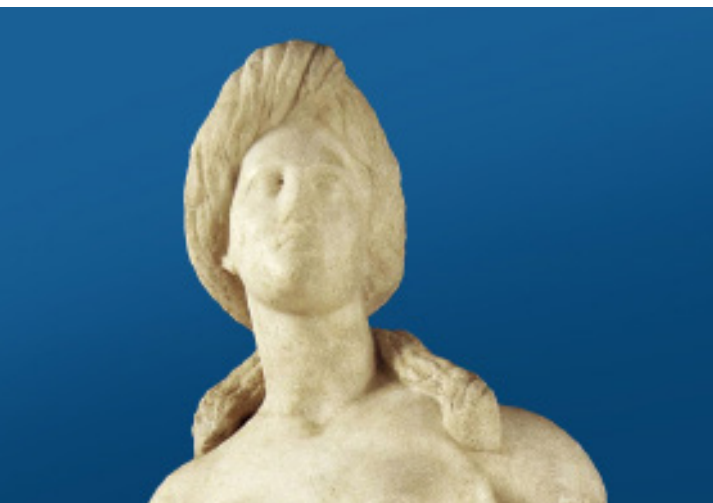
BROCHURE

6-9 October 2022 | Limassol

IPG

CONFERENCE

Cyprus



Organised by:



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BENDURA BANK
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ABOUT THE ORGANISERS



We are a firm of auditors, accountants, tax consultants and business advisors based in Nicosia, Cyprus. We were established early in 1993 servicing national based business and today we are servicing a wide range of both national and international clients. As a long standing member of *Picatrex International Accounting* network, subsequently merged with *International Practice Group (IPG)* in January 2009, we have built over the years strong network of international contacts with lawyers, accountants, tax and business advisers. We invest in people of the highest calibre, commit to developing their skills encouraging them to participate in the success of the firm. We designed education, training and development programs to enhance knowledge, skills and technical competence, securing their professional and personal development. As ACCA Approved Employer, we are training people for both Practising Certificate and Trainee Development. We are providing a complete, one-stop range of practical solutions to our clients by offering a wide range of audit, accountancy, tax, corporate and business advisory services. We serve clients across on almost all industries devolving partner personal involvement to meet and exceed customer's expectations. Our client portfolio includes various types and sizes of enterprises operating across all major industries and jurisdictions. We are committed in providing partner-led, one-stop solutions to our clients as part of our long-established culture to ensure adherence in meeting their expectations.



TLS Partners - Chrysanthi Varnava & Co LLC is a Limassol based law firm established in 2013. Our target is to offer to local and international clients value for money professional legal services with confidentiality and accuracy. We utilize the wealth of our firm's experience, its network connections, knowledge and resources to promptly and efficiently serve our clients' needs. Our law firm is a member of local and international associations with the most important being our IPG Membership in 2015. Our office is located in Limassol the business center of Cyprus and the home for many international companies. Our practice is servicing mainly business clients, assisting them in the proper and efficient planning of their operations internationally. Our legal firm focuses on areas of Cypriot law related to business activity and corporate law and is committed to providing its clients with outstanding, highly personalized, legal representation, in the areas of Commercial and Corporate, Renewable Energy, Trust and Asset Protection, Tax Planning, and Commercial Litigation. Our firm offers a wide spectrum of expertise in an impressive variety of legal disciplines in order to provide top-level advice and high-standard legal and management services to any client.



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CYPRUS

Situated at the north-eastern end of the Mediterranean basin, Cyprus is the third largest island in the region, with an area of 9,251 square kilometres (3,572 square miles) and it was settled by Mycenaean Greeks in two waves in the 2nd millennium BC. The earliest known human activity on the island dates to around the 10th millennium BC.

Cyprus is an independent sovereign Republic with a presidential system of government. Under the 1960 Constitution, executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term of office through a Council of Ministers appointed by him. Legislative power vested in the House of Representatives elected also for five-year term whilst the Judiciary is independent of both the executive and the legislature.

The population of Cyprus is around 900.000 inhabitants.

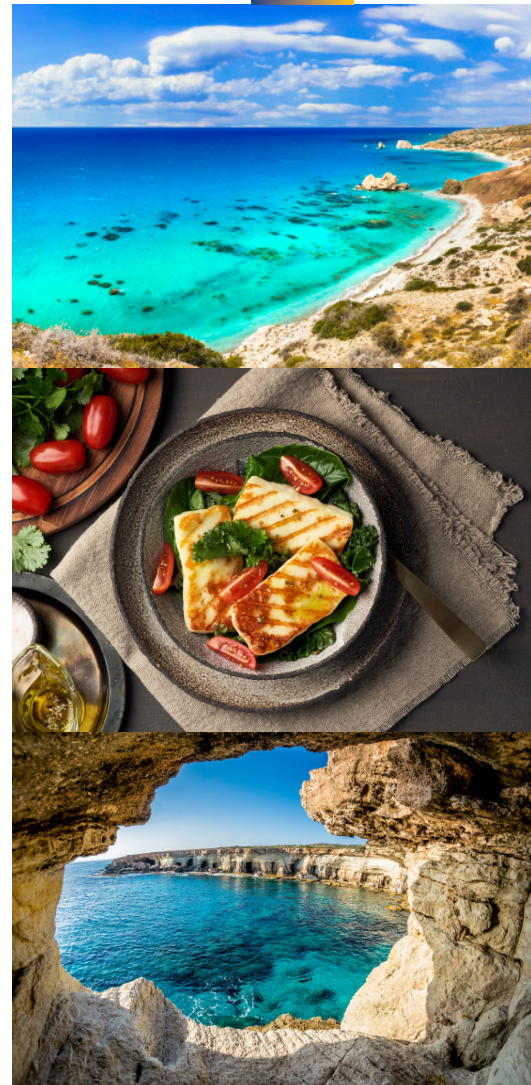
The capital and largest city of Cyprus is Nicosia which was founded at the Bronze Age while has been the capital of the inland since 10th century. There are six major cities, each one of them serving as the capital of the six districts of Cyprus including over 100 villages. Each of these districts has its unique character and this is one of the main characteristics of Cyprus: its diversity despite the small size.

On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus, violating all rules of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. The illegal Turkish invasion was carried out in two phases. During the second phase, Turkey took the city of Famagusta, under its control and illegally occupies over 36% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus ever since.

As a result of the Turkish military invasion and occupation, 162,000 Greek Cypriots fled their homes becoming refugees in their own country. To this day the occupying forces impede the return of refugees to their homes and property. By the end of 1975, the vast majority of Turkish-Cypriots living in areas controlled by the legitimate government were forced to leave their homes and move, owing to Turkey's coercive policy, to the Turkish-occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

Despite the adverse effects of the Turkish military invasion, Cyprus economy was gradually redeveloped and on 1st May 2004 the Republic of Cyprus joined EU as a full member completing a long journey that lasted more than three decades.

Cyprus enjoys an intense Mediterranean climate, with long dry summers from mid-May to mid-October, and mild winters from December to February, which are separated by short autumn and spring seasons.



THE CITY OF LIMASSOL

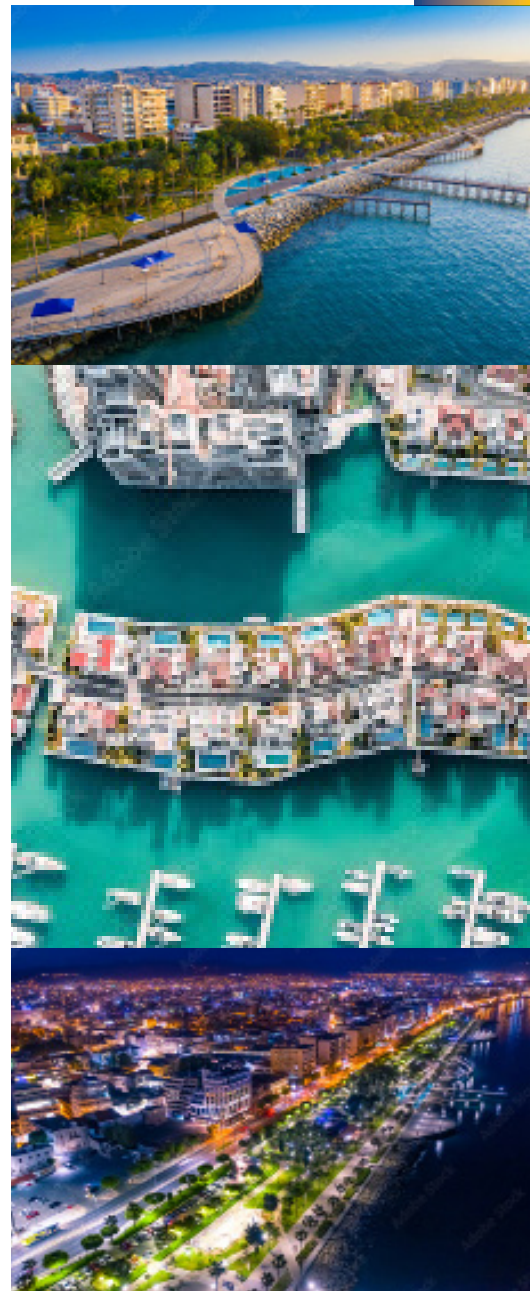
Limassol is a city on the southern coast of Cyprus, known for its centuries-old Castle, home to the Cyprus Medieval Museum and its collection of pottery and tombstones. The city of Limassol is the cosmopolitan hub of Cyprus, effortlessly blending modern beach-focused tourism and café culture with its ancient past.

The city of Limassol is situated between the ancient cities of Amathus and Kourion (Curium). Limassol was probably built after Amathus had been ruined; however, the town of Limassol has been inhabited since ancient times. Graves found there date back to 2000 BC while others date back to 8th and 4th centuries BC, evidence that a small colonization must have existed which failed to develop and flourish.

According to the Council of Chalcedon which took place in 451, the local bishop as well as the bishops of Amathus and Arsinoe were involved in the foundation of the city. The town was known as Lemesos in the 10th century.

Limassol's historical center is located around its medieval Castle and the Old Port. Today, the city spreads along the Mediterranean coast and has extended much further than the castle and port, with its suburbs stretching along the coast to Amathus.

The city is famous for its Carnival and Wine Festivals. The Limassol Carnival Festival goes on for ten days, with cheerful and amusing masquerading, an old custom dating back to pagan rituals. The Wine Festival, taking place during the first quarter of September in the Limassol Municipal Garden, gives visitors an opportunity to taste some of Cyprus' finest wines which are offered to the visitors free of charge, while enjoying performances such as folk dancing and choirs.



DID YOU KNOW THAT...

- Cyprus is the **third largest** and **third most populous island in the Mediterranean**?
- The world's oldest wine label belongs to Cyprus? **'Commandaria'** is recognised as the world's oldest named wine dating back 5000 years.
- Out of the total 1950 species of flowering plants worldwide, **140** are **located in Cyprus**?
- The **Cyprus Moufflon** (a rare variety of sheep) can be seen nowhere else in the world?
- Cyprus has sunshine for more than **300 days** during a year?
- Cyprus has one of the world's most popular wreck diving sites known as the **Zenobia**, off the coast of Larnaca?
- Cyprus is the **first nation** to include the shape of its country on its flag?
- There are **three UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in Cyprus, including the town of Paphos, the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region and the Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia?
- Approximately **10,000 flamingos** temporarily stop over to feed at the Larnaca Salt Lake every autumn during their migration towards the south?
- The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia in Cyprus is **one of the most important** Neolithic sites in Europe?
- More than **45 beaches** on Cyprus have been awarded the EU Blue Flag for cleanliness & safety?



USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT CYPRUS

Economy

The economy of Cyprus is characterised as small, open and dynamic, with services constituting its engine power. Since the accession of the country to the European Union on 1st of May 2004, its economy has undergone significant economic and structural reforms that have transformed the economic landscape. Interest rates have been liberalised, while price controls and investment restrictions have been lifted with a full liberalisation of the foreign direct investment regime in Cyprus. The services sector is the fastest growing area and accounts for more than four-fifths of GDP. This development reflects the gradual restructuring of the Cypriot economy from an exporter of minerals and agricultural products, to an international tourist, business and services centre. Internationally, Cyprus promotes its geographical location as a “bridge” between East and West, along with its educated English-speaking population, moderate local costs, good airline connections, and telecommunications. The key sectors of the economy dominated by tourism, finance, shipping, forex/investment and real estate. The island is recognized as an international center of excellence for the provision of professional services. A combination of its low tax regime, double taxation treaties network and legal system makes Cyprus a desirable location for the formation of various types of companies. Tourism is an important factor of the island's economy, culture, and overall brand development. With over 2 million tourist arrivals per year, it is the 40th most popular destination in the world. The industry has been honored with various international awards, spanning from the Sustainable Destinations Global Top 100, VISION on Sustainable Tourism, Totem Tourism and Green Destination titles bestowed to Limassol and Paphos in December 2014. The traditional agricultural sector suffers from a very dry climate, whereas only 9% of the land is arable. The main crops are wine grapes, potatoes and fruits. Euro is the national currency since January 2008.

Climate

Cyprus remains warm and sunny with temperatures in the mid- to high-20s °C (high-70s to low-80s °F) throughout October. The sea has retained its warmth after months of hot sun, so you can still swim, and the lower temperatures are great for sightseeing.

Time Zone

Eastern European Time (EET) (UTC+2)

Eastern European Summer Time (EEST) (UTC+3)

Currency

Euro

Electricity

230V/50Hz, plug type G
(plug with three rectangular pins in a triangular pattern)

Emergency Number

Police / Emergency: 112

Dialing Code

00357 (+357) for Cyprus

Airport Transfers/Tours

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+357 99623638

andros@cycaptivatingjourneys.com

<http://www.cycaptivatingjourneys.com/>

Larnaca Airport to Parklane or Parklane to Larnaca Airport

1 x 4-seater Normal taxi
max 3 pax € 62.00 per taxi / one way

1 x 6-seater Normal taxi
max 5 pax € 82.00 per taxi / one way

Paphos Airport to Parklane or Parklane to Paphos Airport

1 x 4-seater Normal taxi
max 3 pax € 69.00 per taxi / one way

1 x 6-seater Normal taxi
max 5 pax € 88.00 per taxi / one way

Organisers' Contact Details

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DELEGATES PROGRAM

Wednesday, 5 October 2022 (Optional)

Early arrivals at the hotel

Free time to explore the area

20:20 Meet-up at hotel lobby for dinner

20:30 Dinner at hotel restaurant "Il Teatro" (optional)

Dress Code: Smart casual

Thursday, 6 October 2022

Additional arrivals at the hotel

15:00 – 18:00 Conference registration at hotel lobby

20:00 Meet-up at hotel lobby for dinner

20:15 Dinner at hotel restaurant "Lanes"

Dress Code: Smart casual

Friday, 7 October 2022

07:00 – 09:00 Breakfast at the hotel

08:00 – 09:15 IPG Conference registrations at hotel lobby

09:15 – 13:15 IPG Conference

13:20 – 14:30 Lunch break

14:45 – 16:45 IPG Conference (continuation)

19:30 Meet-up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

20:00 Gala dinner at Karatello (Carob Mills) with traditional dances and DJ

Dress Code: Formal (Business suit / Cocktail dress)

Saturday, 8 October 2022

07:00 – 09:00 Breakfast at the hotel

09:00 – 11:30 AGM

11:45 – 13:00 Lunch at the hotel

13:10 Meet up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

13:15 – 18:00 Paphos tour (Tombs of the Kings, Rock of Aphrodite, House of Dionysos, Ancient Kourion)

19:30 Meet-up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

20:00 Dinner at Forsos Tavern

Dress Code: Smart casual

Sunday, 9 October 2022

07:00 – 10:30 Breakfast at hotel restaurant

Departures

SPOUSES PROGRAM

Wednesday, 5 October 2022 (Optional)

Early arrivals at the hotel

Free time to explore the area

20:20 Meet-up at hotel lobby for dinner

20:30 Dinner at hotel restaurant "Il Teatro" (optional)

Dress Code: Smart casual

Thursday, 6 October 2022

Additional arrivals at the hotel

15:00 – 18:00 Conference registration at hotel lobby

20:00 Meet-up at hotel lobby for dinner

20:15 Dinner at hotel restaurant "Lanes"

Dress Code: Smart casual

Friday, 7 October 2022

07:00 – 09:00 Breakfast at the hotel restaurant

09:00 – 13:00 Aphrodite walking tour (Don't forget your trainers!)

14:00 – 18:00 Free time to explore the city center

19:30 Meet-up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

20:00 Gala dinner at Karatello (Carob Mills) with traditional dances and DJ

Dress Code: Formal (Business suit / Cocktail dress)

Saturday, 8 October 2022

07:00 – 09:00 Breakfast at the hotel restaurant

09:15 – 11:15 Amathunta tour

11:45 – 13:00 Lunch at the hotel

13:10 Meet up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

13:15 – 18:00 Paphos tour (Tombs of the Kings, Rock of Aphrodite, House of Dionysos, Ancient Kourion)

19:30 Meet-up at hotel lobby for bus transfer

20:00 Dinner at Forsos Tavern

Dress Code: Smart casual

Sunday, 9 October 2022

07:00 – 10:30 Breakfast at hotel restaurant

Departures



PLACES YOU WILL ENJOY

Accommodation / Conference Venue

Parklane, a Luxury Collection Resort & Spa

Guarded by palm trees and snuggled by the Mediterranean Sea, Parklane, a Luxury Collection Resort & Spa, Limassol, captures the essence of the Cypriot distinctive hospitality and the cosmopolitan aura of the island. An unparalleled combination leading to a transformative journey in which children are inspired by local myths, parents are enticed by fine local aromas and culinary arts, and friends or single travelers are mesmerized by the island's alluring lifestyle. Discover a collection of 222 rooms, 34 suites & 18 villas designed by Harrods Interiors and decorated with art pieces by Atelier 27 Paris, be transformed at the award-winning Kalloni Spa, relax in the enticing breeze of a secluded Blue Flag beach, or unwind in one of the three dazzling swimming pools. Live an exquisite gastronomic and lifestyle journey, with six restaurants and bars, highlighted by the renowned NAMMOS and LPM Limassol.



Ktima Gerolemo Winery & Vineyards

Ktima Gerolemo Winery & Vineyards opened its doors in February 1987 in Omodos, Cyprus and sits on a 127-acre estate in gently rolling countryside some 2 miles north-west of Omodos Village. For over 300 years, family's long tradition of wine making and an unbroken drive for perfection have made Gerolemo Wine a household name for exclusive Cypriot wines. The family owned Gerolemo winery is credited with re-discovering a dozen lost varieties and you will sample several of those wines, some of which may be organic. Chances are, you will sample a fruity Morokanella and a Riesling that is often served as an aperitif. It is known for its nose of limes and lemons and nuances of fresh grapefruits. The production of this winery is limited; therefore, the wines are only available on their premises and in selected restaurants and hotels.



Omodos Village

Omodos is located about 42 kilometres north-west of the city of Limassol, in the geographical region of the wine-making villages. It is built near the west bank of the Cha-potami river at an average altitude of 810 meters. The village is surrounded by tall mountaintops, the tallest of which are "Afames" (1153 m.) and "Kremmos of Laona" (Laona's Cliff, 1092 m.). One can get acquainted with the real Omodos not only by entering its narrow, graphic alleys but also when walking through the village's large, picturesque plaza. The plaza is also the place where the journey of both foreign and local tourists end. In it one can find the traditional coffee-houses and also many souvenir shops, recreation centres, and small taverns offered for a drink or even an enjoyable meal. Today's increased interest of foreigners for Omodos lies exactly on the picturesque quality and the authenticity of its traditional character, elements that foreigners pursue and aspire to find in every place they visit.



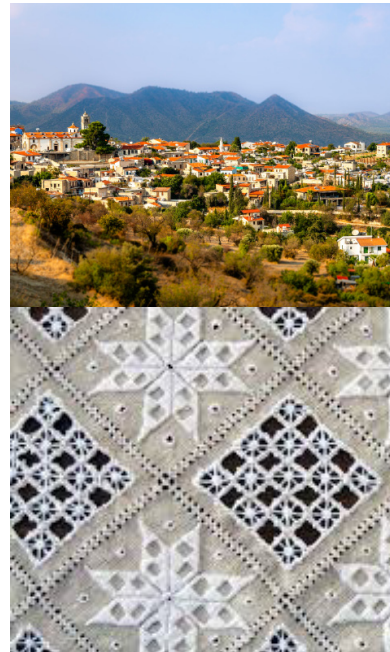
Il Teatro

Il Teatro, the atmospheric terrace of Parklane hotel's Italian restaurant, is where outdoor moments meet celebrated Italian dining. The restaurant is located with a poolside view and adjacent to the amphitheater, a pared-back Trattoria-style setting, decorated with traditional encaustic tiling. Family-centric by day, it serves an à la carte menu packed with popular favorites, including pizza baked in a wood-fired oven and delicious handmade pastas.



Lefkara Village

The name of Lefkara village derives from the color of the surrounding calcareous rocks: "White rocks = Lefkara". Located in the Larnaka region, the mountainous village of Lefkara is split into Pano Lefkara and Kato Lefkara (higher and lower Lefkara), and is world-renowned for its traditional handicrafts of lace embroidery and filigree silver. The village is situated at the foot of the Troodos Mountains in the south eastern region, 650 metres above sea level, 43 km from Larnaka, and can be reached by following the A5, A1 and E105 routes. The crafts of lace and silver have been practiced in the village since Venetian times, and visitors can learn all about them, and watch the lace and silver being made at the Lefkara Handicraft Centre, the Museum of Traditional Embroidery and Silversmithing, and various workshops. Legend has it that the famous painter, Leonardo da Vinci himself visited the village in 1481 and bought a lace altar cloth, which he donated to Milan cathedral. The character of the village is very picturesque with its narrow, winding streets and traditional architecture of old, terracotta-roofed houses. It is also included as one of the stops on the island's 7th Wine Route that encompasses the area of mountainous Larnaka - Lefkosia (Lefkosia). Among its interesting sites are the Folklore Museum, the old fountain and the old olive mill. The village also has beautiful and ancient chapels, including the church of Timios Stavros (Holy Cross), and the chapel of Archangelos Michail in Kato Lefkara, with frescoes that date from the 12th and 15th centuries.



Rock of Aphrodite (Petra tou Romiou)

Rock of Aphrodite (Petra tou Romiou) is a sea stack in Paphos, Cyprus. It is located off the shore along the main road from Paphos to Limassol. According to one legend, this rock is the site of the birth of the goddess Aphrodite, perhaps owing to the foaming waters around the rock fragments, and for this reason it is known as Aphrodite's Rock.



The Old Carob Mill / Carob Mill Restaurants

The carob trade flourished in Cyprus during the period of British Rule. As Limassol was one of the main ports used to carry out this highly lucrative economic activity, several warehouses were built near the sea in order to store and process the carobs. One of the first warehouse complexes, part of which was constructed during the Turkish occupation, is located right next to the Medieval Castle of Limassol. The warehouses of the N.P. Lanitis LTD company were transformed into a contemporary carob mill in 1937, once the company began exporting carobs to Great Britain, Russia, Romania, and Egypt at the start of the 20th century. The Limassol port had central role in the export of carobs, which had been named 'black gold,' due to their value. Cypriot carobs were very popular on the international market, in their many different forms. Large, high quality carobs were intended for human consumption. The rest were processed and ended up in carob cubes (animal feed), as carob flour (a chocolate substitute), or as pellets (for the production of glue). Cyprus produced an average of 50,000 tons of carobs. During that time, there were approximately 2,000,000 carob trees on the island, with an average production of 25 kilograms each. Thus, in 1960, Cyprus ranked third in the production of carobs, after Spain and Italy. This activity declined after the 1960s, and the buildings used as carob warehouses were abandoned or new uses found for them. The Lanitis warehouses were renovated and re-utilized, but the carob mill space was developed into a museum that takes visitors on a tour through this important piece of the island's history. Today, the carob mill space is divided into a complex of two distinct areas, the first area consists of the restored Carob Mill - where the machinery used in processing the carobs is preserved and displayed - and the second area houses the Evagoras Lanitis Centre - an arts and exhibition area.



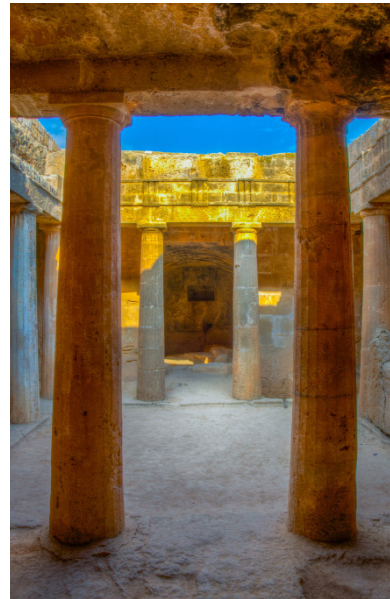
Ancient Kourion

The archaeological remains of Kourion - which was one of the island's most important city-kingdoms in antiquity - are of the most impressive on the island, and excavations have unearthed many significant finds, which can be viewed at the site. The city-kingdom was built on the hills of the area, and overlooked and controlled the fertile valley of the river Kouris. According to archaeological finds, evidence suggests that Kourion was associated with the Greek legend of Argos of Peloponnese, and that its inhabitants believed they were descendents of Argean immigrants. The once-flourishing kingdom was eventually destroyed in a severe earthquake in 365 AD. The magnificent Greco-Roman theatre - the site's centrepiece - was built in the 2nd century BC and extended in the 2nd century AD. The theatre has been restored, and is now used for open-air musical and theatrical performances - mainly during the summer months - making it one of the most popular settings for high-calibre cultural events.



Tombs of the Kings

The famous 'Tombs of the Kings' form part of the Archaeological Park of Kato Pafos (Paphos) - one of the most important archaeological sites of Cyprus that has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list since 1980. The monumental underground tombs are carved out of solid rock and date back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Rather than kings, it is actually high ranking officials and aristocracy that were buried here, but the size and splendour of the tombs - some decorated with Doric pillars - gave the locality its grand name. Some of the tombs imitate the houses of the living, with the burial chambers opening onto a peristyle atrium. They are similar to tombs found in Alexandria, demonstrating the close relations between the two cities during the Hellenistic period.





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