HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

CONTENTS

HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Georgios Gregoras (Managing Director) Ioannis Doratis Georgios Alexopoulos Panagiotis Daveros Konstantinos Karachalios Adam Harold Dann Theodora Papadimitriou Mark Richards
Company Secretary	VISTRA COMPANY SECRETARIES LIMITED 1st Floor Templeback, 10 Temple Back Bristol, United Kingdom BS1 6FL
Independent Auditors	Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF United Kingdom
Registered office	Suite 1, 3rd floor 11-12 St. James Square London, United Kingdom SW1Y 4LB
Registration number	00454043

Strategic Report

1. The Board of Directors presents its strategic report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

2. The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged from last year, is to buy, sell and otherwise deal in petroleum products in Cyprus through a local branch. It is the intention of the board of directors that this business will continue for the foreseeable future.

Review of developments, position and performance of the Company's business

3. The profit of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 was €12.534.434 (2019: profit of €15.779.846) and the total comprehensive income was €12.322.042 (2019: total comprehensive income of €13.864.496). On 31 December 2020, the total assets of the Company were €179.122.311 (2019: €109.832.456) and the net assets were €42.769.305 (2019: net assets €38.447.263). The financial position, development and performance of the Company as presented in these financial statements are considered satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

4. The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to the price fluctuations of oil in the international markets. Principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are also disclosed in Notes 1, 3, 4 and 28 of the financial statements.

Brexit disclosures

5. On 23 June 2016, the UK voted to leave the European union and on 24 January 2020, the Brexit withdrawal agreement, officially titled "Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Community" was signed. The Company had assessed the impact of leaving the European Union and sees limited impact of the Brexit on its existing business.

2020 Fiscal year business review

6. The Company measures its performance against a five-year business plan which includes revenue, profits, KPIs and other strategic targets such as improving brand image, product differentiation and customer service and meeting the HSSE standards. All major KPIs have been met during the year 2020. The key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020	2019	Variance %
Revenue	191.856.601	255.393.592	-25%
Gross Profit	42.729.489	42.271.775	1,1%
Operating Profit	17.846.091	19.733.200	-9,6%
Profit before tax	14.460.409	17.594.884	-17,8%
Working Capital	13.712.447	8.761.673	-56,5%

The principal activity of the Company is to buy, sell and otherwise deal in petroleum products in Cyprus through a local branch. There was a profit after taxation amounting to €12.534.434 (2019: €15.779.846). The Gross Profit, resulting from the difference between revenue and cost of sales from the purchase of petroleum goods, increased due to the decrease in cost of sales, a close follow up on pricing and the managing of stocks and imports. Operating Profit, calculated as gross profit less administrative and selling and distribution expenses, decreased mainly due to higher administrative and selling and distribution expenses, as well as the impact on volumes due to Covid-19 restrictions. The company is exerting all efforts to manage expenditure always in line with the approved budget and its procurement policies. Increase in working capital is due to increase in Cash at Bank balance and increased inventory levels due to larger storage capacities at Vasiliko Area, partly offset by lower Trade Receivable balances due to decrease in worldwide oil prices compared to last year, higher utilisation of short term borrowing facilities and higher lease liabilities relating to ROU assets.

Perspectives, Key Risks and Uncertainties

7. While 2020 first two months presented higher than forecasted results mainly due to a prolonged winter period, favourably affecting heating fuel volumes, and following the Government precautionary measures to control a wide

Strategic Report

Perspectives, Key Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

measures adopted by the Government to address the risk of Covid-19 vary, including among others partial lockdowns, restrictions in people's movement and close of borders. While a significant amount of retail stores were enforced to suspend their business activity, fuel marketing entities have been excluded from this, as they are vital to the operation of the State during this crisis period. Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited has adhered to all guidelines and regulations and has taken adequate precautionary health and safety measures to safeguard its clients and employees.

The Company is expected to overcome this exceptional crisis as enhanced by its strong financial position, its high liquidity and large undrawn borrowing facilities.

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

8. Having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s.172 (1) (a-f) of the Act, the Company Board of Directors, consider that they have acted in good faith, in a manner to promote the success of the Company and its members as a whole. Directors fulfil their duties partly through the governance framework that delegates day-to-day decision making to Company's employees.

Colleagues

9. Company's employees are important in carrying out Company's financial plans. Health, safety and well-being of Company's employees is a main concern in the way business is carried out, always aiming being a responsible employer in both salary and other benefits in kind employees receive. Company Management meets with employees unions during which employees' representatives are encouraged to communicate their views on topics they consider of high importance. During the year, no employee health incidents occurred while turnover rate was zero.

Customers

10. Company's growth strategy is to expand through seeking new clients, while maintaining and strengthening its firm partner relationships with existing customers. The Company is committed to provide qualitative supply of fuel products and exceptional service experience. Company Management invests in regular communication with commercial and industrial clients, whom their views are listened, while focusing to retail clients' satisfaction through utilisation of various marketing tools and its customer service department.

Suppliers

11. While the Company has a limited pool of suppliers for fuel marketing products, a high volume of suppliers is maintained at a local level. The Company recognises the importance of supplier role for the Company to deliver high quality product and services to the end consumer and other business. In this respect, Company's Management regularly holds meetings with key suppliers for projects completion stage and best practices applied by suppliers at workplace. Through its procurement processes, the Company pre-qualifies and approves vendors thus maintaining high standards of product specification requirements and high service levels. Through transparency of its tendering procedures, the company ensures an equivalent and fair treatment for all vendors participating.

Community and Environment

12. The contribution to society and social issues are important factors of the corporate culture in Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus. Through its corporate social responsibility dynamically undertakes action on issues relating to the society, environment, culture and quality of life.

On behalf of the Board

Georgios Gregoras
(Managing Director)

19 May 2021

Report of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors present its directors' report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Financial risk management

2. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management).

(i) Market risk - foreign exchange risk

The Company imports petroleum products from overseas and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly, for example by entering into foreign forward exchange contracts.

(ii) Market risk - commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk through its purchases and distribution of petroleum products within Cyprus. Management monitors the price fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(iii) Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The Company has implemented policies, including KYC policies, that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed annually.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

(v) Capital risk management

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.
Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

Supplier payment policy

3. The Company's policy is to agree the terms of payment at the start of business with each supplier, to ensure suppliers are aware of those terms and to abide by them. The Company's creditor days (yearend trade creditors divided by purchases) for its continuing business for the year were 14 days (2019: 14 days).

Future developments of the Company

4. The Board of Directors expects that the operations, financial position and performance of the Company will improve following the steady lift of measures enacted by the Government and the progress of the vaccination process.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Results

5. The Company's results for the year are set out on page 10. The Board of Directors, following consideration of the availability of profits for distribution as well as the liquidity position of the Company, recommends the payment of a dividend as detailed below and the remaining profit for the year is retained.

Dividends

6. On 9 April 2019, the Board of Directors approved the payment of a dividend of €19.000.000 (being a dividend of €42,856 per share). On 11 October 2019, the Board of Directors approved an additional payment of a dividend of €5.000.000 (being a dividend of €11,278 per share). On 20 December 2019, the Board of Directors approved an additional payment of an interim dividend of €4.000.000 (being a dividend of €9,022 per share). As at 31 December 2019, the Company paid €24.000.000 out of the total dividends declared of €28.000.000, with the remaining €4.000.000 being paid in September 2021.

On 31 July 2020, the Board of Directors approved the payment of an interim dividend of €5.000.000 (being a dividend of €11,278 per share) and on 18 December 2020 an additional interim dividend of €3.000.000 (being a dividend of €6,767 per share). As at 31 December 2020, the Company paid €5.000.000 out of the total dividends declared of €8.000.000.

Board of Directors

7. The directors who held office during the year and at the date of signing the financial statements are shown on page 1.

Charitable donations

8. During the year, the Company made charitable donations of €7.676 (2019: €9.341).

Company Secretary

9. Company's secretary is Vistra Company Secretaries Limited.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

10. The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

11. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions company financial position and financial performance;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

12. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

13. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Branches

14. The Company is registered in England and Wales and operates through a branch in Cyprus.

Events after the balance sheet date

15. There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements, other than those disclosed in Note 31.

Environmental Efficiency

16. The SECR requirements to disclose greenhouse gas emissions have been extended and apply to large UK incorporated unquoted companies. The directors have considered this new requirement in the preparation of the financial statements, and according to the s415(2), the company has applied the low emissions exemption to disclose, as there are no emissions within the UK geographic area as all operations are based in Cyprus.

Independent Auditors and Disclosure of Information to Auditors

17. So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are not aware. The Directors have taken all the relevant steps that they ought to have taken in their duty as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

18. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

19. The Company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually and, accordingly, Ernst & Young LLP London shall be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors for a further term.

Company number: 00454043

On behalf of the Board

Georgios Gregoras
(Managing Director)

19 May 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 31 , including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable 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 are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained with the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 (UK) 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are that relate to the reporting framework (IFRS, Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax compliance regulations in the Cyprus jurisdiction)
- We understood how Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus ltd is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company Secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and correspondence received from regulatory bodies and noted there was no contradictory evidence
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company established to address risks identified by the entity or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We gained an understanding of the entity level controls and policies that the Company applies being part of the Hellenic Petroleum Group.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of legal counsel and management; testing of higher risk and unusual journal entries, with a focus on journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; substantive testing of revenue and trade receivables account including key items and representative samples, performed cut-off testing and supplemented with analytical procedures providing other assurance over the existence and measurement of revenue.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Oxana Dorrington (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

24 May 2021

HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Revenue	5	**191.856.601**	255.393.592
Cost of sales		**(149.127.112)**	(213.121.817)
Gross profit		**42.729.489**	42.271.775
Selling and distribution expenses	6	**(21.456.991)**	(19.834.177)
Administration expenses	6	**(3.426.407)**	(2.704.398)
Operating profit		**17.846.091**	19.733.200
Finance income	8	**-**	305.591
Finance costs	8	**(3.385.682)**	(2.443.907)
Profit before tax		**14.460.409**	17.594.884
Tax	9	**(1.925.975)**	(1.815.038)
Net profit for the year		**12.534.434**	15.779.846
Items that will not be classified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		**(212.392)**	(1.915.350)
		(212.392)	(1.915.350)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(212.392)**	(1.915.350)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**12.322.042**	13.864.496

The notes on pages 14 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2020

	Note	**2020** €	2019 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**29.461.492**	29.204.645
Right-of-use assets	12	**98.066.064**	36.525.088
Investment properties	13	**185.745**	192.150
Intangible assets	14	**1.093.916**	966.973
Investments in subsidiary	15	**70.086**	70.086
Trade and other receivables	17	**1.055.466**	1.043.604
		129.932.769	68.002.546
Current assets			
Inventories	16	**14.088.577**	9.376.901
Trade and other receivables	17	**16.977.623**	22.643.006
Refundable taxes	26	**27.343**	210.228
Cash at bank and in hand	18	**18.095.999**	9.599.775
		49.189.542	41.829.910
Total assets		**179.122.311**	109.832.456
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	19	**6.284.140**	6.284.140
Retained earnings		**36.485.165**	32.163.123
Total equity		**42.769.305**	38.447.263
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	21	**95.957.544**	33.349.678
Deferred tax liabilities	22	**382.739**	438.000
Pension liabilities	23	**4.535.628**	4.529.278
		100.875.911	38.316.956
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	25	**23.294.290**	23.366.106
Borrowings	20	**8.392.195**	6.608.165
Lease liabilities	21	**3.790.610**	3.093.966
		35.477.095	33.068.237
Total liabilities		**136.353.006**	71.385.193
Total equity and liabilities		**179.122.311**	109.832.456

On 19 May 2021 the Board of Directors of Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Georgios Gregoras
Managing Director

Ioannis Doratis
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HELLENIC PETROLEUM CYPRUS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
		€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2019		**6.284.140**	**46.298.627**	**52.582.767**
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	15.779.846	15.779.846
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit (net of tax) *		-	(1.915.350)	(1.915.350)
Transactions with owners				
Dividends	10	-	(28.000.000)	(28.000.000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(28.000.000)	(28.000.000)
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020		**6.284.140**	**32.163.123**	**38.447.263**
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	12.534.434	12.534.434
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit (net of tax) *		-	(212.392)	(212.392)
Transactions with owners				
Dividends	10	-	(8.000.000)	(8.000.000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(8.000.000)	(8.000.000)
Balance at 31 December 2020		**6.284.140**	**36.485.165**	**42.769.305**

* This was effected following the adoption of the revised IAS19 which allows remeasurements to be presented within equity.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	**2020** €	2019 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**14.460.409**	17.594.884
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	**2.684.912**	2.924.562
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	12	**5.266.283**	4.259.883
Depreciation of investment properties	13	**6.405**	6.405
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	**97.428**	43.829
Defined benefit pension scheme	23	**(206.042)**	(268.402)
Interest income	8	**-**	(17.853)
Interest expense on finance leases	8	**2.965.744**	2.107.978
Interest expense on borrowings	8	**354.020**	227.243
Unwinding of previously recognised discounting effect	8	**-**	(287.738)
Net effect on Right of Use and Finance Lease derecognition		**-**	971
		25.629.159	26.591.762
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		**(4.711.676)**	1.451.221
Decrease in trade and other receivables		**5.653.521**	6.811.567
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		**929.833**	(3.943.641)
Cash generated from operations		**27.500.837**	30.910.909
Tax paid		**(1.800.000)**	(2.947.324)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**25.700.837**	27.963.585
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	14	**(224.371)**	(937.202)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	**(2.941.759)**	(2.285.707)
Interest received	8	**-**	17.853
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3.166.130)**	(3.205.056)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of obligations under finance leases	21	**(3.502.749)**	(2.854.502)
Interest paid on finance lease obligations	8,21	**(2.965.744)**	(2.107.978)
Interest paid on borrowings	8	**(354.020)**	(227.243)
Dividends paid		**(9.000.000)**	(30.000.000)
Net cash generated used in financing activities		**(15.822.513)**	(35.189.723)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**6.712.194**	(10.431.194)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**2.991.610**	13.422.804
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18	**9.703.804**	2.991.610

The notes on pages 14 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

1. Corporate information

Country of incorporation

The Company Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in England and Wales on 1 January 1949 as a private limited liability company operating through a branch in Cyprus. Its registered office is at Suite 1, 3rd floor 11-12 St. James Square, London, United Kingdom, SW1Y 4LB.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, is to buy, sell and otherwise deal in petroleum products in Cyprus through a local branch. It is the intention of the Board of Directors that this business will continue for the foreseeable future.

Operating environment of the Company

With the recent and rapid development of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic the world economy entered a period of unprecedented health care crisis that has caused considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life.

Many countries have adopted extraordinary and economically costly containment measures. Certain countries have required companies to limit or even suspend normal business operations. Governments have implemented restrictions on travelling as well as strict quarantine measures throughout the year.

Industries such as tourism, hospitality and entertainment have been directly disrupted significantly by these measures. Other industries, such as manufacturing and financial services, have also been indirectly affected.

In Cyprus, on 15 March 2020, the Council of Ministers in an extraordinary meeting, announced that Cyprus is entering a state of emergency considering the uncertain situation as was unfold daily, the growing spread of COVID-19 outbreak and the World Health Organization's data on the situation.

To this end, certain measures have been taken by the Republic of Cyprus with a view to safeguarding public health and ensuring the economic survival of working people, businesses, vulnerable groups and the economy at large.

New entry/borders regulations have been applied with regards to protecting the population from a further spread of the disease which tightened the entry of individuals to the Republic of Cyprus within the year. Additionally, a considerable number of private businesses operating in various sectors of the economy closed for a period of time while a number of lockdown measures, such as the prohibition of unnecessary movements and the suspension of operations of retail companies (subject to certain exemptions), were applied throughout the year. The measures were continuously revised (lifted or tightened) by the Republic of Cyprus during the year taking into consideration the epidemic status in the country.

The objective of these public policy measures was to contain the spread of COVID-19 outbreak and have resulted in minor operational disruption for the Company. While a significant amount of retail stores was enforced to suspend their business activity, fuel marketing entities have been excluded from this, as they are vital to the operation of the State during this crisis period.

In parallel, governments, including the Republic of Cyprus, introduced various financial support schemes in response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. The Company has not applied for such government assistance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

1. Corporate information (continued)

Operating environment of the Company (continued)

The impact of COVID-19 is reflected in the recognition and measurement of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at 31 December 2020. The Company's management has assessed:

(1) whether any impairment allowances are deemed necessary for the Company's financial assets, non-financial assets, investments in subsidiaries, by considering the economic situation and outlook at the end of the reporting period.
(2) whether the net realizable value for the Company's inventory exceeds cost.
(3) the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty though, due to the pace at which the outbreak expands and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome. Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position. COVID-19 did not have an immediate material impact on the business operations. This is also reflected in the financial results of the year.

The Company's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the development of its business in the current business and economic environment.

Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess the need for further actions in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006. The Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the Directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

At 31 December 2020, the Company held cash of €18 million and has a positive working capital position. Its total uncommitted borrowings amount to €8.4 million. Details of these balances and their maturities are presented in note 18 & 20.

Based on their assessment, taking into account the above and also the financial forecasts over the next 16 months, Management is satisfied that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its current liabilities and working capital requirements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

The Company's financial forecasts were modelled over a 16-month period, ending 30 April 2022 and reflect the outcomes that the Directors consider most likely, based on the information available at the date of signing of these financial statements.

Accordingly, the Directors consider that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. They have formed a judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. 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 4.

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to produce group accounts by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present financial information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

The results of the Company are consolidated within the group financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking, Hellenic Petroleum S.A., a company registered in Greece. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 8A Chimarras Street, 15125, Marousi, Greece. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are also available in the following website www.helpe.gr.

The financial statements are presented in Euro as this is the company's functional currency, and all monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest Euro except when otherwise indicated.

3. Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2020. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

The accounting principles and calculations used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and have been consistently applied in all periods presented in this report. Several other amendments and interpretations were applied for the first time in 2020 but do not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on 18 May 2017); including Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 25 June 2020) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date (issued on 23 January 2020 and 15 July 2020 respectively (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (issued on 14 May 2020) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021(issued on 31 March 2021) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021)
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (issued on 27 August 2020) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – deferral of IFRS19 (issued on 25 June 2020) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)

The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these standards or interpretations in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

Goodwill

Goodwill relates to the acquisition of a service station.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree' s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services, net of value-added tax and any excise duties, rebates and discounts. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Control over goods sold and services rendered is transferred to the customer upon delivery of the respective products or service respectively. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Payment terms vary in line with the type of sales transactions and depend mainly on the products sold or services rendered, the distribution channels as well as each customer's specifics.

The Company assesses whether it acts as a principal or agent in each of its revenue arrangements. The Company has concluded that in all sales transactions it acts as a principal.

When goods are exchanged or swapped for goods which are of a similar nature and value the exchange is not regarded as a transaction which generates revenue. The net result of such transactions is recognized within Cost of sales. Revenue is recognised as follows:

- **Sales of goods – wholesale & retail and related rebates**
  Revenue is recognized when a contractual promise to a customer (performance obligation) is fulfilled by transferring the promised goods (which is when the customer obtains control over the promised goods). If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the total transaction price of the contract is allocated among the individual, separate performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling prices. The Company also provides retrospective volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity purchased during the period exceeds the threshold specified in the contract. The volume rebates give rise to variable consideration which is presented within revenue as part of the transaction price. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation based on the consideration that the Company expects to receive in accordance with the terms of the contracts with the customers.
- **Provision of services – Management Fee Income**
  For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, as the customer obtains control over the promised services, by reference to stage of completion of each specific performance obligation and assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided. Management fee income is recognised on an accrual's basis from companies under common control.
- **Other Income**

  Other income relates to sale of goods and other services which are recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods and services have been transferred to the customer, which is usually when the Company has sold or delivered goods to the customer, the customer has accepted the goods and services and collectability of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Employee benefits

The Company and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. In addition, the Company operates one defined benefit retirement scheme the assets of which are held in a separate trustee administered fund, details of which are provided in Note 24.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred 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 taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and approved by the Company's Directors.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Buildings	3-4
Plant and machinery	10
Motor vehicles	10-20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10-20

No depreciation is provided on land.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets following the principles described in Note 4.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment properties

Investment property, principally comprising of an apartment, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Company. Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The depreciation is calculated using the straight line method and the depreciation rate is 3%. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Computer software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique computer software products controlled by the Company and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Subsequently computer software is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the computer software. Costs associated with maintenance of computer software programs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Computer software costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of three years. Amortisation commences when the computer software is available for use.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis following principles disclosed in Note 4. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, *if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not* depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. The result of this re-measurement is disclosed in a line of the right-of-use assets note as modifications.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below five thousand Euros). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it 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 market place (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 three categories:

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

(a) 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives are also categorised as 'held for trading' unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, otherwise they are classified as non-current. 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

(b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: a) the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and b) 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.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 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 OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

For trade receivables, which are not in default the Company applies the simplified approach, in accordance with IFRS 9 and calculates ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. On the other hand, trade receivables in default are assessed on a case by case basis. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in "Selling and distribution expenses".

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade payables

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs to completion and selling expenses.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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 will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

3. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to market price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

3.1 Market price risk

(i) Commodity price risk
The Company is exposed to commodity price risk through its purchases and fuel distribution within Cyprus. Management monitors the price fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly, by rolling over any change in market price to its customers to minimise the profit and loss impact.

As a result of rolling over changes in prices to its customers, the impact on profit and loss is immaterial.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk
The Company imports petroleum products from overseas and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly. When possible available cash in US dollars are used to settle respective liabilities.

3.2 Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's income and operating cash inflows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

3.3 Credit risk
Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables.

3.4 Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has established procedures with the objective of maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, finance leases and hire purchase contracts.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

3. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2020	Less than 3 months
	€
Bank overdrafts	8.392.195
Trade and other payables	23.294.290
Lease liabilities	3.790.610
	35.477.095

31 December 2019	Less than 3 months
	€
Bank overdrafts	6.608.165
Trade and other payables	23.366.106
Lease liabilities	3.093.966
	33.068.237

3.5 Capital risk management

Capital includes equity shares and share premium.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions, in order to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. 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's overall objectives, policies and processes remain unchanged from last year.

Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

4. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

4. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

- **Provision for expected credit losses of receivables**
  The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience calibrated to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information specific to the debtors and the economic environment. At each year end, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

  The assessment of the correlation between historical observed credit losses, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

- **Retirement benefits**

  The cost of defined benefit pension plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rate of return on plan assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases where necessary. The Company sets these assumptions based on market expectations at the reporting date using best-estimates for each parameter covering the period over which obligations are to be settled. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Additional information is disclosed in Note 23.

- **Contingencies/Provisions**
  Significant judgement is required in determining whether any contingencies relating to pending events require further provision or disclosure. Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Otherwise the events are disclosed as contingency, unless the probability is remote.

- **Determination of lease term**
  In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The following factors are normally the most relevant: If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate). If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate). Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset. All extension options in land leases have been included in the lease liability. The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

- **Impairment of goodwill**

  Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units of the Company on which the goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

5. Revenue

	2020	2019
	€	€
Sales of goods	**189.479.085**	253.079.111
Other Income	**1.607.691**	1.917.620
Management fee income	**769.825**	396.861
	191.856.601	255.393.592

6. Expenses by nature

	2020	2019
	€	€
Changes in inventories of petroleum products	**4.711.676**	(1.451.220)
Petroleum products used and other direct costs	**144.415.436**	214.573.037
Staff costs (Note 7)	**5.380.354**	4.957.815
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges (Notes 11, 13 and 14)	**2.788.745**	2.974.796
Depreciation of Right of use Assets (Notes 12)	**5.266.283**	4.259.883
Auditors' remuneration	**73.927**	74.446
Operating lease rentals	**189.332**	175.656
Trade receivables - impairment charge for receivables (Note 17)	**96.925**	301.130
Repairs and maintenance	**3.234.045**	3.246.481
Insurance	**332.783**	152.791
Advertising, marketing and promotion	**1.085.222**	908.545
Other expenses	**752.272**	134.849
Group IT fee	**156.311**	140.415
Group consulting fee	**116.250**	115.000
Other operating licenses and taxes	**425.325**	542.524
Training expenses	**11.559**	17.649
Travelling expenses	**268.298**	317.421
Electricity and water	**64.847**	99.521
Telephone, telexes and facsmiles	**116.359**	95.827
Consultancy and services	**1.864.097**	1.259.698
Secondary Inland Transport	**2.660.464**	2.764.127
Total expenses	**174.010.510**	235.660.391

7. Staff costs

	2020	2019
	€	€
Wages and Salaries	**4.029.782**	3.760.087
Social Insurance Costs	**563.719**	513.111
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	**372.640**	266.332
Stakeholder Pension Scheme	**168.765**	142.484
Other	**245.448**	275.800
	5.380.354	4.957.814

Average number of employees by activity:		
Selling and Distribution	**45**	42
Administration	**19**	20
	64	62

8. Finance income/(costs)

	2020	2019
	€	€
Interest income on deposits	-	17.853
Unwinding of dicsount	-	287.738
Finance income	**-**	305.591
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 21)	**(2.965.744)**	(2.107.978)
Interest on bank borrowings	**(354.020)**	(227.243)
Sundry finance expenses	**(65.918)**	(108.686)
Finance costs	**(3.385.682)**	(2.443.907)
Net finance costs	**(3.385.682)**	(2.138.316)

9. Tax

9.1 Tax recognised in profit or loss

	2020	2019
	€	€
Corporation tax	**1.981.236**	2.054.038
Deferred tax - credit (Note 22)	**(55.261)**	(239.000)
Charge for the year	**1.925.975**	1.815.038

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Profit before tax	**14.460.409**	17.594.884
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	**1.807.551**	2.199.361
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1.409.460**	1.182.300
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	**(1.235.775)**	(1.327.623)
Deferred tax	**(55.261)**	(239.000)
Tax charge	**1.925.975**	1.815.038

Effective from 1 January 2012, the Company has adopted the Foreign Branch Profit Election for UK tax purposes. From 2012 the Company was exempted for the relevant profits attributable to the Cyprus branch from taxation in the UK. As a result, the Company is subject only to Cyprus corporation tax on taxable profits at the rate of 12,5% (2019: 12,5%).

9.2 Tax recognised in other comprehensive income

			2020			**2019**
	Before tax	Tax	After tax	Before tax	Tax	After tax
	€	**€**	**€**	€	€	€
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	**212.392**	**-**	**212.392**	1.915.350	-	1.915.350

Based on current capital investment plans, the Company expects to continue to be able to claim capital allowances in excess of depreciation in future years at a similar level to the current year.

10. Dividends

	2020	2019
	€	€
Dividend declared	**8.000.000**	28.000.000
	8.000.000	28.000.000

On 9 April 2019, the Board of Directors approved the payment of a dividend of €19.000.000 (being a dividend of €42,856 per share). On 11 October 2019, the Board of Directors approved an additional payment of a dividend of €5.000.000 (being a dividend of €11,278 per share). On 20 December 2019, the Board of Directors approved an additional payment of an interim dividend of €4.000.000 (being a dividend of €9,022 per share). As at 31 December 2019, the Company paid €24.000.000 out of the total dividends declared of €28.000.000, with the remaining €4.000.000 being paid in September 2021.

On 31 July 2020, the Board of Directors approved the payment of an interim dividend of €5.000.000 (being a dividend of €11,278 per share) and on 18 December 2020 an additional interim dividend of €3.000.000 (being a dividend of €6,767 per share). As at 31 December 2020, the Company paid €5.000.000 out of the total dividends declared of €8.000.000.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2019	26.503.703	51.529.928	1.974.203	1.031.554	81.039.388
Additions	652.989	1.513.764	93.584	25.370	2.285.707
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**27.156.692**	**53.043.692**	**2.067.787**	**1.056.924**	**83.325.095**
Additions	771.256	2.045.969	86.900	37.634	2.941.759
Balance at 31 December 2020	**27.927.948**	**55.089.661**	**2.154.687**	**1.094.558**	**86.266.854**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2019	8.748.577	39.868.875	1.794.264	784.172	51.195.888
Charge for the year	562.903	2.250.680	44.380	66.599	2.924.562
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**9.311.480**	**42.119.555**	**1.838.644**	**850.771**	**54.120.450**
Charge for the year	573.356	1.997.195	63.283	51.078	2.684.912
Balance at 31 December 2020	**9.884.836**	**44.116.750**	**1.901.927**	**901.849**	**56.805.362**
Net book amount					
Balance at 31 December 2020	**18.043.112**	**10.972.911**	**252.760**	**192.709**	**29.461.492**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**17.845.212**	**10.924.137**	**229.143**	**206.153**	**29.204.645**

12. Right-of-use assets

Cost	Land	Buildings	Storage units	Total
	€	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2019	37.597.436	752.427	-	38.349.863
Additions	2.879.877	-	-	2.879.877
Derecognitions	(508.227)	-	-	(508.227)
Modifications	30.254	-	-	30.254
Balance at 31 December 2019/1 January 2020	**39.999.340**	**752.427**	**-**	**40.751.767**
Additions	2.501.979	-	63.955.020	66.456.999
Derecognitions	(174.369)	-	-	(174.369)
Modifications	350.260	-	-	350.260
Balance at 31 December 2020	**42.677.210**	**752.427**	**63.955.020**	**107.384.657**
Depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	4.102.082	157.801	-	4.259.883
Derecognition	(33.204)	-	-	(33.204)
Balance at 31 December 2019/1 January 2020	**4.068.878**	**157.801**	**-**	**4.226.679**
Charge for the year	4.093.957	157.167	1.015.159	5.266.283
Derecognition	(174.369)	-	-	(174.369)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**7.988.466**	**314.968**	**1.015.159**	**9.318.593**
Net book amount				
Balance at 31 December 2020	**34.688.744**	**437.459**	**62.939.861**	**98.066.064**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**35.930.462**	**594.626**	**-**	**36.525.088**

The Company leases a variety of assets in the course of its activities, mainly comprising of land and buildings. Through the marketing segment, the Company enters into lease agreements whereby it leases land where it subsequently constructs its petrol stations.

During 2020, the Company entered into a Storage & Handling Agreement with a related entity under common control (Yugen Ltd), which owns the assets in Vasiliko Terminal, under which the company leased storage space for its fuel products. The amount derived from this agreement is included in the right-of-use asset in 2020 as shown on the table above.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:	**2020**	2019
	€	€
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**(2.965.744)**	(2.107.978)

13. Investment properties

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	**213.500**	213.500
Balance at 31 December	**213.500**	213.500
Depreciation		
Balance at 1 January	**21.350**	14.945
Charge for the year	**6.405**	6.405
Balance at 31 December	**27.755**	21.350
Net book amount		
Balance at 31 December	**185.745**	192.150

13. Investment properties (continued)

Investment property, principally comprising of an apartment, is held for capital appreciation and is not occupied by the Company. Investment property is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

14. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €	Computer software €	Total €
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	1.388.167	1.388.167
Additions	750.934	186.268	937.202
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**750.934**	**1.574.435**	**2.325.369**
Additions	-	224.371	224.371
Balance at 31 December 2020	**750.934**	**1.798.806**	**2.549.740**
Amortisation			
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	1.314.567	1.314.567
Charge for the year	-	43.829	43.829
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**-**	**1.358.396**	**1.358.396**
Charge for the year	-	97.428	97.428
Balance at 31 December 2020	**-**	**1.455.824**	**1.455.824**
Net book amount			
Balance at 31 December 2020	**750.934**	**342.982**	**1.093.916**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**750.934**	**216.039**	**966.973**

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and the goodwill included in the Company's financial statements represents:

In October 2019 the Company acquired an established petrol station business from another fuel marketing company. Goodwill represents the amount paid in excess of the fair value of the assets acquired and is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment charges. The Company performed its annual impairment test in December 2020. The recoverable amount of goodwill (petrol station-CGU) was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections. As a result of the analysis performed, management did not identify an impairment for this CGU.

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rate - 10%

The weighted average growth rate used is consistent with the projections included in data and reports relevant to the industry of the Company.

15. Investments in subsidiary

	2020	2019
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	70.086	70.086
Balance at 31 December	**70.086**	70.086

The details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2020 Holding %	2019 Holding %	2020 €	2019 €
Superlube Limited	Cyprus	Asset management	100	100	**70.086**	70.086

The registered address of Superlube Limited is 3, Ellispondou Street, 2015, Strovolos, Nicosia, Cyprus.

16. Inventories

	2020	2019
	€	€
Petroleum Products	**14.088.577**	9.376.901
	14.088.577	9.376.901

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in "cost of sales" amounted to €155.626.962 (2019: €218.090.148).

17. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	€	€
Trade receivables	**17.768.627**	20.922.880
Less: credit loss on trade receivables	**(4.376.748)**	(4.279.823)
Trade receivables - net	**13.391.879**	16.643.057
Deposits and prepayments	**2.838.112**	6.014.107
Other receivables	**891.039**	633.592
Receivables from related parties (Note 27.5)	**912.059**	395.854
	18.033.089	23.686.610
Less non-current receivables	**(1.055.466)**	(1.043.604)
Current portion	**16.977.623**	22.643.006

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate their carrying amounts.

As of 31 December 2020, trade receivables of €13.391.879 (2019: €16.643.057) were fully performing.

As of 31 December 2020, trade receivables of €4.376.748 (2019: €4.279.823) were impaired and provided for. The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to wholesalers, which are in an unexpectedly difficult economic situation. It was assessed that a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered.

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Company has recognised a loss of €96.925 (2019: €301.130) for the impairment of its trade receivables during the year ended 31 December 2020. The loss has been included in selling and distribution costs in profit or loss.

Movement in provision for impairment of receivables:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	**4.279.823**	4.858.484
Impairment losses recognised on receivables-specific provision	**76.300**	285.297
Impairment losses recognised on receivables-general provision	**20.625**	15.676
Write off	-	(879.634)
Balance at 31 December	**4.376.748**	4.279.823

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired or past due assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. At 31 December 2020, the Company holds bank guarantees of €1.845.350 (2019: €2.061.850) as security.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

18. Cash at bank and in hand

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	**18.095.999**	9.599.775
	18.095.999	9.599.775

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	**18.095.999**	9.599.775
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	**(8.392.195)**	(6.608.165)
	9.703.804	2.991.610

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

19. Share capital

	2020 Number of shares	2020 GB£	2020 €	2019 Number of shares	2019 GB£	2019 €
Authorised						
Ordinary shares of GB£10 each	**443.345**	**4.443.345**	**-**	443.345	4.443.345	-
Issued and fully paid						
Balance at 1 January	**443.345**	**4.443.345**	**6.284.140**	443.345	4.443.345	6.284.140
Balance at 31 December	**443.345**	**4.443.345**	**6.284.140**	443.345	4.443.345	6.284.140

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 443.345 shares (2019: 443.345 shares) with a par value of GB£10 per share. All issued shares are fully paid. (Exchange rate of GB£/€ 1.42)

20. Borrowings

	2020 €	2019 €
Current borrowings		
Bank overdrafts (Note 18)	**8.392.195**	6.608.165

The weighted average effective interest rates at the reporting date were as follows:

	2020 %	2019 %
Bank overdrafts	**3,2%**	3,5%

The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	2020 €	2019 €
Floating rate:		
Expiring beyond one year	**14.470.861**	16.246.134
	14.470.861	16.246.134

21. Lease liabilities

	2020	2019
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	**36.443.644**	36.859.249
Additions	**66.456.999**	2.879.877
Repayment of obligations under finance leases	**(3.502.749)**	(2.854.502)
Interest paid on finance lease obligations	**(2.965.744)**	(2.107.978)
Interest Cost	**2.965.744**	2.107.978
Modification	**350.260**	30.254
Derecognition	**-**	(471.234)
Balance at 31 December	**99.748.154**	36.443.644
Current	**3.790.610**	3.093.966
Non-current	**95.957.544**	33.349.678

	Undiscounted Minimum lease payments		The present value of minimum lease payments	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	€	€	**€**	€
Lease payments	**148.926.016**	51.611.915	**99.748.154**	36.443.644

Company's leases mainly consist of land and buildings. The average lease term is 17 years. For year ended 31 December 2020, the average effective borrowing rate was 4,40% (2019: 4,55%). Interest rates are fixed at the contract date, and thus expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis.

All lease obligations are denominated in Euro.

The Company's obligations under leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

The table below summarises the maturity of the Company's lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Within one year	**7.484.463**	5.113.356
Two to five years	**27.515.444**	21.871.773
Over five years	**113.926.109**	24.626.786
	148.926.016	51.611.915

22. Deferred tax

Deferred 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 taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.
Deferred tax liability_

	Difference between the carrying amount of Right of Use asset and its Tax base	Difference between depreciation and capital allowances (1)	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	677.000	677.000
Profit or Loss (Note 9)	(171.331)	(67.669)	(239.000)
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**(171.331)**	**609.331**	**438.000**
Profit or Loss (Note 9)	(242.146)	186.885	(55.261)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**(413.477)**	**796.216**	**382.739**

The amounts included in the statement of financial position include the following:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than twelve months	**382.739**	438.000

(1) Prior to 1 January 2012, the deferred tax asset/liability has been recognised on the temporary differences arising under UK tax rules at the UK tax rate, as these have generally been higher than the temporary differences under Cyprus tax rules. However, as a result of the Company making the Foreign Branch Profit Election, from 1 January 2012, for UK tax purposes, the assets are deemed to be used for non qualifying activities from 1 January 2012, and as such are considered to be ineligible for capital allowance purposes. Therefore, although there are temporary differences, the reversal of those temporary differences will not be taxed in the UK and therefore any deferred tax asset/liability on those temporary differences has been measured under Cyprus tax rules.

23. Pension Liabilities/Defined Benefit Plans

	Pension and other post-retirement obligations €
Balance at 1 January 2019	2.882.330
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	(268.402)
Charged to other comprehensive income	1.915.350
Balance at 31 December 2019/ 1 January 2020	**4.529.278**
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	(206.042)
Charged to other comprehensive income	212.392
Balance at 31 December 2020	**4.535.628**

24. Defined benefit plans

The Company operates the following defined benefit arrangements:

1. The Non-contributory pension fund ("Pension Fund")
2. The Guaranteed Value of Provident Fund ("GVPF") (merged on 31 May 2018 with Non-Contributory Pension Fund)
3. The differential retirement benefit ("Top-up ") (merged on 31 May 2018 with Non-Contributory Pension Fund)

On 31 May 2018 the assets and liabilities of the Special fund of the Guaranteed Value of the Provident Fund and the Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Retirements Benefits (Differential) fund, were transferred at book value to the banks of the "Pension Fund".

This plan is governed by the Funds rules and regulations and the Establishment, the Activities and the Supervision of Institutions for Occupational Retirement Benefits Law of 2020 (N. 10(I)/2020) in Cyprus.

The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age as described in the Funds rules and regulations.
The fund is a legal entity, registered under the registrar of occupational retirement benefits funds in Cyprus.
It is governed by an Administrative Committee that is responsible for the administration of the plan, as required by legal statute and the rules of the fund, while safeguarding its assets and formulating its investment strategy.

All the plans are final salary pension plans which provide benefits in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payables for life or as a lump sum. The level of benefits provided depends on member's length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.
Using their assumptions, management estimates the payments which will be made in respect of the PLAND throughout the future working lifetimes of existing members. By discounting future cash flows, they calculate the amount of money sufficient to meet the benefits in the future. Management has used the Projected Unit Credit Method to attribute the cost in respect of benefits arising from service before the valuation date (past service) and from service after the valuation date (future service).

24. Defined benefit plans (continued)

The amount recognised in the balance sheet is determined as follows:

	2020 €	2019 €
Present value of obligations	12.221.565	11.659.792
Fair value of plan assets	(7.685.937)	(7.130.514)
Net Liability in Balance Sheet	4.535.628	4.529.278
The amount recognised in profit and loss is determined as follows:		
Service cost	335.746	254.157
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	36.892	42.175
Total profit and loss charge (Note 7)	372.638	296.332
The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:		
At 1 January	4.529.278	2.882.330
Current service cost	335.746	254.157
Interest expense	36.892	42.175
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	(241.487)	(511.648)
Losses/(gain) from change in financial assumptions	617.010	1.591.361
Experience losses/(gains) during the year	(163.131)	835.637
	212.392	1.915.350
Contributions:		
- Employer	(578.680)	(564.734)
As at 31 December	4.535.628	4.529.278
Reconciliation of benefit obligation (DBO)		
DBO at start of year	11.659.792	9.098.451
Service cost	335.746	254.157
Interest Cost	100.314	145.337
Benefits paid from the Fund	(328.166)	(265.151)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(163.131)	835.637
Actuarial loss/(gain) - financial assumptions	617.010	1.591.361
DBO at end of year	12.221.565	11.659.792
Reconciliation of plan assets		
Market value at start of year	7.130.514	6.216.121
Expected return	63.422	103.162
Company contributions	578.680	564.734
Fund benefits paid	(328.166)	(265.151)
Asset gain/(loss)	241.487	511.648
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	7.685.937	7.130.514

The actual gain on plan assets was €304.909 (2019: gain of €614.810).

24. Defined benefit plans (continued)

Plan assets are comprised as follows:

	2020		2019	
	€	%	€	%
Equity instruments	2.047.538	27	1.572.686	22
Debt instruments	1.565.349	20	1.372.732	19
Bank balances	1.009.375	13	1.284.881	18
Property	1.387.357	18	1.421.295	20
Other	1.676.318	22	1.478.920	21
	7.685.937	100	7.130.514	100

The plan did not own any of the Company's financial instruments, property or any other assets.

Contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the balance sheets date amount to €366.841 (2019: €372.638).

As the last valuation date, the present value of the defined obligation was comprised of 42 (2019: 44) active employees , 3 (2019:3) relating to deferred member, 23 (2019:22) relating to members in retirement and 3 (2019:2) relating to window's member.

Valuation assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Discount rate of 0,41% (2019:0.87%)

Price inflations of 1,20% (2019: 1,30%)

Salary growth rate of 2,20% (2019: 2,30%)

Pension growth rate of 0,60% (2019:0.65%)

Increase in insurable earning of 2,20% (2019: 2,30%)

Social Insurance Scheme pension increases of 0,60% (2019: 0,65%)

Discount rate

IAS19 requires that the discount rate reflect the rate which the liabilities could effectively be settled. It recommends using the rated of return on high quality fixed income investments of the appropriate maturity. In general, we would consider the long and medium term yields on government bonds and AA-rated corporate bonds, depending on the average duration of the liabilities of each plan or country. The yields used as a reference to set the discount rate should be at a duration consistent with the duration of the liabilities.

The annual yield on the iBoxx corporate €AA10+ years bond index as at 31 December 2020 was 0,34% pa (31 December 2019: 0,78% pa).

As per IAS19 the Company has adopted the Full Yield Curve approach on the projected scheme cash flows, and as a result, a weighted average discount rate as at 31 December 2020 of 0,41% pa was adopted (2019: 0,87%).

24. Defined benefit plans (continued)

Price Inflation

Under IFRS the assumed inflation rate should reflect the best estimate of the long-term inflation. This estimate may be derived from historical inflation rates and/or looking at the long-term rates implied by the bond market where index-linked bonds are regularly traded.

We set the inflation assumption in a similar manner to the setting of the assumed discount rate; thus, we set inflation rates by applying the December 2020 AON Eurozone Swap Curve (AESC) to all the defined benefits arrangements in the Eurozone.

The Aon Eurozone Swap Curve is constructed based on market data in swaps for Eurozone inflation. The rate of 1,20% pa (2019:1,30%) reflects the average of the spot rates on the duration of the pension plan.

Salary growth rate

Salary growth for the Company's employees comprises three elements: general pay increases, COLA (Cost of living allowance) increases and individual promotional/merit increases.

An assumption of 2,20% (2019: 2,30%) pa has been adopted.

Pension growth rate

An assumption of 0,60% pa (2019:0,65%) pa has been adopted.

Increase in Insurable Earning Limit

The limit is assumed to increase at a rate of 1,00% pa above inflation. Therefore, an assumption of 2,20% (2019: 2,30%) pa has been adopted.

Social Insurance Scheme (SIS) Pension increases

According to the terms of the Memorandum agreed between the Cyprus Government and the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund (the "Troika"), increases the SIS supplementary pensions are assumed to be in line with the 50% of inflation i.e. 0,60% p.a.

Post-retirement mortality

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on EVK2000 tables for males and females.

It is believed that these tables are a reasonable representation of expected mortality in the Cypriot oil industry. The expected life expectancy at birth is 78,8 and 82,1 years for males and females respectively.

Pre- retirement mortality

No allowance has been made for mortality before retirement.

Withdrawals

No allowance as been made.

Retirements

It is assumed that all members will retire at age 60. No allowance for early retirements has been made.

24. Defined benefit plans (continued)

Commutation
Members are assumed to commute the maximum possible, allowing for the provisions of Section 88 (1) of the Cyprus Social Insurance Law 1980. The commutation factor is 15,0.

25. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	€	€
Trade payables	**2.711.189**	1.974.050
VAT	**966.830**	922.599
Other payables	**4.264.227**	4.433.511
Accruals	**5.004.508**	3.055.715
Payable dividends (Note 27.6)	**3.000.000**	4.000.000
Payables to related parties (Note 27.6)	**7.347.536**	8.980.231
	23.294.290	23.366.106

The fair value of trade and other payables which are due within one year approximates their carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

26. Refundable taxes

	2020	2019
	€	€
Corporation tax	**(30.416)**	(211.702)
Special contribution for defence	**117**	(581)
National Health System contributions on rents	**2.956**	2.055
	(27.343)	(210.228)

27. Related party transactions

The immediate parent undertaking is Hellenic Petroleum International A.G, a company incorporated in Austria.

The ultimate parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up, and of which the Company is a member, and the ultimate controlling party is Hellenic Petroleum S.A. which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 8A Chimmaras Street, 15125, Marousi, Greece. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are also available in the following website www.helpe.gr.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

27.1 Key management personnel compensation

The compensation of key management personnel and the close members of their family is as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**718.727**	606.669
	718.727	606.669

27. Related party transactions (continued)

27.2 Directors' remuneration

The total remuneration for serving directors for their period of directorship to the company for the year 2020 amounted to €313.907 (2019: €239.395), which are included in the table below. A number of directors are senior executives of the wider Hellenic Petroleum group, and receive no remuneration for services to this company.

The total remuneration of the Directors (included in key management personnel compensation above) was as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Aggregate emoluments (wages and salaries and other contributions)	**490.713**	411.885
Highest paid director		
Wages and salaries	**170.903**	175.582
Other contributions	**21.720**	20.623
Accrued benefits under the defined benefit scheme	**62.400**	60.775
Accrued lump sum	**83.200**	81.033

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit schemes are 1 (2019:1).

27.3 Sales of goods and services

Name	Nature of transactions	2020 €	2019 €
R.A.M. Oil Cyprus Limited	Sale of goods	**93.203.024**	117.705.955
R.A.M. Oil Cyprus Limited	Provision of management services	**346.509**	346.509
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Sale of goods	**3.006.089**	1.853.501
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Provision of management services	**86.316**	50.351
Yugen Limited	Sale of goods	**70.734**	-
Yugen Limited	Provision of management services	**346.818**	-
Superlube Limited	Provision of management services	**2.720**	-
Hellenic Petroleum Consulting Limited	Provision of services	**143.350**	-
		97.205.560	119.956.316

All the transactions with related parties are of a trading nature.

27.4 Purchases of goods and services

Name	Nature of transactions	2020 €	2019 €
Hellenic Petroleum S.A.	Purchases of goods	**122.630.209**	198.955.785
EKO ABEE	Purchases of goods	**1.291.958**	1.354.624
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Purchases of goods	**5.940**	-
Superlube Limited	Purchases of services	**57.675**	63.479
Hellenic Petroleum Consulting Limited	Purchases of services	**115.000**	115.000
Hellenic Petroleum S.A.	Purchases of services	**207.785**	135.237
Yugen Limited	Purchases of services	**1.728.459**	-
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Purchases of services	**38.723**	-
Asprofos Engineering S.A.	Purchases of services	**28.520**	-
		126.104.269	200.624.125

All the transactions with related parties are of a trading nature.

27. Related party transactions (continued)

27.5 Receivables from related parties (Note 17)

Name	Nature of transactions	2020 €	2019 €
R.A.M. Oil Cyprus Limited	Trade	**737.090**	-
Yugen Limited	Administration Services	**66.947**	-
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Trade	**61.301**	352.322
Hellenic Petroleum Consulting Limited	Administration Services	**43.484**	43.532
Superlube Limited	Administration Services	**3.237**	-
		912.059	395.854

27.6 Payables to related parties (Note 25)

Name	Nature of transactions	2020 €	2019 €
Superlube Limited	Trade	**32.417**	27.383
Hellenic Petroleum S.A.	Trade	**6.789.618**	8.404.026
EKO ABEE	Trade	**78.297**	72.879
R.A.M. Oil Cyprus Limited	Trade	**829**	436.711
Hellenic Petroleum Consulting Limited	Trade	**-**	28.750
Hellenic Petroleum International A.G.	Dividends	**3.000.000**	4.000.000
Blue Circle Engineering Limited	Trade	**4.484**	10.483
Yugen Limited	Trade	**441.892**	-
		10.347.536	12.980.232

The above balances bear no interest and are repayable on demand.

28. Contingent liabilities

The Company has the following contingent liabilities:

(i) Bank guarantees

The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liability will arise. These guarantees amounted to €1.282.584 (2019: €1.138.408).

(ii) Relocation of Oil and LPG terminals

On 19 June 2018 a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed by the Government and the oil entities, reaching a consensus for the relocation of Fuels and LPG from Larnaca to Vasiliko. The deadline for Fuels was set to 31 December 2019 whereas the deadline for the LPG facilities was set for 31 December 2020. The construction of the new Fuel Terminal was completed in August 2020, by a Group entity, with operations commencing in the same month, followed by a smooth relocation with no disruption in Company's activities. Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited continues its Marketing Fuel activities while the new Group entity and the owner of the new Fuel Terminal provides related Storage & Handling Services to the Company at a fee. Regarding the construction of the new LPG Terminal, while the Company has obtained all the required licenses for the construction of an LPG Terminal, the management is evaluating the possible alternatives which include either the construction of own Terminal or the participation/cooperation with a third party in the joint construction/operation of such Terminal. Depending on the final decision, management will decide whether the new LPG Terminal construction will be carried out by Yugen, a new company, or some form of other structure like joint venture etc. While the MOU specifies as a final date for the relocation of the LPG Terminal Facilities, 31 December 2020, none of the LPG marketing companies has relocated its operations at Vasiliko, as all are expecting from Government to complete environmental and safety studies. The conclusion of these, will determine the final design and construction cost of the Terminal.

28. Contingent liabilities (continued)

(iii) Legal cases

The Commission for the Protection of Competition has decided to re open its investigation against the Petroleum companies in Cyprus (wholesale) for the period from 1/10/2004 to 22/12/2006. In its previous decision dated 24/05/2009, in the context of the same investigation which was subsequently annulled by the Supreme Court of Cyprus on 25/05/2011, the Commission for the Protection of Competition had imposed a fine of €14.269.000 against the Company. The Commission had issued a Statement of Objections to that effect and proceeded with the re-examination of the case which was conducted on the basis of the documents collected in the context of the previous investigation. The Statement of Objections declared two charges against the Company, one of participating in a concerted practice with other fuel entities, for the indirect fixing of uniform retail market prices on auto fuels, claiming a Horizontal Collusion, and the other one on participating in agreements and/or concerted practices in fixing of uniform retail auto fuel prices with Company's petrol station managers, claiming a Vertical Collusion. On 11/08/2017, the CPC informed the Companies that no infringement was found regarding the horizontal agreement between petroleum companies. Regarding the vertical accusation, the CPC held unanimously that the Company (as well as the other companies) breached the Law due to vertical agreements with its dealers. On 15/11/2017 CPC imposed a fine to the companies based on 2.5% of each Company's Turnover for 2005. The amount of the fine for HPC is €5.025.192. On 30.12.2017 the Company filed a Recourse together with an Application for Stay for the recovery of the fine against the Decision. On 15.12.2017 the Application for Stay was withdrawn upon receipt of a letter from the Attorney-General's office that the fine will not be paid now pending the outcome of the Recourse. On 18/2/2020, the hearing of the preliminary matter on the relevant process took place, with the Court reserving its judgement.

Based on the previous decision of the Supreme Court, the Board of Directors believes that there is sufficient defence against this claim. No provision has been made in the financial statements.

In addition to the above cases, as at 31 December 2020 there were also other pending claims against the Company in relation to its activities. Based on legal advice, the Company's Board of Directors believes that there is sufficient defence against these claims and no probable loss is expected to arise for the Company. Therefore no provision has been made in the financial statements in relation to these claims.

29. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

30. Business Combination

Effective 3 October 2019, Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited acquired from Jabril Trading Co. Limited, all the non-land items of a petrol station.

The fair value of the non-land items acquired was determined by the audited financial statements of Jabril Trading Co. Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2018. The carrying values of buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and fittings and vehicles acquired approximated their fair values on date of acquisition.

The total consideration paid for the acquisition was EUR 970.000. No deferred consideration or contingent consideration exists.

30. Business Combination (continued)

The fair values of the identifiable assets of the petrol station as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition €
Assets	
Buildings	**186.870**
Plant and Machinery	**31.776**
Furniture and Fittings	**420**
Vehicles	**350**
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	**219.416**
Goodwill arising on acquisition	**750.584**
Purchase consideration transferred	**970.000**
Net cash flow on acquisition	**970.000**

31. Events after the reporting period

Depending on the duration of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and continued negative impact on economic activity, the Company might experience an adverse effect on its results, the exact impact of which cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and negative results, and liquidity restraints and incur impairments on its assets in 2021. The exact impact on the Company's activities in 2021 and thereafter cannot be predicted.

There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries and relates costs	**1.927.142**	1.550.126
Group consulting fees	**116.250**	115.000
Electricity and water	**23.941**	28.522
Insurance	**168.174**	22.608
Repairs and maintenance	**25.075**	55.126
Sundry expenses	**36.513**	67.736
Directors fees and expenses	**27.639**	12.675
Telephone and postage	**32.743**	24.165
Group IT fee	**156.311**	140.415
Operating lease rentals	**7.049**	6.180
Staff training	**6.384**	5.810
Auditors' remuneration	**73.927**	74.446
Overseas travelling	**1.622**	13.045
Inland travelling and accommodation	**55.581**	67.127
Operating licenses and taxes	**7.446**	7.073
Consultancy and Services	**560.885**	337.307
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**199.725**	177.038
	3.246.407	2.704.399

SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES
Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Selling and distribution expenses		
Salaries and related costs	**3.453.212**	3.407.690
Operating licenses and taxes	**417.879**	535.451
Consultancy and services	**1.303.212**	922.391
Overseas travelling	**6.044**	22.281
Operating lease rentals	**182.283**	169.476
Training	**5.175**	11.838
Advertising	**1.085.222**	908.545
Secondary inland transport	**2.660.464**	2.764.128
Telephone, telexes and faxmiles	**83.616**	71.662
Inland travelling	**205.051**	214.968
Impairment charge for receivables	**96.925**	301.130
Other expenses	**12.710**	971
Insurance	**164.609**	130.182
Electricity and water	**40.906**	70.998
Repairs and maintenance	**3.208.970**	3.191.357
Sundry expenses	**675.410**	53.468
Amortization of intangibles	**71.631**	43.830
Depreciation of investment property	**6.405**	6.405
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**7.777.267**	7.007.406
	21.456.991	19.834.177