DASYC SA
Process Engineer and Quality Control Supervisor

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR 2019

(In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)

Athens, July 2020

"DASYC SA"

Process Engineer and Quality Control Supervisor

Annual Financial Statements for the year 2019

(January 1st to December 31st of 2019)

It is certified that the attached Financial Statements are those that have been approved and published by the Board of «DASYC SA » at 20/7/2020.

The Chairman of the Board

& CEO

Miltiadis Ch. Gargaretas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Management Report of the BoD for the Financial Year 2019

General Observations

The year ended in 31 December 2019 was the 40th for the company.

The company's sales amounted to € 4.976.236,26 versus the amount of € 5.159.311,76 at 2018, presenting an decrease of € 183.075,50 (3,55%).

Gross profit of the company amounted to € 456.737,45 against profit amounted to € 525.111,87 the previous year, showing an decrease of € 68.374,42 (13,02%) due to the decrease of sales at 2019.

The company for the year ended showed profit before tax € 108.002,47 against losses in the previous year amounting to € 147.199,30.

A. Economic situation and prospects of the Company

Statistical and dynamic picture of the Company

a) Property Structure

A/A	Description		2019		2018	
1.	Assets Ratio	Assets	5.210.587,64	67,69%	5.279.122,60	66,40%
		Total assets	7.697.306,24		7.950.950,17	
2.	Liquidity Ratio	Current assets	2.395.167,37	31,12%	2.580.402,75	32,45%
		Total assets	7.697.306,24		7.950.950,17	

As can be seen from the above-mentioned figures, the enterprise maintains a greater proportion of its assets in assets that are being liquidated relatively hard (fixed assets).

b) Company's Liquidity

Description		2019		2018	
Liquidity Ratio	Current assets	2.395.167,37	0,85	2.580.402,75	0,81
	Short term liabilities	2.830.527,16		3.169.724,13	

The liquidity ratios show an increase compared to those of the corresponding prior year.

c) Company's efficiency

Description		2019		2018	
Total score of efficiency	Gross profit	456.737,45	9,18%	525.111,87	10,18%
	Turnover	4.976.236,26		5.159.311,76	

The profitability index shows the company's productivity that depends on the sales mix and sales prices, which has been decreased compared to the previous year.

d) Current ratio

A/A	Description		2019		2018	
1.	turnover equity	Turnover	4.976.236,26	1,13	5.159.311,76	1,18
		Equity	4.390.731,07		4.360.101,89	
2.	turnover fixed assets	Turnover	4.976.236,26	0,96	5.159.311,76	0,98
		Fixed assets	5.210.587,64		5.279.122,60	

The above ratios show a little decrease compared to the ones in the previous year.

B. Risk Management

Risk Factors

The company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is an important process for the company and is conducted on a regular basis by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors sets out the overall strategy and risk management policies.

- Market risk
  Market conditions are heavily dependent on the general financial conditions of Greece. The company continuously assesses market risks and appropriately adjusts its overall policy.

- Exchange Risk
  The company does not carry out significant foreign currency transactions and therefore the change in foreign exchange rates is not an important source of risk.

- Price risk
  The company does not hold debt securities and is therefore not exposed to risk of changes in the prices of the securities.

- Credit risk
  Credit risk is mainly due to customer receivables. Taking into account the unprecedented economic crisis and the market environment in which the company operates, it closely follows these requirements. Where necessary, it shall take appropriate action to secure the receivables on a case-by-case basis.

- Liquidity Risk
  The Liquidity Risk is related to the ability of the company to meet its financial obligations when they become due.
  The monitoring of the Liquidity Risk management focuses on the proper timing of the cash flows and the effort to make available sufficient cash to cover current transactions.

  The company in order to support its liquidity has focused in the restraint of expenditures and the increase of sales.

C. Labor issues

The number of employees at 31.12.2019 was 58 people, while at 31.12.2018 was 55 people. The company employs a security technician and the Management works with him and with the employees on safety issues in the workplace.

D. Environmental Issues

The company fully complies with applicable environmental legislation and participates in recycling programs.

E. Own Shares

The company has not own shares.

F. Significant events of the period from 01.01.2019 till 31.12.2019

Apart from the above, there is no other important fact that needs to be referred to the report of the Board of Directors.

G. Objectives and Strategies

The business environment in our country is in a constant change and generally unpredictable, and therefore the Company operates in a climate of general insecurity and intense, which is aggravating due to COVID 19.

In such a business environment it is relatively difficult to predict even the near future, especially for production - construction units like ours.

H. Subsequent Events

From the closing date of the year to the present, there are no significant events that should be disclosed. with the exception of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic.

In 2020, the growth rate of the Greek and world economy is expected to slow significantly, given the effects of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic COVID-19.

The spread of the coronavirus and its declaration as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, is an unprecedented situation for the whole world with an uncertain course.

Our company observes developments in order to respond appropriately at all levels, having prepared a special action plan to ensure its smooth operation and the safety of its employees.

In this context, precautionary measures have been put in place, in line with WHO guidelines, such as the implementation of special protection policies which include, inter alia, distance work, suspension of both business and personal travel and specific hygiene guidance.

Regarding the supply chain, the company has secured stocks that can cover increased levels of orders in the immediate future.

The quantitative and qualitative effects on the operation of our Company, from the spread of COVID-19, are under evaluation. Despite the uncertainty, it is estimated that both global and national efforts to curb the spread of the virus will allow economic activity to recover in the second half of the year and that fiscal and monetary policy measures will help reduce the damage to individual economies.

These effects can not be quantified accurately at this time, as sufficient data are not yet available and the pandemic is ongoing, so far the ability of the Company and the Group to continue their activities is not affected.

However, the Group closely observes the developments regarding the spread of the coronavirus, in order to adapt to the special conditions that arise exclusively for the treatment and limitation of the spread of the coronavirus COVID-19.

Our main priority is to maintain high quality always guided by customer service, protection of our employees and society as a whole.

Athens, 20 July 2020

The Chairman of the Board

& CEO

Dr. MILTIADIS CH. GARGARETAS

2. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
«DASYC SA»

Report on Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **«DASYC S.A.»** (the company), which are comprised by the financial position as at December 31 2019, the income statement, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as summaries of significant accounting policies and methods and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company **«DASYC S.A.»** as at December 31 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Professional Auditors of the International Standards Board of Auditors, as it has been incorporated into Greek Legislation and the ethical requirements related to the audit of the financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our ethical obligations in accordance with the requirements of the applicable law and the abovementioned Code of Conduct. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Matter of emphasis

Please note in note 6.13 of the Annual Financial Statements that at 31 December 2019 the total value of short-term liabilities of the company exceeds the total value of its current assets by 435.359,79 euro. Also, as mentioned in the same note, the difference between short-term liabilities and current assets may be fully covered by the company and in any case the shareholders are able to cover the liquidity of the company in order to repay the short-term liabilities and to proceed all necessary measures to ensure its viability. Our opinion is unqualified on this issue.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the company «**DASYC S.A**» for the year ended December 31, 2018 were audited by another Certified Public Accountant, who issued on 16 July 2019 an Audit Report with the consent and emphasis of matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as they've been adopted by the European Union and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for evaluating the Company's ability to continue its activity, by disclosing where applicable, the issues associated with the continuing activity and the use of the accounting basis of the going concern, unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or discontinue its business or has no realistic alternative but to proceed in these actions.

Auditor's responsibilities for the auditing of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs as incorporated into the Greek Legislation, will always detect a material misstatement, when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit, in accordance with ISAs, as they have been incorporated into Greek Legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We notify the Management, inter alia, of the audit's planned scope and timetable as well as the important audit findings, including any important deficiencies in the internal safeguards identified during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Considering that the Management is responsible for the preparation of the Management Report of the Board of Directors, under the legal frame of the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 2 (Part B) of Law 4336/2015, we note that:

α In our opinion, the Management Report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of the article 150 of L. 4548/2018 and its content corresponds to the attached financial statements for the year ended at 31.12.2019.

β) Based on the knowledge that we gained during our audit, the company «**DASYC S.A.** » and its surroundings, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report.

JPA AUDIT GREECE
Audit, Accounting,
Tax, Consultancy
Greece

JPA INTERNATIONAL

Certified Public Accountants
Business Consultants S.A.
Mesogion Avenue 396,
153 41 Ag. Paraskevi, Athens
SOEL Reg.No: 187 ELTE Reg.No: 058

JPA AUDIT GREECE
JPA INTERNATIONAL
MESOGEION AVENUE 396
15341 AG. PARASKEVI
REG. No/ SOEL 187
REG. No/ ELTE 058
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Athens, 18 August 2020
The Certified Public Accountant

Stefanos A. Chatzistefanou
SOEL Reg.No:: 33501

3. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Notes	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	6.1	5.210.587,64	5.279.122,60
Intangible assets	6.1	40.846,41	40.830,00
surplus value	6.1	47.737,00	47.737,00
Other long-term receivables	6.2	2.967,82	2.857,82
Total		**5.302.138,87**	**5.370.547,42**
Current assets			
Inventories	6.3	873.286,29	816.457,80
Trade receivables	6.4	968.620,64	1.019.438,14
Other current assets	6.5	506.106,32	705.740,49
Cash and cash equivalents	6.6	47.154,12	38.766,32
Total current assets		**2.395.167,37**	**2.580.402,75**
Total assets		**7.697.306,24**	**7.950.950,17**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity given to shareholders of the parent company			
Share capital	6.7	5.403.942,00	5.403.942,00
Fair value reserves		2.735.453,34	2.705.361,73
Other reserves		341.007,37	341.007,37
Deposits of shareholders		0,00	68.000,00
Results carried forward		-4.089.671,64	-4.158.209,21
Total equity		**4.390.731,07**	**4.360.101,89**
Long-term liabilities			
Long-term liabilities			
Lease liabilities	6.8	40.113,27	0,00
Deferred tax liability	6.9	237.099,53	227.726,24
Provision for staff compensation	6.10	126.431,53	120.994,23
Other long-term forecasts	6.11	72.403,68	72.403,68
Total long-term liabilities		**476.048,01**	**421.124,15**
Short-term liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6.12	1.705.864,88	2.313.210,68
Short-term loans	6.13	1.124.662,28	856.513,45
Total short-term liabilities		**2.830.527,16**	**3.169.724,13**
Total equity and liabilities		**7.697.306,24**	**7.950.950,17**

INCOME STATEMENT

	Notes	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Income			
turnover	6.14	4.976.236,26	5.159.311,76
Cost of sales	6.15	-4.519.498,81	-4.634.199,89
Gross profit		**456.737,45**	**525.111,87**
Other income	6.16	25.285,91	1.525,85
Administrative expenses	6.15	-184.967,98	-261.953,09
Research & Development Expenses	6.15	0,00	0,00
Selling expenses	6.15	-34.557,04	-41.716,25
Other expenses	6.17	-85.967,28	-16.687,10
Profit /losses before tax, financial and investing results		**176.531,06**	**206.281,28**
Financial expenses	6.18	-68.535,68	-83.652,95
Financial income	6.19	7,09	24.570,97
Profit before taxes		**108.002,47**	**147.199,30**
Plus / less : Taxes	6.20	-39.464,90	-70.943,57
Profit after taxes (A)		**68.537,57**	**76.255,73**
Depreciation		201.019,18	191.925,84
Loss / Profit before taxes, financing, investing results and depreciation		**377.550,24**	**398.207,12**
Other comprehensive income / expenses after taxes			
Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the period net of tax (B)		30.091,61	120.366,45
Total comprehensive income / (loss) after tax(A)+(B)		**98.629,18**	**303.891,68**
Losses per share (€ / share)	6.21	0,0380	0,0423

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Operating activities		
Profit before taxes	108.002,47	147.199,30
Adjustments to profit for the following transactions:		
Depreciation	201.019,18	191.925,84
Provisions	59.905,43	2.131,82
Profit from sale of fixed assets	1.369,11	0,00
Results (income , expenses, profits and losses) from investing activities	-7,09	-24.570,97
Debit Interest and similar expenses	68.535,68	83.652,95
Profit before Changes in Moving Capital	438.824,78	400.338,94
Plus / minus adjustments for changes in moving capital accounts or adjustments related to operating activities :		
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	-56.828,50	-173.855,28
Decrease / (increase) in receivables	195.873,54	-28.286,62
(Decrease) / increase in payables (excluding banks)	-665.550,25	34.093,92
less:	-87.680,43	232.290,96
Debit Interest and similar expenses paid		
taxes paid	-68.535,68	-83.652,95
Total inflows / (outflows) from operating activities (a)	0,00	0,00
Plus / minus adjustments for changes in moving capital accounts or adjustments related to operating activities :	**-156.216,11**	**148.638,01**
Investment activities		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	-75.983,68	-35.442,65
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets	318,40	0,00
Interest paid	7,09	7,76
Total inflows / (outflows) from investing activities (b)	**-75.658,19**	**-35.434,89**
Financial activities		
Proceeds from loans (issued / taken loans)	710.233,00	385.098,45
Repayments of loans	-393.145,94	-511.499,24
Repayments of finance leases	-8.824,96	0,00
Payment / reimbursement of amounts intended to increase share capital	-68.000,00	0,00
Total inflows / (outflows) from financing activities (c)	**240.262,10**	**-126.400,79**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)	**8.387,80**	**-13.197,67**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**38.766,32**	**51.963,99**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**47.154,12**	**38.766,32**

- STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Issued shares	Reserves Share premium	Other reserves	deposits of shareholders	Cumulative Profits (Losses)	Total equity
Balance at 31.12.2017	**5.403.942,00**	**2.584.995,27**	**341.007,37**	**68.000,00**	**-4.234.464,93**	**4.163.479,71**
Aggregate Total Income / (Expenses) after Taxes	0,00	120.366,45	0,00	0,00	76.255,73	**196.622,18**
Balance at 31.12.2018	**5.403.942,00**	**2.705.361,72**	**341.007,37**	**68.000,00**	**-4.158.209,20**	**4.360.101,89**
Aggregate Total Income / (Expenses) after Taxes	0,00	30.091,61	0,00	0,00	68.537,57	**98.629,18**
Return of shareholder deposits	0,00	0,00	0,00	-68.000,00	0,00	**-68.000,00**
Balance at 31.12.2019	**5.403.942,00**	**2.735.453,33**	**341.007,37**	**0,00**	**-4.089.671,63**	**4.390.731,07**

4. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

«DASYC SA», was founded in 1979 with General Commercial Registry number 83338402000 (former Anonymous Companies Registration Number 3527/01/B/86/3525).

The company is based in the Municipality of Athens and its offices are located in 90 I. Metaxa Street.

The purpose of the company is:

1) The production and marketing of a) component of plastic material and of non-ferrous metals, b) types (mold) to produce the above components, c) all relevant species

2) To undertake, carry out and supervise any kind of studies, including indicative technical, construction, economical, static and electromechanical studies.

3) The undertaking, supervision and technical execution of every kind and form of Public, Municipal and Private Technical Works, ie building, concrete, road, bridges, harbors, plumbing, electromechanical, industrial, energy and other, as well as specialized works such as drilling, greenhouses, special insulations, lifts, electronic equipment, floating works and yard installations, water and liquid and solid and gaseous effluent and purification projects, mining dismantling projects e.t.c. These activities concern projects of the State, Local Authorities, Cooperatives of all kinds, Public Enterprises and Holdings, Organizations or Utilities, Banks, Public or Private Law Entities, and other General Organizations or Enterprises controlled or not, directly or indirectly , by the State or by any Legal Person, Organization or Enterprise of those mentioned immediately above as well as projects carried out in the form of PPP. The same activities of the company also concern works, privately, performed by the consideration system, or by any other system on or off the company's plots, all of which can be executed in Greece or abroad.

4) The marketing, import and export of all kinds of products and goods that are directly and indirectly related to the execution and construction of any kind or form of Public, Municipal and Private Technical Works and the representation of such products of domestic and foreign trade and industrial firms .

5) Profit brokerage activities.

6) advisory services to third parties for corporate, promotional, management, marketing, financial, public relations mediation for business and business contacts, management of business initiative support programs, representation of foreign companies providing related services.

7) The importation and supply of all kinds of products and goods that are directly and indirectly related to the execution and construction of every kind and form of Public, Municipal and Private Techniques in the Greek State and to services and organizations of the wider public sector, import services, exports to domestic and foreign houses.8) Η προώθηση των δημοσίων σχέσεων τρίτων επιχειρήσεων.

9) Commercial representation of enterprises of any legal type in the domestic or foreign market, producing, trading or marketing products, machines and systems of new or high technology, in the broad sense of the term, in the fields of defense, information technology, telecommunications , aeronautics, technology and any other related field.

10) The marketing and general promotion of all the above items and supplies in Greece and abroad, either in the name and on behalf of the principal, or in the name and on behalf of the same or third parties, with whom he concludes specially for this purpose agreements.

11) Research and development of know-how in the above fields and cooperation and participation in relevant institutions and institutions internal and abroad.

12) The creation of new defense and telecommunication systems and, in general, the development of productive activity in the field of National Defense, through the establishment and operation of

construction and assembly units, autonomously or in cooperation with domestic and foreign enterprises.

13) The development, operation and support of an integrated network of specialized technical-technological services, such as:

- Installation, integration and control of systems on ships and aircraft.
- General overhaul, upgrading and maintenance of systems and machinery.
- Design, development, production and software support.
- The distribution and placement of spare parts and all kinds of consumable goods, capable of organizing and providing after-sales services.
- Training of pilots and conservators.

14) The provision of advisory services on business administration matters, with emphasis on compensatory benefits, consisting of:

- In designing and implementing business plans aimed at reducing costs and business risk and meeting the requirements of national authorities.
- The analysis of technical and economic data and the elaboration and implementation of integrated studies, taking into account all critical dimensions and aiming at adapting to the characteristics of the Greek business environment.
- Developing promotional activities, managing entrepreneurship support programs, developing brokerage public relations for business and business contacts, and generally providing marketing and management services.

• The development of favorable conditions for cooperation with domestic enterprises towards the fulfillment of the requirement for national industrial participation, as it is specified through the policy, actions and armaments programs of the Hellenic Ministry of National Defense.

15) The implementation and development, exploitation and marketing of electricity produced from renewable energy plants and in general the construction and operation of power plants from renewable energy sources and the marketing of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in general.

16) The construction of electricity generation projects from renewable sources for other private or non-private operators.

17) The provision of services to third parties concerning the study, production and operation of renewable energy projects.

18) The establishment of subsidiaries or companies and the formation of joint ventures for any purpose related to the production and marketing of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in general.

To achieve its purpose, the company can:

(a) Participates in any company, joint venture, existing or newly created, with the same or similar purpose, of any company type, or merging with other companies.

b) Cooperates with any natural or legal person in any way.

c) Establish offices, branches, branches, agencies, branches or delegations and other facilities in general anywhere in Greece and / or with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce abroad.

d) Undertakes the management of third companies.

(e) Provides third-party guarantees or third-party guarantees with which the company has economic relations and where appropriate to pursue its objectives, subject always to Article 23a of Codified Law 2190/20 as in force.

f) Represent any domestic or foreign enterprise with the same or similar purpose.

g) To buy properties for resale or exploitation by lease or any other appropriate manner and lease property.

h) Buying and selling shares or bonds of similar companies and debt securities in general.

i) To buy and lease any means of transport and to import from abroad any kind of equipment and machinery.

(i) to purchase or acquire in any way, including but not limited to, the participation in capital increases or the merger in whole or in part of the assets, assets and liabilities of any company and to liquidate and dissolve any such undertaking in whole or in part, including indicative and industry secession.

(t) To register titles and brands in general and to renew, buy, sell and transfer and, if necessary, resign and generally acquire any designs, trademarks, patents, intellectual property rights or know-how these are deemed necessary and useful for the purposes of the company, in addition to granting licenses to them.

l) And generally, to pursue any activity not mentioned above but desirable, purposeful and necessary to promote its work and to achieve its overarching goals.

In particular, under its 15th objective and in general to meet all its objectives, the company is conducting feasibility studies, production processes, commercial exploitation of power plants from renewable energy sources.

The company invests or participates in investments, constructs, operates and exploits stations and power plants from renewable energy sources.

n) For the implementation of the above 15-17 and in general for the fulfillment of all its purposes, the company may subcontract and conclude corresponding subcontracts for the execution of the relevant works or studies (partly or in total).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION:

President	Miltiadis Gargaretas
CEO	Christos Choumpavlis
Member	Panagiotis Choumpavlis
Member	Evaggelos Veronikiatis
Member	Konstantinos Vrakas

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at July 20, 2020.

5. Framework for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and based on the principle of continuation of going concern and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) as adopted by the European Union (in accordance with Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 19 July 2002) and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as their interpretations as adopted by the Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB. The period of application of each IAS / IFRS is defined by the relevant regulations issued by the competent committee of the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared in Euro, which is the presentation currency of the Company's Financial Statements and Operation. All amounts are in Euro unless otherwise stated.

Any differences between the amounts of the financial statements and the corresponding amounts in the Notes are due to rounding.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires the adoption of estimates, principles and assumptions that affect the measurement of assets, liabilities, recognition of contingent liabilities, and the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements.

It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The present financial statements reflect the fair presentation of the financial position of the Company at the date of their compilation.

5.1 Adoption of New and Revised International Standards

IFRS 16 "Leases"

The new standard applies to annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to the contract, ie for the client ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor").

FRS 16 replaces the existing accounting treatment of leases under IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Identification of Leasing Agreements, SIC 15 Operating Leases - Incentives and SIC 27 Valuation of Leasing Transactions.

The new standard requires tenants to recognize most leases in their financial statements. Tenants now have a single accounting framework for all leases, with some exceptions. Landlords' accounting remains virtually unchanged.

More specifically, IFRS 16 introduces a single model for the presentation of all leases in the Statement of Financial Position of all companies. The lessee must recognize a right of use which

represents his obligation to pay the relevant rents. The standard provides exceptions for short-term leases (leases under 12 months) and low value fixed leases.
The accounting treatment of leases for landlords remains similar to that of the pre-existing standard, ie landlords continue to classify their leases into financial and operating.
The Company applied for the first time IFRS 16 on 1/1/2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Based on this approach the Company:
• Recognized a liability that is measured at the present value of the rents remaining to be paid based on the borrowing rate that was valid on 1/1/2019.
• Recognize a right to use an asset at a value equal to the above obligation.
The Company also used the exemption provided by the standard regarding the determination of leases. This practically means that it applied the requirements of IFRS 16 to all contracts that were in force on 1/1/2019 and were recognized as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
The adoption of the standard increased the assets and liabilities of the Company, as presented in detail in the Notes "Own tangible tangible assets" and "Borrowing & leasing liabilities". No comparison was made to the comparative information.

Amendment to IFRS 9: Negative Compensation Prepayment
The amendment clarifies that prepaid financial assets that allow or require a party to either pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract (in the sense that there may be a charge on the part of the asset holder). due to early repayment) may be measured at amortized cost or fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income. The amendment to IFRS 9 did not affect the Company's financial statements.

Amendment IAS 28: Long-Term Affiliates in Associates and Joint Ventures
The amendments relate to whether the measurement (and in particular the impairment) of long-term associates and joint ventures, which are essentially part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture, is governed by IFRS 9, IAS 28 or a combination of the two standards. The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 before applying IAS 28 to those long-term holdings for which the equity method does not apply. In applying IFRS 9, the entity does not consider any adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term holdings arising from the application of IAS 28. The amendment to IAS 28 did not affect the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC IFRICT 23: Uncertainty Regarding Income Tax Visas
The interpretation provides guidance on how to deal with the uncertainty involved in tax management when accounting for income taxes. The interpretation provides additional clarification on the examination of uncertain tax visas, individually or jointly, the examination of tax visas by the tax authorities, the appropriate method to reflect the uncertainty of the acceptance of the visa by the tax authorities and the examination of of changes in facts and circumstances. This interpretation did not affect the financial statements of the Company.

Amendment IAS 19: Change, truncation or adjustment of a defined benefit plan
The amendments require entities to use up-to-date actuarial assumptions to determine current employment costs and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period following a change in, adjustment or adjustment to the defined benefit plan. The amendments also specify how the application of the asset ceiling requirements is affected by the accounting treatment of a change, cut or settlement of the defined benefit plan. The amendment of IAS 19 did not affect the financial statements of the Company.

Cycle of annual upgrades of IFRS 2015-2017:

Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business combinations" and IFRS 11 "Shares under common control"

Amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity acquires control of a joint venture, the entity remeasures its shareholding previously held in that entity. Amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity acquires joint control of a joint venture, the entity does not recalculate its previous holding in that entity. The amendments did not affect the financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments clarify that the tax implications of payments for financial instruments classified as equity should be recognized in terms of where the transactions or past events that generated the distributable profits were recognized. The amendments did not affect the financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify paragraph 14 of the standard so that when an eligible asset is ready for its intended use or for sale and part of a loan taken specifically for that asset remains open at that time, These borrowing costs should be included in general borrowing funds. The amendments did not affect the financial statements of the Company.

New Standards that do not have mandatory application

This section presents the new Standards that have been issued but do not apply in the closing accounting period and the Company has not yet adopted them:

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

Amendments refer to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and the associate of the company or its joint venture. The amendments address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between the investor and its associate or joint venture.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves a business (whether or not it is housed in an affiliate). A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if those assets are held in a subsidiary.

In December 2015, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) postponed indefinitely the date of implementation of this amendment, pending the outcome of its work on the equity method. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union and it is estimated that they will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Conceptual framework of International Financial Reporting Standards

The IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting on March 29, 2018. The Conceptual Framework sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting. These concepts help set standards, guide authors to develop consistent accounting policies, and support their efforts to understand and interpret standards. The IASB also issued an accompanying document "Amendments to Conceptual Framework References", which sets out the amendments to the standards affected in order to update the references to the revised conceptual framework. The purpose of the document is to support the transition to the revised IFRS conceptual framework for companies that adopt the conceptual framework to develop accounting policies when no IFRS standard makes reference. For the authors who develop accounting policies based on the conceptual framework, the new framework is valid for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. No effect on the Company's financial statements is foreseen.

Amendment to IFRS 3: Business Combinations

The IASB amended the definition of a Company to address the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments apply to business combinations for which the acquisition date is determined in the first annual accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to the acquisition of assets occurring on or after the beginning of this period, with earlier application permitted. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union and it is estimated that they will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"

The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted. The amendments clarify the definition of significance and how it should be implemented. The new definition states that "information is considered relevant if, when omitted, concealed or inaccurate, it is reasonably expected to influence the decisions of the main users of the financial statements, based on those financial statements, which provide financial information to the entity. ».

In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition of significance have been improved. The amendments ensure that the definition of materiality is consistent with all IFRS standards. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union and it is estimated that they will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

5.2 Investments in affiliated companies

Affiliate is the entity in which the Company has the potential to exercise material influence, but not control or joint control. Substantial influence is exercised through participation in the financial and operational decisions of the entity.

Investments in associates are recognized in the balance sheet at cost, adjusted for subsequent changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate and taking into account any impairment of the value of individual investments. Losses of affiliates in addition to the Company's rights therein are not recognized as long as they do not constitute a contractual or constructive obligation of the Company.

5.3 Operating segments

Segments of activity are components that are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors and presented in the financial statements on the basis of this internal classification. Company Management today considers activity as a whole .

5.4 Transactions in foreign currency

Functional currency and reference currency

The Company's financial statements are valued using the currency of the financial environment in which the Company operates (functional currency: Euro). The financial statements are presented in euro (reference currency).

Transactions and account balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies during the period and at the balance sheet date with the prevailing exchange rates are recognized in the income statement.

5.5 Tangible fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accrued impairment.

In the sale of tangible assets, the differences between the consideration received and their book value are recorded as gains or losses in the income statement.

Depreciation of tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful life, subject to review at regular intervals. Residual values are not recognized.

The useful life of tangible assets is as follows:

The useful life of buildings - technical works has been set at 50 years.

The useful life of leased machinery is 7 years, while other machinery, vehicles, furniture and other equipment is set to 10 years.

The useful life of PCs and software programs has been set at 5 years.

5.6 Impairment of assets

According to IFRS, the recoverable amount of an asset should be estimated whenever there is evidence of permanent impairment. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value exceeds the recoverable. The recoverable amount is the highest value between the fair value and the present value of the estimated future cash inflows that are expected to arise from its continuing use until the asset is retired at the end of its useful life.

The Company reviews, on a periodic basis (every financial statement date), its assets for possible impairment. In cases where the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, it is impaired to coincide with the recoverable amount.

5.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of price between cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is estimated based on current sales prices of inventories in the ordinary course of business less any selling expenses where applicable.

5.8 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that creates a financial asset for an enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument for another enterprise.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized in the statement of financial position when and only when the Company becomes one of the parties to the financial instrument.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant component of finance and are measured in accordance with IFRS 15, ie their transaction price, financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value, increased (or reduced in the case of of the financial liabilities) with the relevant transaction costs. The related costs are not added in the case of financial assets (deducted in the case of financial liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price, ie the fair value of the consideration paid or received in accordance with the definitions in IFRS 13. However, in some cases, the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition may differ from the transaction price. In the event that part of the consideration paid or received relates to a component other than the financial instrument, the Company measures the fair value of the financial instrument.

Classification of financial assets

The two factors underlying the classification of a financial asset are the Company's business model regarding the management of the financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets other than those that are defined and effective hedging instruments are classified into the following categories:

<u>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</u>

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following conditions are cumulatively met:

(a) the asset is held as part of a business model whose objective is the holding of financial assets in order to collect their contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset create, on specified dates, cash flows that relate exclusively to capital and interest payments on outstanding capital.

<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the following conditions are cumulatively met:

(a) the asset is held as part of a business model whose objective is both the collection of the contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset create, on specified dates, cash flows that relate exclusively to capital and interest payments on outstanding capital.

<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it does not fall under any of the above two cases. The Company may initially recognize financial assets as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ("accounting discrepancy") which would otherwise arise from the measurement of assets or liabilities or the recognition of profits and losses on them on different bases.

The Company may, at its initial recognition, make an irrevocable option to present to other comprehensive income the subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading, nor is it a possible consideration recognized by the acquirer in a business combination. If the Company applies the above option, then it should recognize the dividends from that investment in the income statement (and not in other comprehensive income).

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income
Classification is based on two criteria:

1. the business model for the management of a financial asset, ie whether the object is to hold for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows or the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and
2. whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset consist exclusively of a capital repayment and interest on the outstanding balance.

The measurement of amortized cost includes non-derivative financial assets, such as loans and receivables with fixed or pre-determined payments that are not traded on an active market. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. In cases where the impact of discounting is insignificant, discounting is omitted.
For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition of financial instruments.
For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, they are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss for the period. The fair value of the assets is determined by reference to transactions in an active market or by the use of valuation techniques where there is no active market.
In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for the following exceptions:

1. financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.
2. financial liabilities that arise when the transfer of a financial asset does not meet the criteria for derecognition or is recognized in accordance with the approach of continuing involvement in the management of the transferred asset.
3. financial guarantee contracts.
4. loan commitments at an interest rate lower than the current market rate.
5. any consideration recognized by a buyer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies.

Gains and losses from the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the income statement, except for liabilities that are part of a hedging relationship and the change in the fair value of the financial liability is attributed to a change in the credit risk of the liability, which is presented in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire or when the Company transfers the item and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership thereon.
A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled or expires. Therefore, a financial liability (or part of it) is eliminated when the debtor either waives the obligation (or part

thereof) by repaying the creditor or is legally discharged from the primary liability of the obligation (either through legal proceedings or by the creditor).

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes impairment provisions for expected credit losses for all financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The objective of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 is to recognize the expected credit losses over the life of a financial instrument whose credit risk has increased after initial recognition, regardless of whether the assessment is made at a collective or individual level, using all the information that can be gathered based on both historical and present data, as well as data relating to reasonable future estimates.

For the implementation of this approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial assets whose credit risk has not deteriorated significantly since initial recognition or which have a low credit risk at the reporting date (Stage 1),
- financial assets whose credit risk has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition and which have no low credit risk (Stage 2);
- and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date (Stage 3).

For Stage 1 financial assets, expected credit losses are recognized over the next twelve months, while for Stage 2 or Stage 3, expected credit losses are recognized over the life of the financial asset over the life of the asset.
Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The difference is discounted using an estimate of the original effective interest rate of the financial asset.

5.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include only the computer software programs used by the Company.

Software programs are depicted in the financial statements at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Expenditures that enhance or extend the performance of computer software programs are recorded as capital expenditures and are added to the initial cost of the software.

5.10 Deferred Tax and Income Tax

Income tax on results includes current tax and deferred tax.
Current tax includes the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is calculated on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities at the tax rates that are, or are expected to apply, at the time the liability or claim is settled.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the income statement except in the case of items that have been recognized directly in equity, in which case their tax is recognized in equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be future taxable profits available against which the asset can be offset. Deferred tax receivables are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax receivables against current tax liabilities and when deferred income taxes relate to the same tax authority.

5.11 Cash and cash equivalents

This category includes cash, deposits with banks and short-term investments (with a maturity of less than three months) of immediate liquidation and zero risk.

5.12 Liabilities of staff retirement benefits

The liability for the retirement of personnel after retirement from work covered by public insurance fund (IKA TSMEDE).

The Company and its staff contribute to it on a monthly basis.

According to the Greek labor law, employees are entitled to compensation in case of retirement, the amount of which depends on the amount of their earnings, their previous experience with the Company and the reason for leaving the company (dismissal or retirement). In case of resignation or justified dismissal this right does not exist.

The amount payable at retirement is 40% of the amount paid in the event of unjustified dismissal.

The liability recognized in the financial statements for defined benefit plans is the value of accrued benefits minus the fair value of plan assets, taking into account adjustments for any actuarial results (gains / losses) and costs for past service activities.
The liability is determined annually.

5.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has legal or otherwise present obligations present as a result of past events, it is probable that they will be cleared through outflows of resources and the estimate of the exact amount of the liability can be reliably made.

Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimates. Contingent liabilities for which the outflow of resources is unlikely to be disclosed unless they are not material. Potential receivables are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

5.14 Revenue - Expenses

For the recognition and measurement of revenue arising from contracts with customers, the Company applies IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which established a model consisting of the following stages:

• Determining the contract with the customer.

- Determination of execution commitments.
- Determine transaction value.
- Breakdown of transaction price into contract performance commitments.
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are fulfilled.

The transaction price is the amount of the consideration in a contract for which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of promising goods or services to a client, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (eg value added tax and other sales taxes).
Revenue is recognized when the execution engagements are met, either at a specific time (usually for promises involving the transfer of goods to a client) or over time (usually for promises involving the transfer of services to a client).
The Company recognizes a contractual obligation for amounts received from customers (prepayments) that relate to outstanding performance commitments, as well as when it retains the right to a price which is unconditional (deferred income) before execution of the execution commitments of the contract and the transfer of the goods or services. The contractual obligation is derecognized when the execution commitments are performed and the revenue is recognized in the results.
The Company recognizes a claim from a client when there is an unconditional right to receive the consideration for executed obligations to perform the contract to the customer. Correspondingly, it recognizes an asset from contracts when it has satisfied its execution obligations before the customer pays or before the payment is due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer before the Company has the right to issue an invoice.
Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method, which accurately discounts future cash payments or receipts over the life of the financial instrument or, when required, for a short period of time, in the net book value value of the financial asset or liability.
Revenue from dividends is recognized when the right of shareholders to receive them is finalized.

5.15 Expenses

Expenses are recognized based on the accrual principle. Payments made for operating leases are transferred to the result as an expense, and if they relate to finance leases, they are transferred to the result as an expense only in so far as it relates to interest at the time of the lease. Interest expense is recognized on a going-concern basis.

5.16 Segment information

The Company is active in the sale of goods and services within and outside Greek territory.

5.17 Borrowing

Loan liabilities are recorded at their current value and are classified as short-term if they are repaid within 12 months after the balance sheet date, while repayments over 12 months are reported as long-term.

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

5.18 Leases

Lease agreements lasting less than 12 months and lease agreements for assets of small value (<€ 5,000) are not recognized in the Balance Sheet. Receipts and payments arising from these leases are

recognized as income or expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
Other asset leasing contracts are classified and recognized as IFRS 16 leases.
Assets held under leases are recognized as assets of the Company. Their initial recognition is made at their fair value or, if this is less, at the present value of the minimum lease payments of the relevant lease, as set out at the effective date of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet and appears as a "lease liability".
Lease payments are broken down into financing costs and a reduction in the lease liability to achieve a fixed, periodic interest charge on the remaining balance of the liability. Funding costs are borne directly by the results.

5.19 Business risk management

The Company's operations incorporate various risks mainly from financial assets and other receivables as well as from short-term liabilities.

a) Credit risk

The credit risk assumed by the Company derives from receivables from its customers.

b) Currency risk

The company does not carry out significant foreign currency transactions so that the exchange rate change is an important source of risk for the company.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations when they become due.

Liquidity risk monitoring focuses on managing the timing of cash flows and securing sufficient cash to cover current transactions.

The classification of cash flows arising from all the Company's assets and liabilities over periods of time is mainly centered on cash and cash equivalents less than one (1) month due to Customer Claims, Other Receivables, Suppliers and Other Liabilities with maturity of up to three (3) months, while all other assets and liabilities have a maturity of more than one (1) year.

5.20 Dividend distribution

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements when the distribution is approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

5.21 Government grants

Government grants related to fixed assets are recognized as liabilities as deferred income and transferred to income in accordance with the useful life of the related assets.

5.22 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and judgment to apply the accounting principles followed. Therefore, despite the Company's experience, information and knowledge, it is possible to present differences between the estimates and assumptions it has made and the actual results.

Management's estimates and judgments are under constant review and are based on historical data, as well as estimates and assumptions about the evolution of future events.
Estimates and assumptions that present a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities over the next 12 months are as follows:

<u>Fair value and useful life of assets</u>

The Company makes some estimates regarding the useful life of depreciable fixed assets.

<u>Impairment of receivables</u>

The Company diminishes the value of trade and other receivables when there is objective evidence that the collection of a claim as a whole or in part is unlikely.

<u>Litigation cases</u>

The Company makes judgments on outstanding litigation and makes estimates if it considers that the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities are materially affected. Estimates are important but not binding. Actual future results may differ from the above estimates.

<u>Income tax</u>

In the case that the final taxes that result from the tax audits are different from the amounts initially registered, these differences will affect income tax and deferred tax provisions in the use that the tax differences have been determined to have occurred.

<u>Classification of financial instruments</u>

The accounting policies applied by the Company require the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, upon acquisition, into different categories, in accordance with IFRS 9. Classification is determined by the Company's business model regarding the management of the financial assets and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

6. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 Tangible assets - intangible assets – surplus value

Tangible assets are analyzed as follows :

	Fields properties	Buildings constructions	Machinery Technical installations	Transport means	Furniture & other equipment	Total
1/1-31/12/2018						
Acquisition cost						
Balance 01/01/2018	**3.561.076,59**	**1.390.965,00**	**3.426.724,47**	**14.120,58**	**266.057,76**	**8.658.944,40**
Additions	0,00	6.909,13	4.243,55	0,00	24.289,97	35.442,65
Sales-transfers-deletions	0,00	0,00	25.994,52	0,00	0,00	25.994,52
Balance 31/12/2018	**3.561.076,59**	**1.397.874,13**	**3.456.962,54**	**14.120,58**	**290.347,73**	**8.720.381,57**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance 01/01/2018	0,00	-324.381,30	-2.673.850,66	-9.627,75	-216.715,69	-3.224.575,40
Depreciation	0,00	-48.259,29	-135.672,00	-1.819,48	-4.938,28	-190.689,05
Depreciation reduction	0,00	196,57	-26.191,09	0,00	0,00	-25.994,52
Balance 31/12/2018	**0,00**	**-372.444,02**	**-2.835.713,75**	**-11.447,23**	**-221.653,97**	**-3.441.258,97**
Net book value 31/12/2018	**3.561.076,59**	**1.025.430,11**	**621.248,79**	**2.673,35**	**68.693,76**	**5.279.122,60**
1/1-31/12/2019						
Acquisition cost						
Balance 01/01/2019	3.561.076,59	1.397.874,13	3.456.962,54	14.120,58	290.347,73	8.720.381,57
Additions	0,00	0,00	74.949,25	0,00	1.034,43	75.983,68
Sales-transfers-deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00	-11.371,74	0,00	-11.371,74
Balance31/12/2019	**3.561.076,59**	**1.397.874,13**	**3.531.911,79**	**2.748,84**	**291.382,16**	**8.784.993,51**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance 01/01/2019	0,00	-372.444,02	-2.835.713,75	-11.447,23	-221.653,97	-3.441.258,97
Depreciation	0,00	-48.259,29	-136.109,89	-303,25	-5.618,08	-190.290,51
Depreciation reduction	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.002,63	0,00	9.002,63
Balance 31/12/2019	**0,00**	**-420.703,31**	**-2.971.823,64**	**-2.747,85**	**-227.272,05**	**-3.622.546,85**
Net book value 31/12/2019	**3.561.076,59**	**977.170,82**	**560.088,15**	**0,99**	**64.110,11**	**5.162.446,66**

For the company's land is challenging the ownership of the City of Athens. The company has filed a lawsuit and is expected to issue a decision, which in the company's opinion will be positive.
No evidence emerged that the carrying amount of the Company's assets is irrecoverable.

The leased assets of the company based on IFRS 16, which is applied from 1.1.2019, have the following:

	Leased real estate	Leased means of transport	Total
1/1-31/12/2018			
Acquisition Values			
Balance 01/01/2018	**0,00**	**0,00**	0,00
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sales-transfers-deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2018	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance 01/01/2018	0,00	0,00	0,00

Depreciation of the period	0,00	0,00	0,00
Depreciation reduction	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2018	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Net book value 31/12/2018	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
1/1-31/12/2019			
Acquisition Values			
Balance 01/01/2019	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Change in accounting policy	47.941,78	10.262,68	58.204,46
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sales-transfers-deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2019	**47.941,78**	**10.262,68**	**58.204,46**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance 01/01/2019	0,00	0,00	0,00
Depreciation of the period	-5.326,86	-4.736,62	-10.063,48
Depreciation reduction	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2019	**-5.326,86**	**-4.736,62**	**-10.063,48**
Net book value 31/12/2019	**42.614,92**	**5.526,06**	**48.140,98**

The fixed assets of the above table referred to as "leased" are recognized under IFRS 16, ie "right-of-use assets".
Liabilities related to these assets are detailed in Note 6.12. Payments made against these liabilities are disclosed separately in the Cash Flow Statement. Interest accrued on these liabilities is set out in Note 6.18.

Intangible assets are analyzed as follows:

	Computer programs	Surplus value	Total
1/1-31/12/2018			
Acquisition Values			
Balance 01/01/2018	**225.828,21**	**47.737,00**	273.565,21
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sales-transfers-deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2018	**225.828,21**	**47.737,00**	**273.565,21**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance 01/01/2018	-183.761,42	0,00	-183.761,42
Depreciation of the period	-1.236,79	0,00	-1.236,79
Depreciation reduction	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance 31/12/2018	**-184.998,21**	**0,00**	**-184.998,21**
Net book value 31/12/2018	**40.830,00**	**47.737,00**	**88.567,00**
1/1-31/12/2019			
Acquisition Values			
Balance 01/01/2018	**225.828,21**	**47.737,00**	**273.565,21**
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sales-transfers-deletions	681,60	0,00	681,60
Balance 31/12/2019	**226.509,81**	**47.737,00**	**274.246,81**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance 01/01/2019	-183.761,42	0,00	-183.761,42
Depreciation of the period	-665,19	0,00	-665,19
Depreciation reduction	-1.236,79	0,00	-1.236,79
Balance 31/12/2019	**-185.663,40**	**0,00**	**-185.663,40**
Net book value 31/12/2019	**40.846,41**	**47.737,00**	**88.583,41**

6.2 Other long-term receivables

The Company's other long-term receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Guarantees	2.967,82	2.857,82
Total	**2.967,82**	**2.857,82**

6.3 Inventories

The company's inventories are analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Finished and unfinished products	316.650,78	272.475,30
Production in progress	289.520,46	264.523,65
Raw Materials & Supplies, Consumables, Spare Parts & Packaging Items	267.115,06	279.458,85
	873.286,30	**816.457,80**

6.4 Trade receivables

The Company's trade receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Customers	1.299.400,64	1.304.350,94
Notes receivable past due	27.663,21	27.663,21
Cheques receivable	15.240,51	50.749,58
Checks on Delay	447.949,07	447.949,07
Provision for doubtful receivables	-821.632,79	-811.274,66
Grand total	**968.620,64**	**1.019.438,14**

- Receivables from customers are not interest-bearing.
- The book value of the above receivables reflects their fair value.
- For all Company receivables, an impairment test has been performed and, when they exist, the amounts of cumulatively recognized impairment losses are presented separately in the table above. Impairment losses usually involve open balances of customers experiencing financial difficulties and securities (checks) that are delayed in their collection.

6.5 Other current assets

Other Current Assets are analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Value added tax	0,00	56.471,76
Receivables from the Public	1.070,54	3.801,20
Advances to suppliers	225.933,00	212.214,40
Short-term receivables from affiliated companies	357.635,79	357.635,79
Reserved deposit accounts	42.525,26	155.157,29
Sundry debtors	33.277,99	31.541,98
Securities	10.000,00	10.000,00
Accounts for the management of advances and credits	130.132,23	129.526,56
Expenses for subsequent periods	250,00	0,00
Provision for doubtful receivables	-294.718,49	-250.608,49
	506.106,32	**705.740,49**

The fair values of these funds do not differ materially from their accounting balances.

6.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Available in cash	1.110,54	1.391,69
Deposits in euro	46.043,58	37.374,63
Total	**47.154,12**	**38.766,32**

Cash equivalents are either term deposits or short-term highly liquid investments that are easily convertible into cash and are so close to maturity that they have a negligible risk of changes in their valuation at the time they are liquidated.

6.7 Share capital

- The capital has been paid in full.
- The capital is divided into 1,801,314 shares of nominal value € 3.00 each.
- No new shares were issued during the current period.
- There are no participation certificates, convertible securities, rights to purchase securities, stock options or similar titles and rights.
- The Company does not own its own shares.

6.8 Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)

	Long-Term liabilities from leases	Short-Term liabilities from leases	Total
Change in accounting policy	58.204,46	0,00	58.204,46
Transportation	-9.266,23	9.266,23	0,00
Repayment of obligation	-8.824,96	0,00	-8.824,96
Υπόλοιπο 31/12/2019	**40.113,27**	**9.266,23**	**49.379,50**

6.9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities at the tax rates that are, or are expected to apply, at the time the liability or claim is settled.

The resulting deferred tax is presented in the table below:

	31.12.2019		31.12.2018	
	RECEIVABLE	**LIABILITY**	**RECEIVABLE**	**LIABILITY**
Tangible assets		696.604,22		723.341,88
Intangible assets	228.902,75		249.738,81	
Inventories	91.490,23		114.945,97	
Requirements	89.684,09		90.831,40	
Provisions	39.800,45		40.099,46	
Balance before offsetting	9.627,17			
Offset balance	**459.504,69**	**696.604,22**	**495.615,64**	**723.341,88**
Tangible assets	**0,00**	**237.099,53**	**0,00**	**227.726,24**

6.10 Provision of staff compensation

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Provision of staff compensation	126.431,53	120.994,23

6.11 Other long-term provisions

This item relates to provisions for unaudited fiscal years and provisions for other extraordinary risks.

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Provision for tax audit differences	33.000,00	33.000,00
Other Provisions	39.403,68	39.403,68
Total	**72.403,68**	**72.403,68**

6.12 Trade and other liabilities

The analysis of the balances of trade and other liabilities is as follows:

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Suppliers		
Suppliers	484.049,61	599.605,19
Cheques payable	185.555,20	491.814,50
Customers advances	475.552,14	559.788,04
Taxes – fees liabilities	37.923,04	28.833,93
Insurance organizations	54.545,27	59.349,31
Sundry creditors	451.556,29	560.126,39
Liabilities to affiliated companies	13.693,32	13.693,32
Fiscal Year Accrued Expenses	2.990,00	0,00
Total	**1.705.864,87**	**2.313.210,68**

The fair values of these funds do not differ materially from their accounting balances.

6.13 Short-term borrowings-Leases

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Borrowings - Leases		
Liabilities from leases	9.266,23	0,00
Short-Term borrowings	1.115.396,05	856.513,45
Total	**1.124.662,28**	**856.513,45**

The total value of short-term liabilities of the company exceeds the total value of its current assets by 435.359,79 euro.

The difference between short-term liabilities and current assets may be fully covered by our company. In any case, the shareholders are able to cover their liquidity, to pay off short-term liabilities and to take all necessary measures to ensure its viability.

6.14 Sales by geographic area and species

The analysis of sales, as they appear in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, is as follows

		01.01- 31.12.2019	01.01- 31.12.2018
Merchandise sales			
	domestic	0,00	0,00
		0,00	**0,00**
Sales of goods			
	domestic	4.301.481,91	4.331.715,37
	abroad	583.275,86	720.516,08
		4.884.757,77	**5.052.231,45**
Sales of Inventory and Useless Material			
	domestic	6.712,81	3.433,50
		6.712,81	**3.433,50**
Sales of Internal Services		-	-
	domestic	76.355,68	85.846,81
	abroad	8.410,00	17.800,00
		84.765,68	**103.646,81**
Total Sales		**4.976.236,26**	**5.159.311,76**

6.15 Cost of Sales

The cost analysis of the company's sales is as follows:

	1/1-31/12/2019		
	Products	**Merchandise**	**Other Inventories**
Opening Inventories	272.475,30	0,00	0,00
Plus: Purchases / Returns / Costs of production	4.563.674,29	0,00	0,00
Less: closing inventories	316.650,78	0,00	0,00
COST OF SALES	**4.519.498,81**	**0,00**	**0,00**

Production costs are analyzed as follows:

	1/1-31/12/2019
Consumption of raw materials	2.640.108,82
Change in production in progress	-24.996,81
Consumption of consumables	9.848,53
Consumables Spares - Packaging Supplies	10.856,11
Production costs	1.927.857,64
TOTAL PRODUCED COST	**4.563.674,29**

6.16 Cost Analysis (Administration & Research & Development Expenses - Disposal Expenses)

The Company's Management, Research & Development & Distribution expenses are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	PRODUCTION COST	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES	FINANCIAL EXPENSES
Personnel costs	1.299.968,88	1.248.168,88	51.800,00		
Third party fees	113.753,03	74.072,04	39.680,99		
Third party benefits	276.098,75	263.609,66	12.489,09		
Taxes & Fees	27.087,19	0,00	27.087,19		
Other Expenses	229.455,63	145.724,50	49.174,09	34.557,04	
Interest & Related Expenses	68.535,68				68.535,68
Depreciation costs	201.019,18	196.282,56	4.736,62		
Grand total	**2.215.918,34**	**1.927.857,64**	**184.967,98**	**34.557,04**	**68.535,68**

6.17 Other income

Other income (other operating income) is analyzed as follows:

	01.01- 31.12.2019	01.01- 31.12.2018
Ancillary activities income	8.599,00	1.478,77
Income from previous periods	16.686,91	47,08
TOTAL	**25.285,91**	**1.525,85**

6.18 Other expenses

The other expenses are analyzed as follows:

	01.01- 31.12.2019	01.01- 31.12.2018
Extraordinary and non-operating expenses	2.475,39	647,75
Extraordinary losses	1.369,11	0,00
Expenses of previous years	22.217,35	1.607,02
Staff compensation provision	5.437,30	6.607,37
Provisions for bad debts	54.468,13	7.824,96
Other provisions	0,00	0,00
Total	**85.967,28**	**16.687,10**

6.19 Financial expenses

Financial expenses, as they appear in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, are analyzed as follows:

	01.01- 31.12.2019	01.01- 31.12.2018
Interests & borrowing expenses	60.864,19	74.816,87
Lease Interest (IFRS 16)	2.137,33	0,00
Other related financing costs	4.832,80	8.085,56
Banking fees & taxes	701,36	750,52
Total	**68.535,68**	**83.652,95**

6.20 Financial income

Financial income as they appear in the statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	01.01- 31.12.2019	01.01- 31.12.2018
Other credit interest	7,09	24.570,97
	7,09	**24.570,97**

6.21 Income tax

The income tax rate for the closed and the previous year was 24%.
In accordance with the requirements of IAS 12, deferred tax assets and liabilities should be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset or liability is settled, taking into account tax rates (and tax laws) which have been enacted or materially enacted, up to and including the reporting date of the financial statements.
Based on the above, the Company remeasured its deferred tax assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date based on the manner in which the Company expects at the reporting date to recover or settle the carrying amount of its receivables and payables. The effect on the results of the current fiscal year from the change in the tax rate based on the above is illustrated in the tables below under "Impact of a different deferred tax rate".

Income tax is analyzed as follows:

	1/1-31/12/2019	1/1-31/12/2018
Income tax	0,00	0,00
Expenses from deferred taxation	39.464,90	70.943,57
TOTAL	**39.464,90**	**70.943,57**

and has arisen as follows:

	%	31/12/2019
Tax based on tax rate of 29%	24%	25.920,59
Tax reforms declaration		12.120,72
Prior year income tax		0,00
Effect of change in tax rate		-19.304,12
Permanent tax differences		20.727,71
Total tax revenue		**39.464,90**

6.22 Profit(/losses) per share (€ / share)

Amounts to €	1/1 - 31/12/2019	1/1 - 31/12/2018
Results after taxes	68.537,57	76.255,73
Weighted number of shares	1.801.314,00	1.801.314,00
Profit/Loss per share (€ / share)	**0,0380**	**0,0423**

7. Contingent liabilities and commitments

In accordance with the provisions of Greek tax law, article 58 of Law 4172/2013, profits are taxed at a rate of 24%.

The Greek tax legislation and the relevant provisions are subjected to interpretations by the tax authorities. Income tax returns are filed with the tax authorities on an annual basis, but the profits or losses reported for tax purposes remain temporarily outstanding until the tax authorities have checked the tax returns and taxpayers' books and, on the basis of these audits, the relevant tax liabilities are finalized, with the possibility of imposing additional taxes and surcharges. Tax losses, to the extent they are recognized by the tax authorities, can be used to offset profits for the next five fiscal years, which follow their intended use.

For the years 2011 - 2013, the Company received a Tax Compliance Report without reservation. For the tax audit of the years 2014-2015, the Company has been subject to the tax audit of the Certified Auditors Accountants provided by the provisions of article 65A par.1 of Law 4174/13 and the number POL. 1124/2015 and received unqualified Tax Compliance Reports.

The fiscal years 2012, 2013, to be considered tax-deductible, should apply to the provisions of paragraph 1a of article 6 of the PD 1159/2011, while for the years 2014 and thereafter, the settlement is effected on the basis of POL.1124 / 2015. Such audit may take place within the period of validity of the Tax Administration's right to issue tax assessment transactions.

Finally, the tax liabilities of the company have not been examined by the tax authorities for the previous and the end-of-year fiscal years. As a result, the tax outcomes of these uses have not become definitive. Due to the accumulated tax losses, the company estimates that no additional taxes and surcharges are expected to arise, but has formed a provision of € 33,000.00.

Finally, at 31/12/2019 the uses were canceled up to 31/12/2013 under the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 36 of Law 4174/2013 as notified by POL.1208/2017.

8. Transactions with affiliated parties

The amounts of the purchases and sales of the company to and from related parties as defined in IAS 24, cumulatively from the beginning of the current period 1/1-31/12/2019 and the previous, as well as the balances of receivables and liabilities as at 31/12/2019 and 31/12/2018 are as follows:

A. The purchases - sales with the related parties are as follows

Amounts in €	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Other affiliated parties		
Sales	422.570,91	365.011,09
Purchases	0,00	0,00
Expenses	29.400,00	11.000,00
Board Members and Directors		
Fees	18.728,88	111.376,14
Rentals	0,00	0,00

B. The outstanding balances of receivables / payables are as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Other affiliated parties		
Receivables	70.211,88	70.211,88
Liabilities	449.238,87	449.238,87
Board Members and Directors		
Receivables	92.726,09	92.726,09
Liabilities	126.050,40	126.050,40

9. Existing liens

The mortgage has been subscribed to the fixed assets amounting to € 650 thousand in favor of EUROBANK ERGASIAS Bank to secure a bank loan.

10. Events after the balance sheet date

From the date of closure until today there are no significant events that should be reported with the exception of the COVID-19 coronavirus.
In 2020, the growth rate of the Greek and world economy is expected to slow significantly, given the effects of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic COVID-19.
The spread of the coronavirus and its declaration as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, is an unprecedented situation for the whole world with an uncertain course.
Our company observes developments in order to respond appropriately at all levels, having prepared a special action plan to ensure its smooth operation and the safety of its employees.
In this context, precautionary measures have been put in place, in line with WHO guidelines, such as the implementation of special protection policies which include, inter alia, distance work, suspension of both business and personal travel and specific hygiene guidance.
Regarding the supply chain, the company has secured stocks that can cover increased levels of orders in the immediate future.

The quantitative and qualitative effects on the operation of our Company, from the spread of COVID-19, are under evaluation. Despite the uncertainty, it is estimated that both global and national efforts to curb the spread of the virus will allow economic activity to recover in the second half of the year and that fiscal and monetary policy measures will help reduce the damage to individual economies. These effects can not be quantified accurately at this time, as sufficient data are not yet available and the pandemic is ongoing, so far the ability of the Company and the Group to continue their activities is not affected.

However, the Group closely observes the developments regarding the spread of the coronavirus, in order to adapt to the special conditions that arise exclusively for the treatment and limitation of the spread of the coronavirus COVID-19.

Our main priority is to maintain high quality always guided by customer service, protection of our employees and society as a whole.

Athens, 20 July 2020

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & CEO	THE MEMBER OF THE BOARD	THE FINANCIAL MANAGER
Dr. MILTIADIS CH. GARGARETAS	CHRIS CHOUMPAVLIS	GEORGE SPARAGGIS
I.D. No. AI 538206	I.D. No. AN 162385	I.D. No. Ξ 094028 License No O.E.E 1260 A' ΤΑΞΗΣ