CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 2018

(1 January - 31 December 2018)

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU

These financial statements have been translated from the original statutory financial statements that have been prepared in the Greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language financial statements, the Greek language financial statements will prevail over this document.

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Annual Board of Director's report

of the Company
CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

Regarding the financial statements
For the financial year from 1 January 2018 to December 2018

1. General information

The current fiscal year is the 27h and includes the period of 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018.

During this year, the entity's operations have been carried out in conformity to the relevant legislation in force and the company's scope as defined by its Articles of Incorporation.

Company's financial statements for the financial year 2018, as published and submitted for approval to the General Meeting, derive from Company's books and records and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.).

2. Financial performance

In 2018, the net turnover from sales of goods and services amounted to Euro 10.991.612,63 compared to Euro 9.082.809,23 in the previous year, showing an increase of 21,02%.

Cost of sales during the current period amounted to Euro 7.856.438,14 against Euro 6.419.471,44 in the prior year, showing an increase of 22,38%. The increase is due to the increase in sales and is almost equal to the increase in sales.

Gross profit amounted to Euro 3.135.174,49 compared to Euro 2.663.337,79 in the prior year, showing an increase of 17,72%.

Administrative expenses amounted to Euro 809.859,70 compared to Euro 793.599,98 in the previous year, showing a slight increase of 2,05%.

Distribution expenses amounted to Euro 222.610,88 compared to Euro 209.259,67 in the prior year, showing an increase of 6,38%. The increase in distribution costs is due to the increase in sales.

Earnings before tax during the current year increased by 31,73% and amounted to Euro 2.088.290,05 compared to Euro 1.585.225,53 in the previous year.

Profit after tax in the current year increased by 29,79% and amounted to Euro 1.516.569,60 compared to Euro 1.168.462,61 in the previous year.

Earnings before taxes, interest and depreciation (EBITDA) amounted to Euro 2.201.360,09 in 2018 compared to Euro 1.692.784,00 in 2017, showing an increase of 30,04%.

The financial ratios derived from the financial statements of the current and previous years.

The main financial ratios for the fiscal years 2016 and 2015 that present Company's financial position are as follows:

i. Financial structure ratios	2018	2017
Current assets / Total assets	90,3%	87,7%
Equity / Total liabilities	325,6%	272,7%
Equity / Non-current assets	787,4%	595,5%
Current asset / Total liabilities	398,1%	347,6%

ii. Operating Performance & Profitability Ratios	**2018**	**2017**
EBITDA / Turnover	20,0%	18,6%
Gross margin / Revenues	28,5%	29,3%
Revenues / Equity	150,9%	157,4%
EBITDA (Profit before taxes, interest and depreciation)	**2.201.360,09**	**1.692.784,00**

3. Significant events during the current period

The Company, as it is also presented in its Financial Statements, increased both its net sales turnover and its profitability, despite the adverse general economic situation. Gross profit amounted to Euro 3.135.174,49, compared to Euro 2.663.337,79 in the previous year, showing an increase of 17,72%.

4. Administrative principles and internal management systems

Company's Board of Directors
The Board of Directors, among its responsibilities, is responsible for a) preparing the Company's business plans and budgets b) implementing the aforementioned approved business plans and budgets, c) daily managing of the Company, d) hiring senior management and the preparation of the Company's internal organizational chart. The Board of Directors is responsible for the proper operation of the Company.

General Meeting of Shareholders
The General Meeting is the supreme body of the Company and has the right to decide on any corporate case.

Specifically, the General Meeting has the sole authority to decide, among other, on: (a) amendments to the Articles of Incorporation including increases or reductions in equity; (b) approval of the annual financial statements, c) profit's distribution and d) merger, extension of duration or dissolution of the Company.

The General Meeting is mandatory to meet at the Company's headquarters, at least once in each corporate year.

Main features of internal control system
The Company's Internal Audit System (TEU) comprises a set of audit control mechanisms and procedures, aimed at the proper operation of the Company, ensuring the completeness and reliability of the information and information required to accurately and timely evaluate the Company's financial performance and the preparation of reliable financial statement.

5. Financial risk objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The main market risks for the Company relate to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. Total risk management seeks methods to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market risk
Foreign exchange risk
The Company is active internationally and is exposed to variations in foreign currency exchange rate. This type of risk arises mainly from future transactions, as well as receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company's main foreign currency taking into account volume of transactions is USD. The Company mainly manages its exposure to foreign currency risk via physical hedging of liabilities – receivables and input – output in USD.
The Company's policy is to not maintain foreign cash and cash equivalent higher than the necessary amounts that are expected to be used in its commercial activities.

Price risk
The Company is exposed to raw materials price variations. Part of this risk is compensated by incorporating change in cost to the final selling price of the products.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash, deposits with banks, as well as customer credit reports including significant receivables and transactions.

The Company has significant concentration of its receivables to a few trade debtors, fact that maximizes its exposure to credit risk

48,16% of Company's sales turnover is generated by two clients (31.12.2017: 37,91%) whose balance as at 31.12.2018 amounted to Euro 2.481.216,61 (31.12.2017: 1.824.783,78).

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring its cash flow and ensuring that adequate banking facilities exist. The Company has sufficient unused approved borrowing facilities in order to face any potential shortfall in cash resources.

Cash flow risk and risk relating to change of fair value due to change in interest rates

The Company's operating income and cash flows are influenced by changes in interest rates. The interest rate risk essentially affects floating rate borrowings. Company's policy is to monitor interest rate trends and to decide on the combination of fixed – floating interest rates according to prevailing market conditions and its financial needs. During the current period the Company's debt is with variable interest rate, as it was considered that this risk is limited, as the Euro interest rates are expected to remain stable or decrease in the medium-term future.

6. Main risks and uncertainties for the financial year 2019

The main risks and uncertainties for the financial year 2019 relate only to the general economic crisis of the country, and not to the financial performance and operations of the Company

7. Environmental issues

In the context of environmental responsibility and protection, the Company identifies the environmental impacts of the activities, products and services offered that is able to control and influence, by applying principles of Current (Good) Environmental Practice.

In order to prevent and control pollution and reduce the environmental impacts arising from its activities, the company applies among others the following:

Recycling programs for waste electrical and electronic equipment, Metals, lead-acid batteries, wood, printed paper, packaging materials, portable consumer batteries, fluorescent lamps, mineral oils etc.

Collection and disposal of all kinds of waste from appropriately licensed subcontractors and delivery to legal waste management companies that undertake sorting, recycling, processing, utilization, hibernation, final disposal etc. of waste, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation.

8. Labor issues

The Company fully considers and respects the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the relevant national and European legislation and in particular the principles of:

- equal treatment
- respect for human rights
- diversity
- providing equal opportunities to all its employees and
- Avoiding child or forced labour

Safeguarding human rights is a key issue for the Company in order to ensure equality, equal treatment for each client and to prevent any kind of racist behaviour.

The Company enhances the development of a good working environment through a continuous effort to improve the quality of work and the good cooperation of its human resources.

The Company ensures the existence of an excellent and safe working environment. This environment ensures non-discrimination policies and equal opportunities irrespective of gender, age, nationality and religion. Workers' labour rights are respected.

9. Financial and non-financial performance indicators

The Company does not use financial and non-financial performance indicators. For the purpose of informing the users of financial statements only, we have in Note 2 of this Board of Directors' Report performance, profitability and financial structure indicators of the Company.

10. Property

The Company wholly owns the following property:

Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali basement s.m. 1.535
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali ground floor office s.m. 336
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali ground floor s.m. 1.200
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali 1st floor office s.m. 336
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali ground floor s.m. 24
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali land s.m. 5.699
Mandra Attica, location Mikro Katerini or Tsakali land s.m. 4.544

Company’s property is subject to a first mortgage in favour of National Bank of Greece to secure a construction loan of a total amount Euro 1.275.000,00, which was fully repaid on 31/12/2017.

11. Securities

National Bank of Greece Shares: 62 shares with price per share as at 31/12/2018 Euro 1,10 and value Euro 68,20.

12. Treasury shares

No treasury shares were acquired from 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018 by the Company.

13. Foreign Currency

The Company has no foreign currency.

14. Research and development

There was no research and development activity during the year 2018.

15. Branches

The Company has no branches.

16. Goals and perspectives for the Company for the year 2019

It is obvious that the adverse economic conditions in Greece affected the industry that the Company operates. However, both sales turnover and profits are increased during current year and are quite satisfactory. Based on the financial data and other information that are available till now, it seems that next year the Company will be even more profitable, as a result of the measures that have been taken, such as a more effective and proper organization of the Company.

17. Conclusions

Believing that the Company's results are satisfactory, by taking also into consideration the economic decline and prevailing market conditions, please approve the submitted Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, exempt the Board of Directors and the auditors from any responsibility, and appoint the auditors for the year ended December 31, 2019

Finally, we would like to thank you for the trust showed to the members of Board of Directors.

True copy from the minutes' book
of the Board of Directors

Mandra, 31 August 2019

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TSIRIVAS EFTHYMIOS

AUDIT plus
YOUR AUDIT, OUR VALUE

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THIS REPORT IS A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL VERSION IN GREEK LANGUAGE

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and 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 the CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A. as at December 31, 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as incorporated in Greek Law. 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 remained independent of the Company throughout the period of our appointment in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), as incorporated in Greek Law, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information includes the Board of Directors' Report, for which reference is also made in section Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed 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 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 ISAs as incorporated in Greek Law, 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 incorporated in Greek Law, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control 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 and Corporate Governance Statement that is included therein pursuant to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 5 of Law 4336/2015 (part B), we note that:

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of articles 43a and 107A of the Codified Law 2190/1920 and its content is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

b) Based on the knowledge obtained during our audit for the CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A and its environment, no material inconsistencies in the Directors' report have been identified.

Athens, 31 August 2019

THE CERTIFIED AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT

KONSTANTINOS MAR. ANTAKIS
SOEL REG. No 21271

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METAMORFOSEOS 1 &
LEOFOROS PENTELIS 104
POST CODE 15234 CHALANDRI
SOEL REG.No 172

It is certified that the accompanied Financial Statements, are those that have been approved by the Board of Directors of **"CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A."** on 31 August 2019 and they have been disclosed on the Company's website: http://www.cellco.gr/.

On behalf of
CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TSIRIVAS EFTHIMIOS
ID No AE 604126

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
PARASKEVOPOULOS NIKOLAOS
ID No T 504598

THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
ISARIS DIMITRIOS
ID No AM 083547
License No O.E.E. 35068 A' Class

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Year ended 31/12/2018	Year ended 31/12/2017
Revenue from customer contracts	7	10.991.612,63	9.082.809,23
Cost of sales	8	(7.856.438,14)	(6.419.471,44)
Gross profit		3.135.174,49	2.663.337,79
Administrative expenses	8	(809.859,70)	(793.599,98)
Distribution expenses	8	(222.610,88)	(209.259,67)
Other operating income	9	-	2.153,99
Other operating expenses	9	(2.390,89)	(68.808,15)
Operating profit		2.100.313,02	1.593.823,98
Finance income	10	32,39	1.216,09
Finance costs	10	(12.055,36)	(9.814,54)
Profit before tax		2.088.290,05	1.585.225,53
Income tax expense	12	(571.720,45)	(416.762,92)
Profit for the year		1.516.569,60	1.168.462,61
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial (gains)/losses from employee benefits	24	-	1.097,14
Income tax effect	15	(104,08)	(318,17)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(104,08)**	**778,97**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(104,08)**	**778,97**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1.516.465,52**	**1.169.241,58**

The accompanying notes on pages 16 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018

	Note	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	868.767,67	903.014,21
Intangible Assets	14	0,38	195,87
Deferred tax assets	15	53.793,46	62.840,59
Other non-current assets	17	2.686,32	2.686,32
		925.247,83	968.736,99
Current Assets			
Inventories	16	2.457.004,20	1.817.416,47
Trade and other receivables	17	5.744.440,34	4.437.726,35
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	68,20	198,10
Cash and short-term deposits	19	396.545,34	660.869,45
		8.598.058,08	6.916.210,37
TOTAL ASSETS		9.523.305,91	7.884.947,36
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company			
Issued share capital	20	962.100,00	962.100,00
Reserves	21	349.369,57	349.369,57
Retained earnings		5.974.229,47	4.457.763,95
Total Equity		7.285.699,04	5.769.233,52
Long-term Liabilities			
Provisions	23	-	74.249,90
Employee defined benefit liabilities	24	78.056,42	51.753,71
		78.056,42	126.003,61
Short-term Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	25	2.011.535,91	1.986.417,57
Income tax payable		148.014,54	3.292,66
		2.159.550,45	1.989.710,23
Total liabilities		2.237.606,87	2.115.713,84
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9.523.305,91	7.884.947,36

The accompanying notes on pages 16 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital (Note 20)	Reserves (Note 21)	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at, 1 January 2017	**962.100,00**	**349.369,57**	**3.288.522,37**	**4.599.991,94**
Profit for the period	-	-	1.168.462,61	1.168.462,61
Other comprehensive income	-	-	778,97	778,97
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1.169.241,58	1.169.241,58
Balance as at, 31 December 2017	**962.100,00**	**349.369,57**	**4.457.763,95**	**5.769.233,52**
Profit for the period	-	-	1.516.569,60	1.516.569,60
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(104,08)	(104,08)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1.516.465,52	1.516.465,52
Balance as at, 31 December 2018	**962.100,00**	**349.369,57**	**5.974.229,47**	**7.285.699,04**

The accompanying notes on pages 16 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Year ended 31/12/2018	Year ended 31/12/2017
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		2.088.290,05	1.585.225,53
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	8,13	100.851,58	98.569,02
Amortisation of intangible assets	8,14	195,49	391,00
Losses/(gains) from sale of property plant and equipment	9	-	59.077,99
(Gain)/loss arising on changes in fair value	9	129,90	21,18
Impairment of trade accounts receivables	8	12.582,02	13.278,94
Interest income	10	(32,39)	(6,73)
Interest expenses	10	8.482,54	9.814,54
Movements in provisions and provisions for employee benefits	24	26.302,71	4.016,37
Working Capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(639.587,73)	171.834,36
Increase in trade and other receivable		(1.319.296,01)	(524.193,58)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		280.113,58	(329.519,96)
Income tax paid		(492.305,42)	(514.362,63)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**65.726,32**	**574.146,03**
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(66.605,04)	(71.143,91)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	74.371,63
Interest received		32,39	6,73
Net cash flows from/ (to) investing activities		**(66.572,65)**	**3.234,45**
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(112.222,22)
Interest paid		(8.482,54)	(9.814,54)
Dividends paid		(254.995,24)	(124.944,59)
Net cash flows to financing activities		**(263.477,78)**	**(246.981,35)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(264.324,11)**	**330.399,13**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		660.869,45	330.470,32
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	**396.545,34**	**660.869,45**

Gains from sale of property plant and equipment include:

	2018	2017
Net Book Value	-	133.449,62
Losses/(gains) from sale of property plant and equipment	-	(59.077,99)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**74.371,63**

The accompanying notes on pages 16 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The main activity of the Company is the trading of raw materials, additives chemicals and other specialized products, which are mainly used as raw materials for preparing cosmetic products by the Greek and international companies.

The Company was established in November 1991 as a Limited Liability Company (Ltd.) and converted into a Societe Anonyme (SA) in July 2012.

Company's website is http://www.cellco.gr/

The Company has been incorporated and established in Greece and its registered offices and central facilities are in the town of Mandra, Makrigianni Street. The Company's duration, according to the Articles of Association, is one hundred years (100) from the registration date in the Companies register.

The Company's total number of employees as at 31 December 2018 amounted to 21. At 31 December 2017 the Company's total number of employees was 22.

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements

Basis for preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (E.U.) up to 31 December 2018. These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the income and expenses presented in the current year. The Company also makes accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments in order to apply the most appropriate accounting principles in relation to future events and transactions.

Actual results may differ from these estimations. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the financial year ended December 31, 2017. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies which have been adopted. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of "Cellco Chemicals S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue, by Company's Board of Directors, on 30 August 2019. The financial statements of "Cellco Chemicals S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2018 are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders that will take place on 31 August 2019.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; and
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; and,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted active market bids, and in particular bid prices for assets and ask prices for liabilities, at the close of business on the balance sheet date, without any deduction in transaction costs.

Where there is no active market for a financial instrument, its fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. The valuation techniques include the method of discounted cash flows, comparison with similar instruments where market observable values exist, rights valuation models, credit models and other relevant valuation models.

For discounted cash flow techniques, the estimated future cash flows are based on the management's best possible estimates and the discount rate used is a rate indicated in the market for similar instruments. The use of different valuation models and assumptions could generate substantially different estimates of fair values.

Where the fair value cannot be measured in a reliable manner, such financial instruments are measured at cost, which is the fair value of the price paid to acquire the investment or the amount received when the financial liability is issued. All transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition are included in the cost of the investment.

The fair value of a financial asset or liability is the amount received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in a transaction under normal conditions between two contracting parties on the date of its valuation. The fair value of the financial assets or liabilities in the financial statements has been determined, where necessary, by the Management's best possible estimate. In cases where there are no available data or these are limited from active financial markets, valuations of fair values are derived from the Management's estimate according to the available information.

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value for each category of financial asset and liability:

Cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other short-term liabilities and accrued expenses: Their carrying values approximate to fair values due to short-term maturity.

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" replaces IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and IAS 18 "Revenues" and other related interpretations and applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers unless those contracts fall within the scope of other standards.

An entity shall account for a contract with a customer that is within the scope of this Standard only when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
2. The entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
3. The entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
4. The contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
5. It is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue in a way that reflects the transfer of goods or services to customers at the amount that it expects to be entitled to in return for those goods or services. It also includes the principles that an entity must apply to determine the measurement of revenue and the timing of its recognition. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods or services, specifying the timing of the transfer of control - either at a given time or over time.

The customer obtains control over the goods or services if they are able to direct their use and derive substantially all the financial benefits from such goods or services.

Sale of goods
The Company recognizes revenue when it fulfills a contractual obligation to the customer with the delivery of the good (which is identical to the time when the control over the good passes to the customer). If a contract contains more than one contractual liability, the total value of the contract is allocated to the individual liabilities based on the individual sales values. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the corresponding contractual liability that has been fulfilled, based on the consideration that the Company expects to receive under the terms of the contract.

Rendering of services
Revenue from services rendered is recognized over time based on the input method. Revenue is recognized based on the entity's inputs to meet the performance obligation (for example, resources spent, labour hours required, expenses incurred, time elapsed or hours of use of machinery) in relation to total estimated inputs to fulfil the obligation.

Contractual assets
A contractual asset is recognized when the Company has fulfilled its obligations to the customer before the customer has paid or the payment is due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer prior to the Company's right to issue an invoice.

Contractual obligations
A contractual liability is recognized when the Company receives a payment from the customer (prepayment) or holds a right to a price that is unconditional (deferred income) before the performance of the contract obligations and the transfer of the goods or services. The contractual liability is derecognized when the obligations of the contract are executed, and the income is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When receivables are impaired, their carrying amount is reduced to their recoverable amount, which is the present value of expected future cash flows before settling at the original effective interest rate where the discount is distributed as interest income.

Dividend income

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the General Meeting of the Company's Shareholders.

d) Government grants

Grants related to assets are government grants, which according to IAS 20 "Accounting for Government Grants" whose primary condition is that an entity qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets

Government grants relating to assets must be presented in the statement of financial position, either as deferred income or as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related assets.

e) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities, for the current and for the prior financial years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Current income taxes include the short-term liabilities or receivables from the fiscal authorities that relate to taxes payable on the taxable income of the period and any additional income taxes from previous periods.

Deferred tax income

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are

recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

f) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency. Company's financial statements are presented in Euros, which is also Company's functional currency.

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the year-end valuation of monetary assets and liabilities are reflected in the accompanying statements of comprehensive income. Gains or losses resulting from transactions are also reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

g) Cash dividend

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the General Meeting of the Company's Shareholders.

h) Property plant equipment

Property plant and equipment are stated in the financial statements at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company higher than the initially expected according to the initial return of the financial asset and under the assumption that the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs and expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income, during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on properties plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life, in order to write down the cost in its residual value. The expected useful life of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Classification	Depreciation method
Building	25 years
Transportation	6-8 years
Software	5-10 years
Furniture and other equipment	5-10 years

Property plant and equipment with acquisition cost up to Euro 1,500.00 are fully depreciated over the period in which they were acquired.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. When the carrying amount of on properties plant and equipment is higher than its recoverable amount, the resulting difference (impairment loss) is recognized immediately as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

In case of sale of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount is recognized as profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

i) Leases

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

The corresponding lease liabilities, net of financial expenses, are shown in the liabilities. The portion of finance expense related to leases is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the lease. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. There are no finance leases for the presented financial year.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

j) Borrowing costs

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

k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are mainly including software licenses, which are shown at historical cost less subsequent amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful economic lives of the assets, which varies between 1 – 5 years.

After the initial recognition, the Management reviews the intangible assets annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When it is determined that their recoverable amount is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Expenses required to maintain the software are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

l) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets of the Company are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade

receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (c) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the 'solely payments of principal and interest' test and is performed at an instrument level.

Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how the Company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Upon derecognition of financial assets, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss.

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

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under I.A.S. 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the

asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company transfers a financial asset if, and only if, it either:

- transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset

Or

- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement.

When the Company transfers a financial asset, it shall evaluate the extent to which retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
In this case:

- if the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.
- if the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall continue to recognise the financial asset.
- if the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall determine whether it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:

  (i) if the Company has not retained control, it shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

  (ii) if the Company entity have retained control, it shall continue to recognise the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach to calculate expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not monitor any changes in credit risk but recognizes impairment loss that is based on expected twelve-month credit losses or expected credit losses over the life of the financial assets at each reporting date. The Company uses a forecast table based on its historical experience of credit loss history adjusted to future factors related to trade receivables and the financial environment.

For financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company applies a simplified credit risk approach. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the financial asset is considered to have a low credit risk using all reasonable and reliable information. In assessing this, the Company reassesses its internal credit rating. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are over 30 days due to delay.

At each reporting date, an entity shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The entity considers a change in the risk (default), if there is 90 days delay in the financial asset's payment, unless the Company has reasonable and reliable information showing

that a default criterion that determines a longer delay is more appropriate. The definition of a default used for these purposes is consistently applied by the Company to all financial assets, unless information arises that demonstrates that a different definition of the default is more appropriate for a particular financial asset. The Company derecognizes the financial asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on all or part of the financial asset.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities of the Company are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from the date of financial position date. For more information on loans and borrowings.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business by suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade account payables subsequent to the initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For more information on trade and other payable, please refer to note 25.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or part of it) is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

m) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any related selling costs.

The cost of inventories is determined using the annual weighted average method, which is consistently followed. The cost of inventories does not include financial expenses. Provision is made for slow moving or impaired inventories, if necessary

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful life which are tested for impairment on an annual basis, the carrying values of other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount is measured as the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use.
Fair value less cost is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting any direct incremental selling costs, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.
For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Impairment losses which were accounted for in prior years are reversed only when there is sufficient evidence that the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount have changed. In these circumstances, the related reversal is recognised as income. Probable impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

o) Cash and short-term deposits

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

p) Share capital

The share capital includes the Company's ordinary shares that are included in equity.

Expenses incurred for the issue of shares are recognized after deduction of the relevant income tax, net of the issue proceeds. Expenses related to the issue of shares for the acquisition of business are included in the acquisition cost of the business acquired.

Upon acquisition of treasury shares, the consideration paid, including the related expenses, is shown as a deduction from equity (share premium).

q) Provisions

Provisions 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

r) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits
Staff retirement obligations are calculated at the present value of the future retirement benefits accumulated as at year-end, based on the employees earning retirement benefit rights steadily throughout the working period. The aforementioned obligations are calculated on the basis of financial and actuarial assumptions and are determined using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method.

The Company has applied the revised IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", as from January 1, 2013, on immediate recognition of unrecognized actuarial gains in other comprehensive income of the respective years. The revised IAS 19 initiates a number of amendments in the accounting for defined benefit plans, including actuarial gains and losses, which are now recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and are permanently excluded from profit and loss.

Also, the expected returns on plan assets are no longer recognized in profit or loss, whereas there is a requirement to recognize interest on the net defined benefit liability (or asset) in profit or loss, calculated using the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation. The unvested past service costs are now recognized in profit or loss at the earlier of when the amendment occurs or when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognized.

Staff termination benefits
Staff termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date. The Company recognizes these benefits when committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or when it provides such benefits as an incentive for voluntary redundancy. Staff termination benefits that are due 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position are discounted.

In the case of an employment termination where it is impossible to determine which employees will make use of these benefits, the Company does not account for them, but discloses of a contingent liability.

Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits in cash or in kind are recognized as expenses when accrued.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following amended IFRSs which have been adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
The final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting.

The Company adopted the new standard on 1 January 2018 without adjusting comparative information. In accordance with the new model and impairment model of expected credit losses, the Company and the Company applied the simplified approach and based on future indicators the recovery of customer balances do not have a material impact on the application of the new standard.

a. Classification and measurement
Under IFRS 9, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset is not measured at fair value through profit and loss. According to IFRS 9, after initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss, at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is based on the following two criteria: (a) the Company's business model for the management of the specific items and (b) the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

b. Impairment

The adoption of the IFRS 9 led to a change in the accounting treatment of impairment losses on financial assets as it replaced the treatment of IAS 39 for recognizing losses incurred by recognizing the expected losses.
With respect to "Customers", the Company applied the simplified approach of the standard and calculated the expected credit losses over the life of the receivables. For this purpose, a table was used which calculates the forecasts in a way that reflects past experience and forecasts of the future financial situation of customers and the economic environment.

For other financial assets the expected credit losses are calculated over a 12-month period. Expected losses for the 12-month period are the proportion of expected losses over the life of the financial asset resulting from credit events that are likely to occur within 12 months of the balance sheet date. In any case, if there is a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, the provision will be based on the expected credit losses over the life of the financial asset.

The Company's policy, except for certain customer contracts, is that receivables of foreign customers are collected on an average of 45 days, of domestic customers within 60-90 days and of customers of fish feed for juveniles within 6 months. However, in specific cases the Company may assess for certain financial assets that there is a credit issue when there is internal or external information indicating that the collection of the amounts determined under the relevant contract is unlikely to be collected in their entirety.

The effect of this adjustment was not significant and consequently do not have a material impact on the application of the new standard

Furthermore, the Company does not have securities and financial instruments that require a change in the business models of its financial assets and liabilities and therefore no different method of calculation is provided.

c. Hedging
The Company has not adopted hedge accounting, therefore the application of hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9 does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligations; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgments and estimates.

Since January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new standard by applying the modified retrospective approach without any adjustment to comparative information. The new standard did not have a significant impact on the financial statements when applied, since there were no significant differences from the current accounting policy. Its implementation has no impact on the retained earnings, nor did it require adjustments during its transition.

IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Clarifications)
The objective of the Clarifications is to clarify the IASB's intentions when developing the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, particularly the accounting of identifying performance obligations amending the wording of the "separately identifiable" principle, of principal versus agent considerations including the assessment of whether an entity is a principal or an agent as well as applications of control principle and of licensing providing additional guidance for accounting of intellectual property and royalties. The Clarifications also provide additional practical expedients for entities that either apply IFRS 15 fully retrospectively or that elect to apply the modified retrospective approach. Management has assessed the effect of these clarifications and did not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share based Payment Transactions (Amendments)
The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments, for share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations and for modifications to the terms and

conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and did not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 40: Transfers to Investment Property (Amendments)

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The Amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and did not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRIC INTERPETATION 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies the accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The Interpretation covers foreign currency transactions when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or a non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income. The Interpretation states that the date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Management has assessed the effect of the interpretation and did not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

The **IASB has issued the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 – 2016 Cycle**, which is a collection of amendments to IFRSs. These improvements did not have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

- **IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:** The amendments clarify that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Company:

IFRS 16: Leases

The Company will adopt the standard from its effective date of 1 January 2019 and will apply the standard based on the simplified method without restating the comparative amounts. Under this approach, the Company will a) recognize a lease liability and measure the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental interest rate at the date of first application, and b) recognize a right of the asset and will measure that right to use at an amount equal to the amount of the lease liability. The cumulative effect of the adoption of IFRS 16, if required, will be recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings on January 1, 2019, without restating the comparative amounts. The Company will also make use of the exemption for short-term and low-value leases.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'). The new standard requires lessees to recognize most leases on their financial statements. Lessees will have a single accounting model for all leases, with certain exemptions. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged.

Management assesses that will recognize approximately € 5.663,04 as a right of use on the related liability. These rights derive from contracts signed with car leasing companies.
The incremental borrowing cost was calculated considering the applicable rate plus a credit margin as well as the Greek risk margin.

Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a

transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 9: Prepayment features with negative compensation (Amendment)
The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract (so that, from the perspective of the holder of the asset there may be 'negative compensation'), to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Management has assessed the effect of the amendment and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. The amendments relate to whether the measurement, in particular impairment requirements, of long-term interests in associates and joint ventures that, in substance, form part of the 'net investment' in the associate or joint venture should be governed by IFRS 9, IAS 28 or a combination of both. The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, before it applies IAS 28, to such long-term interests for which the equity method is not applied. In applying IFRS 9, the entity does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of long- term interests that arise from applying IAS 28. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRIC INTERPETATION 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12. The Interpretation provides guidance on considering uncertain tax treatments separately or together, examination by tax authorities, the appropriate method to reflect uncertainty and accounting for changes in facts and circumstances. Management has assessed the effect of the interpretation and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments)
The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. The amendments require entities to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement has occurred. The amendments also clarify how the accounting for a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement affects applying the asset ceiling requirements. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards
The IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting on 29 March 2018. The Conceptual Framework sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standard setting, guidance for preparers in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to others in their efforts to understand and interpret the standards. IASB also issued a separate accompanying document, Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, which sets out the amendments to affected standards in order to update references to the revised Conceptual Framework. Its objective is to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework for companies that develop accounting policies using the Conceptual Framework when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction. For preparers who develop accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework, it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

IFRS 3: Business Combinations (Amendments)
The IASB issued amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) aimed at resolving the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets.

The Amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is in the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of 'material' (Amendments)
The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with earlier application permitted. The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity'. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. The amendments also ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the effect of these amendments and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

The **IASB has issued the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015 – 2017 Cycle**, which is a collection of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. These annual improvements have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the improvements and considers that it will not affect the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

- **IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements:** The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

- **IAS 12 Income Taxes:** The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognized according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits has been recognized.

- **IAS 23 Borrowing Costs:** The amendments clarify paragraph 14 of the standard that, when a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, and some of the specific borrowing related to that qualifying asset remains outstanding at that point, that borrowing is to be included in the funds that an entity borrows generally.

5. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Provision for income tax
Provision for income tax is measured according to IAS 12, at the amounts expected to be paid to the taxation authorities and includes the current income tax for each period, provision for additional taxes that may imposed by the tax authorities and recognition of tax returns. If the final result of the audit is different from the one initially recognized, the difference will affect income tax and deferred tax asset / liability during the period of finalization of the result.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment
Company's property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives. These useful lives are periodically reassessed to assess whether they continue to be appropriate. The useful lives of fixed assets may be differentiated by factors such as technological innovation and maintenance programs.
Impairment of property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In calculating the value in use, management estimates future cash flows from the asset or cash flow unit and selects the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of future cash flows.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient tax profits to offset those tax losses (Note 15). For the determination of deferred tax asset that may be recognised, the Company makes assumptions about whether these deferred tax assets can be recovered using the estimated future taxable income in accordance with the future tax planning strategies.

Provisions for doubtful debts

The Company estimates the provisions of doubtful debts based on specific reviews to customers' open balances. The Company periodically reassesses the adequacy of the provision in relation to its credit policy and taking into account appropriate data of the Legal Service arising from the processing of historical data and recent evolutions in judicial cases.

Provisions for slowly moving and impaired inventories

The Management of the Company periodically re-evaluates the adequacy of the provision regarding slowly moving and impaired inventories. The provision is calculated based on the aging of the inventories and previous experience. For inventories that remain immovable, a relevant provision is made, which amounts to 100% of the cost value.

Provision for staff leaving indemnity

The present value of the retirement benefits of the Company's defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial method.

The actuarial method includes assumptions about the discount rate, future wage increases, mortality rates, the average annual long-run inflation rate and the average annual long-term GDP growth. Due to the long-term nature of these programs, these assumptions are subject to considerable uncertainty. Further details and information are included in note 24.

Going Concern

Management considering: (a) the Company's financial position; (b) the risks that the Company faces and could have an adverse effect on the Company's business model and capital adequacy; and (c) the fact that no significant uncertainties are identified in relation to the Company's ability to continue to operate as a 'financial unit' for the foreseeable future and in any event for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, states that it continues to consider the principle of "going concern" as the appropriate basis for the preparation of the financial statements and that there are no significant uncertainties regarding the Company's ability to continue to apply as a suitable basis for the preparation of its financial statements for the foreseeable future, and in any event for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

6. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 30%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations.

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Trade and other payables (Note. 25)	2.011.535,91	1.986.417,57
(Less) Cash equivalent and short-term deposits (Note 19)	(396.545,34)	(660.869,45)
Net liabilities	1.614.990,57	1.325.548,12
Equity attributable to Company's shareholders	7.285.699,04	5.769.233,52
Total equity	7.285.699,04	5.769.233,52
Total equity and liabilities	**8.900.689,61**	**7.094.781,64**
Gearing ratio	**18%**	**19%**

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or procedures for managing capital in the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

7. Revenue from contracts with customers

Company's revenue from contracts with customers is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Sale of goods	10.978.553,54	9.075.435,93
Rendering of services	13.059,09	7.373,30
Total	**10.991.612,63**	**9.082.809,23**

8. Expenses per type

Company's expenses are analysed as follows:

	Note	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Employee benefit expenses	11	578.835,20	539.804,47
Cost of goods recognised as an expense		7.846.214,24	6.414.778,90
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	13	100.851,58	98.569,02
Amortization of intangible assets	14	195,49	391,00
Third parties' fees		66.611,63	84.535,81
Third parties' facilities		16.490,44	16.696,08
Transportation expenses		27.781,15	23.933,36
Repairs and maintenance of property plant and equipment		46.242,95	31.101,60
Operating leases		8.909,88	8.901,88
Insurance expenses		13.471,24	15.248,11
Telecommunication expenses		11.956,43	11.760,87
Travel expenses		14.048,33	13.844,14
Consumables		50.260,27	47.639,39
Impairment of doubtful accounts receivables	17	12.582,02	13.278,94
Impairment of slow-moving inventories		10.223,90	4.692,54
Taxes & fees (except income tax)		35.906,67	33.824,49
Other operating expenses		48.327,30	63.330,49
Total		**8.888.908,72**	**7.422.331,09**

The allocation of expenses per type is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Cost of sale	7.856.438,14	6.419.471,44
Administrative expenses	809.859,70	793.599,98
Distribution expenses	222.610,88	209.259,67
	8.888.908,72	**7.422.331,09**

Depreciation and amortisation per type are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Administrative expenses	101.047,07	98.960,02
	101.047,07	**98.960,02**

9. Other operating income / (expenses)

Company's other operating income are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Gains from sale of property plant and equipment	-	399,99
Other operating incomes	-	1.754,00
Total other operating income	**-**	**2.153,99**

Company's other operating expenses are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Losses from sale of property plant and equipment	-	(59.477,98)
Net loss from financial instruments valued at fair value through income and loss (Note. 18)	(129,90)	(21,18)
Other operating expenses	(2.260,99)	(9.308,99)
Total other operating expenses	**(2.390,89)**	**(68.808,15)**

10. Financial (expenses) / income

Company's financial expenses are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Interest expense from bank loan		(2.443,69)
Losses from exchange differences	(3.572,82)	-
Other finance expense	(8.482,54)	(7.370,85)
Total financial expenses	**(12.055,36)**	**(9.814,54)**

Company's financial income is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Interest income	32,29	6,73
Gain from exchange differences	-	1.209,36
Total financial income	**32,29**	**1.216,09**

11. Payroll and related expenses

Company's payroll and related expenses are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Wages and salaries	432.798,86	420.618,50
Social security costs and other employer contributions (Note 24)	100.773,72	99.309,70
Other personnel expenses	11.026,51	15.859,90
Employee benefits (Note 24)	34.236,11	4.016,37
Total	**578.835,20**	**539.804,47**

12. Income tax

Income tax presented in the statement of comprehensive income is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Current income tax	626.832,97	479.913,47
Deferred income tax (Note 15)	8.943,05	(6.382,62)
Reversal of provision for taxes (Σημ. 23)	(64.055,57)	(56.767,93)
Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income	**571.720,45**	**416.762,92**

The effective income tax rate differs from the nominal income tax rate due to various factors. The most significant ones are certain non-deductible expenses and the change in tax rates. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate for 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Profit before tax	**2.088.290,05**	**1.585.225,53**
Tax calculated at tax applicable rates (2018: 29%, 2017: 29%)	605.604,11	459.715,40
Non-deductible expenses for taxation purposes	21.278,59	13.815,45
Differences in tax rates	8.893,32	
Prior year taxes	(64.055,57)	(56.767,93)
Total	**571.720,45**	**416.762,92**

Income tax has been calculated based on profits before tax multiplied by the Company's domestic nominal tax rate. In accordance with current tax laws, tax rate for the operations of the Company in Greece amounts to 29% effective on 31 December 2018 and 29% effective on 31 December 2017.

According to the provisions of the article 23 of Law 4579/2018, the tax rate on profits is gradually reduced by one percentage point per year, starting with the reduction in the tax year 2019. Specifically, the tax rate

for the fiscal year 2018 is 29%, while for the tax year 2019 the tax rate is set at twenty-eight percent (28%) for the tax year 2020 at twenty-seven percent (27%), for tax year 2021 income at twenty-six percent (26%) and for tax year 2022 and thereafter the rate is set at twenty-five percent (25%).

The Company has not been audited by the tax authorities since the year ended 31 December 2009. The unaudited fiscal years are those from the years ended December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2013. However, the tax liabilities of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2010, 2011 have become definitive since the decision of the Plenary of the Council of State 1738/2017 entitled the Greek State to the imposition of fines and taxes expired on 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018 respectively. Based on the above decision of the Council of State, the Company reversed the provision for contingent tax liabilities for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 amounting to Euro 56,767.93 in the previous year. The amount of Euro 56,767.93 is deducted from income tax in the statement of comprehensive income for the previous year.

On April 16, 2018 and March 9, 2018, the tax authorities of the Hellenic Tax Authority of Athens carried out a tax audit for the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The types of taxation that were audited included income tax, value added tax (VAT), other taxes and contributions and proper bookkeeping.

Based on these audit, additional taxes and charges of Euro 10,194,33 were imposed by tax authorities, on 31 October 2018. The amount of Euro 10,194,33 charged το the income tax on the statement of comprehensive income for the current year.

Based on the above audits of income tax of the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company reversed in the current year the provision for contingent tax liabilities of 2012 and 2013 amounting to Euro 74.249,90.

The amount of Euro 74.249,90 is deducted from income tax in the statement of comprehensive income of the current year (Note 23).

Tax Compliance Certificate

From the financial year 2011 and onwards, all Greek Societe Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are required to be audited by a statutory auditor or an audit firm in accordance with the provisions of Law 2190/1920 and Law 3190/1955 must in addition obtain an "Annual Tax Certificate" as provided for by paragraph 5 of Article 82 of L.2238/1994 for the fiscal years 2011-2013 and Article 65A of L. 4174/2013 for the fiscal year 2014 and after. This "Annual Tax Certificate" must be issued by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm must issue to the entity a "Tax Compliance Report" which will subsequently be submitted electronically to the Ministry of Finance. This "Tax Compliance Report" must be submitted by the statutory auditor or audit firm within ten days from the date of the approval of the financial statements by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

For the Company, the tax compliance certificate for the financial 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was concluded by its auditors, based on the provisions of Article 65A of L. 4174/2013.

For the year 2018, the Company has requested its statutory auditor to issue a tax certificate, which is under process, in accordance with the provisions of Article 65A L. 4174/2013. This tax audit is conducted by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon the completion of the aforementioned tax audit, no significant, additional tax liabilities are expected to arise, in excess of those provided for and disclosed in the financial statements.

13. Property plant equipment

Company's property plant and equipment are analysed as follows:

	Land - buildings	Transportation	Furniture and other equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1.751.909,02	282.220,18	565.430,95	2.599.560,15
Additions	-	37.590,21	33.553,70	71.143,91
Disposals	-	(163.076,94)	-	(163.076,94)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	1.751.909,02	156.733,45	598.984,65	2.507.627,12
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1.751.909,02	156.733,45	598.984,65	2.507.627,12
Additions	9.020,00	-	57.585,04	66.605,04
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1.760.929,02	156.733,45	656.569,69	2.574.232,16
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2017	904.637,43	108.344,78	522.689,00	1.535.671,21
Depreciation charge for the year	60.407,27	16.920,23	21.241,52	98.569,02
Disposals	-	(29.627,32)	-	(29.627,32)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	965.044,70	95.637,69	543.930,52	1.604.612,91
Balance as at 1 January 2018	965.044,70	95.637,69	543.930,52	1.604.612,91
Depreciation charge for the year	67.295,77	10.905,19	22.650,62	100.851,58
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1.032.340,47	106.542,88	566.581,14	1.705.464,49
Net Book Value 31.12.2017	**786.864,32**	**61.095,76**	**55.054,13**	**903.014,21**
Net Book Value 31.12.2018	**728.588,55**	**50.190,57**	**89.988,55**	**868.767,67**

Tangible assets with indefinite useful life (land) are not subject to depreciation and are annually assessed for impairment. The higher amount between the fair value of the asset less the cost to sell it and the value in use consists the recoverable amount of the asset.

The property where Company's headquarters are located, is subject to a first mortgage in favour of National Bank of Greece to secure a construction loan of a total amount Euro 1.275.000,00.

14. Intangible assets

Company's property plant and equipment are analysed as follows:

	Software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January 2017	20.061,45	20.061,45
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	20.061,45	20.061,45
Balance as at 1 January 2018	20.061,45	20.061,45
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2018	20.061,45	20.061,45
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January 2017	19.474,58	19.474,58
Depreciation	391,00	391,00
Balance as at 31 December 2017	19.865,58	19.865,58
Balance as at 1 January 2018	19.865,58	19.865,58
Depreciation	195,49	195,49
Balance as at 31 December 2017	20.061,07	20.061,07
Net Book Value 31.12.2017	**195,87**	**195,87**
Net Book Value 31.12.2018	**0,38**	**0,38**

15. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.
The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Deferred tax assets		
Recoverable after 12 months	42.074,10	49.562,20
Recoverable within 12 months	13.901,26	15.809,39
Total	55.975,36	65.371,59
Deferred tax liabilities		
To be settled after 12 months	(2.181,90)	(2.531,00)
To be settled within 12 months	-	-
Total	(2.181,90)	(2.531,00)
Net deferred tax assets	**53.793,46**	**62.840,59**

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Opening balance	62.840,59	56.776,14
Credit in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 12)	(8.943,05)	6.382,62
Credit in the statement of total comprehensive income	(104,08)	(318,17)
Closing balance	**53.793,46**	**62.840,59**

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year without offsetting balances within the same tax authority are the following:

	Statement of financial position		Statement of comprehensive income	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018	1/1/2017 - 31/12/2017
Depreciation for tax purposes	-	1.084,65	1.084,65	113,39-
Amortisation for tax purposes	-	56,80	56,80	(113,39)
Provision for doubtful debts	2.268,89	12.839,42	10.570,53	(3.850,89)
Provision for impaired inventories	20.291,10	20.572,75	281,65	(1.360,84)
Provision for employee benefits	19.514,11	15.008,58	(4.609,61)	(1.164,75)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11.661,26	13.489,39	1.828,13	(6,14)
Accrued expenses	2.240,00	2.320,00	80,00	-
Write off of trade account payable	(2.181,90)	(2.531,00)	(349,10)	-
Debit/(credit) in the statement of comprehensive income			**8.943,05**	**(6.382,62)**
Net deferred assets	**53.793,46**	**62.840,59**		

16. Inventories

Company's inventories are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Inventories	2.538.168,61	1.888.356,98
Total	**2.538.168,61**	**1.888.356,98**

Less: Impairment for slow movement and impaired inventories

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Inventories	81.164,41	70.940,51
	81.164,41	**70.940,51**
Total net releasable value	**2.457.004,20**	**1.817.416,47**

17. Trade and other receivable

Company's trade and other receivable are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Trade receivables	1.606.397,98	1.628.024,36
Less: Provisions for impairment	(124.249,42)	(111.667,40)
Total trade accounts receivables	1.482.148,56	1.516.356,96
Advances to suppliers	30.394,96	50.106,20
Greek State - prepaid and deduced taxes	-	2.375,19
Post-dated cheques	4.187.073,60	2.859.984,34
Other receivables	47.509,54	11.589,98
Total	**5.747.126,66**	**4.440.412,67**
Non-current assets	2.686,32	2.686,32
Current assets	5.744.440,34	4.437.726,35
Total	**5.747.126,66**	**4.440.412,67**

The movement of provision for doubtful debts of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, is analysed as follows:

Balance as at 1 January 2017	**(98.388,46)**
Provisions for impairment (Note 8)	(13.278,94)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**(111.667,40)**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**(111.667,40)**
Provisions for impairment (Note 8)	(12.582,02)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**(124.249,42)**

The maturity of the Company's trade and other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 is analyzed as follows:

			Past due but not impaired				
	Total	Not impaired and not doubtful	< 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	>120 days
2018	5.669.222,16	3.901.725,08	564.756,03	309.320,41	289.112,19	170.929,82	433.378,63
2017	4.376.341,30	3.630.008,12	351.795,47	233.938,13	59.861,52	33.088,47	67.649,59

18. Financial assets at fair values through profit or loss

Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the Company are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Opening balance	198,10	219,28
Change in fair value gains/(losses) (Note 9)	(129,90)	(21,18)
Closing balance	**68,20**	**198,10**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include the following:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Listed equity instruments	**68,20**	**198,10**

The Company used Level 1 for the determination and disclosure of these financial assets.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

19. Cash equivalent and shot term deposits

Company's cash equivalent and shot term deposits are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash at bank	3.047,18	3.047,18
Cash on hand	393.498,16	657.822,27
Total	**396.545,34**	**660.869,45**

Company does not own cash and short-term deposits in foreign currency. Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Euro, which is the Company's operating currency.

Bank deposits are accrued at floating rates based on monthly bank rates. Interest income on sight and time deposits with banks is accounted using the accrual method.

20. Share capital

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2017	32.070	962.100,00	962.100,00
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**32.070**	**962.100,00**	**962.100,00**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	32.070	962.100,00	962.100,00
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**32.070**	**962.100,00**	**962.100,00**

On 31 December 2018 and December 2017, Company's authorized and issued share capital was divided into 32.070 shares, with nominal value 30 Euro each and was fully paid.

21. Reserves

Company's reserves are analysed as follows:

	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2017	349.344,05	25,52	349.369,57
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**349.344,05**	**25,52**	**349.369,57**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	349.344,05	25,52	349.369,57
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**349.344,05**	**25,52**	**349.369,57**

(a) Statutory reserve
According to the provisions of Greek Corporate Law (L.2190/1920), companies are required to transfer at least 5% of their annual net profit, to a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches one-third of the paid-up share capital. This reserve can only be used, after approval of the Annual General meeting of the shareholders, to offset accumulated losses and cannot be used for any other reason.

Tax-free reserves of special provisions of laws
Tax-free reserves of special provisions of laws are Profit-based reserves, which are not subject to tax in accordance with specific development laws, because they were used for the acquisition of new fixed productive equipment. That is, they are formed from profits for which no tax is calculated and paid.

According to Greek law, tax-free reserves are not subject to tax provided they are not distributed. In case of distribution, income tax is payable on the amounts distributed based on the applicable tax rates. The Company does not intend to distribute all or part of these reserves in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not formed a deferred tax liability.

22. Dividends

According to Greek corporate law, companies are required to distribute annually at least 35% of their after-tax profits (calculated at entity level) and after forming a statutory reserve and deducting any profits from the sale of equity shares that are mentioned in the paragraph 1, of article 3 of Law 148/1967. In addition, the Annual General Meeting of a Greek company may decide (i) by a majority of at least 65% of the paid-up share capital the non-distribution of the above minimum dividend or the distribution of a smaller dividend or non-distribution of the dividend and in any event the transfer of the non-distributed dividend in a special reserve which shall be distributed within four years of the date of the General Meeting; or (ii) by a majority of at least 70% of the paid-up share capital the non-distribution of the above minimum dividend or the distribution of a smaller dividend or non-distribution of the dividend, in each case without the obligation to transfer the unpaid dividend in the reserve mentioned above.

In addition, Greek company law and more specifically in accordance with paragraph 1 of section 44a of Law 2190/1920 on Societe Anonyme, it is prohibited to distribute dividends to shareholders provided that, at the end of the last fiscal year, all of the company's equity , as shown in the statement of financial position is or, after such distribution, will be less than the amount of equity, plus the reserves for which their distribution is prohibited by law or the Articles of Association.

For the fiscal year 2017 the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting of July 31, 2018 approved the non-distribution of dividend.

For the fiscal year 2018, Company’s Board of Directors proposed to distribute a dividend of Euro 400,000.00. The dividend distribution is subject to the approval of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, which will take place on August 31, 2019.

23. Provisions

Company’s provisions are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Long term liabilities	-	74.249,90
Total	**-**	**74.249,90**

	Unaudited tax years	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January 2017	131.017,83	131.017,83
Reversal of provision	(56.767,93)	(56.767,93)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**74.249,90**	**74.249,90**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	74.249,90	74.249,90
Reversal of provision	(74.249,90)	(74.249,90)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**-**	**-**

More information regarding the un-audited fiscal years by fiscal tax authorities are mentioned to Note 12.

24. Employee benefit liabilities

Retirement benefit plans Company's employees are mainly covered by the main state-owned private insurance fund that provides retirement and medical benefits. Each employee is required to contribute part of his monthly salary to the fund, while part of the total contribution is covered by the Company. At retirement, the fund is responsible for the payment of pension benefits to retirees. Consequently, the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits under this plan. These contributions are recognized as an expense when they accrue and any outstanding amount is recognized as a liability. Contributions to pension funds for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to € 100.773,72 and € 99.309,70, respectively (Note 11).

Termination benefits: Under Greek labor law, employees are entitled to compensation in the case of contract termination, either due to retirement or dismissal, calculated on the basis of the employee's remuneration, past service and termination of employment (dismissal or retirement) Employees who resign or are dismissed for a specific justified reason are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in the event of retirement is equal to 40% of the amount payable for dismissal without cause. In Greece according to local practice, these programs are not funded.

The Company recognises accrued benefits in the comprehensive income statement in each period with a corresponding increase in pension liability. Benefits paid to retirees in each period are debited against this liability.

An international firm of independent actuaries evaluated the Company’s liabilities arising from retirement benefits plans at 31 December 2015.
The actuarial method was updated for the financial years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.
For the financial year ended December 31, 2018, the Company's employee benefits liabilities were measured in accordance with Law 2112/1920, as amended by Law 4487/2017, and not on the basis of an acceptable actuarial method.

The principal assumptions of the actuarial method at December 31, 2018 and 2017 for the Company are as follows:

	31/12/2018	**31/12/2017**
Liabilities in the statement of financial position for:		
Employee benefits liabilities	**78.056,42**	**51.753,71**

The amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive are determined as follow:

	1/1/2018-31/12/2018	**1/1/2017-31/12/2017**
Current service cost	34.236,11	3.239,86
Financial cost	-	776,51
Total cost included in employee benefits (Note.11)	**34.236,11**	**4.016,37**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	**51.753,71**	**48.834,48**
Current service cost	34.236,11	3.239,86
Financial cost	-	776,51
Benefits paid	(7.933,40)	
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	(1.097,14)
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	**78.056,42**	**51.753,71**

The main actuarial assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment benefit obligations are as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Discount rate	-	2,03%
Future salary increases	-	1,00%
Future consumer price index increases	-	1,00%

25. Trade and other payables

Company's trade and other payables are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Trade payables	1.258.993,72	975.447,58
Post-dated cheques	5.000,00	1.674,00
Advance from customers	17.312,85	30.014,57
Accrued expenses	8.000,00	8.000,00
Insurance organisations and other taxes and contributions	124.008,55	116.709,46
Dividends payable	541.999,43	796.994,67
Other liabilities	56.221,36	57.577,29
Total	**2.011.535,91**	**1.986.417,57**
Short term liabilities	2.011.535,91	1.986.417,57
Total	**2.011.535,91**	**1.986.417,57**

26. Commitments

Operating lease obligations
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 are, as follows:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Within1 year	11.013,13	11.048,28
From 2-5 years	173,13	11.048,28
	11.186,26	**22.096,56**

27. Contingent liabilities - assets

No contingent liabilities exist at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

Contingent assets

The Company has a claim from the company named “Athanasopoulos Ch. & Sia EE” of Euro 38.203,02, due to issue of bad checks. For this claim, the Company has taken all the necessary legal actions.

28. Related party transactions

There is no remuneration of Board members for the fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The main market risks for the Company relate to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. Total risk management seeks methods to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is active internationally and is exposed to variations in foreign currency exchange rate. This type of risk arises mainly from future transactions, as well as receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company’s main foreign currency taking into account volume of transactions is USD. The Company mainly manages its exposure to foreign currency risk via physical hedging of liabilities – receivables and input – output in USD.
The Company’s policy is to not maintain foreign cash and cash equivalent higher than the necessary amounts that are expected to be used in its commercial activities.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to raw materials price variations. Part of this risk is compensated by incorporating change in cost to the final selling price of the products.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash, deposits with banks, as well as customer credit reports including significant receivables and transactions.

The Company has significant concentration of its receivables to a few trade debtors, fact that maximizes its exposure to credit risk.

48,16% of Company’s sales turnover is generated by two clients (31.12.2017: 37,91%) whose balance as at 31.12.2018 amounted to Euro 2.481.216,61 (31.12.2017: 1.824.783,78).

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring its cash flow and ensuring that adequate banking facilities. The Company has sufficient unused approved borrowing facilities in order to face any potential shortfall in cash resources.

The table below presents the Company’s financial liabilities maturity at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

31 December2018	Less than 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Total
Trade and other payable	2.011.535,91	-	-	2.011.535,91
Total	2.011.535,91	--	-	2.011.535,91

31 December 2017	**Less than 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payable	1.986.417,57	-	-	1.986.417,57
Total	1.986.417,57	-	-	1.986.417,57

Cash flow risk and risk relating to change of fair value due to change in interest rates
The Company's operating income and cash flows are influenced by changes in interest rates. The interest rate risk essentially affects floating rate borrowings. Company's policy is to monitor interest rate trends and to decide on the combination of fixed – floating interest rates according to prevailing market conditions and its financial needs. During the current period the sum of Company's debt is with variable interest rate, as it was considered that this risk is limited, as the Euro interest rates are expected to remain stable or decrease in the medium-term future.

Determination of fair values
The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (stock exchange) (i.e. derivatives, stocks, bonds) is based on quoted market rates at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

In assessing the fair value of non-traded financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of valuation methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date.

The nominal values less any allowances of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the prevailing market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

30. Changes in liabilities arising from financing operations

	1 January 2017	**Cash flow**	**Other**	**31 December 2017**
Short-term variable rate bank loans	112.222,22	(112.222,22)	-	-
Total liabilities from financing operations	**112.222,22**	**(112.222,22)**	**-**	**-**

The "Other" column contains the effect of reclassifying the non-current portion of the interest-bearing loans, including liabilities arising from finance leases, to the current portion due to the time effect.

31. Financial instruments

The carrying amount presented in the accompanying financial statements of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, trade payables and accrued expenses and short-term liabilities approximate their fair value due to their relatively short maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of floating rate interest bearing loans and borrowings approximates the carrying amount presented in the accompanying statement of financial position.

The Company used the level 1 for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

At 31 December 2018 and 2017, Company's financial assets measured at fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31/12/2018	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2018**	**31/12/2017**
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term deposits	396.545,34	660.869,45	396.545,34	660.869,45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	68,20	198,10	68,20	198,10

32. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the financial position date of 31 December 2018, which can materially affect the understanding of those financial statements and should be disclosed or differentiate the amounts of published financial statements.