STELIOS KANAKIS INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL S.A.

"STELIOS KANAKIS INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL S.A., RAW MATERIALS FOR CONFECTIONARY, BAKERY AND ICE-CREAM"

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD CLOSING ON DECEMEBER 31, 2021

According to the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

GENERAL COMMERCIAL REGISTRY: 1422601000

4, Anemonis Str. – Acharnes, Attica

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of "STELIOS KANAKIS S.A."

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of STELIOS KANAKIS S.A. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of STELIOS KANAKIS S.A. as at 31 December 2021, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as incorporated into the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company throughout our appointment in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), as incorporated into the Greek Legislation and the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation and the above-mentioned IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statements in accordance with IFRSs, as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control 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 preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, taken 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 assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs, as incorporated into Greek law, will always detect a material misstatement when it occurs. Errors may arise from fraud or error and are considered material when, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to affect the financial decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As an audit task, in accordance with the ISAs as incorporated into Greek law, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- 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.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- 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.

- 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.

Among other matters, we communicate to management the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Taking into consideration that management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Directors' Report, according to the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 2 (part B'), of L. 4336/2015 we note that:

a) In our opinion the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of the article 150 of L. 4548/2018 and its content corresponds with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31.12.2020.

b) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of STELIOS KANAKIS S.A. and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report.

Athens, 16 May 2022

Serafeim D. Makris
Certified Public Accountant Auditor
Institute of CPA (SOEL) Reg. No. 16311

SOL S.A.
Member of Crowe Global
3, Fok. Negri Str., 112 57 Athens, Greece
Institute of CPA (SOEL) Reg. No. 125

Statement of Financial Position

		As at	
ASSETS	**Note**	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2020**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	5.501.243,08	5.540.593,46
Rights to use fixed assets	**6**	167.994,03	94.463,26
Intangible assets		28.875,82	39.990,82
Loans, advances and long-term assets		7.485,42	8.476,06
		5.705.598,35	**5.683.523,60**
Current assets			
Inventories	**7**	4.119.472,65	2.977.242,46
Trade receivables	**8**	6.276.833,61	5.579.857,13
Other receivables	**9**	51.716,28	79.942,94
Cash and cash equivalents	**10**	3.465.312,56	4.648.614,76
		13.913.335,10	**13.285.657,29**
Total assets		**19.618.933,45**	**18.969.180,89**
EQUITY			
Share capital	**11**	2.475.000,00	2.475.000,00
Share premium		458.596,86	458.596,86
Reserves		1.509.214,35	1.509.214,35
Retained Earnings		10.396.567,05	10.964.258,65
Total equity		**14.839.378,26**	**15.407.069,86**
LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities			
Non-current leasing liabilities	**6**	122.398,88	51.812,00
Deferred income tax liabilities	**12**	195.542,53	172.925,76
Retirement benefit obligations	**13**	404.117,40	463.349,96
Provisions		0,00	35.000,00
		722.058,81	**723.087,72**
Short-term liabilities			
Trade payables	**14**	3.255.241,27	2.167.444,17
Other payables		30.094,28	28.258,92
Current leasing liabilities	**6**	47.608,11	43.512,00
Other taxes payable and insurance liabilities	**15**	724.552,72	599.808,22
Total current liabilities		**4.057.496,38**	**2.839.023,31**
Total equity and liabilities		**19.618.933,45**	**18.969.180,89**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	For the year ended 31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Turnover (net)	**4**	20.962.215,03	17.271.140,51
Cost of sales	**4 , 17**	-14.170.934,76	-11.393.352,54
Gross profit	**4**	**6.791.280,27**	**5.877.787,97**
Sales Operating Activities expenses	**16**	-3.129.607,29	-2.862.279,67
Administrative expenses	**16**	-1.287.534,67	-1.244.050,65
Other Distribution expenses	**17**	144.799,76	207.370,72
Distribution Results		**2.518.938,07**	**1.978.828,37**
Finance income		2.112,68	9.922,82
Finance expense	**16**	-17.586,83	-29.370,77
Profit before tax		**2.503.463,92**	**1.959.380,42**
Income tax	**18**	-565.520,03	-482.251,30
Profit after taxes	**(A)**	**1.937.943,89**	**1.477.129,12**
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, actuarial			
losses on defined benefit plans		-5.635,49	-16.944,21
Total	**(B)**	**-5.635,49**	**-16.944,21**
Total Comprehensive Income after taxes (A + B)		**1.932.308,40**	**1.460.184,91**
Revenues per Share (in Euro per Share)	**19**	**0,2576**	**0,1947**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital Reserves	Revaluation reserve	Retained earning	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**10.964.258,65**	**15.407.069,86**
Change in accounting policy	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
Adjusted balance 01.01.2021	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**10.964.258,65**	**15.407.069,86**
Actuarial losses on pension plans	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-5.635,49	-5.635,49
Reduse of share capital	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dividends	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-2.500.000,00	-2.500.000,00
Transfers to / from reserves	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Profit for the year	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.937.943,89	1.937.943,89
Balance at 31 December 2021	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**10.396.567,05**	**14.839.378,26**

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital Reserves	Revaluation reserve	Retained earning	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2020	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**17.704.073,74**	**22.146.884,95**
Change in accounting policy	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Adjusted balance 01.01.2020	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**17.704.073,74**	**22.146.884,95**
Actuarial losses on pension plans	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-16.944,21	-16.944,21
Reduse of share capital	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dividends	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-8.200.000,00	-8.200.000,00
Transfers to / from reserves	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Profit for the year	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.477.129,12	1.477.129,12
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2.475.000,00**	**458.596,86**	**1.509.214,35**	**0,00**	**10.964.258,65**	**15.407.069,86**

Statement of Cash flows

	For the year ended	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Profit before tax	**2.503.463,92**	**1.959.380,42**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	157.923,04	150.720,09
Financial expenses / (income) - net	17.586,83	29.370,77
Provisions for bad dept	254.371,64	123.469,42
	2.933.345,43	**2.262.940,70**
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	-1.142.230,19	-61.099,47
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	-918.136,44	701.685,80
Financial expenses / (income) - net	-17.586,83	-29.370,77
(Decrease)/increase in payables	893.982,03	-118.050,46
Income tax paid	-379.310,72	-33.865,02
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1.370.063,28**	**2.722.240,78**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	-57.478,16	-88.476,72
Collection from the sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets	2.000,00	0,00
Interest received	2.112,68	9.922,82
Net cash generated from investing activities	**-53.365,48**	**-78.553,90**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	-2.500.000,00	-8.200.397,69
Net cash used in financing activities	**-2.500.000,00**	**-8.200.397,69**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-1.183.302,20	-5.556.710,81
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.648.614,76	10.205.325,57
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3.465.312,56**	**4.648.614,76**

Notes to the financial statements

1.General Information

"STELIOS KANAKIS" is a purely commercial company, active mainly in the area of marketing and promoting raw materials for pastry, bakery and ice-cream. The products represented, distributed and handled are mainly imported from countries of Western Europe and especially from France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark and Italy. The Company's premises and headquarters are located in the Municipality of Acharnon, Attica, 4 Anemonis Street, P.O. Box 136 78 and its branch office is located in the BI.P.E. Sindos, Thessaloniki, Phase C, P.O. Box 38, P.O. Box 57022. The Company has the legal form of a Public Limited Company, the General Register of Companies number which it uses in all its transactions is 1422601000, while its website (corporate website) which is legally registered in the General Register of Companies is www.stelioskanakis.gr.

It is noted that as of 09.10.2019 the Company's shares were excluded from the trading systems of the Athens Exchange, in accordance with the provisions of article 17 par. 5 of the Law of the Hellenic Stock Exchange. 3371/2005 (and consequently ceased to be traded on a regulated market), following the decision of the Board of Directors of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission (number 4/854/08.10.2019), following the submission on 29.03.2019 by the foreign (Norwegian) private limited liability company with limited liability with the name "ORKLA FOOD INGREDIENTS AS" (hereinafter the "Proponent") of a voluntary public offer in accordance with Law No. 3461/2006, for the acquisition of all of the Company's shares, i.e. 7,500,000 common, registered, ashlar, voting shares of the Company, with a nominal value of €0.33 each, and the successful completion of the exercise of the right to acquire the remaining shares of the Company not acquired by the Promoter in the meantime.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as endorsed by the European Union (“EU”) and present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows on a going concern basis. Management believes that the going concern principle is the appropriate basis for the preparation of this financial information. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Significant accounting estimates are discussed in paragraph 3 herein.

2.1.1 Factors endangering the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management has made an assessment and has not identified any factors that pose a risk to its prospects as a going concern.

Furthermore, taking into consideration the new economic reality, as impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, the management concluded that the Company would be able to operate on a going concern basis, while its main trading activity should not be disrupted. This statement is confirmed by the Company’s sales records for the year then ended as well as its high profits.

2.1.2 Standards and Interpretations mandatory for the financial year ended

Adoption of New and Revised International Standards

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued, which are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2021 or later.
Unless otherwise stated, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time in fiscal year 2021 have no effect on the Group's (Company's) financial statements. The Group (the Company) has not early adopted standards, interpretations or amendments issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union but which are not effective for the first time in fiscal year 2021.

Standards and Interpretations mandatory for the current financial year 2021

IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (Amendment) - "Restatement of Benchmark Interest Rates" Phase 2

The International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 on 27 August 2020, as part of its Phase 2 project to address issues that may affect financial reporting following the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including its replacement with alternative benchmark interest rates.
The main flexibilities (or exemptions from the application of the accounting provisions of individual standards) provided by these amendments are as follows:
- Changes to contractual cash flows: When changing the basis of calculating the cash flows of financial assets and liabilities (including lease obligations), the changes required by the interest rate reform will not result in the recognition of a gain or loss in the income statement, but rather a recalculation of the interest rate. The above also applies to insurance companies using the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9.
- Hedge accounting: under the amendment provisions, changes in hedge accounting documentation resulting from the interest rate reform will not result in the termination of the hedging relationship or the establishment of a new relationship provided that they relate to changes permitted by the Phase 2 amendments. These changes include redefining the hedged risk to reference a zero risk rate and redefining the hedging elements and/or hedged items to reflect the zero risk rate. However, any additional ineffectiveness should be recognised in the results.

The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Transitional provisions implementing the final agenda item under “Allocation of benefits over periods of service”

The Interpretations Committee of International Financial Reporting Standards issued in May 2021 the final agenda decision under the title "Attributing Benefits to Periods of Service (IAS 19)", which includes explanatory material on how to attribute benefits to periods of service on a specific defined benefit plan similar to the one defined in article 8 of Law 3198 /1955 as regards the provision of retirement benefits (the "Defined Benefit Plan of Labour Law")

Based on the above Decision, the way in which the basic principles of IAS 19 were applied in Greece in the past is different in this respect, and consequently, in accordance with what is set out in the "IASB Due Process Handbook (paragraph 8.6)", entities that prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS are required to amend their accounting policies accordingly.
The Group (The Company) until the adoption of the agenda resolution, applied IAS 19 by allocating the benefits defined by article 8 of Law 3198/1955, Law 2112/1920, and its amendment by Law 4093/2012 to the

period from the date of employment until the completion of 16 years of service following the scale of Law 4093/2012 or until the date of retirement of employees.
The application of this final resolution to the attached financial statements has the effect of now allocating benefits to the last sixteen (16) years until the employees' retirement date following the scale of Law 4093/2012.
Based on the above, the application of the above final resolution has been treated as a change in accounting policy, applying the change retrospectively from the beginning of the first comparative period, in accordance with paragraphs 19 - 22 of IAS 8, the effect of which is presented in note 13 of the accompanying financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (Amendment) - "Lease assignments related to the coronavirus epidemic beyond 30 June 2021"

The International Accounting Standards Board in response to the impact of the pandemic issued first on 28 May 2020 and then on 31 March 2021 an amendment to IFRS 16 "Leases" to allow lessees not to account for rent reductions as a lease modification if they are a direct consequence of COVID-19 and if all of the following conditions are met:
(a) the revised rent was the same or less than the original rent,
(b) the reduction was related to rents due before or on or before June 30, 2021; (c) no other material changes in the terms of the lease have occurred.
The amendment does not affect the lessors. The Council has extended the period of validity of the relevant facility from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022.
The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted, including interim or annual financial statements that were not authorized for issue as at 31 March 2021.

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendment) - "Extension of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9"

This amendment, issued on 25 June 2020, postpones the effective date by two years to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to allow time for the smooth adoption of the amended IFRS 17 by jurisdictions around the world. This will allow more insurance entities to apply the new standard at the same time. In addition, IFRS 4 was amended to allow insurance entities to apply IFRS 9 Financial Instruments alongside IFRS 17.
The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Transitional provisions implementing the final agenda item under 'Allocation of benefits over periods of service'

The Interpretations Committee of International Financial Reporting Standards issued in May 2021 the final agenda decision under the title "Attributing Benefits to Periods of Service (IAS 19)", which includes explanatory material on how to attribute benefits to periods of service on a specific defined benefit plan similar to the one defined in article 8 of Law 3198 /1955 as regards the provision of retirement benefits (the "Defined Benefit Plan under Labour Law").
Based on the aforementioned Decision, the way in which the basic principles of IAS 19 were applied in Greece in the past is different in this respect, and consequently, in accordance with what is set out in the IASB Due Process Handbook (paragraph 8.6), entities that prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS are required to amend their accounting policies accordingly.
The Group (The Company) until the adoption of the agenda resolution, applied IAS 19 by allocating the benefits defined by article 8 of Law 3198/1955, Law 2112/1920, and its amendment by Law 4093/2012 to the period from the date of employment until the completion of 16 years of service following the scale of Law 4093/2012 or until the date of retirement of employees.

The application of this final resolution to the attached financial statements has the effect of now allocating benefits to the last sixteen (16) years until the employees' retirement date following the scale of Law 4093/2012.
Based on the above, the application of the above final resolution has been treated as a change in accounting policy, applying the change retrospectively from the beginning of the first comparative period, in accordance with paragraphs 19 - 22 of IAS 8, the effect of which is presented in note **13** of the accompanying financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (Amendment) - "Lease assignments related to the coronavirus epidemic beyond 30 June 2021"

The International Accounting Standards Board in response to the impact of the pandemic issued first on 28 May 2020 and then on 31 March 2021 an amendment to IFRS 16 "Leases" to allow lessees not to account for rent reductions as a lease modification if they are a direct consequence of COVID-19 and if all of the following conditions are met:
(a) the revised rent was the same or less than the original rent,
(b) the reduction was related to rents due before or on or before June 30, 2021; (c) no other material changes in the terms of the lease have occurred.
The amendment does not affect the lessors. The Council has extended the period of validity of the relevant facility from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022.
The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted, including interim or annual financial statements that were not authorised for issue as at 31 March 2021.

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendment) - "Extension of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9"

This amendment, issued on 25 June 2020, postpones the effective date by two years to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to allow time for the smooth adoption of the amended IFRS 17 by jurisdictions around the world. This will allow more insurance entities to apply the new standard at the same time. In addition, IFRS 4 was amended to allow insurance entities to apply IFRS 9 Financial Instruments alongside IFRS 17.
The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

Standards and Interpretations mandatory for subsequent periods that have not been applied earlier by the Company (or the Group) and have been adopted by the EU:

The amendments below are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company (or the Group) unless otherwise stated.

Annual improvements International Financial Reporting Standards 2018-2020
On 14 May 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board issued annual improvements containing the following amendments to the following International Financial Reporting Standards, which are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

IFRS 1 First-time adoption of international financial reporting standards - First-time adoption of IFRS in a subsidiary
The amendment permits a subsidiary to apply paragraph D16(a) of the Appendix to IFRS 1 to measure cumulative exchange differences using the amounts reported by its parent, which are based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Remuneration and the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities
The amendment clarifies which fees an entity should include when applying the 10% test in paragraph B.3.3.6 of IFRS 9 to determine whether it should derecognize a financial liability. The entity shall include fees paid or received between the entity (borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on behalf of another party.

IFRS 16 Leases - Lease incentives
The amendment removed the example of payments by the lessor for lease improvements in Illustrative Example 13 of the standard to prevent any confusion about the accounting treatment of lease incentives that might arise from the way lease incentives are presented in the example.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendment) - "Receipts of amounts prior to intended use"
The amendment changes the way in which the cost of testing an asset for good working order and the net proceeds from the sale of items produced in the process of bringing the asset to its location and condition are recorded. The revenue and costs of producing these products will now be recognized in profit or loss instead of being deducted from the cost of the asset. It also requires entities to disclose separately the amounts of revenue and costs associated with such manufactured items that are not the result of the entity's ordinary activities.
The amendment applies to annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendment) - "Contingent Contracts - Cost of performing a contract"
The amendment specifies which costs an entity should include in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendment clarifies that 'the cost of performing a contract' includes the directly attributable costs of performing that contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to its performance. The amendment also clarifies that, before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, an entity recognizes any impairment loss on the assets used to fulfil the contract, rather than on assets that were dedicated solely to that contract.
The amendment applies to annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment) - 'Reference to the Conceptual Framework'
On 14 May 2020, the IASB issued 'Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)' with amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendment updated the standard to refer to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2018 when determining what constitutes an asset or liability in a business combination. In addition, an exemption was added for certain types of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination. Finally, it clarifies that the acquirer should not recognize contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.
The amendment applies to annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
On 18 May 2017 the IASB issued IFRS 17, which, together with the amendments issued on 25 June 2020, replaces the existing IFRS 4.
IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of insurance contracts with the objective of providing a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts.
IFRS 17 requires that insurance liabilities should be measured not at historical cost but at current value in a manner consistent with use:

- unbiased expected weighted estimates of future cash flows based on updated assumptions,
- discount rates that reflect the cash flow characteristics of the contracts; and
- estimates of the financial and non-financial risks arising from the issue of insurance contracts.

The new standard is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Standards and Interpretations mandatory for subsequent periods that have not been applied earlier by the Company (or the Group) and have not been adopted by the EU:

The amendments below are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company (or the Group) unless otherwise stated.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment) - "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current"
The amendment affects only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position. The amendment clarifies that the classification of liabilities should be based on existing rights at the end of the reporting period. The amendment also clarified that management's expectations of events that are expected to occur after the balance sheet date should not be taken into account and clarified the circumstances that constitute a settlement of the liability.
The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS 2: Disclosures of Accounting Policies (Amendments)
On 12^{th} February of 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 1 clarifying that:
- The definition of accounting policies is given in paragraph 5 of IAS 8.
- An entity shall disclose significant accounting policies. Accounting policies are significant when, together with other information in the financial statements, they are likely to influence the decisions of the primary users of the financial statements.
- Accounting policies for transactions that are not significant are not considered significant and should not be disclosed. However, accounting policies may be significant depending on the nature of some transactions even if the amounts involved are not material. Accounting policies relating to significant transactions and events are not always significant in their entirety.
- Accounting policies are significant when users of financial statements need them in order to understand other material information in the financial statements.
- Information about how an entity has applied an accounting policy is more useful to users of financial statements than standardized information or a summary of the provisions of IFRSs.
- If an entity chooses to include non-material information about accounting policies, that information should not interfere with material information about accounting policies.

In addition, guidance and illustrative examples are added to the second Statement of Practice to assist in applying the concept of materiality in making judgements in accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment) - "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
On 12^{th} February of 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 8 in which:
- Defined accounting estimates as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to uncertainty in their measurement.
- It clarified that an accounting policy may require items in financial statements to be measured in a manner that creates uncertainty. In this case, the entity develops an accounting estimate. The development of accounting estimates involves the use of judgements and assumptions.
- In developing accounting estimates, an entity uses valuation techniques and data.

- An entity may be required to change its accounting estimates. By its nature, this does not relate to prior periods or constitute a correction of an error. Changes in data or valuation techniques are changes in accounting estimates unless they relate to a correction of an error.

The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendment) - "Deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a specific transaction"
On May 7th 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 12 that limited the scope of the recognition exception under which companies in certain circumstances were exempt from recognizing deferred tax upon initial recognition of assets or liabilities. The amendment clarifies that this exception no longer applies to transactions that upon initial recognition result in the creation of equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases for lessees and rehabilitation obligations.
The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendment) - "Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative information"
On 9th December 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS, which adds a new option for transition to IFRS 17 in order to smooth out the accounting mismatches that arise in the comparative information between insurance contract liabilities and the related financial assets upon initial application of IFRS 17, and thereby improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. It allows comparative information about financial assets to be presented in a way that is more consistent with IFRS 9.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates (31.12) are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is comprised mainly of land, buildings, machinery, motor vehicles and furniture and fixtures. Property, plant and equipment are shown at the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation. Acquisition cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful economic life, as shown on the table below for the main classes of assets:

Buildings	45-55 Years
Machinery	8-10 Years
Vehicles	8-10 Years
Other equipment	5-7 Years

The residual values and useful lives of tangible fixed assets are subject to review at each annual balance sheet.

Additions are recorded in the Company's books at cost, which includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.
Subsequent expenditure is recorded as an increase in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance, when undertaken, are charged to the income statement.

2.4 Intangible assets

Computer software

Software costs include purchase and installation costs. The cost of licenses to use software is capitalized on the basis of the cost of acquiring and developing that software until it is ready for use. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful life (2 to 5 years) using the straight-line method.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether an indication of impairment exists. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and, are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.6 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants related to Property, Plant and Equipment received by the Company are initially recorded as deferred government grants and included in "Trade and payables, non-current". Subsequently, they are credited to the statement of comprehensive income over the useful lives of the related assets in direct relationship to the depreciation charged on such assets.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lowest value between acquisition value and net realizable value. The acquisition cost is determined by the weighted average method. Borrowing cost is not included in the acquisition value of inventories. Net realizable value is estimated on the basis of the current selling prices of the inventories in the ordinary course of business, less any selling expenses, where applicable.

2.8 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 1-120 days terms, are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables include bills of exchange and promissory notes from customers. For trade receivables, which are not in default, the Company applies the simplified approach, in accordance with IFRS 9 and calculates the expected credit losses throughout the life of the receivables. To this end, it uses a table that calculates relevant forecasts in a way that reflects experience from past events as well as projections of the future financial position of customers and the economic environment. Bad debts shall be assessed on a one-to-one basis to calculate the relevant provision. The amount of the provision is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments such as marketable securities and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

2.10 Share capital Reserves

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

2.12 Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at depreciated cost where the actual interest rate method is used. Liabilities are classified as short-term if the payment is due within a year or less. If not, they are presented at long-term obligations.

2.13 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax for the period consists of current and deferred tax. The tax expense/income for the period is the tax calculated on the taxable result for the period based on the applicable tax rate in each country/jurisdiction in which the Company is present, adjusted for changes in the deferred tax asset or liability relating to temporary differences or unused tax losses, as well as additional taxes of previous years. ax is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless it relates to amounts recognized directly in Equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Equity.
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities.

2.14 Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension plan
As provided for by the current provisions of labour legislation, employees and workers are entitled on retirement to receive an amount determined on the basis of their earnings and their length of service. Such plans are considered defined benefit plans. The liability recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method (projected unit credit method).

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the future cash outflows at a discount rate equal to the interest rate of long-term highly rated corporate bonds denominated in the same currency as the contribution payments and with a maturity approximately equal to the pension plan.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the statement of profit or loss in employee benefit expense (except if it was included in the cost of an asset), reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.
Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the increases related to the liability.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(a) Sales of goods – wholesale

The Company recognizes as revenue when it settles a contractual obligation to a customer upon delivery of goods (which is the time when control of the goods passes to the customer). If a contract includes more than one contractual obligation, the total contract value is allocated to the individual obligations based on the individual sales values. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the relevant contractual obligation that has been settled, based on the consideration expected to be received under the terms of the contract.

Provision of services

Revenue from services is recognized in the period in which the service is provided, over the period in which the service is provided to the customer and in relation to the extent to which the service is completed as a percentage of the total agreed services.

Variable consideration

If the consideration agreed under the contract includes a variable element, the Company recognises that amount as revenue to the extent that it is not significantly more likely than not that the amount will be offset in the future.

Volume discounts

The Company provides discounts to customers based on thresholds specified in the respective contracts. Options for volume related discounts are assessed by the Company to determine whether they constitute a material right that the customer would not receive without entering into that contract. For all such options that are considered as material rights, the Company assesses the likelihood of its exercise and then the portion of the transaction price allocated to the option is deferred and recognized when it is either exercised or lapsed. Under the new requirements, the Company concluded that volume discounts constitute a material right which should be recognized over time up to the point it is either exercised or lapsed. The Company provides customers with discounts on sales volume based on the limits set out in their contracts. All such discounts are accrued within the financial year.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

(c) Dividend income

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

2.17 Leases

Based on the IFRS 16 as amended the lessee's obligation for classification of a lease as operational or financial is abandoned; all the leases shall be accountable and included in the Financial Position Statement by recognizing them as an "Asset's right of use" and one "lease payable".

2.18 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared and appropriately authorized, or approved by the Company's Shareholders' General Meeting. Interim dividends proposed by the Board of Directors are recognized as liabilities upon proposal.

3. Accounting estimates and uncertainties

The management's estimates and assumptions that are significant for the application of account policies are addressed below:

Useful economic life of depreciable assets

The Company periodically reviews/ checks the useful economic life of depreciable assets in order to evaluate the appropriates of the initial estimations. On the 31st of December 2020 the management concluded that the useful lifespan represents the estimated usefulness of the assets.

Estimations over the slow-moving reserves

The company, in each reporting period, values inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The realizable value is calculated on the basis of the best available information reflecting current market conditions.

Estimation over the decreasing financial assets.

The Company estimates the impairment loss concerning the expected credit losses on every financial asset, except from those whose estimation will be based on the fair value according to the results.

The purpose of the impairment loss according to the IFRS 9 is to recognize the expected credit losses for the total economic lifespan of a financial asset, whose credit risk is increased after the initial estimations despite the basis on which the recognition was performed either on a collective or a disjointed basis, while using all the information available based upon both historical and current evidence, as well as reasonable future estimations.

The Company applies the simplified approach of the Standard for the contractual assets, the trade payables, and the lease payables while calculating the expected credit damages for the whole lifespan of the assets mentioned above. In that case the expected credit losses constitute the expected deficiencies in the contractual cash flows, while taking into consideration the possibility of default at any point of the financial asset's lifespan. During the calculation of the expected credit losses the Company uses an estimation table. Prior to that the Company organized the above financial instruments based upon the nature and the aging of the rest financial assets as well as the historical data available about the debtors with all the necessary adjustments-provisions for future factors about them and the financial environment.

4. Segment information

The Company is activated in Greece, Cyprus and in the Balkans. The company allocates its merchandises through its own distribution network for the district of Attica and Thessaloniki, and through dealers for the rest of Greece. The sales of the company, through its own network and wholesalers are as follows:

For the year ending 2021	Sales	Cost of sales	Gross profit	Percentage
Wholesalers	4.672.545,70	3.157.037,79	1.515.507,91	32,4%
Network	16.289.669,33	11.013.896,97	5.275.772,36	32,4%
Total	**20.962.215,03**	**14.170.934,76**	**6.791.280,27**	**32,4%**

For the year ending 2020	Sales	Cost of sales	Gross profit	Percentage
Wholesalers	3.892.084,54	2.596.100,66	1.295.983,88	33,3%
Network	13.379.055,97	8.797.251,88	4.581.804,09	34,2%
Total	**17.271.140,51**	**11.393.352,54**	**5.877.787,97**	**34,0%**

Sales per geographical territory are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Export sales	1.076.689,34	877.096,27
Sales in Greece	19.885.525,69	16.394.044,24
Total	**20.962.215,03**	**17.271.140,51**

5. Property, plant and equipment in use.

The changes in Property, plant and equipment in use are noted below

Assets	Land	Buildings	Plant Machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Under Construction	Total
As at 1 January 2020	**2.802.669,07**	**2.471.549,40**	**616.222,14**	**948.774,96**	**969.761,21**	**108.611,66**	**7.917.588,44**
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00	44.813,65	38.663,07	0,00	83.476,72
As at 31 December 2020	**2.802.669,07**	**2.471.549,40**	**616.222,14**	**993.588,61**	**1.008.424,28**	**108.611,66**	**8.001.065,16**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2020	**0,00**	**60.985,54**	**600.458,52**	**764.756,49**	**942.683,85**	**0,00**	**2.368.884,40**
Charge for the year	0,00	37.312,06	4.081,49	38.034,85	12.158,90	0,00	91.587,30
As at 31 December 2020	**0,00**	**98.297,60**	**604.540,01**	**802.791,34**	**954.842,75**	**0,00**	**2.460.471,70**
Net Book Value at 31 December 2020	**2.802.669,07**	**2.373.251,80**	**11.682,13**	**190.797,27**	**53.581,53**	**108.611,66**	**5.540.593,46**
Assets							
As at 1 January 2021	**2.802.669,07**	**2.471.549,40**	**616.222,14**	**993.588,61**	**1.008.424,28**	**108.611,66**	**8.001.065,16**
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00	42.288,16	15.190,01	0,00	57.478,17
Decrease	0,00	0,00	0,00	-20.519,82	0,00	0,00	-20.519,82
As at 31 December 2021	**2.802.669,07**	**2.471.549,40**	**616.222,14**	**1.015.356,95**	**1.023.614,29**	**108.611,66**	**8.038.023,51**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2021	**0,00**	**98.297,60**	**604.540,01**	**802.791,34**	**954.842,75**	**0,00**	**2.460.471,70**
Charge for the year	0,00	37.312,06	4.068,90	39.723,79	15.723,79	0,00	96.828,54
Decrease	0,00	0,00	0,00	-20.519,81	0,00	0,00	-20.519,81
As at 31 December 2021	**0,00**	**135.609,66**	**608.608,91**	**821.995,32**	**970.566,54**	**0,00**	**2.536.780,43**
Net Book Value at 31 December 2021	**2.802.669,07**	**2.335.939,74**	**7.613,23**	**193.361,63**	**53.047,75**	**108.611,66**	**5.501.243,08**

No tangible liens or commitments have been placed on the fixed assets of the company

6. Rights to use fixed assets

The rights to use fixed assets recognized by contracts, according to the IFRS 16's obligations are presented below**.**

Right to use fixed assets

The Company recognizes the right to use fixed assets at the commencement of the lease (the date the asset is available for use). The rights to use fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, adjusted when measuring the corresponding lease liabilities. The rights to use fixed assets are subject to impairment testing.

Rights to use

Costs	Motor vehicles	Total
Balance on 01.01.2020	153.018,62	153.018,62
Additions	38.833,00	38.833,00
Balance on 31.12.2020	**191.851,62**	**191.851,62**
Depreciation		
Balance on 01.01.2020	48.370,57	48.370,57
Charge for the period	49.017,79	49.017,79
Balance on 31.12.2020	97.388,36	97.388,36
Net Value at 31 December 2020	**94.463,26**	**94.463,26**
Costs		
Balance on 01.01.2021	191.851,62	191.851,62
Additions	131.617,33	131.617,33
Modification	-84.131,06	-84.131,06
Balance on 31.12.2021	**239.337,89**	**239.337,89**
Depreciations		
Balance on 01.01.2021	97.388,36	97.388,36
Charge for the period	49.979,50	49.979,50
Modification	-76.024,00	-76.024,00
Balance on 31.12.2021	71.343,86	71.343,86
Net Book Value at 31 December 2021	**167.994,03**	**167.994,03**

Lease liability	Motor vehicles	Total
Long-term lease liabilities		
Balance on 01.01.2020	58.081,53	58.081,53
Period payments	-24.339,58	-24.339,58
Additions	31.600,00	31.600,00
Modification	-13.529,95	-13.529,95
Balance on 31.12.2020	**51.812,00**	**51.812,00**
Short-term lease liabilities		
Balance on 01.01.2020	48.284,93	48.284,93
Period interest	2.932,93	2.932,93
Period payments	-28.468,81	-28.468,81
Additions	7.233,00	7.233,00
Modification	13.529,95	13.529,95
Balance on 31.12.2020	**43.512,00**	**43.512,00**
Long-term lease liabilities		
Balance on 01/01/2021	51.812,00	51.812,00
Period payments	-32.271,12	-32.271,12
Additions	96.366,71	96.366,71
Modification	6.491,29	6.491,29
Balance on 31/12/2021	**122.398,88**	**122.398,88**
Short-term lease liabilities		
Balance on 01/01/2021	43.512,00	43.512,00
Period interest	4.056,41	4.056,41
Period payments	-21.153,63	-21.153,63
Additions	35.250,62	35.250,62
Modification	-14.057,29	-14.057,29
Balance on 31/12/2021	**47.608,11**	**47.608,11**

7. Inventories

The balances of inventories on 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2020 respectively are noted below:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Purchased stocks for resale	3.512.521,96	2.424.485,08
Stocks under reserved	606.950,69	552.757,38
Total	**4.119.472,65**	**2.977.242,46**

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense and included in "Cost of sales" amounted to € 14.170.934,76 (2020: €11.384.257,03)

8. Trade receivables

The balances from trade receivables are analysed below:

	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Trade receivables	7.786.386,63	6.978.377,82
- Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	-1.509.553,02	-1.398.520,69
Total	**6.276.833,61**	**5.579.857,13**

The table below analyses total trade receivables based on their maturity.

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Not past due	5.366.388,91	4.522.073,82
Past due	2.419.997,72	2.456.304,00
Total trade receivables	**7.786.386,63**	**6.978.377,82**

Past due trade receivables are analysed as follows:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Up to 30 days	437.530,57	387.261,08
30 - 90 days	447.164,64	570.882,39
Over 90 days	1.535.302,51	1.498.160,53
Total past due trade receivables	**2.419.997,72**	**2.456.304,00**

It is noted that the Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 and calculates expected credit losses over the life of its receivables. At each balance sheet date, the Company checks if there is a trade receivables impairment by using a table based on which the expected credit losses are calculated. The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables is set out below:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Balance at 1 January	1.398.520,69	1.292.546,33
- Additional provisions	111.032,33	105.974,36
Balance at 31 December	**1.509.553,02**	**1.398.520,69**

9. Other receivables

The balances from other receivables are analyzed below:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Income tax - prepayment	10.523,17	10.523,11
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	30.859,57	69.419,83
Other receivables	10.333,54	0,00
Total	**51.716,28**	**79.942,94**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

The balances of cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as follows:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Cash at bank	3.443.881,45	4.571.093,26
Cash in hand	21.431,11	77.521,50
Total	**3.465.312,56**	**4.648.614,76**

11. Share capital

The share capital of the Company is analyzed below:

	Number of shares	**Share capital**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2020	7.500.000,00	2.475.000,00	2.475.000,00
As at 31 December 2021	7.500.000,00	2.475.000,00	2.475.000,00

During the current financial year there was no change in the share capital of the Company. The fully paid-up share capital amounts to € 2,475,000.00 and is divided into 7,500,000 shares with a nominal value of € 0.33 each.

12. Deferred income tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority. The change in the deferred tax asset/(liability) is as follows:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Beginning of the year	172.925,76	158.216,63
Income statement charge	36.853,94	20.059,93
Other income statement movements	-18.845,68	0,00
Released to equity	4.608,51	-5.350,80
End of year	**195.542,53**	**172.925,76**

Deferred tax relates to the following types of temporary differences:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Intangible and tangible fixed assets	351.411,50	357.051,43
Employee benefits provision	-88.510,77	-110.773,02
Provision for bad debts	-66.930,86	-73.015,49
Other differences	-427,34	-337,16
Total	**195.542,53**	**172.925,76**

13. Retirement benefit obligations

The Company applies IAS 19 for the financial year 2021 as well, by allocating the benefits that are payable in the period from the date of employment until the completion of 16 years of service following the scale of Law 4093/2012 or until the employees' retirement date. Based on a relevant decision of the Interpretations Committee of International Financial Reporting Standards and based on the ELTE Directive (Board Decision 211/1/27.12.2021), the way in which the basic principles of IAS 19 were applied in Greece in the past is different and entities that prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS will have to modify their accounting policies accordingly.

Because a significant amount was paid in the current year for staff severance payments and because the estimated variances are not material, the Company did not adjust the provision for staff severance payments

The table below analyzes how the amounts related to the Company's pension benefits have been recorded in the financial statements.

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Beginning of the year	**463.349,96**	**420.615,58**
Actuarial losses	1.026,98	22.295,01
Cost of current occupation	143.339,31	17.495,06
Benefits paid	-205.452,25	0,00
Financial expenses	1.853,40	2.944,31
End of the year	**404.117,40**	**463.349,96**

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Discount Rate	0,90%	0,40%
Future Salary Increases	2,00%	2,00%
Inflation	1,70%	1,70%

14. Trade payables

The balances of trade payables accounts are analyzed below:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Suppliers	2.373.346,72	978.981,38
Payable checks – promissory notes	881.894,55	1.188.462,79
Total	**3.255.241,27**	**2.167.444,17**

15. Other taxes payable and insurance liabilities

The balances of other payables and insurance liabilities are analysed below:

	As at	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Income tax	209.487,21	183.805,79
Other tax liabilities	408.107,03	298.480,97
Insurance organizations	106.958,48	117.521,46
Total	**724.552,72**	**599.808,22**

16. Expenses by nature.

The analysis of the Company’s expenses and the allocation to the operations are as follows:

For the year ended 31.12.2021	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Selling and distribution expenses	Finance expense	Total
Personnel fees and expenses	0,00	878.105,56	2.166.919,85	0,00	**3.045.025,41**
Third party fees and expenses	0,00	93.260,62	10.100,00	0,00	**103.360,62**
Third party benefits	0,00	116.685,01	289.376,39	0,00	**406.061,40**
Fees - Taxes	0,00	1.600,00	51.170,44	0,00	**52.770,44**
Miscellaneous expenses	0,00	84.130,07	424.531,67	0,00	**508.661,74**
Interest and relevant expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	17.586,83	**17.586,83**
Depreciations from assets	0,00	36.718,09	121.204,95	0,00	**157.923,04**
Provision	0,00	77.035,32	66.303,99	0,00	**143.339,31**
Cost of inventories	14.170.934,76	0,00	0,00	0,00	**14.170.934,76**
Total	**14.170.934,76**	**1.287.534,67**	**3.129.607,29**	**17.586,83**	**18.605.663,55**

For the year ended 31.12.2020	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Selling and distribution expenses	Finance expense	Total
Personnel fees and expenses	0,00	905.202,28	2.089.199,69	0,00	**2.994.401,97**
Third party fees and expenses	0,00	94.886,23	8.902,88	0,00	**103.789,11**
Third party benefits	0,00	143.209,73	211.693,82	0,00	**354.903,55**
Fees - Taxes	0,00	990,00	51.073,08	0,00	**52.063,08**
Miscellaneous expenses	9.095,51	61.850,04	388.602,48	0,00	**459.548,03**
Interest and relevant expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	29.370,77	**29.370,77**
Depreciations from tangible assets	0,00	37.472,37	103.092,72	0,00	**140.565,09**
Depreciations of intangible assets	0,00	440,00	9.715,00	0,00	**10.155,00**
Cost of inventories	11.384.257,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	**11.384.257,03**
Total	**11.393.352,54**	**1.244.050,65**	**2.862.279,67**	**29.370,77**	**15.529.053,63**

17. Other operating income / (expenses)

The other operating income / (expenses) of the company are analysed below:

	As at 31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Revenue from purchase discounts - commissions	80.718,06	151.487,33
Discounts due to one-time payment of foreign houses	128.868,87	103.696,11
Collection of expenses for organizing exhibition	0,00	0,00
Involvement of foreign companies in advertising costs	18.431,75	5.527,00
Involvement of foreign companies in the cost of samples	31.142,72	34.369,07
Miscellaneous income	25.776,24	51.027,04
Other operating income	**284.937,64**	**346.106,55**
Losses on accounts receivables	-111.032,33	-105.974,36
Losses from expired and destroyed inventories	-10.891,19	-28.197,17
Miscellaneous expenses	-18.214,36	-4.564,30
Other operating (expenses)	**-140.137,88**	**-138.735,83**
Other operating (expenses) / income - net	**144.799,76**	**207.370,72**

18. Income tax expense

The income tax relating to components of comprehensive income, is as follows:

	For the year ending	
	31.12.2021	**31.12.2020**
Current tax	524.468,12	462.191,37
Prior year tax	23.043,65	0,00
Deferred tax	18.008,26	20.059,93
Total	**565.520,03**	**482.251,30**

The corporate income tax rate for Greece is set 22% for 2021 (24% in 2020). In accordance with the applicable tax provisions, tax audits are conducted as follows:

Audits by Certified Auditors – Tax Compliance Report.
For fiscal years 2011 and onwards, Greek companies that meet certain criteria may receive an annual "Tax Compliance Report", as provided for by Law 2238/1994, Article 82, para. 5 and Law 4174/2013, Article 65a, from their regular Auditors - Accountants, as to their compliance with the provisions of the applicable tax legislation. The issuance of a Tax Compliance Report substitutes, if the relevant conditions are met, the audit by the Public Authority, which, however, reserves the right to conduct a subsequent audit without limiting its tax obligations for the relevant fiscal year. The Company was audited by Certified Public Accountants and received a Tax Compliance Report with an unqualified opinion through fiscal 2020. For fiscal 2021, the tax audit is ongoing and the Tax Compliance Report is expected to be issued in the fourth quarter of 2022. Management expects the Report to be unqualified opinion. In fiscal 2021, the Company was subject to a tax audit by the AADE for fiscal 2015 and 2016 and the tax resulting from this audit was charged to the results of operations.

The reconciliation of the nominal tax rate with the effective tax rate is as follows:

	For the year ending	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Profit / (loss) before Tax	**2.503.463,92**	**1.959.380,42**
Tax rate	**22%**	**24%**
Tax calculated at tax rates applicable to profits	-550.762,06	-470.251,30
Tax on expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-10.560,00	-12.000,00
Adjustments to deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	18.845,68	0,00
Prior year tax	-23.043,65	0,00
Tax (Charge) / Credit	**-565.520,03**	**-482.251,30**
Effective tax rate	**-22,6%**	**-24,6%**

19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding the weighted average number of treasury shares.

	For the year ended	
	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Net income attributable to ordinary shares	1.932.308,40	1.460.184,91
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	7.500.000,00	7.500.000,00
Earnings per share attributable to the Company Sharehol	**0,258**	**0,195**

20. Dividends per share

During the fiscal year 2021, dividends of total 2.500.000,00 were paid to shareholders derived from profits of previous fiscal years.

21. Recommended disposal of profits

The Board of Directors intends to propose the distribution of a dividend of € 2.000.000,00 at the next Annual Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders**.**

22. Contingencies and litigation

Information on contingent liabilities

There are no litigious or under arbitration differences among court and arbitration bodies or decisions by court or arbitration bodies that have or may have a significant impact on the financial standing or operation of the Company.

Information on potential claims

There are no probable demands requiring special reference in the financial statements of company.

23. Related party transactions

Proceeds, costs and expenses, which arise from transactions between the Company and related parties, are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Such transactions are mainly comprised of sales and purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

Sales of goods and services to related parties	For the year ended 31/12/2021	 31/12/2020
To group entities	157.672,56	137.023,40
Total	**157.672,56**	**137.023,40**
Purchases of goods and services		
From group entities	4.180.451,09	2.663.632,21
Total	**4.180.451,09**	**2.663.632,21**

The statement of financial position includes balances, which derive from sales / purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

Balances due to related parties	As at 31/12/2021	 31/12/2020
To group entities	1.887.577,73	978.736,64
Total	**1.887.577,73**	**978.736,64**
Balances due from related parties		
From group entities	85.659,04	75.242,51
Total	**85.659,04**	**75.242,51**

The Company is managed by members of the Board of Directors and by General Managers. The remuneration paid or accounted for amounted to:

Payments to management and Company executives	For the year ended 31/12/2021	 31/12/2020
Transactions and fees for Directors	454.985,28	439.444,01
	454.985,28	**439.444,01**

No loans have been granted to members of the Board, or to any Management personnel (including their families).

24. Personnel employed

Company staff employed on 31/12/2021: 69 people.
Company staff employed on 31/12/2020: 72 people.

25. Events after the end of the reporting period

There are no subsequent events in the financial statements that concern the company other than the events that have occupied the world stage and are related to Covid -19, as well as developments related to the military conflicts taking place in Ukraine.

Although at this point in time no firm conclusions can be drawn with certainty regarding the risks, impact and potential impact of these events on its business and financial results, the company is carefully monitoring the developments regarding the evolution of Covid-19 in order to adapt to the specific circumstances that arise to counter and limit the spread of the coronavirus if necessary.

It has a plan for the smooth operation of its activities in compliance with the applicable legislation. In addition, it shall closely monitor developments and ensure that the procedures and in particular the measures and policies deemed appropriate and necessary to ensure its business continuity, its uninterrupted operation and the minimization of negative consequences are put in place.

As the phenomenon is at its full extent, the quantitative and qualitative effects on the operation of the company are constantly under evaluation. However, according to up-to-date data, the management does not evaluate that the Covid -19 issue creates conditions of substantial uncertainty for the progress of the company's activity and mention detailed assumptions and facts leading to this conclusion.

- Sales, in the current period of 2022, continue normally with an increase in their sales volume.
- Any losses in the contribution ratio due to the continue increase of raw materials worldwide will be offset by the increase in sales volume.
- Modification of the process of receiving and executing orders through their complete computerization.

The persons responsible for the preparation of the annual Financial Report

Acharnes April 12, 2022

Stylianos Kanakis	Eleftheria Kanaki	Xenofon Katopodis
Vice-President & Managing Director	Director and Alternate Managing Director	Chief Financial Officer
ID. No AI 647976	ID. No P 004182	ID. No AM 136793 A’ Signatory right 33943