MEVACO METALLURGICAL SA

Annual Financial Statement
for the year 2020 (1st January 2020 until 31st December 2020)

(in accordance with article 4 of l. 3556/2007 and its delegate executive decisions of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission's BOD)

It is verified that this Annual Financial Report concerning the fiscal year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020), is the one approved by the Board of Directors of the Societe Anonyme with the name "MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY" during its meeting on April 23rd, 2021 and it is posted on the internet at the legally registered website www.mevaco.gr, where it will remain available to the investing public for a period of at least ten (10) years from the date of its drafting and publication.

DIMITRIOS KOSTOPOULOS
Chairman of the Board of Directors
MEVACO SA

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A. Statements of Representatives of the Board of Directors
(in accordance with article 4 of l. 3556/2007, as in force)

The following statements, which take place in accordance with article 4 par. 2 of Law 3556/2007, as in force today, are made by the representatives of the Board of Directors of the Societe Anonyme under the name "MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY" and especially the following individuals:

1. Dimitrios Kostopoulos of Alexis and Athina, resident of Peuki, Attica, 8 Riga Feraiou str., **Chairman of the Board of Directors**.
2. Spiridon Delendas of Nikolaos and Aikaterini, resident of Papagou, Attica, 37 Vlachava str., **Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive**.
3. Antonios Roussos of Antonios and Andriana, resident of Ano Peuki, Attica, 30 Markou Mpotsari str., **Member of the Board of Directors**.

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The following signatories, in our capacity as above, in accordance with the provisions of the law (article 4 par. 2 of law 3556/2007), but also specifically designated for this purpose by the Board of Directors of Societe Anonyme under the name "MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY" and the distinctive title "MEVACO SA" (hereinafter referred to as "Company" or "MEVACO"), during its meeting that took place on April 23, 2021, in accordance with the requirements of the law, we declare and certify hereby, as far as we know:
(a) the annual financial statements of the Company for the year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020), which were prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, accurately reflect the assets and liabilities, equity and the results for the year of the Company,
(b) the annual Management Report of the Company's Board of Directors accurately reflects the significant events that took place during the fiscal year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020), their impact on the annual financial statements, including the description of the major risks and uncertainties it faces, the significant transactions that took place between the Company and the related with it persons, as well as the evolution of the Company’s activities, performance and position and
(c) both at the end of the fiscal year 2020, as well as on the time of this Report’s preparation, there is no corporation affiliated with the Company and consequently the Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Aspropirgos, 23rd April 2021
The declarants

Dimitrios Kostopoulos	Spiridon Delendas	Antonios Roussos
ID No AE 045313	ID No AM 641569	ID No AN 009376

B. Annual Report of the Board of Directors

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Management Report of the Board of Directors, which follows (hereinafter referred to for reasons of brevity and as "Report" or "Annual Report"), relates to the corporate year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020).

The Report was prepared and is harmonized on the one hand with the relevant provisions of law 4548/2018 "Reform of the Law of Societes Anonymes" (Government Gazette A 104 / 13.06.2018), as in force today, and on the other hand with law 3556/2007 (Government Gazette A 91 / 30.04.2007) and especially article 4 thereof, as well as the executive decisions issued on it by the BoD of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission with numbers 1/434/03.07.2007 and 8/754/14.04.2016, as the latter is valid after its modification by the recent decision of the Board of Directors with number 12A/ 889/31.08.2020. of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission.

This Report contains in a concise, but comprehensible, substantial and comprehensive manner all the important sub-thematic units, which are necessary, based on the above regulatory framework and clearly and truthfully presents all the relevant information required by law, in order to issue a substantial and comprehensive information on the activity during the said period of the Societe Anonyme under the name "MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY" (hereinafter referred to as "Company” or “MEVACO”).

It is pointed out that the Company does not prepare consolidated, except corporate financial statements, as there is no affiliated company.

This Report accompanies the annual financial statements for the year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020) and is included as such along with the other data and statements required by law in the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12 .2020).

The sub-thematic sections of this Report, which have been set up for the purpose of easier monitoring, as well as their content are more specific as follows:

SECTION A

Significant events that took place during the closing fiscal year 2020

The significant events that took place during the closing fiscal year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020), as well as their possible impact on the annual financial statements, are the following:

1. Impact of COVID - 19 Pandemic and response measures

The most important event that has affected economic activity, not only domestically but globally, since the beginning of 2020 is without a doubt, the coronavirus pandemic (covid -19). The significant reduction in demand adversely affected the financial figures of the Company, with the decline of all its comparative financial data compared to the previous year.

In an environment of intense insecurity and uncertainty, the primary goal and main priority of the Company's Management was and remains the preservation of the health and safety of its staff and partners in its facilities, the ability of its smooth and seamless production operation, as well as the ensuring of the

necessary liquidity, in order for the Company to successfully cope with the current difficult situation and to chart the course of the next day, taking advantage of the opportunities that will be presented both in the domestic market and, in particular, abroad. In addition, the Management closely monitors the developments on a systematic basis, examines the possible scenarios and evaluates its strategy accordingly, proceeding where necessary to the appropriate adjustments, in order to ensure and protect its smooth business continuity.
The Company responded immediately and quickly to the outbreak of the pandemic at the end of February 2020 and took various actions to address the health crisis with the main goal of ensuring on the one hand the health the safety of its employees and all stakeholders and collaborators with it and on the other the business continuity, so that its viability is not endangered in any way and in particular its smooth productive operation.

In summary, the health actions taken include the following:

- ✓ Drafting a Policy for the prevention and treatment of any cases of Coronavirus COVID-19, providing detailed prevention instructions and informing the staff regarding the meticulous observance of the personal hygiene rules and the recommendations and instructions of EODY and the other competent state medical bodies and that of occupational physician.
- ✓ Continuous information of all employees and continuous health support including thermometry upon their entry into the Company.
- ✓ Carrying out regular disinfection in all workplaces, provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and prevention.
- ✓ Timely and successful adoption of a new model of remote work (teleworking) where possible, remote support of information systems, modification of work programs.
- ✓ Utilization of digital technology and upgrading of all telework infrastructure.
- ✓ Preventive rapid test Covid to all its employees and collaborators.

At the same time, within the framework of the business support measures to address the effects of the pandemic, the Company, taking advantage of all available financial options and utilizing the support measures adopted by the State in order to facilitate the companies whose activity was affected, in the closed year, proceeded in the following actions and measures, thanks to which it managed to contain in a reasonable context any contraction of its results:

- ✓ Following the submission of relevant requests and in order to ensure the maximum possible cash liquidity of the Company, proceeded after the acceptance of the cooperating Banks to the transfer of capital installments (amortization) of the Company's loans at a later date and in particular the repayment of installments of loans of the closing year 2020 amounting to 525 thousand Euros after 31.12.2020. Through the above time passages, better control and management of cash flows was achieved and the Company was shielded from a cash point of view against the effects of the pandemic crisis.
- ✓ The Company was subject to the interest subsidy program of existing loans for the period from April 1 to August 31 of this year. This subsidy program amounted to a total subsidized amount of 71.13 thousand euro.

- ✓ The Company submitted an application to the Guarantee Fund of the Hellenic Development Bank and received within July 2020, from the "NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA." long-term loan (bond) amounting to 1.8 million euro over a five-year period with a grace period of one year.
- ✓ It also applied for and received a repayable advance payment from the Ministry of Finance in the amount of 350 thousand euro with a 50% subsidy on the condition of maintaining its jobs' positions until 31.3.2021.
- ✓ Finally, using the provisions on the suspension of employment contracts, it proceeded in applying the measure of distance work (teleworking) to as many categories of workers as possible, to the application of shift-work measure for the rest and include them in the SYN-ERGASIA program as well as to the suspension of employment contracts for about 15% of its staff (with emphasis mainly on the persons belonging to the so-called vulnerable groups), in order to ensure the safe and uninterrupted continuation of its productive process, with as lower operational cost as possible.

In any case, the Company with a high sense of responsibility towards its employees, customers, suppliers, partners and investors closely monitors all developments related to the unprecedented health crisis, while at the same time systematically studies all risk factors such as they change, which affect its financial position, activities and results, in order to immediately take all necessary measures to ensure its smooth production and uninterrupted business continuity.

2. Concluding new contracts with "INTRACOM DEFENSE ELECTRONICS"

In the context of the successful, consistent and multi-year cooperation of the Company with "INTRACOM DEFENSE ELECTRONICS" for the implementation of defense equipment manufacturing programs, four (4) new contracts were signed, amounting to approximately 2.56 million USD, for the construction of systems' parts of defensive launcher systems, the proper implementation and execution of which is expected to be completed gradually by the first quarter of 2022.

The systematic undertaking and successful implementation of projects of such importance and complexity by the Company confirms its diverse productive capacity, the perfection of its production facilities and the flexibility of its business model, proving its qualitative differentiation against its competitors and enhancing domestic industry, in a critical global economic situation.

3. Concluding contract with the Company JUWI HELLAS S.A.

The Company concluded a contract with the Societe Anonyme under the name "YUVI HELLAS RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES SA" and the distinctive title "YUVI HELLAS SA" subsidiary of the German multinational group JUWI, for the production-construction of stable metal bases for the largest photovoltaic park in the South East Europe, power of 204 MWp. This park is 15 km away from the city of Kozani and based on the data valid at the time of signing the contract, the final recipient of the project is Hellenic Petroleum (ELPE). The production and delivery of the above bases is expected to be completed within the first 10 months of the current fiscal year 2021. It is worth noting that the Company, having vast know-how in similar projects, has built since 2011 metal bases for photovoltaic parks with a total capacity exceeding 900 MWp both in Greece and in other countries outside Greece, such as UK, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Bulgaria, Panama, Chile, Saint Dominic, Cyprus etc. Within the above framework and with the experience and know-how that the Company has proven to possess, it claims a corresponding object for the construction of the largest photovoltaic parks that will be constructed within the next two years 2021-2022 in our country.

4. Construction - implementation of projects from the Company

During the closed fiscal year 2020, the Company, capitalizing on the know-how it has acquired, but also on the capability of implementing demanding projects, proceeded to the construction and implementation of the following projects:

- ✓ Construction of ventilation ducts and sound attenuators, for the PIRAEUS METRO but also for the THESSALONIKI METRO.
- ✓ Manufacture of silencers for jet fans (tunnels) in France, Denmark and Germany.
- ✓ Completion of the construction and installation of the internal cladding (ceiling & walls) of the stations "AG. VARVARA"," NIKAIA "and "KORYDALLOS" of PIRAEUS METRO.
- ✓ Construction of metal systems of defensive launchers systems (see also and point 2 of this Section).
- ✓ Construction of metal bases of Photovoltaic Park with a power of 43Mwp in the United Kingdom.
- ✓ Completion of the construction of rotating bases (trackers) for a Photovoltaic Park in Xanthi. After the delivery of this construction, the Company will seek to promote this product both in Greece and abroad, taking advantage of the upward trends observed in the RES sector and especially of photovoltaic stations.
- ✓ Construction of stainless steel parts for the expansion and improvement of Greek pharmaceutical industry's production lines.
- ✓ Completion of advertising constructions placed in Greece and Romania.
- ✓ Construction of metal bases of many small photovoltaic parks (500KWp to 1MWp) with a total power of 35MWp, among which a significant percentage concerns new generation trackers.
- ✓ Construction of metal bases of two (2) Photovoltaic Parks of 5Mwp power in Greece.
- ✓ It was signed with the company JUWI HELLAS SA after many years of negotiations and studies the contract for the construction of the largest Photovoltaic Park in Southern Europe with a capacity of 204Mwp in Greece (see also and point 3 of this Unit).

5. Assumptions of new projects for implementation

Utilizing its significant experience, the Company undertook during the closing year the assumption of the following projects, the implementation of which is already in progress:

- ✓ Construction of metal systems for defense systems launchers, the outstanding balance of which at the time of preparing the current amounts to 2.94 million USD.
- ✓ Manufacture of silencers for jet fans (tunnels) in France and Denmark.
- ✓ Construction of ventilation ducts and sound attenuation systems, both for the PIRAEUS METRO and the THESSALONIKI METRO, as well as for projects abroad.
- ✓ Construction and installation of the internal cladding (ceiling & walls) of the station "MANIATIKA", of the PIRAEUS METRO.
- ✓ Construction of metal bases of small Photovoltaic Parks with a total capacity of 20Mwp in Greece, including into which rotating bases (trackers).
- ✓ Construction of cottages for Photovoltaic Parks mainly for Greece.
- ✓ The company is in the final phase of negotiation for the construction of Photovoltaic Parks in Greece with a total capacity exceeding 100 Mwp.
- ✓ In addition the Company is in discussions and has submitted bids for the construction of metal bases for particularly important projects of Photovoltaic Parks in Egypt (50Mwp), Tunisia (10Mwp), Netherlands (22Mwp), United Kingdom (55Mwp) and other smaller ones in the Greek market.

- ✓ Finally, bids have been submitted for noise-canceling systems in Australia (Melbourne Metro, Sydney, etc.), as well as various other metal structures, the amount of which, at the time of preparing the current, exceeds the amount of 11 million euro.

In general, the Company focuses on the exploitation in the best possible way of the significant mobility observed in the renewable energy sector, strengthening for this purpose its extroversion and confirming its diverse production capacity.

6. Implementation of investment program subject to Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework (PA)

Pursuant to the decision number 6481/2143/A3/15.10.2018 of the Ministry of Economy and Development, it was approved, in the framework of the Action "QUALITY MODERNIZATION", the inclusion of the Company's investment plan, total amount of 395,988 Euros with a subsidy rate of 50%., in the Business Program Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation (PA 2014-2020), for the purchase of new productive mechanical and computer equipment for the upgrade of its computer infrastructure, as well as for the installation of a new integrated information system in order to completely reorganize the Company's processes, for the best organization of the Company's departments, the integration of procedures for the control of costs and the increase of departments' productivity, the organization of control and decision-making procedures, the best planning for maintenance of its production lines on both operational and financial basis, in order to minimize maintenance costs, not to affect the quality of its products and not to reduce production due to damage. The implementation of the Company's above investment plan is in full development and it is expected to be completed within the current fiscal year 2021.

7. Issuance of a Common Bond Loan

The Company, following the decision of its Board of Directors dated 6 July 2020, signed on 20 July 2020 a Coverage Agreement for a Common Bond through a private placement, in accordance with the provisions of Law 4548/2018, as in force, with a total nominal value of 1,800,000.00 Euro covered by the Societe Anonyme Banking Company under the name "NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA". "NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA" was appointed as Payment Manager and Representative of the Bondholders. The product of the above Common Bond Loan will be used by the Company exclusively for the cover of working capital needs due to increased liquidity needs, as a result of the epidemic outbreak of COVID-19.

8. Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders

On the 4th of August 2020, Tuesday at 12:30, the annual Ordinary General Assembly of its shareholders was held at the offices of the Company's headquarters (Aspropyrgos, Attica, Prari-Moustaki location, NATO Avenue-exit 5A Attiki Odos), which was attended by in-person or by-representative shareholders, representing 8,101,861 common registered shares and an equal number of voting rights, ie 77.16% of a total of 10,500,000 shares and equal voting rights of the Company.

The Annual Ordinary General Assembly of the Company's shareholders took the following decisions on the items on the agenda:

In 1st item unanimously approved the annual Financial Statements concerning the closing twenty-sixth (26th) fiscal year 2019 (01.01.2019-31.12.2019) and the overall annual Financial Report for the said fiscal year, which has been prepared by law and published by the Company both by posting in the legally registered in General Commerce Reg. No. address of the Company's website as well as by sending it to the Website of the Regulated Market, in which the shares of the Company are traded as well as to the Hellenic Capital Market Commission.

In 2nd item unanimously approved the annual Management Report of the Board of Directors, which is fully included in the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Company of May 27, 2020, as well as the Audit Report of May 28, 2020 of the Company by Mr. Seradeim D. Makris regarding the annual Financial Statements concerning the corporate year 2019 (01.01.2019-31.12.2019).

In 3rd item approved unanimously the distribution of the results for the fiscal year 2019 (01.01.2019-31.12.2019) and especially approved the non-distribution (payment) of any dividends towards the shareholders of the Company from the profits of the closing fiscal year 2019.

In 4rth item approved unanimously and as a result of a vote conducted by roll call of the shareholders, the overall management that took place during the year ended 31.12.2019 as well as the release of the Company's Certified Public Accountants from any liability for compensation for the activities and general management of the closing fiscal year 2019 (01.01.2019-31.12.209), as well as for the annual Financial Statements of the said year

In 5th item unanimously approved, following a relevant proposal-suggestion of the Audit Committee, the election of the Audit Company registered in the Public Registry of article 14 of Law 4449/2017 under the name of "COLLABORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETE ANONYME OF CERTIFIED AUDITORS" for the performance of the mandatory audit of the annual and semi-annual Financial Statements for the current fiscal year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020) and in particular of Mr. Serafeim Makris of Dimitriou (SOEL Reg. No 16311) as Chartered Public Accountant and Mr. Marios Samolis of Vasili (SOEL Reg. No 27481) as an Deputy Certified Auditor-Accountant.

It is noted that the above Audit Company is going to undertake at the same time the process of issuing the annual tax certificate and the tax compliance report of the Company for the year 2020, in accordance with the provisions of article 65A of law 4174/2013.

Finally, by the same unanimous decision, it gave the Board of Directors the authority to make a final agreement with the above Audit Company regarding the amount of its remuneration, as well as to send the written notice-mandate to the elected Audit Company within five (5) days from the date of its election.

In 6th Item unanimously approved the fees, salaries, compensations and other benefits in general, which were paid to the members of the Board of Directors for the services they provided to the Company during the closing fiscal year 2019 (01.01.2019-31.12.2019).

In 7th item unanimously approved the Remuneration Policy, which was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of articles 110 and 111 of Law 4548/2018, sets out the specific framework, terms and basic principles to be followed in the process of forming remuneration and other benefits paid to the members of the Board of Directors (executive and non-executive), including the Chief Executive Officer (one and / or more, if any), and that of any Deputy and the duration of which is four (4) years.

In 8th item unanimously approved the fees, compensations and other benefits in general, to be paid to the members of the Board of Directors during the current corporate year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020), which are in accordance with the principles and rules of the approved, based on the above, Remuneration Policy of the Company and granted, by the same unanimous decision, the relevant permission for advance payment of such fees to the above persons for the period until the next annual Ordinary General Meeting, in accordance with the provisions of article 109 of the law. 4548/2018, as in force.

In 9th item unanimously approved the election-appointment of a three-member Audit Committee, in accordance with the provisions of article 44 of law 4449/2017, which constitutes an independent Committee and consists of the following natural persons, namely Messrs. 1) Theodoros Papailiou of Nikolaos, retired Certified Public Auditor-Accountant, 2) Konstantinos Mitropoulos of Sotiris, independent non-executive member of the Board and 3) Vasiliki Kostopoulou of Dimitrios, non-executive member of the Board, who meet the conditions set by law for their appointment to the above Audit Committee.

The tenure of the Audit Committee was decided to coincide with the tenure of the existing Board of Directors of the Company, ie to expire on June 8, 2022. Finally, it was decided that the Chairman of the Audit Committee be appointed among its members.

In 10th item unanimously approved the granting of a license, in accordance with the provisions of article 98 par. 1 of law 4548/2018, to the members of the Board of Directors and the Directors of the Company, in order to participate in Boards of Directors or in the management of other companies (existing or/and future) that pursue same, similar or relevant purposes and to execute actions that fall under the purposes pursued by the Company.

9. Election of Audit Committee's Chairman

Following the election of a three-member Audit Committee by the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of August 4, 2020 and the appointment of its members, the Audit Committee at its first meeting after its election on August 5, 2020 decided to appoint Mr. Theodoros Papailiou of Nikolaos, retired Certified Public Accountant-Auditor, as its President.

Following this, the Audit Committee was constituted as follows:

1. Theodoros Papailiou of Nikolaos, retired Certified Accountant-Auditor, Chairman of the Audit Committee.
2. Konstantinos Mitropoulos of Sotiri, Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the Audit Committee.
3. Vasiliki Kostopoulou of Dimitrios, Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the Audit Committee.

10. Issuance of tax certificate for the fiscal year 2019 in accordance with article 65A of l. 4174/2013.

The Company, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4.1.3.1 case 12 of the Athens Stock Exchange Regulation and article 17 par. 1 of Regulation No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, informed the investing public that, after the completion of the special tax audit for the fiscal year 2019 (tax year 2019) carried out by the statutory auditors of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of article 65A of law 4174/2013, as in force, a Tax Compliance Report (tax certificate) with a conclusion without any reservation.

SECTION B΄

Major risks and uncertainties

The usual financial and other risks to which the Company is exposed are the following:

1. Currency risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk is not assessed as a significant risk for the Company, on the one hand because the majority of its transactions are conducted in Euro, and on the other hand because there are no borrowings in any currency other than the Euro. It should be noted, however, that in the context of a coordinated, continuous and systematic effort to strengthen the Company's extroversion (to compensate for the shrinking domestic market demand), which implies the development of the Company's trading activity in countries outside the Eurozone (including Panama, Chile, Great Britain, Australia), any foreign exchange risks that may arise are monitored on an ongoing basis and the need for appropriate action is assessed, however in any case such risk is not immediately visible at this time.

2. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in general, which directly affects financing costs, is considered to be relatively controllable. The existence of balanced and controlled bank lending in relation to the Company's equity but also to its general turnover, constitutes the substantial compensation to the reported risk. In addition, there is no other evidence or facts to support any burden on the Company's financing costs, unless and if there is a significant increase in Euribor, with which the Company's principal borrowing volume is linked, which to at present, in view of the broader economic developments, but also of the policy implemented by the ECB, does not seem to be a visible possibility. The fact that the Company's loans are covered almost exclusively by domestic banking institutions, makes the above risk controllable, manageable and not able to substantially affect the activity and the general development of the Company.

3. Credit risk

The Company implements policies that ensure, as far as possible, that its sales are made to customers with audited creditworthiness, with whom it has a stable and long-term partnership. Credit risk accumulation is addressed by the continuous and systematic monitoring of the customers' financial situation and by the immediate coverage of the receivables with securities as well as the receipt of relevant guarantees, guarantee credits and letters of guarantee, where this is possible, especially by foreign customers. However, based on the prevailing market conditions (lack of liquidity, delay in payments, general recession due to the pandemic, etc.), this risk is assessed as significant, as the expansion of the Company's clientele, despite the significant expansion steps that have taken place during the In recent years, it is still not large enough, with the result that any financial inability to meet and fulfill these obligations (especially when it comes from customers who make up a significant percentage of turnover), to jeopardize the Company's results and have a direct impact on its profitability.
For this reason, the Company's Management constantly and systematically monitors the performance and the overall financial performance of its customers, in order to act to the extent and degree that is possible, preventively and immediately, in order to avoid the creation of a significant amount of bad debts, while it evaluates per customer the necessary measures to be taken (reduction of executed orders, guarantees for the repayment of the price, etc.), while at the same time it intensifies its efforts, where possible, for the forced collection of its doubtful receivables. In any case, in view of the non-restoration of trading normalcy,

the limited dispersion of the Company's clientele and the consequences of the health crisis due to the wide spread of coronavirus, this risk is assessed as significant and capable of adversely affecting its results.

4. Liquidity risk

At the present time, there is no significant and immediate liquidity risk, given that the Company has sufficient cash surpluses, and through the time transfer of its liabilities to domestic banking institutions, in the context of utilizing business support measures for addressing the effects of the pandemic, it has further strengthened the adequacy of these surpluses. Due to the consequences of the unprecedented financial crisis, which severely affected the domestic economy during the last decade and the prevailing instability and uncertainty due to the pandemic crisis, the Company took systematic and coordinated measures to reduce its operating costs and reorganize its broader operation way which had as direct effect the ensuring of the necessary and sufficient liquidity for the tackling of the economic downturn’s consequences, as the unfavorable economic situation makes it more difficult to raise bank funds immediately.

However, in view of the significant concerns regarding the course of both Greek and world economy due to the health crisis and the consequent suspension of economic activity for a sufficient period of time, as well as the under-operation of companies after the lifting of restrictive measures, the exit of Great Britain from the European Union and the deterioration of international relations, it cannot be ruled out that this risk (of the global recession and its consequences) will affect, to a controlled degree, the liquidity of the Company.

5. Risk of raw materials’ rising prices

Despite the significant increase in the prices of raw materials that has started since December 2020 and continues to this day, this risk is not apparent at the present time, as the way of production and operation of the Company, i.e. the manufacture of products upon order, enables it to pass on and absorb any revaluation trends to its customers.

6. Risk of increased competition from domestic and foreign companies

The vertical form of the Company as well as the organizational structures that it has, allow it to face in the best possible way potential competitors from both the domestic and the foreign market. The Company manages to differentiate itself in terms of products from the existing competition. To the direction of differentiation contribute the quality of the products manufactured by the Company, the production capability it has, the awareness of its name, its flexibility and adaptability, its consistency and reliability, as well as the development of long-term relationships both at the level of suppliers, as well as at customers and as a result of the above, this risk is assessed as manageable.

7. Risk of Company’s dependence on specific customers

The specific risk, to which the Company is subject over time, due to the way it is structured and operates, it has been addressed by its Management during the previous years through the uninterrupted and systematic effort for further dispersion and differentiation of its clientele and the effort for more rational and more efficient distribution of its sales both by geographical area of activity and by customer.

However, at the present time this risk is still assessed as real and quite significant, especially at the level of companies, whose liquidity and consequently their ability to repay their obligations, depends on expected revenues from the wider public sector. (i.e. clients directly related to the execution of public works). Therefore, the Company is obliged, on the one hand, to re-evaluate several of them and, where necessary, to limit any dispersion of the clientele, a fact that may have an impact on its results, namely the restriction of its sales. The effective treatment and management of this risk is extremely critical in order to ensure the viability and future perspective of the Company.

8. Risk of declining demand due to a general consumer recession

This risk is considered quite significant, due to the general economic recession caused by the unprecedented health crisis of the coronavirus pandemic worldwide. The Company tries to reduce this risk, emphasizing the fact that it does not produce a specific consumer product, but is a supplier, by order, of other industries producing various products and consequently the course of its sales largely depends on the course of sales of these companies.

It is pointed out that the Company due to the developed flexibility and adaptability that distinguishes it, has the ability to enter on a case-by-case basis in new areas of greater interest and better prospects, while its general action in this direction combined with turning to foreign markets, acts as an inhibitor to the further reduction of its sales. However, although the strengthening of extroversion has borne fruit in the past, in the closing year 2020 the unprecedented health crisis and the consequent restrictions imposed on the movement and operation of industrial units, had a particularly adverse effect on financial stability, led to a slowdown in production activity and a malfunction of the global supply chain and therefore the specific risk, taking into account the emergence of new waves of pandemic and virus mutations as well as the time required to carry out mass vaccinations that will allow the restart of the activity, is evaluated as particularly important and able to negatively affect the results and the general course of the Company.

9. Cash flow risk

At the time of this report's preparation, this risk is assessed as relatively controlled, since the management of cash inflows and outflows is carried out on a permanent and systematic basis. Liquidity is maintained at satisfactory levels, but, as noted, unless the adverse economic climate prevailing in both the international and domestic markets due to the coronavirus crisis is reversed and if the global economy does not return to growth, it may become necessary to take additional drastic measures in order to further reduce operating costs, in order for the Company to be able to ensure a positive sign in its cash flows and to maintain its liquidity at satisfactory levels.

10. Risks related to safety at work

Safety at work, in view of the productive activity of the Company, constitutes an overriding priority and a necessary condition for the operation of its production facilities. On a continuous and stable basis, a program is implemented that aims at the consolidation of the security culture in all the activities and operations of the Company. In addition, extensive training programs are implemented for the systematic education and training of employees in matters of occupational safety and health, the implementation and observance of which is constantly monitored by the relevant Management of the Company. After all, immediately after the appearance of the coronavirus COVID-19, the Company's Management took all the necessary measures, establishing the necessary procedures and implementing preventive actions in order to ensure the protection of the health of its staff, suppliers and customers.

11. Dangers of spreading coronavirus COVID-19

The rapid spread and quick dispersal of the new coronavirus COVID-19, which resulted in the declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), was an unprecedented test, which caused severe concussions and disturbances in both global and, in particular, domestic economic growth and reversed the momentum and positive climate that had begun to emerge after a prolonged ten-year crisis and implementation of strict adjustment programs.

The fundamental financial figures of the Company showed a significant decrease, due to the contraction of the turnover, which was a consequence of the particularly severe shock that the construction activity received, due to the imposed restrictive measures and the suspension of the industrial production in the effort to restrain pandemic spread.

However, in an environment of intense insecurity and uncertainty, the Company managed to respond immediately and swiftly to the outbreak of the pandemic and carried out methodically and consistently various actions to address the health crisis with the primary pursuit and priority the preservation of health and safety of its staff and partners as well as of all stakeholders, and on the other hand to ensure its business continuity, so that its smooth productive operation and its overall viability are not endangered.

The Management of the Company, operating with maximum sense of responsibility, systematically monitors the developments related to the pandemic crisis and constantly ensures for the assumption of measures and the adoption of the procedures that are deemed appropriate and necessary, in order to minimize the adverse effects of the pandemic.

12. Risks from the climate change

"Climate change" means the change in the global climate due to human activities and is mainly caused by the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The Company is fully aware that climate change is one of the most urgent and crucial issues that the planet will be called to face in at least the next decade.

In the context of the challenges posed by the phenomenon of climate change, the Company may face:

- ✓ natural hazards, such as severe natural/weather phenomena or natural changes which are considered to be significant for the operation of its production facilities,
- ✓ Transition risks, which relate to extensive policy, legal, technological changes related to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures,
- ✓ Risks of reputation, which are associated with the change of perceptions of the social partners, regarding the Company's contribution to an economy of lower emissions.

The Company, recognizing both the risks associated with the phenomenon of climate change, and its obligations in relation to the need for continuous improvement of its environmental performance, follows a course of sustainable development and carries out its activities in a way that ensures the protection. Of the environment.

To address the risks of climate change, the Company promotes and implements a policy, which focuses on the following lines:

- ✓ preparation of an emergency plan for the management and effective response to extreme natural phenomena (i.e. heat, frost, storms, floods, etc.) at the Company's facilities,
- ✓ assessment of the impact of the Company's activities on the environment, recording and evaluation of potential risks, taking the necessary precautionary measures, conducting regular inspections in order to confirm implementation and evaluate the measures,
- ✓ proper management of solid and liquid waste with reuse and recycling techniques, where possible,
- ✓ avoiding the use of chemicals and other dangerous substances,
- ✓ strict evaluation, selection and supply of raw materials based on the environmental standards they meet, in order to produce high quality products,
- ✓ replacement of energy-intensive equipment with new, of lower energy requirements,
- ✓ continuous monitoring of energy consumption and assumption of measures in order to reduce it,
- ✓ raising awareness and informing the Company's employees on energy saving issues,
- ✓ responsible use of natural resources,
- ✓ prevention of any identified risk of pollution,
- ✓ preparedness and response to environmental emergencies that may arise from the activities of the Company,
- ✓ continuous information, training and awareness of staff by field of activity, in a way adapted to the duties and needs of each employee to promote an environmentally responsible culture,
- ✓ recognizing the needs and expectations of the social partners on environmental issues, raising awareness of them and promoting a climate of cooperation,
- ✓ motivating partners (contractors, suppliers, customers, etc.) in matters of environmental protection and strengthening their environmental awareness
- ✓ carrying out regular inspections to assess the performance of the Environmental Management System, which is implemented by the Company.

SECTION C

Significant transactions with related parties

This Section includes the most important transactions that took place between the Company and its related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24.

In particular, this Section includes:

(a) the transactions between the Company and its related parties that took place during the closing year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020) and which substantially affected the financial position or performance of the Company during the year in question,

(b) any changes in transactions between the Company and its related parties described in the last annual Report, which could have material implications for the Company 's financial position or performance during the year 2020.

Please note that the reference to the above transactions, which follows, includes the following elements:

(a) the amount of these transactions,

(b) their outstanding balance at the end of the year (31.12.2020);

(c) the nature of the related party 's relationship with the Company and

(d) any information about the transactions, which are necessary for the understanding of the financial position of the Company, but only if these transactions are essential and have not been carried out under normal market conditions.

Below are listed the transactions with the related parties.

TABLE 1	**THE COMPANY**	
	1/1-31/12/2020	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Sales of goods and services		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	-	-
Purchases of goods and services		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	286,303	301,875
Sales of fixed assets		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	-	-
Receivables		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	-	-
Liabilities		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	10,810	10,963

TABLE 2	THE COMPANY	
	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Benefits to the management and executives of the company		
Remuneration of executives and members of the management	286,303	301,875
Transactions of executives and members of the management	-	-
TOTAL	286,303	301,875
Receivables and liabilities towards the management and executives of the company	THE COMPANY	
	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Receivables from executives and members of the management	-	-
Liabilities towards the executives and the members of the management	10,810	10,963

In addition to the above is also noted that:

• Loans or credit facilities in general have not been granted to members of the Board of Directors or other executives of the Company and their families.

• The amounts mentioned in the above Table 2 relate to fees for the personal services-work they provide to the Company and are analyzed as follows:

	THE COMPANY			
	1/1-31/12/2020			
	Remuneration-Salaries	Social secutity cost	Other transactions	Total
Executive members	63,358	12,536	-	75,894
Non-executive members	5,711	4,103	-	9,814
Managers	161,882	38,713	-	200,595
Total	230,951	55,352	-	286,303

	THE COMPANY			
	1/1-31/12/2019			
	Remuneration-Salaries	Social secutity cost	Other transactions	Total
Executive members	65,681	13,164	-	78,845
Non-executive members	6,420	2,205	-	8,625
Managers	173,074	41,331	-	214,406
Total	245,175	56,700	-	301,875

	THE COMPANY			
	31/12/2020		31/12/2019	
Outstanding balanace of receivables-liabilities	Receivables	Liabilities	Receivables	Liabilities
Executive members	-	2,097	-	2,545
Non-executive members	-	-	-	-
Managers	-	8,713	-	8,418
Total	-	10,810	-	10,963

• These transactions do not contain any exceptional or personalized feature, which would necessitate further and related party analysis.

• Apart from the above remuneration, there are no other transactions between the Company and the said executives and members of the Board of Directors.

• There is no transaction that has taken place outside and beyond normal market conditions.

• There is no transaction, the value of which exceeds 10% of the value of the Company's assets, as reflected in its latest published statements.

• There is no transaction, which is assessed as significant, within the meaning of Circular number 45/2011 of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission.

As it can be seen from the above, the Company's transactions with related parties are maintained at a reasonable and restrained level compared to those of the previous year and consequently these transactions do not significantly affect the Company's financial position and performance.

SECTION D

Detailed information, according to article 4, par. 7 of l. 3556/2007
(as in effect today and relevant explanatory Report)

1. Structure of the Company’s share capital

The share capital of the Company amounts today, after the decision of the annual Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of June 8, 2017 on an equal increase and decrease of four hundred and twenty thousand Euros (€ 420,000.00), to the amount of nine million nine hundred seventy five thousand Euro (€ 9,975,000.00), is fully paid and is divided into ten million five hundred thousand (10,500,000) common, registered with voting shares, with a nominal value of ninety-five cents of Euro (€ 0.95) each.

It is noted that the relevant amendment of article 5 of the Company's Articles of Association, as a result of the decision taken by the above annual Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders, was approved by decision number 67349 / 16.06.2017 (ADA: 6GYB465XI8-6BZ) of the Listed Department SA and Sports SA of the Directorate of Companies and General Commercial Registry of the General Purchasing Directorate of the General Secretariat of Commerce and Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Economy and Development, which was registered in the General Commercial Register (G.E.M.I.) on 16.06.2017 with Registration Code (K.A.K. 1073889).

From each share derive all the rights and obligations defined by the law and the Articles of Association of the Company.

Ownership of the share automatically implies the full and unconditional acceptance of the Company's Articles of Association and the decisions taken in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association, by the competent corporate bodies.

Each share provides the right to one (1) vote.

All the shares of the Company are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange and are traded on the Main Market of the Athens Stock Exchange.

2. Restrictions regarding the transfer of Company's shares

Except for the restriction that exists from the relevant agreement of the Common Bond Loan that has been concluded with the "National Bank of Greece SA" regarding the non-reduction of the Company's key shareholders participation percentage below 34% of the Company's share capital, there are no other restrictions regarding the transfer of the Company's shares.

The shares of the Company (common, registered) are in intangible form, freely tradable on the Athens Stock Exchange and are transferred as defined by law.

3. Significant direct or indirect participations

The significant direct or indirect participation in the share capital and voting rights of the Company, based on the meaning of the provisions of articles 9 until 11 of l. 3556/2007 are the followings:

- Athina Kostopoulou: 1,560,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 14.86%)
- Vasiliki Kostopoulou: 1,560,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 14.86%)
- Panagiotis Troubounis: 1,575,695 share and voting rights (percentage 15.01%)
- Eleni Delenda: 704,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 6.70%).

4. Share providing special control rights

There are no shares, which provide special control rights.

5. Restrictions on voting rights

There are no restrictions known to the Company on the voting right of the Company's shareholders.

6. Agreements of the Company's shareholder

The Company has not become aware of any agreements between shareholders, which imply restrictions on the transfer of shares and / or restrictions on the exercise of voting rights.

7. Rules for the appointment and replacement of Board members and amendment of the Articles of Association that differ from the provisions of Law 4548/2018, as in force today

Regarding the appointment and replacement of members of the Company's Board of Directors as well as those related to the amendment of its Articles of Association, there are no rules which differ from those provided in Law 4548/2018, as in force today.

8. Responsibility of the Board of Directors or some of its members for the issue of new shares or the purchase of Company's own shares in accordance with article 49 of law 4548/2018, as in force today

There is no settled special competence of the Board of Directors or some of its members for the issuance of new shares or the purchase of own shares, according to article 49 of law 4548/2018, as in force today. The relevant authority and competence is granted to the Board of Directors of the Company based on a relevant decision of the General Meeting of its shareholders.

9. Significant agreements that enter into force, are amended or expire in case of a change in the control of the Company following a public offer

There is no significant agreement concluded by the Company, which enters into force, is amended or expires in case of change in the control of the Company following a public offer.

10. Significant agreements with members of the BoD or the personnel of the Company

There is no agreement between the Company and members of its Board of Directors or its personnel, which provides for compensation in case of resignation or dismissal without a valid reason or termination of their term or employment due to any public offer.

11. Treasury shares

The Company does not own treasury shares, nor has any decision been taken by a competent corporate body to acquire its own shares.

Explanatory report regarding the information, which is prepared in accordance with article 4 par. 8 of l.3556/2007

The numbering in this Explanatory Report (which is prepared according to article 4 par. 8 of law 3556/2007) follows the corresponding relative numbering of the information of article 4 par. 7 of law 3556/2007, as this information is presented below:

1. The structure and the formation way of the Company's share capital are detailed in article 5 of its Articles of Association.

The last approved amendment - codification of the Articles of Association, for the purpose of harmonization with the provisions of Law 4548/2018 (Government Gazette A 106/13.06.2018), took place on 18.06.2019, as a result of the decision taken by the annual Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders convened on the above date.

The harmonization of the Company's Articles of Association with the provisions of Law 4548/2018 was approved by the decision number 82441/08.08.2019 (ADA: 6Π3Δ465ΧΙ8-ΗΝΟ) of the Supervision Department of Listed Companies SA and Sports SA of the Companies Directorate of the General Purchasing Directorate of the General Secretariat of Commerce and Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Development and Investment, which was registered in the General Commercial Register (G.E.M.I.) on 08.08.2019 with Registration Code (K.A.K.) 1814581.

The Company 's shares were listed on the Athens Stock Exchange on March 1, 1999 and they have been traded continuously ever since. Today the Company's shares are traded on the Main Market of the Athens Stock Exchange

2. No such restriction exists either by law or by the Articles of Association of the Company, nor by any other agreement, except the Common Bond Loan agreement concluded with the "National Bank of Greece SA", where relevant report of which is made above.

3. The data regarding the number of shares and voting rights of the persons who have significant participation, have been obtained from the share register kept by the Company and the notifications that have been received by law (and the MAR) to the Company by the shareholders.

4. There are no other categories of shares, if not only common, registered after voting.

5. No such restrictions have been notified to the Company.

6. Similarly, no such agreements have been notified to the Company.

7. In the specific issues, the Articles of Association of the Company do not present deviations from the provisions of law 4548/2018, as in force today.

8. There is no such special competence.

9. In the absence of such agreements, there is no need for any explanation.

10. Similarly, in the absence of such agreements there is no need for any explanation.

11. In the absence of any relevant decision, there is no need for any explanation.

This Explanatory Report was prepared in accordance with article 4 par. 8 of law 3556/2007.

SECTION E

Information regarding labor and environmental issues- Sustainable development

1. Labor issues

The Company during the closing year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020) employed an average of 112 people with a dependent employment relationship.

It should be noted that the Company's relations with its personnel are excellent and there are no labor issues, as one of the main priorities of the Company is to maintain and strengthen the environment of working peace and the continuous improvement and upgrading of working conditions, in order to achieve the maximum possible development on productive level of the human resource. The Company concerns on a daily basis for the assumption of all the necessary measures and the adoption of appropriate practices, in order to completely and utterly comply with the applicable provisions of labor and insurance legislation. This fact is reflected in the perfect and absolutely safe working conditions that govern the organization and operation of the Company, a fact which has been recognized by all supervisory bodies and is confirmed by the absence of accidents at work.

At the same time, immediately after the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the Company took care of the safety of all of its personnel and especially of the employees belonging to vulnerable groups, using all the necessary measures and procedures according to the protocol of EODY, which applies with absolute devotion and respect.

(a) policy of diversification and equal opportunities

The Management of the Company does not discriminate regarding recruitment, remuneration and promotions based on gender, race, religion, colour, nationality, age, marital status, sexual preferences, any participation in trade unions or any other characteristics. The only factors that are taken into account are the theoretical training, the specialization, the experience, the efficiency, the qualifications and the general abilities of the individual, while it encourages and advises all its employees to respect the diversity of each employee, supplier and customer of Company and do not accept any behaviour that offends the dignity of the individual or may discriminate in any form.

(b) respect of the employees' rights

The Management of the Company strictly applies the current labour legislation and fully respects the relevant provisions and clauses for child labour, human rights and the possibility of employees' participation in trade unions.

(c) health and safety at work

The protection of employees' health and safety is a top priority for the Management of the Company, which systematically monitors and controls all the risks that may arise from its activity and takes all the necessary precautionary measures to avoid accidents, while all employees attend training seminars on health and safety at work.

The Company's Management also ensures the observance of the fire safety rules and the response to emergencies and the training of the personnel in matters of fire protection, fire-fighting, use of portable fire extinguishers and the conduct of preparedness exercises in order to prevent and deal with emergencies.

It is noted that for this purpose and in support of the increased diligence shown by the Company in this matter, it has received an ISO 45001: 2018 certificate which concerns exactly the health and safety of employees.

The specific certification that the Company has received proves in practice not only its commitment to respect and protection of its personnel' health and safety, but also its organization and structure based on this framework.

(d) employees' training and development

The Company provides a work environment characterized by stability, so that all employees are motivated to be productive and focused on achieving the best result, to take initiatives for the benefit of the corporate interest and to manage their personal development with keenness and integrity. Through the Human Resources Department, the Company's Management distinguishes the capabilities of the employees and places them in positions where they will contribute to the maximum degree and will have the opportunity to be distinguished, making the most of their knowledge, experience and skills. One of the fundamental principles that govern the operation of the Company is the continuous training of staff and the strengthening of corporate consciousness at all levels of its operations and activities.

2. Environmental issues – Sustainable development

The Company recognizes the need for continuous improvement of environmental performance based on the principles of sustainable development and in compliance with legislation and international standards, aims at a balanced economic growth always in perfect harmony with the natural environment. Following a course of sustainable development, it carries out its activities in a way that ensures the protection of the environment and the health and safety of employees, of the local community and the public. The Company adopts an Environmental Management System in accordance with the principles of Standard 14001.

The Company's policy for ensuring the protection of the environment is based on the following principles:

• takes measures for the protection of the environment in compliance with environmental legislation and environmental conditions,

• implements an Environmental Management System in all the activities of its production process,

• defines objects and purposes of environmental interventions,

• evaluates and improves its overall environmental performance, by drawing up and implementing action plans for the achievement of specific environmental goals and objectives and always with a defined implementation period,
• adopts specific rules of environmental controls in its internal production operation,
• improves its overall environmental behaviour, especially in terms of preventing environmental pollution and dealing with emergencies,
• implements the lifelong training and information of its personnel on environmental issues,
• promotes open dialogue and public information in a spirit of honesty and mutual respect,
• consolidates the concept of ecological sensitivity and environmental vision, which inspires the highest level of hierarchy throughout the pyramid of employees in the Company,
• seeks to act responsibly even in the field of procurement, aiming at reducing its environmental footprint (i.e. detailed examination of the technical characteristics of products, ensuring their recyclability, supply of materials produced with as environmentally friendly as possible methods etc).
Finally, it should be noted that the production process is designed in such a way as to make efficient use of available resources efficient and to minimize any negative impact on the environment.

SECTION F

Development, performance and position of the Company– Financial and non-financial basic performance indicators

This Section includes a correct and concise overview of the development, activities' performance and the position of the Company.
This representation takes place in such a way as to provide a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the above categories of issues, which corresponds to the size and complexity of the Company's activities.
Also at the end of the relevant representation are listed some indicators (financial and non) which the Board of Directors evaluates as useful for a more complete understanding of the above issues.

1. Development of the Company

The course of the basic financial figures of the Company during the last three years 2018-2020 is as follows:

	In thousand euro		
THE COMPANY	31.12.2018	31.12.2019	31.12.2020
Total assets	32,713.54	31,285.79	32,815.75
Total equity	22,387.28	22,834.67	22,281.50
Sales	10,421.55	15,004.16	8,893.12
Gross profit	1,333.48	2,519.29	1,188.27
Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	300.95	1,409.71	386.16
Profit /(loss) before tax	-1,070.25	631.26	-562.82
Profit /(loss) after tax	-860.17	446.51	-539.21

On a percentage change level the performance of the Company for the above fiscal years is presented in the following tables:

THE COMPANY	31.12.2018	31.12.2019	31.12.2020
Total assets	-5.61%	-4.36%	4.89%
Total equity	-10.16%	2.00%	-2.42%
Sales	-1.89%	43.97%	-40.73%
Gross profit	714.85%	88.93%	-52.83%
Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	137.16%	368.43%	-72.61%
Profit /(loss) before tax	43.58%	158.98%	-189.16%
Profit /(loss) after tax	43.92%	151.91%	-220.76%

Below are presented some amounts and ratios regarding the performance of the Company during the last three years 2018-2020.

	In thousand euro		
THE COMPANY	31.12.2018	31.12.2019	31.12.2020
Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	300.95	1,409.71	386.16
Return on equity (before taxes)	-4.78%	2.76%	-2.53%
Return on total capital employeed (before taxes)	-3.27%	2.02%	-1.72%

More specifically based on the above tables are noted the followings:

Total assets

The total assets of the Company on 31.12.2020 amounted to 32,815.75 thousand Euro, presenting an increase of 4.89% related to the figures on 31.12.2019.

Equity

The equity of the Company on 31.12.2020 amounted to 22,281.50 thousand Euro, presenting a reduction of 2.42% compared to the figures on 31.12.2019, attributed mainly to the negative (losses) results of the closing fiscal year (as a results of the pandemic's consequences) .

Sales

Sales amounted to 8,893.12 thousand Euro, presenting a significant decline by 40.73% compared to the previous year. The reduction is attributed mainly to the sudden recession climate into which both domestic and global economy entered to, as a consequence of the intense turbulences and severe shock that the industrial production suffered and the related to its construction activity from March 2020 and onwards due to the coronavirus pandemic.

The restrictive measures regarding the operation of the companies, which were implemented both nationally and globally and the significant decline of the Company's exporting activity, which consists a strategic option and systematic pursuit, led to the appearance of significantly reduced turnover and inevitably declining and especially loss-making results during the closing year.

It is noted that during the closing year, exports amounted to 31.08% of turnover, compared to 70.93% in the previous year.

Gross profit

The Company's gross profit amounted to 1,188.27 thousand Euro, presenting a decrease of 52.83% compared to the previous year, which is mainly attributed to the reduction of sales and the recession climate, into which both domestic and global markets and economy enter into, as a consequence of the prevailing pandemic crisis.

Profit – Losses before tax

The results before tax for the Company amounted to losses of 562.82 thousand Euro compared to profits of 631.26 thousand Euro in the previous year, presenting a reduction which is attributed, as mentioned above, to the decrease of sales and, especially, the significant deterioration on absolute terms (halved) of the Company's the exporting activity.

Profit – Losses after tax

The results after tax amounted to losses of 539.21 thousand Euro compared to profit of 446.51 thousand Euro in the previous fiscal year.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

The earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of the Company amounted profit of 386.16 thousand Euro, compared to 1,409.71 thousand Euro in the previous year, presenting a significant decrease, mainly attributed to the reduction of sales and the recession climate into which both domestic and global economy entered into, as a consequence of the intense turbulences and the severe shock that the industrial production suffered and the similar to it construction activity, due to coronovirus pandemic.

Operational expenditure

The operational expenditure from the Company's continued activities amounted to 1,955.45 thousand Euro compared to 2,036.45 thousand Euro in the previous year, presenting an increase of 3.98%, fact that verifies the consistent and rational management by the Company's Management.

The operational expenditures from continued activities of the Company as percentage of the sales amounted to 21.99% compared to 13.57% in the previous year, attributed to the decrease of sales and the inelasticity of personnel salaries and depreciation.

It is noted that the participation of personnel salaries to the total expenditure of the Company stands at 44.34% and of depreciation at 12.98% (percentage 42.83% and 11.20% respectively in 2019).

Financial income-expense

The financial income of the Company amounted to 1.23 thousand Euros against 4.26 thousand Euro in the previous year, and the financial expenses of the Company amounted to 224.81 thousand Euro against 204.84 thousand Euro in the previous year, presenting a percentage increase of 9.75%, mainly due to the increase in bank lending and the time shift of loan instalments.

It is noted that due to the inclusion of the Company in the interest subsidy program of its existing loans, in utilization of the relevant support measures introduced by the Greek State to address the adverse effects of the pandemic, the benefit of 71.13 thousand Euro of this subsidy, has been included in other operating income.

2. Financial and non-financial basic performance ratios

Below there are displayed certain ratios financial and non-financial, regarding the basic performance, the position and financial situation of the Company.

		THE COMPANY			
LIQUIDITY RATIOS		31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	
Current ratio	Current assets -Cash and cash equivalents/Current liabilities	1.02	1.00	0.75	This ratio presents the general liquidity of the Company and indicates how many times has the Company the ability to cover its current liablities
Immediate cash ratio	Cash and cash equivalents/ Current liabilities	0.45	0.25	0.27	This ratio indicates the direct ability of the Company to respond to its current liabilities based on its cash and cash equivalents
Debtors ratio	Receivables*365/Sales	148.73	84.19	117.92	This ratio indicates in days the average collection period of the Company's receivables
Creditors ratio	Suppliers* 365 / Cost of sales	124.25	57.12	167.44	This ratio indicates in days the average repayment period of the Company's suppliers
Average age of invetory	Average inventory*365/Cost of sales	107.28	61.82	74.28	This raio measures how many days remain the inventory in the Company from the purchase until the sale
OPERATION RATIOS		31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	
Fixed Assets Turnover ratio	Sales / Fixed Assets	0.45	0.73	0.50	This ratio indicates the level of assets' utilization by the Company in relation to sales
Fixed Assets to Equity ratio	Fixed assets/Equity	0.89	0.90	0.94	This ratio indicates the relation among fixed assets and equity of the Company
Assets Turnover ratio	Sales/Total Assets	0.27	0.48	0.32	This ratio estimates the intensity with which the Company utilizes its asset in order to achieve its sales' target
PERFORMANCE RATIOS		31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	
Sales over net working capital	Sales/ NWC	2.87	10.20	56.59	This ratio indicates how many € of net sales the Company generates for each € of net working capital that was not financed by the current liabilites
Gross Profit	Gross Profit / Sales	13.36%	16.79%	12.80%	This ratio indicates the percentage size of gross profit over sales
Operating profit margin	EBIT/Sales	-3.83%	4.53%	-3.94%	This ratio represents the efficiency of sales as percentage of sales
Net profit margin	Net profit after tax/Sales	-6.06%	2.98%	-8.25%	This ratio represents the final result after tax as percentage of sales
Return on Equity	Net profit after tax/Total Equity	-2.42%	1.96%	-3.84%	This ratio represents the efficiency of Company's equity
Retrun on Assets	Net profit after tax/Total assets	-1.64%	1.43%	-2.63%	This ratio represents the efficiency of Company's total assets
LEVERAGE RATIOS		31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	
Total debt to total assets ratio	Total liabilities/Total assets	32.10%	27.01%	31.57%	This ratio represents the leverage exposure of the Company
Debt to Equity ratio	Total liabilities/ Total Equity	47.28%	37.01%	46.13%	This ratio represents the financial self-sufficiency of the Company

SECTION G

Alternative Performance Measures

As Alternative Performance Measurement Indicator (APMI) is considered a financial indicator measuring historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows, which, however, is not defined or provided for in the current financial information framework (IFRS).

Alternative Performance Measurement Indicators should not be construed as substituting for other quantities calculated in accordance with IFRSs.

The Company uses to a limited extent Alternative Performance Measurement Indicators (APMI) when publishing its financial performance in order to better understand its operating results and financial position. The general principle of the Company is the presentation of these metrics to be clear, so that the indicators are appropriate and useful for decision making by users of financial statements.

A. Net Debt (Net Liquidity):

It is an APMI used to assess the capital structure of the Company. It is calculated as the difference between total borrowing (non-current and current) and total cash.

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Total non-current loan liabilities	2,328,902	691,054
Total non-current loan liabilities payable in the following fiscal year	319,798	422,115
Total current loan liabilities	2,581,932	2,745,754
Total Debt	**5,230,632**	**3,858,923**
Minus: Total cash and cash equivalents	-2,931,113	-1,496,346
Net Debt	**2,299,520**	**2,362,577**

B. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization - EBITDA:

It is the most used presentation indicator of operational efficiency, because it takes into account only those costs that are necessary for the Company to operate.

It is calculated as the sum of operating results (Profit before tax, financial and investment results) of depreciation and impairment. The EBITDA margin (%) is calculated as the ratio of EBITDA with the total Turnover.

		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Earnings before interest and tax	**(A)**	-340,853	679,193
Total depreciation	**(B)**	836,456	840,170
Subsidy depreciation	**(C)**	-109,441	-109,651
EBITDA (A) + (B) + (C) = (D)	**(D)**	**386,162**	**1,409,712**
Sales	**(E)**	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**
EBITDA Margin (D)/(E)		**4.34%**	**9.40%**

C. Capital adequacy or solvency ratio

This ratio refers to the percentage of financing of the Assets by the Equity and results as follows:

Equity through the total Assets without their cash and cash equivalents.

		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Equity	**(A)**	**22,281,496**	**22,834,675**
Total assets	**(B)**	32,815,753	31,285,790
Cash and cash equivalents	**(C)**	-2,931,113	-1,496,346
Balance (B) + (C) = (D)	**(D)**	**29,884,640**	**29,789,444**
Capital adequacy or solvency ratio (A)/(D)	**(E)**	**74.56%**	**76.65%**

SECTION H

Estimated course and development of the Company for the current year 2021

The emergence and rapid spread of the coronavirus during the closing year has caused significant and unpredictable turbulences in the international supply chains, increased financial instability, altered consumer habits and adversely affected services such as transport, travel and tourism. The launch of vaccination programs in many countries around the world has raised hopes for a return to economic recovery by 2021. However, initial enthusiasm has waned amid new waves of pandemics, emerging mutations and slow progress on the subject of vaccinations.

The tightening of restrictive measures and the closure of entire sectors of the national economies suggest that economic activity for 2021 started at a relatively slow pace, without ruling out, even today, the potential risk of reversing the growth prospects of the global economy.

In view of the strategically targeted and systematically pursued export character and orientation of the Company, its prospects and results for the current year are directly related to the situation prevailing on the one hand in the global and on the other hand in the domestic economy and market.

In any case, the Company's strategy will focus on the implementation of a moderately aggressive policy, which can be summarized mainly in the following:

- ✓ search for new, profitable fields of action, especially in foreign markets, which are a key priority for the Company,
- ✓ The more aggressive policy in bidding projects abroad in order to further increase the Company's extroversion rate,
- ✓ Reaching new agreements, seeking and developing new partnerships with foreign companies, with the aim of maintaining and further developing the Company's export orientation,
- ✓ Enhancing the penetration in new objects, capable of absorbing a large part of the Company's production dynamics during the following years
- ✓ Enhancing safety at work for the purpose of uninterrupted operation of the Company's production units,
- ✓ Utilization of the financial instruments offered in the context of the effort to reduce the adverse economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic,
- ✓ Enhancing investments in order to increase production capacity, produce high quality products and meet the needs and requirements of customers and
- ✓ Maintaining liquidity, by restraining and limiting, to the maximum extent possible, the operating expenses and expenses in general, by using all the tools provided by the State, in order for the Company to be able to face even unforeseen or very adverse situations, such as those that may arise from a possible further contraction of its turnover, but also to be able to take advantage of the expected change in the economic climate and the opportunities that will arise.

Through the achievement of the above objectives, the Company hopes that it will be able to prove once again its comparative advantages, its qualitative differentiation, the flexibility of its business model, its durability, even in the midst of particularly unfavourable conditions, and the possibility to enter new fields of action due to its diverse production capacity.

SECTION I

Business Model

I. Company Profile

1. The Company was established in 1993 and came from the merger of the companies: (a) "VARIOUS METAL CONSTRUCTIONS LTD." with the distinctive title "MEVACO LTD", which was founded in 1971, with the object of the construction of air compressors and all kinds of metal parts and (b) "D. KOSTOPOULOS - V. GIONAKIS & CO OE" with the distinctive title "MEKAT OE", which was founded in 1986, with the object of manufacturing metal components specializing in heating.

2. In 1993 the Company was transferred to privately owned premises in the Industrial Area (Industrial Zone) of Aspropyrgos, Attica and it was equipped with modern mechanical equipment, which provided to it a significant impetus in the production of metal components and products with high requirements.

3. On March 1, 1999 the shares of the Company were listed on the Athens Stock Exchange where they are traded continuously until today in its Main Market.

4. During the last decade, the restructuring of the organizational structure of the Company in combination with the design and implementation of a new investment policy, resulted in the purchase of new plots of land adjacent to the existing ones in Aspropyrgos, Attica, as well as the supply, installation and commissioning of new state-of-the-art mechanical equipment, with the aim of enhancing the automation of production using robotic systems, increasing productivity and creating new production lines for the construction of new product categories, aiming at the design and production of a wide range of product portfolio , with the ability to adapt to the requirements of end customers.

5. As a result of the above-mentioned investment moves, the Company managed to evolve from a family business into a model and rapidly growing industrial unit, one of the largest of its kind on a European scale, with the ability to deal with a wide variety of constructions of all kinds and direct responses to the changes in customer demand.
The result of the flexibility that distinguishes the productive capacity of the Company and the non-dependence on a specific product category is the provision of long-term and substantial business collaborations both domestically and abroad and the achievement of a continuous upward trend.

6. Today, the Company is located in privately owned facilities of approximately 138 acres in the industrial zone of Aspropyrgos, Attica (Prari-Moustaki location), where it has approximately 25 thousand sq.m. covered industrial spaces and innovative mechanical equipment, which it constantly upgrades and renews on a systematic basis with emphasis on increasing the production capacity, creating standard industrial facilities, with special certifications and gaining greater productive flexibility.

II. Segments of operations and products

◊ Metallic Constructions

1. MEVACO is a leading industrial company in the field of metal products' production and is active in the field of sheet metal processing and metallic constructions.

With more than 40 years of experience, significant know-how and special production flexibility, it has innovative production capabilities in sheet metal processing and precision iron constructions.

Having rich and state-of-the-art mechanical equipment, special knowledge of metal processing and comfortable industrial spaces, it has as object the production and construction of the metal part of products of all kinds, according to the designs and the qualitative and quantitative requirements of each customer.

2. However, the noticeable difference of MEVACO consists that it does not produce a specific consumer product, but is a supplier, upon order, of other industries producing a variety of products. Its purpose is to supply other units, industrial construction and commercial, with complete metal products or with metal components and semi-finished products, which are used for integration into other products or converted, after interventions, into final products.

The Company mainly produces metal objects and products with basic raw material flat steel sheets, stainless steel sheets, aluminium sheets, copper, brass, acrylic sheets as well as medium weight metal constructions on behalf of customers.

3. The scope of the products produced is particularly wide, due to the multiple uses that the raw material under processing may have. The state-of-the-art mechanical equipment of the Company, which consists mainly of robotic systems for cutting, drilling sheet metal and metals, is adapted to the needs of each order, thus leading to a flexible production process and in particular to the manufacturing of products designed specifically to meet the requirements and specifications of each customer of the Company.

4. The flexibility and adaptability of the Company are mainly due to the computer programmable machines it has, its vertical production structure, its competent design department as well as its experienced human resources, elements that provide it with the possibility of immediate response, economically and qualitatively, in the quantities, small or large, desired by the customer.

5. The continuous renewal of the mechanical equipment, the specialized human resources and the continuous education, information and training of this, make MEVACO a pioneer industry in the field of industrial subcontracting.

◊ Renewable Energy Resources (RES)

1. In 2011 the Company expanded its activities in the field of renewable energy sources (RES) and especially in the field of production and exploitation of electricity through photovoltaic systems.

2. In the framework of this activity, which is complementary and ancillary to its main activity as above, MEVACO, inter alia, manufactures and provides fixed and rotating metal bases for photovoltaic parks.

To date, a variety of constructions have been delivered worldwide (i.e. Greece, United Kingdom, Latin America, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus, etc.), with various angles of inclination and layout, recording in the Company's assets installations of power over 900 MWp.
For the next four years, it seems that the bases of the Photovoltaic Parks will be the main product of the company, which is constantly investing in this sector, already having in full operation 6 production lines, which are expected to increase to 8 by the end of the first half of the current year.

◊ **Variable Message Boards**

1. In 2014 the purpose of the Company was further expanded in the field of electronic and/or digital panels of variable messages, electronic and other equipment of sports venues, light signs, etc., in order to utilize the know-how and the relevant experience possessed by the Company.

◊ **Defense Systems**

1. The diverse productive capacity of the Company, the perfection of its production facilities and the flexibility of its business model, are proved in the most categorical way through its successful and multi-year cooperation with reputable companies (i.e. INTRACOM DEFENSE ELECTRONICS), with the aim of manufacture of high standard defense equipment.
The systematic undertaking and successful implementation of projects of such importance and complexity strengthens the domestic industry and contributes to the maintenance of jobs as well as to the support of the productive base of the country. The defense department of the company has been manufacturing parts of defense systems' launchers for foreign countries for a number of years with great success.

◊ **Product Categories**

In order to demonstrate the broad productive capability of the Company and to enable the formation of an image for its activity, some of the product categories that it manufactures are listed below, as an indication, namely:

1. Metal welded constructions

It concerns welders of medium weight constructions that consist mainly of thick plates, hollow beams - stranded, building iron etc. Examples of such applications are:

- HEB – HEA tunnel frames
- Flexible tunnel frames
- Photovoltaic parks' Trackers
- Metal bridges
- Metal railings
- Special constructions
- Metal shelters

2. Sheet Metal Fabrications

Mevaco is a leading company in the field of sheet metal fabrication (cutting, drilling, forming, welding, painting). The materials used are steel sheets, aluminum sheets, copper, brass, stainless steel sheets, synthetic materials such as acrylic and polycarbonate etc.

The products manufactured are entirely customer orders and have an unlimited range of applications, among which the most important are:

- Support systems for photovoltaic parks
- Components for professional refrigeration appliances (soft drink refrigerators, freezers, etc.)
- Electrical - electronic material (board boxes, racks, transformer components, cable trays, lightning rods)
- Armored doors for home use
- Heating (covers - boiler panels, steel boiler fittings, radiator brackets, etc.)
- Accessories for solar water heaters (boiler caps, collector bases and frames, etc.)
- Advertising constructions (illuminated signs, product advertising stands, light signs, store shelves)
- Elevator accessories
- Stainless steel constructions for the pharmaceutical industry.

3. Electronic boards of announcements, information and results

Among the manufactured products are included:

- Electronic systems (hardware - software) timing and match results (swimming - water polo - basketball - volleyball, football, athletics etc)
- Electronic passenger information systems (arrivals - departures), boards / monitors for airports, train stations, stops, ports, etc.
- Electronic traffic management boards for highways, tunnels, bridges, tolls
- Electronic information boards for municipalities, squares, hospitals, etc.
- Electronic destination tables for vehicles, buses, trolleybuses, trams, trains

4. Composite electromechanical constructions

In the respective category are included the followings:

- Photovoltaic shelters
- Toll booths
- Sound attenuators for industrial applications (sound absorbing panels, silencers, mining reactive splitters etc)
- Automatic selling machines (gas stations, ticket issuing)
- Equipment for shops
- Railway equipment (electrical and electronic)
- Building cladding both for internal and outdoor cladding with aluminum

5. Architectural cladding for buildings

6. Support bases for photovoltaic parks, stable and rotating (trackers)

III. Principles, philosophy and strategy

1. The main aim of MEVACO is to develop into a reliable, customer-centric partner, who is able to provide added value to its customer-base through specially designed solutions, which stand out for their innovation and sophisticated qualities.

The objective of the Company is the continuous and absolute satisfaction of its customers' needs, no matter how complex they are, and the conclusion of long-term cooperation relationships.
To achieve this it focuses on:

- continuous and open communication with the customer,
- monitoring the market and the emerging trends,
- Improving and continuously upgrading the products and solutions it offers, focusing on innovation and constantly investing in research and development,
- upgrading not only the units of the Company but also the production process itself by applying innovative technologies and supply of modern equipment.

2. MEVACO's mission is to manufacture high quality metal products that create the maximum possible added value for its customers and at the same time increase its share in the market in which it operates.
This mission is supported by its advanced technology, continuous investment in research and development, as well as the support and commitment of its human resources.

3. However, MEVACO's approach is not just customer-centric.
Recognizing the maximum contribution of the human factor in the achievement of its business goals, it continuously takes care of its human resources, in order to create and ensure the best working conditions, the preservation of the health, safety and physical integrity of the employees (fact that is confirmed by the absence of accidents at work), fair remuneration, respect for human rights, recognition of diversity and the provision of equal opportunities for all workers. It invests effectively and systematically in its people, emphasizing their education and development, respects their personality and takes care of maintaining jobs, contributing to the strengthening of the domestic economy.
In this context, it is worth noting that the minimal cases of COVID 19 presented to the Company to date, were detected immediately thanks to the strict measures applied (heat measurement at the entrance, tests, etc.) and then were treated calmly and successfully, as the remaining personnel was shielded, through the faithful implementation of health protocols.

4. Finally, MEVACO's business strategy is inextricably linked to the principles of sustainable development and value creation for all stakeholders, employees, local community and shareholders. The Company, in compliance with national legislation and international standards, aims at a balanced economic development, carries out its activities in a way that ensures the protection of the environment, adopts and implements an Environmental Management System in accordance with the principles of Standard 14001 and ensures the consolidation of the ecological sensitivity concept in all the traders with it (employees, suppliers, customers).

5. In conclusion, the vision of the Company's Management is its continuous and responsible development, the strengthening of its position in the market in which it operates, the strengthening of its export orientation and the creation of long-term value for employees, customers, shareholders and the Greek economy.

SECTION J

Other information

1. Continuous impact of the pandemic COVID-19

The growth potential of the current year will largely depend on the duration and intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Greek economy remains exposed to disturbances both on the demand side and on the supply side. The state budget of 2021 predicts the return of the Greek economy to a growth course, from the second quarter of 2021. The winter economic forecasts 2021 of the European Commission (February 2021) forecast growth of 3.5% for the Greek economy in 2021. According to The most recent quarterly report of IOBE (04/2020) in 2021, if the health crisis gradually subsides from the first quarter, without new outbreaks, and at the same time achieves the goal of absorbing funds from the European Recovery Fund, the Greek economy is expected to recover in the region of 4.0-4.3%, while in case of faster decline of the pandemic and recovery of economic activity internationally, the recovery of the Greek economy will be in the region of 5.0-5.3%.

However, these forecasts involve a high degree of uncertainty, as economic developments depend on the evolution and duration of the health crisis and the acceleration of shielding through vaccination programs. For 2021, the Company continues to focus on the safety of its personnel and partners by taking all necessary precautionary measures, in order to ensure its smooth productive operation. The Company's Management monitors the developments, evaluates the risks and takes the necessary actions in order to minimize, as much as possible, any consequences that may arise from the unstable environment of the pandemic, and to continue its smooth operation and customer service.

2. There are no other significant events, which took place after the end of the fiscal year 2020 until the date of preparation and approval of this Report, which need special mention and reference in this Report or have a significant impact on the financial statements. of the Company, except for the possible effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic as mentioned above.

3. The Company does not have shares or units of par. 1e of article 26 of law 4308/2014.

4. Regarding the foreseen development of the Company, a relevant analysis is presented in Section H of this Report.

5. The Company has a Research and Development Department, staffed with highly trained scientific personnel, through which it constantly monitors the developments in the sector in which it operates and researches in a methodical and systematic way both the domestic and especially the international market, in order to search for new profitable collaborations and the strengthening of the products manufactured by it. Through the above Research and Development Department, the activities in the field of new product development and the further evolution of the existing ones are promoted, with the aim of their more complete adaptation to the evolving market needs and the modern requirements of the customers.

SECTION K

Corporate Governance Statement

This Corporate Governance Statement (hereinafter referred to as **"CGS" or "Statement"**) is prepared in accordance with article 152 of Law 4548/2018 and is part of the Company's Annual Management Report of the Board of Directors)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term "corporate governance" describes how companies are managed and controlled. Corporate governance is articulated and structured as a system of relations between the Company's Management, the Board of Directors, shareholders and other stakeholders, constitutes the structure through which the Company's goals are approached, set and evaluated, the means of achieving these goals are determined, the main risks faced by the Company during its operation are identified and it becomes possible to monitor the performance of the Management during the application process of the above.
Effective and substantial corporate governance plays an essential and key role in promoting the competitiveness of companies, in improving their operational infrastructure and in developing innovative actions, while the increased transparency it promotes, has the effect of improving the transparency of the entire economic activity of private companies but also of public organizations and institutions, with obvious benefit especially for the shareholders, the investing public and the other traders with them.
In October 2013, the new Code of Corporate Governance was published, which was drafted at the initiative of the Association of Enterprises and Industries (SEV), and then was amended in the context of its first revision by the Hellenic Corporate Governance Council (HGCC).
HCGC was founded in 2012 and is a result of the partnership of the Hellenic Stock Exchanges (HELEX) and the Association of Businesses and Industries (SEV), which jointly recognized the contribution of corporate governance to the continuous improvement of the competitiveness of Greek companies and the uninterrupted growth of Greek market's creditability and it has been working systematically in this direction ever since.

1. Corporate Governance Code

1.1 Notification of voluntary compliance of the Company with the Corporate Governance Code

In our country, the framework of corporate governance was developed mainly through the adoption of mandatory rules such as Law 3016/2002, as in force until today, which requires the participation of non-executive and independent non-executive members in the Board of Directors of Greek companies, whose shares are traded in a regulated market, the establishment and operation of an internal audit department and the adoption of internal operating regulations. Later on, other subsequent legislations incorporated into Greek law the European directives of corporate law, creating new rules of corporate governance, such as Law 4449/2017 which imposes the establishment of audit committees and Law 3884/2010 concerning shareholders' rights and additional corporate disclosure obligations to shareholders during the preparation of a general assembly's meeting. Finally, law 3873/2010 incorporated in the Greek legal order the no. 2006/46/EC Directive of the European Union, thus acting as a reminder of the need to adopt a Corporate Governance Code and at the same time being its cornerstone.

It is pointed out that with the provisions of Part A of law 4706/2020 (Government Gazette A 136/17.07.2020) the legislative framework for the corporate governance of societe anonyme companies, whose shares or securities are listed in a regulated market in Greece, is substantially updated and reformed.

The update aims to strengthen the corporate governance framework by taking into account on the one hand the changes in the legislative and regulatory framework governing the operation of these companies at EU level, during the period since the introduction of Law 3016/2002 until today, and on the other hand the current trends in corporate governance.

In particular, the new regulations seek to substantially upgrade the required organizational structures and corporate governance procedures of societe anonyme companies, so that they, on the one hand, meet the increased demands of the modern capital market, and on the other hand, not to affect the functional and decisive autonomy of the business entity. The aim of the new legislation is to consolidate fine and effective governance practices and consequently to strengthen the confidence of shareholders or their prospective shareholders.

The Company fully complies with the requirements and regulations of the above mentioned legislative texts (especially Law 4548/2018, Law 3016/2002 and Law 4449/2017, as in force), which are the minimum content of any Corporate Governance Code and constitutes (these provisions) an informal such Code.

Furthermore, after the implementation of Law 4706/2020, the Company has already started the relevant preparation with method and due diligence and intends to proceed, as soon as possible, to the planning, analysis and gradual implementation of those actions that are deemed necessary, appropriate and suitable for its full and effective compliance and harmonization with the new regulations.

Following the above, the Company declares during the current year that it continues to adopt as a Corporate Governance Code (CGC) the Code of Corporate Governance formulated by the Hellenic Corporate Governance Council (HCGC) (available at http://www.helex.gr/el/esed), to which (Code) declares and with this Statement that it is subject with the following detailed deviations and exceptions.

1.2 Deviations from the Corporate Governance Code and justification of them. Special clauses of the Code that the Company does not apply and explanation of non-application reasons

The Company first certifies with this statement that it faithfully and unwaveringly follows the provisions of the current Greek legislation regarding corporate governance (Law 4548/2018, Law 3016/2002, Law 4449/2017 and Law 4706/2020), which (regulations) formulate the minimum content of any Corporate Governance Code, which is addressed to companies whose shares have been admitted to trading on a regulated market.
An important addition, however, to the new CGC is the adoption of the model of explaining the non-compliance of the Company with specific special practices of the Code. This means that CGC follows the "compliance” or “explanation" approach and requires listed companies that choose to apply it to disclose this intention and either comply with all of CGC's specific practices or explain the reasons for non-compliance with specific special practices.
In relation to these additional practices and principles established by the CGC, there are currently some deviations (including the case of non-implementation), for which deviations follows a brief analysis as well as an explanation of the reasons justifying them.

• Part A- The Board of Directors and its members

I.Part and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

- the Board of Directors has not set up a separate committee, which is in charge of the process of submitting candidacies for election to the BoD and prepares proposals for the BoD in terms of the remuneration of executives and key managers.

This deviation is justified by the fact that the Company's Management, in compliance with the regulatory framework formed by Law 4548/2018 and in particular articles 110 and 111 thereof, prepared a Remuneration Policy, which was approved by the annual Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders on August 4, 2020 and therefore the establishment of a separate committee, which will prepare proposals for the BoD regarding the remuneration, compensation and benefits in general of its executive members and other managers is not considered appropriate and necessary.
The Company has adopted a flexible, clear and sufficiently defined Remuneration Policy regarding the remuneration of the executive members of the Board of Directors, so that the interested parties can easily and accurately identify the basic principles and priorities in the remuneration process.
It is pointed out, for reasons of completeness of this Statement, that the salaries of the executive members of the Board include fixed and variable salaries, while the salaries of non-executive members are fixed, paid exclusively in cash and are subject to the deductions provided by the current insurance and tax legislation.
Furthermore, the non-existence of a separate committee which is in charge of the process of submitting candidacies for election to the Board is explained by the fact that the candidates to be elected to the BoD, members from the establishment of the Company until today, meet all the necessary conditions and provide all the guarantees for the award to them of the status of a member of the Board, are distinguished for their high professional training, knowledge, qualifications and experience, stand out for the ethos and integrity of their character and therefore, in the context of the flexibility that distinguishes the general organization and operation of the Company, so far there has been no need to set up such a committee.
It is clarified, however, that after the entry into force of Law 4706/2020, article 12 of which makes it mandatory to maintain a Nomination Committee, the Company will proceed immediately, and in any case before the entry into force of the above article, pursuant to a relevant decision of the competent corporate body, on the establishment of the said Committee, as well as on the fulfillment of any other obligation

imposed by the current legislation (all indicatively drafting of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, posting it on the Company website set, staffing of the Committee with persons who meet the requirements set by law etc.).

II. Number of members and composition of the Board of Directors

- the BoD does not consist of seven (7) to fifteen (15) members.

According to the Company's Articles of Association and more specifically article 20 par. 1 thereof "the Company is governed by the Board of Directors which consists of five (5) to eleven (11) consultants, natural or legal persons".

This deviation is perceived given that the size and the general operational organization and structure of the Company as well as the absence of any affiliated company, namely the absence of the concept of "Group", do not justify the existence of such a large board, which may constitute an obstacle on the need for rapid decision-making that governs the entire philosophy and operation of the Company, while the flexible structures adopted by the Company in terms of the composition of its Board of Directors, but also in general in terms of its administrative structure and organization allow rapid decision-making and effective monitoring of their implementation and enforcement.

- the policy of diversity including gender balance for the members of the Board as it has been adopted by the Board will be posted on the corporate website. In the corporate governance statement there should be included a special reference: a) to the diversity policy implemented by the Company regarding the composition of the BoD and senior management and b) the percentage of representation of each gender respectively.

The present Board of Directors of the Company consists of a majority of men, namely from a total of seven (7) members of the BoD six (6) are men and only one (1) is a woman.

This deviation is justified by the increased requirements associated with being a member of the BoD in combination with the productive-industrial object and in particular in the productive nature of the Company (industry), which creates special requirements regarding the composition and assembly of the Company's management team. In any case, however, the participation of one (1) representative of the female sex among the seven (7) members of the Board of Directors in total fully satisfies the requirement of article 3 par. 1 case b of law 4706/2020, which considers gender representation is sufficient if not less than 25% of the BoD members, while the possibility of adding other women to this corporate body cannot be ruled out, in order to further strengthen pluralism and the synthesis of different positions and views during its operation.

Finally, regarding the diversity policy implemented by the Company regarding the composition of the Board of Directors, a relevant provision will be included in the Suitability Policy, which the Company intends to prepare in order to comply with the provisions of article 3 of Law 4706/2020.

III. Role and required properties of the Board of Directors' Chairman

- no explicit distinction is enacted between the responsibilities of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.

This deviation is due to the fact that it is not considered appropriate to create this distinction in view of the organizational structure, operation and size of the Company, but also in view of the fact that the Vice

Chairman of the Board has and exercises the responsibilities of a Managing Director. If the Company further enhances its extroversion and international presence and greatly increase the volume of its activities or acquire affiliated parties, the need to establish an explicit distinction between the responsibilities of the Chairman and the CEO will be re-evaluated, as well as the possibility of further expansion of the composition of the Board of Directors. In any case, the possession of the position of Chief Executive Officer by the Vice Chairman of the BoD essentially satisfies the above requirement, as it creates an equal pole of management and representation of the Company and ensures continuity in its management.

It should be noted, however, that in view of the new provisions of the new law on corporate governance (Law 4706/2020), the Company is examining its perspective in the above distinction, in order to further strengthen the institutional shield of these persons, without, though, BoD losing the necessary flexibility in terms of its management and representation.

- the BoD does not appoint an independent Vice-Chairman from among its independent members.

This deviation is offset by the appointment of the Executive Vice-Chairman, as at the present time it is considered as of particularly high importance the daily and substantial contribution of the Chairman on behalf of the Vice-Chairman and the provision of all possible assistance to him in order to exercise his executive duties effectively generally its responsibilities and to contribute maximally to the achievement of corporate goals. In any case, the non-awarding of the property of Vice Chairman to any of the independent members of the BoD does not deprive them of the ability to carry out their duties effectively and directly, nor does it exercise any influence on the functional independence they enjoy, taking into account the scientific training and the ethics and integrity of the independent members of the Board of Directors the current conditions of the Company's management are evaluated as ideal.

However, taking into account the provisions of the new law on corporate governance, the Company's Management is considering the removal of this deviation.

<u>IV. Responsibilities and behavior of BoD's members</u>

- the BoD has not adopted as part of the Company's internal regulations, policies that ensure that the Board of Directors has sufficient information so as to base its decisions regarding transactions between related parties according to the model of the prudent entrepreneur. These policies should also apply to the transactions of the Company's affiliates with related parties. The CGS should include a specific reference to the policies implemented by the Company in relation to the above.

Although there is no special and specific policy in this direction, which forms the framework for obtaining sufficient information by the Board of Directors so as to base its decisions on transactions between related parties on the model of the prudent entrepreneur, the Board of Directors during the management of corporate affairs and therefore in the transactions between the Company and its related parties, pays the diligence of the prudent entrepreneur, so that these transactions are on the one hand completely transparent and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the market, and on the other hand in full compatibility with the current regulatory framework, as defined by the relevant provisions of both corporate and tax legislation. The decisions of the Board are followed by relevant suggestions of the competent Directorates and after it has been ensured the adequacy, validity and completeness of the information provided to its members.

If necessary, the Company will set up a working group to determine the applicable procedures for obtaining sufficient information by the Board of Directors, so that the latter bases its decisions for related parties' *transactions on the model of the prudent entrepreneur, however at the present time, in view of the vertical structures of organization and operation of the Company, such a need does not exist, since any of the members of the Board of Directors has the possibility of immediate and direct communication with the competent Departments of the Company in order to obtain all the information he/she needs.*

- there is no obligation for detailed notification of any professional commitments of the members of the BoD (including significant non-executive commitments to companies and non-profit institutions) prior to their appointment to the Board.

This deviation is explained by the fact that all members of the Board of Directors are distinguished for their high educational level, demonstration of professionalism and practical commitment towards the Company and therefore despite the lack of institutionalized obligation to provide detailed disclosure of any professional commitments of its BoD members prior to their election, they would proceed to the relevant notification immediately if they considered that there was any risk of conflict of interest or of a psychological, professional or of financial nature.

V. Nomination of candidate members for the BoD

- the members of the BoD are not elected for a maximum term of four (4) years.

According to article 20 par. 2 of the current Articles of Association of the Company “the members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly of the Company’s shareholders for a term of five (5) years, which is extended until the expiration of the deadline within which the immediately following Ordinary General Assembly must convene and until the relevant decision is taken, but in no case it cannot exceed six (6) years ".

This limited deviation is due to the need to avoid the election of the Board of Directors in shorter periods of time, which implies the burden of the Company with expenses for the observance of publicity formalities and the continuous submission of legal documents to affiliated banks or affiliates persons.

Besides, the provision for a maximum term of office of the BoD’s members amounting to four (4) years carries the risk of that the elected BoD may not be able to complete its work and to jeopardize the effective management of corporate affairs and corporate assets, due to the frequent rotation of managements and the possible divergence of views that may exist regarding the promotion of the interests and activities of the Company.

- there is no committee for the nomination of candidates for the BoD.

This deviation is justified by the size, structure and operation of the Company at the present time, which do not make necessary the existence of a nomination committee. Moreover, whenever the issue of electing a new Board of Directors arises, the Management of the Company takes care to ensure the existence and application of completely transparent procedures, evaluates the size and composition of the elected Board of Directors, examines the qualifications, knowledge, theoretical training , the skills, experience, ethics and character integrity of the candidate members and therefore the work that the nomination committee would do, if it existed, is fully fulfilled.

It should be noted, however, that in view of the provisions of article 12 of the new law on corporate governance, the Company will establish and maintain this Committee as soon as possible, not only for regulatory compliance purposes, but for the purpose of developing a compact tracking framework and the promotion of persons suitable for the gaining of the BoD members’ status, who in view of the skills, theoretical training, professional experience and ethics that distinguish them, will contribute to the effective organization and operation of this collective body and in the enhancement of the Company's value.

VI. Functioning of the Board of Directors

- there is no specific regulation for the functioning of the BoD.

This deviation is explained by the fact that the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association in combination with the existing regulatory framework are assessed as absolutely sufficient and satisfactory for the organization and the general operation of the BoD and ensure the full, correct and timely fulfillment of its duties and the adequate consideration of all matters on which it is called upon to take decisions.

- the BoD at the beginning of each calendar year it does not adopt a meeting calendar and a 12-month action plan, which can be revised according to the needs of the Company.

This deviation is easily understood by the fact that the Board of Directors is easy to convene and meet, whenever the needs of the Company or the law require it, without the existence of a predetermined action plan. Furthermore, after the harmonization of the Company's Articles of Association with the provisions of Law 4548/2018, there is now an explicit statutory provision on the possibility of a meeting of the Board of Directors by teleconferencing, to some or all of its members, and therefore it is possible to convene the above corporate body, whenever deemed necessary and imperative, in order to properly address and resolve issues that arise and take appropriate decisions.

- there is no provision for support of the BoD during the exercise of its work by a competent, specialized and experienced corporate secretary, who will be present at its meetings.

This deviation is justified by the fact that there is a perfect technological infrastructure for the immediate and faithful recording and charting of the BoD's meetings. Furthermore, all members of the Board have the possibility, if there is a relevant need, to apply to the services of the Company's legal advisors, in order to ensure the compliance of the BoD with the current legal and regulatory framework.

It is noted that according to the CGC, the duties of corporate secretary can be performed by either a senior employee or the legal advisor, while the task of the corporate secretary is to provide practical support to the Chairman and the other members of the Board, individually and collectively, with the ultimate purpose and goal the full compliance of the BoD with legal and statutory requirements and provisions.

The Company intends to consider in the near future the necessity of establishing the position of corporate secretary in order for the further effective operation of the Board of Directors and the provision of any necessary assistance to its members.

- there is no provision for the existence of introductory information programs for the new members of the BoD but also for the continuous vocational training and education for the other members.

This deviation is explained by the fact that for the election of members of the BoD, persons with competent and proven experience, high educational level and proven organizational and administrative skills are proposed. Besides, the basic principle that governs the operation of the Company is the continuous training and education of its staff and executives and the strengthening of the corporate consciousness at all levels through the conduct of regular training seminars depending on the sector in which each member is active and the duties with which he/she has been entrusted, namely the continuous training governs as a principle the whole philosophy and operation of the Company and is not limited only to the members of the Board.

- there is no provision for sufficient resources to the committees of the BoD to perform their duties and to hire external consultants to the extent that is necessary.

This deviation is due to the fact that the Company's Management examines and approves on a case-by-case basis the costs for the possible hiring of external consultants based on the emerging corporate needs, in order to keep the Company's operating costs at the required level.

<u>VII. Evaluation of the Board of Directors</u>

- the evaluation of the BoD’s effectiveness and of its committees does not take place at least every two (2) years and it is not based on a specific procedure. The BoD does not evaluate the performance of its Chairman in a process where is chaired by the independent Vice-Chairman or another non-executive member, in the absence of an independent Vice-Chairman.

At the present time there is no institutionalized procedure in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and of its special committees, nor is the performance of the Chairman of the Board evaluated during a procedure chaired over by the Independent Vice-Chairman or other non-executive member, in the absence of an independent Vice-Chairman.

This process is not considered appropriate and necessary in view of the organizational structure, operation and size of the Company, as there are no barriers between the members of the Board of Directors and whenever there is a need or weaknesses or malfunctions regarding the organization and operation of the BoD, meetings and in-depth discussions take place, in which the problems presented are analyzed, there are criticized the decisions taken and other actions or the statements of the BoD's members, with no exceptions. Besides, the Board of Directors monitors and reviews at regular intervals the proper implementation of its decisions, based on the set schedules, while the effectiveness and the overall performance of the Board of Directors is evaluated on an annual basis by the Company’s Ordinary General Assembly, according to the principles and procedure described in detail in both law 4548/2018 and the Company's Articles of Association.

The Company, in order to comply with this practice introduced by CGC, is in the phase of examining the expediency of establishing a control and evaluation system of the Board of Directors, the completion of which cannot be determined with absolute time accuracy.

• Part B- Internal audit

<u>I. Internal audit –Audit committee</u>

- no special funds are available to the Audit Committee for its use of external consulting services.

This deviation is justified by the present composition of the Audit Committee, the specialized knowledge and experience of its members, which ensure the proper, lawful and efficient operation of the Committee and the fulfillment of its duties in full, so that it is not necessary to use external consulting services.

In any case, however, and in compliance with the provisions of Law 4449/2017 and the existing Rules of Procedure of the Audit Committee, whenever it is deemed appropriate and recommended the assistance of external consultants, in order to further improve the structure, organization and operation of the Committee, the Management of the Company makes available to it all the necessary funds, the appropriate resources and the means for the effective and efficient execution of its duties.

• Part C- Remuneration

<u>I. Level and structure of the fees</u>

- there is no Remuneration Committee, consisting exclusively of non-executive members, independent in the majority of them, which has as its object the determination of the executive and non-executive members' remuneration of the BoD and consequently there are no arrangements for the tasks of this Committee, the frequency of its meetings and other matters concerning its operation.

This deviation is due to the fact that the establishment of this Committee, in view of the structure and the general operation of the Company, had not been assessed as necessary until today, as the Management of the Company which was in charge of the process of determining the remuneration and submission of relevant proposals, made every effort to ensure that this (fee setting and submission process) is characterized by objectivity, proportionality, transparency and professionalism.

Furthermore, the Company, in compliance with the legislative requirement of articles 110 and 111 of law 4548/2018, proceeded to the preparation and enactment of a Remuneration Policy, the content of which was approved by the annual Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders on August 4, 2020.

The purpose of the Remuneration Policy is to establish and define the specific framework and the basic principles, rules and guidelines, which the Company follows in the process of forming the remuneration, compensations and other benefits paid to the members of the Board of Directors, in ensuring that the remuneration paid is proportionate to the duties, the degree of employment, the responsibilities and the performance of the persons to whom it applies, to avoid exposing the Company to excessive risks due to the payment of exorbitant salaries, which are not in line with the prevailing economic conditions and the wider financial environment in which the Company develops its operation and activity.

The approved Remuneration Policy, on the one hand, provides incentives for attracting and retaining competent consultants with high theoretical training, long-term professional experience, remarkable skills and efficiency in the performance of their duties, on the other hand, aims to strengthen and maximize its long-term economic value of the company, ensuring capital adequacy, liquidity and sustainability, promoting corporate goals and interests and enhancing internal transparency.

According to the approved Remuneration Policy, the parameters that are taken into account when determining and defining the remuneration, especially of the executive members of the Board of Directors, are the wider economic situation, the financial figures of the Company, the salary and working conditions of the other employees, always in combination with the theoretical training, professional experience, scope of responsibility, tasks and operational requirements of each position, while higher salaries may be provided for specialized roles that are important for the operation and development of the Company or in cases of excellent performance. The approved Remuneration Policy will remain posted on the Company's website throughout its period of validity.

It is noted, however, that after the entry into force of Law 4706/2020, article 11 of which provides for the obligation to maintain a Remuneration Committee, the Company intends to proceed immediately, based on a relevant decision of the competent corporate body, to the establishment of the said Committee, as well as to the fulfillment of any other obligation imposed by the current legislation (such as drafting the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, posting it on the Company's website, staffing the Committee by non-executive members of the Board of Directors, independent in their majority of them etc.).

- the contracts of the executive members of the BoD do not provide that the BoD may require the repayment of all or part of the bonus awarded, due to misconduct or inaccurate financial statements of previous years or generally based on incorrect financial data, used to calculate this bonus.

This deviation is explained by the fact that on the one hand any bonus rights, when and if they exist, mature only after the audit and final approval of the annual financial statements, and on the other hand to the exemplary organization and operation of the Company's Financial Management and the auditing procedures applied, it has not been observed any phenomenon of calculation of any granted bonus based on inaccurate financial statements or incorrect financial data.

However, and in order to comply with the above requirement of the CGC, the Company's Management is seriously considering the possibility of including in the relevant contracts of the executive members of the BoD provision on the right of the BoD to demand the return of all or part of the bonus awarded due to misconduct or incorrect financial statements and other financial data.

- the remuneration of each executive member of the BoD is not approved by the BoD after the proposal of the remuneration committee, without the presence of its executive members.

This deviation is due to the fact that there is no Remuneration Committee as mentioned above.

It should be noted, however, that the Company's Remuneration Policy was prepared with the diligence and assistance of non-executive members of the Board of Directors, including its independent members, in order to ensure the correctness, proportionality, appropriateness and objectivity of the proposals to be paid and other benefits in general and in order to avoid any conflicts of interest and psychological influences. This deviation is expected to be lifted after the establishment, as mentioned above, of the Remuneration Committee provided by article 11 of law 4706/2020.

• Part D – Relationship with the shareholders

<u>I. Communication with the shareholders</u>

- the Company has not adopted a special practice regarding its communication with shareholders, which includes the Company's policy regarding the submission of questions by shareholders to the Board of Directors.

At the present time there is no established special procedure regarding the submission of questions by the shareholders to the Board of Directors, as any of the shareholders has the opportunity to contact the Shareholder Service, submitting requests and questions, which, if deemed necessary, are forwarded in groups to the Board of Directors for further processing and the relevant response or information is sent without delay to the interested party through the above institutionalized Service, always based on the principle of equal treatment of shareholders.

The direct communication of the shareholders with the BoD It is estimated that it would create difficulties in the smooth operation of the BoD, as it would burden its members with a significant volume of work, while at the same time such communication would be evaluated negatively in the light of the principle of equivalent information of the Company's shareholders. Besides, the institutionally existing and functioning Shareholder Service serves exactly this purpose, and is responsible for the flow of information that is passed on to shareholders.

Furthermore, the provisions of article 141 of law 4548/2018 describe in detail the procedure for participation of minority shareholders in the General Assemblies of shareholders, a procedure which is strictly observed at each Ordinary or Extraordinary General Assembly, in order to ensure in this way the appropriate, valid and timely information of the shareholders regarding the course of the corporate affairs and the property situation of the Company.

Nevertheless, despite the existence of the above mentioned safeguards, the Company is considering the possibility of adopting a special policy regarding the upgrading of the inquiry process by the shareholders to the Company, through the Shareholder Service, but still considers that the direct communication of any shareholder with the members of the BoD it is neither necessary nor appropriate.

II. The General Assembly of the shareholders

- It has never been observed any significant deviation

General note regarding the time point of removal of the Company's non-compliance with the special practices adopted by the new CGC

As mentioned in the Introduction of this Corporate Governance Statement, the existing CGC, as in force since October 2013, follows the "compliance or explanation" approach and requires from the listed companies that choose to apply it to disclose this intention and either to comply with all the specific practices of the Code, or to explain the reasons for their non-compliance with special specific practices.

Furthermore, the relevant explanation of the reasons for non-compliance with specific special practices is not limited to a simple reference to the general principle or specific practice with which the Company does not comply, but it must, inter alia, indicate whether the deviation from the provisions of the Code is limited in time and when the Company intends to comply with its provisions.

The Deviations of the Company from the practices established by CGC cannot be considered to be subject to a strict time limit, with the sole exception of the deviations whose removal is required by the new law on corporate governance and which (removal) the Company is going to proceed in the immediate future, taking into account the entry into force of this law (on 17.07.2021), as these practices do not correspond to the nature of the operation, structure, organizational structure, tradition, corporate principles and values, the philosophy, the ownership status and the needs of the Company and possibly the compliance with them will make more difficult the application of the **essence** of the Code's principles. It should not be forgotten that no Code can replace the framework of corporate principles, values and structures of organization and operation of any Company and consequently it is not meant the adoption of provisions that are not compatible with these principles.

In any case, the Company has already set up a working group, which examines the existing deviations from the special practices established by the CGC, investigates the possibility of compliance with them and examines the possibility of drafting and formulating its own Corporate Governance Code, the identity and whose arrangements will primarily respond to the individual needs and particularities of the Company and will enhance its competitiveness and success in the long run.

1.3 Corporate governance practices applied by the Company in addition to the provisions of law

The Company faithfully implements the provisions of the text of the above legal framework regarding corporate governance, while it is already in the process of harmonization with the provisions of the new legal framework. At the present time there are no applicable practices applied in addition to the above provisions.

2. Board of Directors

2.1 Composition and operation mode of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body of the Company, which is solely responsible for formulating the strategy and policy development of the Company. The pursuit of strengthening the long-term economic value of the Company, the defense of the general corporate interest and the interests of shareholders, ensuring the Company's compliance with current legislation, the consolidation of transparency and corporate values in all operations and activities, the monitoring and resolution of any cases of conflict of interest between the members of the Board of Directors, directors and shareholders with the interests of the Company are the basic duties of the Board of Directors.

2.1.1 The Board of Directors of the Company, in accordance with article 20 par. 1 of its Articles of Association, as in force after its amendment by the annual Ordinary General Assembly of June 18, 2019, for the purpose of harmonization with the provisions of Law 4548/2018, consists of five (5) to eleven (11) consultants, natural or legal persons. In the case of a legal entity, it is obliged to appoint a natural person to exercise the powers of the legal entity as a member of the Board of Directors. The natural person is fully co-responsible with the legal entity for corporate governance. The members of the Board of Directors are unlimitedly re-elected and freely revoked by the General Assembly regardless of the expiration date of their term.

The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly of the Company's shareholders for a term of five (5) years, which is extended until the expiration of the deadline within which the next Ordinary General Assembly must convene and until the relevant decision is taken, but in no case may it exceed six years. The General Assembly may also elect alternate members.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration and representation of the Company and the management of its assets. Decides on all general issues concerning the Company, within the framework of the corporate purpose, with the exception of those which according to the law or the Articles of Association belong to the exclusive competence of the General Assembly. All the responsibilities of the Board of Directors are subject to articles 19 and 99-100 of law 4548/2018.

2.1.2 The Board of Directors meets whenever is required by law, the Articles of Association or the needs of the Company, at the invitation of this Chairman or his/her deputy or two (2) of its members either at the registered office of the Company or in the region of another Municipality within the prefecture of this registered office. The invitation must clearly state the issues on the agenda, otherwise decision-making is allowed only if all members of the Board of Directors are present or represented and no one objects to the decision-making.

The Board of Directors validly meets outside its headquarters in another place, either at home or abroad, provided that all its members are present or represented at this meeting and no one objects to the holding of the meeting and the decision-making.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors chairs its meetings. The Chairman when he/she is absent or disabled, is replaced in the full extent of his/her responsibilities by the Vice-Chairman and when he/she is disabled, by a Consultant appointed by decision of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may meet by teleconference with respect to some or all of its members. In this case, the invitation to the members of the Board of Directors includes the necessary information and technical instructions for their participation in the teleconference.

2.1.3 The Board of Directors is in quorum and meets validly, when there are present or represented the half (1/2) plus one (1) of the director, but never the number of present or represented directors can be less than three (3). The resulting fraction is omitted in order to find the quorum number.

An absent director may be represented by another director. Each director can represent only one (1) absent director. Representation may not be assigned to persons who are not members of the Board of Directors.
The decisions of the Board of Directors are taken by an absolute majority of the directors present and those who are represented, except in the case of paragraph 1 of article 6 of the Articles of Association. In case of a tie, the vote of the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall not prevail.
2.1.4 The discussions and decisions of the Board of Directors are recorded briefly in a special book, which can also be kept electronically. At the request of a member of the Board of Directors, the Chairman is obliged to record in the minutes an accurate summary of his/her opinion. This book also includes a list of members present or represented at the meeting of the Board of Directors.
Copies and extracts of the minutes of the Board of Directors are certified by the Chairman or his/her Vice-Chairman or by the General Manager of the Company.
The preparation and signing of minutes by all members of the Board of Directors or their representatives is equivalent to a decision of the Board of Directors, even if no meeting has taken place. This arrangement also applies if all directors or their representatives agree to have their majority decision recorded in minutes without a meeting.
2.1.5 It is prohibited for the members of the Board of Directors who participate in any way in the management of the Company as well as in its Managers to act without the permission of the General Assembly or the relevant provision of the Articles of Association, on their own account or on behalf of third parties, transactions that fall under the purposes of the Company, as well as to participate as general partners or as sole partners or partners in companies that pursue such purposes. In case of culpable violation of the above prohibition, the Company is entitled to claim compensation, according to article 98 par. 2 of law 4548/2018.
2.1.6 The Board of Directors may, only in writing, assign the exercise of all its powers and responsibilities, except those that require collective action, as well as the internal audit of the company and its representation, to one or more persons, members. or not of the Board of Directors, directors and employees of the Company or third parties, determining at the same time the extent of this assignment. These persons may, with a relevant provision in the decisions of the Board of Directors, further delegate the exercise of powers assigned to them or part of them to third parties.
2.1.7 If, for any reason, a director position becomes vacant due to resignation, death or loss of membership in any other way, it is imposed on the remaining directors, if there are at least three, to temporarily elect a replace member for the remainder of the term of the Director that is replaced provided that such replacement is not possible by the alternate members, who may have been elected by the General Assembly. The decision of the election is submitted to the publicity of article 13 of law 4548/2018 and is announced by the Board of Directors at the next General Assembly, which can replace the elected, even if no relevant item is on the agenda.
In case of resignation, death or in any other way loss of membership or members of the Board of Directors, the remaining members may continue the management and representation of the Company without replacing the missing members in accordance with the previous paragraph, provided that their number exceeds half of the members, as they had before the occurrence of the above events. In any case, these members may not be less than three (3).
In any case, the remaining members of the Board of Directors, regardless of their number, may convene a General Assembly with the sole purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.
The acts of the Director elected in this way are considered valid, even if his/her election is not approved by the General Assembly.

2.2 Information for the members of the Board of Directors

2.2.1 The current Board of Directors of the Company has seven members and consists of the following seven (7) members in total:

1) Dimitrios Kostopoulos of Alexios, resident of Peuki, Attica, 8 Riga Feraiou str., **Chairman of the Board of Directors (executive member)**.

2) Spyridon Delendas of Nikolaos, resident of Papagou Attica, 37 Vlachava str., **vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (executive member)**.

3) Antonios Roussos of Antonios, resident of Ano Peuki Attica, 30 Markou Mpotsari str., **Member of the Board of Directors (executive member)**.

4) Vasiliki Kostopoulou of Dimitrios, resident of Ano Peuki, Attica, 4-6 Karaoli Dimitriou str., **Member of the Board of Directors (non-executive member)**.

5) Emmanouil Mproutzos of Themistoklis, resident of Iion Attica, 73 Paramithias str., **Member of the Board of Directors (non-executive)**.

6) Konstantinos Mitropoulos of Sotirios, resident of Eleaiona Diakopto Achaia, **Member of the Board of Directors (independent non-executive member)**.

7) Emmanouil Mparotantonakis of Antonios, resident of Peuki, Attica, 14 Chris. Smirnis str., Member of the Board of Directors **(independent non-executive member)**.

The above Board of Directors was elected by the Annual General Assembly of the Company's shareholders that took place on 8th June 2017, was formed in the same day (08.06.2017), while its term expires on June 8, 2022.

The decision of the annual Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders on the election of a new Board of Directors as well as its minutes on the formation of a body and determination of the Company's commitment and representation rights were registered in the General Commercial Register (G.E.M.I.) on 15.06.2017 with Registration Code Numbers (KAK) 1070785 and 1070786 respectively, issued in connection with the relevant announcement number 826365/15.06.2017 of the Department of Listed SA. & Sports SA of the Directorate of Companies & G.E.M.I. of the General Market Directorate of the General Secretariat of Commerce & Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Economy & Development.

The brief biographical details of the members of the Board of Directors are as follows:

Dimitrios Kostopoulos of Alexios

Mr. Dimitrios Kostopoulos is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was born in Diakopto, Achaia, in 1935. He is a Mechanical Engineer and the founder of the Company. Prior to the establishment of the company, he was a high-ranking technical executive in the company for the production of LPG cylinder BIOFAL.

Spyridon Delendas of Nikolaos

Mr. Spyridon Delendas is Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. He was born in Athens in 1944 and holds a degree in Mechanical-Electrical Engineering from the NTUA, a member of the TEE. He has worked in various managerial positions in large Greek companies. Since 1993 he has been the Vice President and CEO of the company.

Antonios Roussos of Antonios,

Mr. Antonios Roussos has been an executive member of the Board since 1995. He was born in Ermoupolis, Syros in 1963 and he is a graduate of the Athens University of Economics and Business (Higher School of Economics and Business (ASOEE), Department of Business Administration and Management. He attended with absolute success and performance the long-term training program of executives of companies and organizations "Forotechniko/St'" of the Hellenic Productivity Center (EL.KE.PA.) He is a member of the Economic Chamber and holds the license to practice Accounting - Tax Officer A' Class. He has been working in the financial and accounting-tax sector since 1988 and since 1994 he has been the Director of Financial Services of the Company.

Vasiliki Kostopoulou of Dimitrios

Mrs. Kostopoulou Vasiliki is a non-executive member of the Board of Directors. She was born in Athens in 1965 and she is a graduate of the Athens University of Economics and Business (School of Economics and Business (ASOEE), Department of Business Administration and Management. He has excellent knowledge of using computers in Windows and Mac environment and speaks English, Italian and Spanish. As a result of her long-term employment in the Financial Services Division, she has knowledge in matters related to the preparation of financial statements, the general financial information procedures as well as proper compliance with the applicable regulatory framework.

Emmanuel Mproutzos of Themistoclis,

Mr. Emmanuel Mprutzos is a non-executive member of the Board of Directors. He was born in Milos in 1947 and he is a graduate of the Technical High School. Specializing in mechanical processes and has a working experience of more than 40 years. He was the Production Manager of the Company for 30 consecutive years.

Konstantinos Mitropoulos of Sotiris

Mr. Konstantinos Mitropoulos is an independent non-executive member of the Board of Directors. He is a graduate of the School of Economics and Business (ASOEE). He started his professional career initially in the Financial Services of ARCHIMEDES SA, where he dealt extensively with accounting issues. He then passed the examinations of the Public Electricity Company (PPC) for the recruitment of financial executives. During his work, he also completed his studies at the Training Institute in Business Administration of ASOEE. He served as Head of Consumers' Department in the region of Piraeus and as Head of Electrification of all the Aegean islands, having the responsibility for the control of the financial data and the organization of the Sector. Due to his long tenure, he has valuable experience in accounting and especially audit of the organization and operation of financial departments and services of companies.

Emmanouil Baritantonakis of Antonios,

Mr. Baritantonakis Emmanuel is an independent non-executive member of the Board of Directors. He was born in Ierapetra, Lassithi, in the year 1950 and has a degree in Electrical Engineering, School of Vocational and Technological Education (SELETE). He has worked as the head of the Athens Technical Department of the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization (HTO). During his professional career, he participated in the supervision of various studies, executions and maintenance of HTO technical works in the A 'and B' complex of Athens until 2006, when he retired after 35 years of service.

2.3 Audit Committee

2.3.1 The Company, fully complying with the provisions and requirements of article 44 of law 4449/2017, as in force after its amendment by article 74 of law 4706/2020, elected at the annual Ordinary General Assembly of its shareholders 4 August 2020, a three-member Audit Committee, **which constitutes an independent Committee**, as it consists of members of the Board of Directors and third parties (non-members of it), and consists of the following natural persons:

1) Theodoros Papailiou, of Nikolaos, retired Certified Public Accountant,

2) Konstantinos Mitropoulos of Sotiris, independent non-executive Member of the Board of Directors and

3) Vasiliki Kostopoulou of Dimitrios, non-executive Member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Theodoros Papailiou of Nikolaos was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee, while the term of the Audit Committee was appointed coinciding with the term of the existing Board of Directors of the Company, ie expiring on June 8, 2022.

2.3.2 The Audit Committee has the following responsibilities:

(a) inform the Board of Directors of the audited entity for the audit outcome of the statutory audit and explain how the statutory audit contributed to the integrity of the financial information and which was its role in that process;

(b) monitor the financial reporting process and make recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity;

(c) monitor the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, quality assurance and risk management systems and, where appropriate, its internal audit department with regard to the audited entity's financial information, without interfere in the entity's independence;

(d) monitor the statutory audit of the annual financial statements and in particular its performance, taking into account any findings and conclusions of the competent authority;

(e) oversees and monitors the independence of Certified Public Accountants and in particular the adequacy of the provision of non-audit services to the audited entity and finally

(f) is responsible for the selection process of Certified Public Accountants or auditing firms and nominates the Certified Public Accountants or auditing firms to be appointed.

2.3.3 The mission of the Audit Committee is to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of corporate operations, the audit of the financial information' reliability provided to the investing public and the shareholders of the Company, the Company's compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, the safeguarding the Company's investments and assets and identifying and addressing the most significant risks. The most extensive audit responsibilities of the Audit Committee include, inter alia, monitoring the proper and efficient operation of the internal control and risk management system, auditing the financial statements prior to their approval by the Board of Directors, ensuring the coordination of the audit work, the quality, independence and performance of the Auditors.

2.3.4 The Audit Committee during the fiscal year 2020 (01.01.2020-31.12.2020) met seven (7) times.

2.3.5 It is clarified that the Regular Auditor of the Company, who performs the audit of the annual and interim financial statements, does not provide any other non-audit services to the Company nor is it related to any other relationship with the Company, in order to ensure by this way the objectivity, impartiality and independence, explicitly excluding the security services related to the conduct of the special tax audit required in accordance with the provisions of article 65A of law 4172/2013, as a result of which the "Annual Tax Certificate” is issued.

3. General Assembly of the shareholders

3.1 Mode of operation of the General Assembly and its basic authorities

3.1.1 The General Assembly of the Company's shareholders is its supreme body and is entitled to decide on any case concerning the Company.

The General Assembly is the sole responsible for deciding on:

(a) amendments to the Articles of Association (amendments are considered the increases, regular or extraordinary, and capital reductions);

(b) the election of Board of Directors’ members and Auditors;

(c) the approval of the overall management according to article 108 of law 4548/2018 and the discharge of the Auditors;

(d) the approval of the annual and any consolidated financial statements;

(e) the distribution of annual profits;

(f) the approval of remuneration or advance payment of remuneration according to article 109 of law 4548/2018,

(g) the approval of the remuneration policy of article 110 and the remuneration report of article 112 of law 4548/2018,

(h) the merger, division, conversion, revival, extension or termination of the Company; and

(i) the appointment of liquidators.

3.1.2 The legal decisions of the General Assembly bind both the absent or the dissenting shareholders.

3.1.3 The General Assembly of Shareholders is convened by the Board of Directors and meets compulsorily at the registered office of the Company or in the region of another Municipality within the prefecture of the registered office, at least once every corporate fiscal year the latest until the tenth (10th) calendar day of the ninth (9th) month after the end of the corporate year. The General Assembly may also meet in the region of the Municipality where the headquarters of the Athens Stock Exchange are located. The Board of Directors may convene an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly of Shareholders, when it deems it appropriate or if requested by shareholders representing the percentage required by law and the Articles of Association.

3.1.4 With the exception of repeated meetings, the invitation of the General Assembly must be published at least twenty (20) full days before the day of the meeting. The day of the invitation’s publication for the General Assembly and the day of this meeting are not counted.

The invitation to the General Assembly shall include at least the exact address, date and time of the meeting, the items on the agenda clearly, the shareholders entitled to participate, as well as precise instructions on how the shareholders will be able to attend in the Assembly and exercise their rights in person or by proxy or possibly remotely.

An invitation to convene a General Assembly is not required in the event that the General Assembly is attended or represented by shareholders representing the entire share capital and none of them objects to its holding and decision-making (universal General Assembly).

3.1.5 The General Assembly is in quorum and meets validly on the issues of the agenda, when shareholders present or being represented reach at least one fifth (1/5) of the paid-up share capital.

If this quorum is not reached, the General Assembly convenes again within twenty (20) days from the date of the cancelled meeting, after an invitation at least ten (10) days ago. At this recurring meeting the General Assembly is in quorum and meets validly on the issues of the initial agenda, whatever the part of the paid-up capital represented in it.

3.1.6 The decisions of the General Assembly are taken by an absolute majority of the votes represented in it.

Exceptionally, the General Assembly is in quorum and meets validly on the issues of the agenda, when shareholders representing half (1/2) of the paid-up share capital are present or represented in it, when it comes to decisions concerning:

(a) the change of the Nationality of the Company,

(b) the change of the object of the Company's business,

(c) the increase of shareholders' liabilities;

(d) the regular increase of the share capital, unless required by law or by capitalization of reserves;

(e) the reduction of the capital unless it is done in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 21 or paragraph 6 of article 49 of law 4548/2018,

(f) changing the way profits are distributed;

(g) the merger, division, conversion, revival, extension or dissolution of the Company;

(h) the granting or renewal of authority to the Board of Directors to increase capital in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 24; and

(i) any other case in which the law stipulates that for the decision making by the General Assembly the following quorum is required;

The General Assembly is in quorum and meets validly on the issues of the agenda, when shareholders representing half (1/2) of the paid-up capital are present or represented in it.

If the quorum of the previous paragraph is not reached, the General Assembly is convened and meets again, and is in quorum and validly meets on the issues of the initial agenda, when shareholders representing at least one fifth (1/5) of its paid-up share capital are present or represented..

A newer invitation is not required if the place and time of the repeat meeting had already been specified in the original invitation, provided that there are at least five (5) days between the cancelled meeting and the repeated one.

Decisions on the issues of this paragraph (3.1.6) are taken by a majority of two thirds (2/3) of the votes represented in the Assembly.

3.1.7 The General Assembly is temporarily chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or when he is disabled, by his legal deputy. The duties of Secretary are temporarily performed by the person appointed by the Chairman.

After the list of shareholders entitled to vote is approved, the General Assembly proceeds to the election of its Chairman and a Secretary who also acts as a voter.

3.1.8 The discussions and decisions of the General Assembly are limited to the items on the agenda.

For matters discussed and decided in the Assembly, minutes are kept signed by the Chairman and its Secretary.

The copies and extracts of the minutes are certified by its Chairman or by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or by the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors or by the General Manager of the Company.

3.2 Rights of the shareholders and way of exercise

3.2.1 Participation and voting rights

3.2.1.1 The shareholders exercise their rights, in relation to the management of the Company, only through the General Assembly and in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Articles of Association. Each share provides the right to one (1) vote at the General Assembly, subject to the provisions of article 50 of law 4548/2018, as in force today.

3.2.1.2 The person who has the shareholder status at the beginning of the fifth (5th) day before the day of the General Assembly (registration date) is entitled to participate in the General Assembly. The above recording date is also valid in case of postponement or repeated meeting, provided that the postponed or repeated meeting is not more than thirty (30) days from the recording date. If this does not happen or if for the case of the repeated General Assembly a new invitation is published, according to the provisions of article 130 of law 4548/2018, participates the person that has the shareholder status at the beginning of the third (3rd) day before the day of the adjournment or the repeated General Assembly. The proof of the shareholder status can be done by any legal means and in any case based on information received by the Company from the Central Securities Depository, if it provides registration services or through the participating and registered intermediaries in the Central Securities Depository in any other case.

3.2.1.3 For the Company is considered to have the right to participate and vote in the General Assembly only the one that holds the status of shareholder on the respective registration date. In case of non-compliance with the provisions of article 124 of law 4548/2018, the said shareholder participates in the General Assembly only after its permission.

3.2.1.4 It is noted that the exercise of these rights (participation and voting) does not presuppose the commitment of the beneficiary's shares or the observance of another similar procedure, which limits the possibility of selling and transferring them during the period between the registration date and on the date of the General Assembly.

3.2.1.5 The shareholder participates in the General Assembly and votes either in person or through representatives. Each shareholder can appoint up to three (3) representatives. Legal entities participate in the General Assembly by appointing up to three (3) natural persons as their representatives.

However, if the shareholder holds shares of the Company, which appear in more than one securities account, this restriction does not prevent that shareholder from appointing different representatives for the shares appearing in each securities account in relation to the General Assembly. A representative acting for more than one shareholder may vote differently for each shareholder. The shareholder representative is obliged to notify the Company, before the beginning of the General Assembly, of any specific event that may be useful to the shareholders in assessing the risk that the agent will serve interests other than the interests of the represented shareholder. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conflict of interest may arise in particular when the agent:

(a) is a shareholder exercising control of the Company or another legal person or entity controlled by that shareholder;

(b) is a member of the Board of Directors or in general of the management of the Company or a shareholder exercising control of the Company or of another legal person or entity controlled by a shareholder exercising control of the Company;

(c) is an employee or Auditor of the Company or a shareholder exercising control of the Company or another legal person or entity controlled by a shareholder exercising control of the Company;

(d) is a spouse or first-degree relative of one of the natural persons referred to in the above cases a to c.
The appointment and the revocation or replacement of the agent or representative of the shareholder are made in writing and submitted to the Company with the same types, at least forty eight (48) hours before the scheduled date of the General Assembly.

3.2.2 Other rights of the shareholders

3.2.2.1 Ten (10) days before the Ordinary General Assembly, the Company makes available to its shareholders its annual financial statements and the relevant reports of the Board of Directors and the auditors.

3.2.2.2 At the request of shareholders, representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, the Board of Directors is obliged to convene an Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders, setting a day of its meeting, which should not be more than forty-five (45) days from the date of service of the application to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The application contains the subject of the agenda. If a General Assembly is not convened by the Board of Directors within twenty (20) days from the submission of the relevant application, the convening is carried out by the requesting shareholders at the expense of the Company, by a court decision issued during the proceedings for precautionary measures. This decision defines the place and time of the meeting, as well as the agenda.

3.2.2.3 At the request of shareholders, representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, the Board of Directors is obliged to include in the agenda of the General Assembly, which has already been convened, additional issues, if the relevant application reaches the Board of Directors at least fifteen (15) days before the General Assembly. The additional issues must be published or announced, under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, according to article 122 of law 4548/2018, at least seven (7) days before the General Assembly. If these issues are not published, the requesting shareholders are entitled to request the postponement of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 141 of Law 4548/2018 and to proceed to the publication themselves, as defined in the previous paragraph, at the expense of Company.

3.2.2.4 At the request of shareholders representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, the Board of Directors makes available to the shareholders according to the provisions of article 123 par. 3 of law 4548/2018, at least six (6) days before the date of the General Assembly, draft decisions on issues that have been included in the original or revised agenda, if the relevant application is submitted to the Board of Directors at least seven (7) days before the date of the General Assembly.

3.2.2.5 At the request of any shareholder submitted to the Company at least five (5) full days before the General Assembly, the Board of Directors is obliged to provide the General Assembly with the requested specific information about the Company's affairs, insofar as they are relevant. with the items on the agenda.

3.2.2.6 At the request of a shareholder or shareholders representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, the Chairman of the General Assembly is obliged to postpone once only the decision making of the General Assembly, Ordinary or Extraordinary, on all or certain issues, setting a day for the continuation of the meeting for their assumption, the one specified in the shareholders' application, which, however, may not be more than twenty (20) days from the date of the postponement. The General Assembly after the postponement is a continuation of the previous one and there is no need to repeat the formalities of publishing the invitation of the shareholders, and new shareholders can participate in it, observing the relevant participation formalities.

3.2.2.7 At the request of shareholders representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, which must be submitted to the Company at least five (5) full days before the General Assembly, the Board of Directors is obliged to announce to the General Assembly, if it is Ordinary, the amounts that, during the last two years, were paid to each member of the Board of Directors or the directors of the Company, as well as any benefit to these persons for any reason or contract of the Company with them. The Board of Directors may refuse to provide the information for a substantial reason, which is recorded in the minutes. Such a reason may be, in the circumstances, the representation of the applicant shareholders in the Board of Directors, according to articles 79 or 80 of law 4548/2018.

3.2.2.8 At the request of shareholders representing one tenth (1/10) of the paid-up share capital, which is submitted to the Company within the deadline of the previous paragraph, the Board of Directors is obliged to provide the General Assembly with information on the progress of the corporate cases and the assets of the Company. The Board of Directors may refuse to provide the information for a substantial reason, which is recorded in the minutes. Such a reason may be, in the circumstances, the representation of the requesting shareholders in the Board of Directors, according to articles 79 or 80 of law 4548/2018, provided that the respective members of the Board of Directors have received the relevant information in a sufficient manner.

3.2.2.9 At the request of shareholders representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, voting on an item or items on the agenda shall be by open vote.

3.2.2.10 Shareholders of the Company, representing one twentieth (1/20) of the paid-up share capital, have the right to request audit of the Company by the court that judges in the procedure of voluntary jurisdiction. The audit is ordered if acts that violate provisions of the law or the Company's Articles of Association or decisions of the General Assembly are probable.

3.2.2.11 Shareholders of the Company, representing one fifth (1/5) of the paid-up share capital, have the right to request audit of the Company by the competent court, according to the previous paragraph, if from the whole course but also based on specific indications it is believed that the management of corporate affairs is not exercised as required by sound and prudent management. The court may consider that the representation of the requesting shareholders in the Board of Directors, according to articles 79 or 80, does not justify the request of the shareholders.

4. Internal audit and risk management system

<u>4.1 Main characteristics of the internal audit system</u>

4.1.1 The internal audit of the Company is carried out by the Internal Audit Service and is carried out in accordance with the audit program contained in the Internal Rules of Company's Operation.

The main concern of the Company's Management is to ensure through the application of appropriate internal control systems that the entire organization of the Company has the ability to deal quickly and effectively with the risks in their infancy and in any case to take appropriate and recommended measures for mitigating their consequences and adverse effects.

It is noted that the audit on the basis of which the relevant Report is prepared and is carried out within the regulatory framework of Law 3016/2002, which remains in force until 17.07.2021, and then in accordance with the provisions and regulations of Law 4706/2020.

4.1.2 During the audit, the Internal Audit Service takes note of all the necessary books, documents, files, bank accounts and portfolios of the Company and requests the absolute and continuous cooperation of the Management in order to provide all the requested information and data in order to gain reasonable assurance for the preparation of a Report, which will be free from substantial inaccuracies in the information and conclusions contained therein. The audit does not include any assessment of the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied as well as the reasonableness of the estimates made by the Management, as these issues are subject to audit by the statutory auditor of the Company.

4.1.3 The object of the audit is the evaluation of the general level and the operating procedures of the internal control system. In each audited period, certain areas - fields of audit are selected, while on a stable and permanent basis are checked and examined on the one hand the organization and operation of the Company's Board of Directors, and on the other the operation of the two (2) basic Services (Units) that operate based on the provisions of Law 3016/2002 as well as Law 4706/2020 and in particular of the Shareholder Service (Unit) and the Company Announcements Service (Unit).

4.1.4 It should be noted, however, that internal audit and risk management systems provide reasonable rather than absolute security, as they are designed to reduce the likelihood of related risks occurring but they are not to able to completely rule them out.

<u>4.2 Management of the Company's risks in relation to the procedure of financial statements' compilation</u>

The Company has invested significant amounts of money in the development, upgrade and maintenance of advanced computer infrastructures that ensure through a series of information procedures, safety nets and security levels the correct and accurate representation of financial figures and data and at the same time their back-up storage.

At the same time, the analysis and processing of the results is carried out on a daily basis, covering all important areas of business activity.

Comparisons are made between actual, historical and budgeted revenue and expenditure accounts with a sufficiently detailed explanation of all significant deviations.

Through all the above procedures and security mechanisms, any risk related to the preparation of the Company's financial statements is minimized.

5. Other management or supervisory bodies or committees of the Company

There is not at the present time, apart from the above, other management or supervisory bodies or committees of the Company.

6. Additional information data

6.1 *Article 10 par.1 of Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 regarding public offers provides the following for companies whose securities are all traded on organized market:*

«1. Member States shall ensure that the companies referred to in Article 1 par.1 publish detailed information on:

(a) structure of their capital, including non-listed securities on a regulated market of a Member State and, where appropriate, an indication of the different classes of shares with the rights and obligations associated with each class of shares and the percentage of the total shareholding of capital they represent,

(b) all the restrictions on the transfer of securities, such as restrictions on the holding of securities or the obligation to obtain approval by the company or other holders of securities, without prejudice to Article 46 of Directive 2001/34 / EC;
(c) significant direct or indirect participations (including indirect participations through pyramid schemes or mutual participation) within the meaning of Article 85 of Directive 2001/34 / EC;
(d) holders of any securities providing special control rights and a description of those rights;
(e) any control mechanism provided for in an employee participation scheme, provided that control rights are not exercised directly by employees;
(f) any restrictions on voting rights, such as restrictions on voting rights for holders of a given percentage or number of votes, deadlines for exercising voting rights, or systems in which, with the cooperation of the company, financial-credit rights deriving from securities are separated from the possession of the securities,
(g) agreements between shareholders which are known to the company and which may involve restrictions on the transfer of securities and/or voting rights within the meaning of Directive 2001/34/EC;
(h) the rules regarding the appointment and replacement of members of the board and the amendment of the Articles of Association;
(i) the authorities of the members of the board, in particular as regards the possibility of issuing or repurchasing shares;
(j) any significant agreement in which the Company participates and which enters into force, is amended or expires in the event of a change in control of the Company following a public offer and the results of this agreement, unless, by its nature, the disclosure would cause serious damage to the Company. This exception does not apply when the Company is expressly obliged to disclose similar information under other legal requirements,
(k) any agreement entered into by the company with its members or staff, which provides for compensation in the event of resignation or dismissal without good cause or if their employment is terminated due to the public offer.
6.2 Regarding the elements c, d, f, h, I and j of par. 1 of article 10, the Company declares the following:
• as to point c: the significant direct or indirect participations in the share capital and voting rights of the Company, within the meaning of the provisions of articles 9 to 11 of law 3556/2007 are the following:
• Athina Kostopoulou: 1,560,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 14.86%)
• Vasiliki Kostopoulou: 1,560,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 14.86%)
• Panagiotis Troumpounis: 1,575,695 shares and voting rights (percentage 15.01%)
• Eleni Delende: 704,000 shares and voting rights (percentage 6.70%).
• as to point d: there are no securities (including shares) that provide special control rights.
• as to point f: There are no known restrictions on voting rights (such as restrictions on voting rights for holders of a given percentage or number of votes, deadlines for exercising voting rights, or systems in which, with the cooperation of the Company, financial rights arising from securities are separated from titles' possession. Regarding the exercise of voting rights at the General Assembly, an extensive report is made in Section 3 of this Corporate Governance Statement.
• as to point h: Regarding the appointment and replacement of members of the Company's Board of Directors as well as those related to the amendment of the Company's Articles of Association, there are no rules that differ from those provided for in Law 4548/2018, as in force today. These rules are described in detail in Section 2.1 of this Corporate Governance Statement.
• as to point i: there are no special authorities of the Board of Directors' members regarding the issuance or repurchase of shares.

This Corporate Governance Statement is an integral and special part of the annual Management Report of the Company's Board of Directors.

Aspropyrgos, 23 April 2021
The Board of Directors

The Chairman of the BoD
Dimitrios Kostopoulos

CERTIFICATION OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT

It is confirmed that the above Report of the BoD which consists of 59 pages, is the one mentioned in the audit report I issued on April 26, 2021.

Athens, 26 April 2021

Makris D. Serafeim
Chartered Accountant
SOEL Reg. N. 16311

ΣΟΛ Crowe
SOL SA
Member of Crowe Global
3 Fok.Negri str., 112 57 Athens
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of the Company "MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY"

<u>Audit Report on the Financial Statements</u>

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the company **MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY** (the Company), which comprise the statement of the financial Position on 31st December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the summary of significant accounting principles and methods and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company **MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY**, on 31st December 2020, its financial performance and its cash flows statement for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as they have been adopted by the European Union.

Basis of opinion

We performed our audit in accordance with the International Standards of Auditing (ISA), as these have been integrated to the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities, under those standards are described further in the section of our report "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements". Throughout our appointment, we are independent from the Company, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as incorporated in Greek legislation and the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance current legislation requirements and the requirements of the aforementioned Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The most significant audit issues

The most significant audit issues are those issues that, based on our professional judgement, was of significant importance in our audit on the financial statements of the audited fiscal year. These issues and the related risks of material misstatement were treated within the framework of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, to form our opinion on them and we do not express a separate opinion for these issues.

1. Measurement of fair value of proprietary and investment property	
The most significant audit issue	**Treatment of the audit issue**

On 31.12.2020 the fair value of the proprietary and investment property, analyzed on notes 7.1 and 7.4 (Proprietary and investment property) amounts to € 17.35 mil. (€ 17.44 mil. at 31.12.2019) and it was defined by the Management based on the study of independent professional valuers on 2020 for the investment property and 2018 for the proprietary The valuation of the proprietary and investment property requires high level of judgement from the Management. This is attributed to factors such as the special nature of each property, the particular location into which are and the prospects of each property. The Management assigns to independent valuers the valuation of its investment property every year and the valuation of proprietary every 3-4 years, in order to support the relevant valuations that comprise the base for the definition of this property's fair value. The significant value that the proprietary and investment property represent as percentage (approximately 53%) of assets, the continuous recession environment that prevails in the Greek real estate as well as the subjectivity and the important judgments exercised by the Management and it is included in the fair value estimation process, place the valuation of those as one of the most significant issues of the audit. Information regarding the accounting policies of the company for the proprietary and investment property in note 4.4 and 4.5 of the annual financial report.	Within the context of our audit we evaluate the fair value valuation report of the property that were conducted by independent valuers and concern the reference period and we discuss with the Management the process and the valuation methods. In addition we conducted the following audit procedures: • Evaluation of the independence, objectivity, appropriateness, adequacy of the qualifications and the ability of the independent valuers used by the Management to determine the fair value of the properties assessed. • Evaluation of the reasonableness of the assumptions in relation to the conditions prevailing in the real estate market and used in the valuation studies of the independent valuers. • Based on the existing indications, determination for the existence of fluctuations and erratic changes in the real estate market, in order to assess the up-to-date valuation, so that the book values do not differ significantly from the fair values of the proprietary assets as at 31.12.2018. • Evaluation of the appropriateness of the fair-value valuation method of each property in relation to the acceptable methods of valuation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each property. • Audit in order to verify the correct registration of the fair value of each property, as well as audit of the depreciation's calculation of buildings, in the context of their useful life and residual value. • Agreement of the amounts reflected in the financial statements with the fair values resulting from the valuation studies of the independent appraisers taking into account the changes made from the valuation date until 31.12.2020. • In addition, we assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in notes 7.1 and 7.4 of the financial statements.

2. Recoverability of receivables

The most significant audit issue	Treatment of the audit issue
On 31.12.2020 the receivables of the Company amounted to € 3.62 mil. (€ 3.46 mil. on 31.12.2019). The Management applies the simplified approach of the accounting standard IFRS 9, in order to recognise the required impairment amount, based on the valuation of the expected credit losses for the whole life of the receivables in each reference date. The Management has calculated that the expected credit losses based on experience of actual credit losses the last years and distinctly for clients who make a significant percentage of sales and other clients. We consider that the recognition of impairment against receivables of the Company based on the expected credit losses is one of the most significant issues of our audit, on the one hand because receivables are the most important item of the Current Assets and on the other hand due to the significant assumptions and judgments of the Management. Information regarding the accounting policies of the Company and the trade receivable are mentioned in note 4.9 and 7.7 of the annual financial report.	Our audit procedures regarding the assessment of the receivables' impairment amount included, among others: • The understanding of the procedure, with regards to the monitoring of the receivables and the factors taken into account for the estimation of the impairment amount. • The assessment of the Management's estimation regarding the determination of the receivables' recoverability and the recognition of the impairment amount from credit losses. • The receipt of third parties' confirmation letters for a representative sample of trade receivables and the execution of procedures subsequently of the financial statements' date for collection against previous year's balances. • The examination of the layers' replying letters for issues handled during the year for the identification of possible issues that indicate balance from trade receivables that are not recoverable in the future • The assessment of the other customers' maturity analysis and Company's estimation for the impairment on trade receivables for other customers. • Furthermore we evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in note 4.9 & 7.7 of the financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information is included in the Management Report of the Board of Directors, for which reference is made in the "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements", in the Statements of the Members of the Board of Directors and in any other information which is either required by special provisions of the law or the Company voluntarily incorporated in the Annual Financial Report provided by Law 3556/2007, but they do not include the financial statements and the audit report on them.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and those responsible for managing the financial statements.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless, management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee (art. 44 law 4449/2017) of the Company has the responsibility of supervising the financial reporting process of the Company.

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 as incorporated in Greek Law, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as incorporated in Greek Law, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, false assurances, or the override of internal control.

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may imply significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Among other issues, we communicate with those in charge of governance the planned range and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

In addition, we declare to those in charge of governance that we have complied with the relevant ethics requirements for independence and we inform them of all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be considered to affect our independence and related safeguards where appropriate.

From the issues communicated to those in charge of governance, we identify those issues that were of vital importance for the audit of the financial statements of the audited year and are therefore the most important audit issues.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Matters

1. Management Report of the Board of Directors.

Taking into consideration that the management is responsible for the preparation of the Management Report of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance Statement included in this report, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 2 of Law 4336/2015 (part B), we note that:

a) In the Management Report of the Board of Directors is included a corporate governance statement, which provides the information data that is defined in article 152 of L. 4548/2018.

b) Based on our opinion, the Management Report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of article 150 and of paragraph 1 (cases c and d) of article 152 of L. 4548/2018 and the content of it corresponds to the accompanying financial statements of the year ended on 31.12.2020.

c) Based on the opinion obtained during our audit, for the company **MEVACO METALLURGICAL SOCIETE ANONYME INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING COMPANY** and its environment, we have not identify material inaccuracies in the Management Report of the Board of Directors.

2. Supplementary Report to the Audit Committee

Our opinion on the attached financial statements is consistent with our Supplementary Report to the Company Audit Committee, provided for in Article 11 of European Union (EU) Regulation no. 537/2014.

3. Provision of Non-Audit Services

We did not provide the Company with non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 of European Union (EU) Regulation no. 537/2014 or other permitted non-audit services.

4. Auditor’s Appointment

We were appointed for the first time as Certified Public Auditors Accountants of the Company with the decision of 19/06/1996 of the annual regular ordinary assembly of shareholders. Since then our appointment has been continuously renewed for a total period of 25 years based on the decisions taken annually by the ordinary general assembly.

Athens, 26 April 2021
Makris D. Serafeim
Chartered Auditor Accountant
SOEL Reg.No. 16311

SOL SA
Member of Crowe Global
3 Fok.Negri str., 112 57 Athens
SOEL Reg. No.125

Annual financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

Amounts in € '	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
ASSETS			
Non currrent assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7.1	19,598,290	20,225,706
Intangible assets	7.2	214,682	227,386
Other investments	7.3	60,479	75,371
Investment property	7.4	3,271,999	3,255,453
Other long term receivables	7.5	14,578	14,578
Total		**23,160,028**	**23,798,494**
Current assets			
Inventories	7.6	2,569,759	1,959,251
Trade and other receivables	7.7	3,623,873	3,460,626
Other receivables	7.8	419,819	362,752
Other current assets	7.9	111,012	208,121
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	7.10	149	199
Cash and cah equivalents	7.11	2,931,113	1,496,346
Total		**9,655,725**	**7,487,296**
Total assets		**32,815,753**	**31,285,790**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	7.12	9,975,000	9,975,000
Share premium	7.12	3,036,149	3,036,149
Reserves of real estate at fair value	7.12	5,588,934	5,588,934
Other reserves	7.12	3,079,532	3,070,407
Retained earnings		601,881	1,164,185
Total Equity		**22,281,496**	**22,834,675**
Long term liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	7.13	592,358	603,019
Provisions for staff leaving indemnities	7.14	352,700	332,806
Government grants for property	7.15	698,556	807,996
Long term borrowings	7.16	2,328,902	691,054
Total		**3,972,517**	**2,434,875**
short term liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7.17	2,622,822	1,953,950
Current tax liabilities	7.18	59,544	63,798
Short term borrowings	7.16	2,581,932	2,745,754
Long term liabilities payable in the following year	7.16	319,798	422,115
Other short term liabilities	7.19	977,644	830,622
Total		**6,561,740**	**6,016,240**
Total liabilities		**10,534,257**	**8,451,115**
Total equity and liabilities		**32,815,753**	**31,285,790**

The notes on pages from 75 until 132 constitute an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Statement of comprehensive Income

Amounts in € '	**Note**	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Sale of merchandise		6,713,916	13,136,545
Revenues from services		2,179,208	1,867,616
Sales	**7.20**	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**
Cost of sales	**7.21**	(7,704,851)	(12,484,868)
Gross profit/(loss)		**1,188,273**	**2,519,294**
Administration expenses	**7.21**	(788,256)	(792,109)
Distribution expenses	**7.21**	(837,645)	(915,111)
Research and development expences	**7.21**	(217,364)	(203,439)
Other operating expenses	**7.22**	(112,182)	(125,792)
Other operating income	**7.22**	426,321	196,350
Earnings Before Interst and Tax		**(340,853)**	**679,193**
Financial expenses	**7.23**	(224,809)	(204,836)
Financial income	**7.23**	1,235	4,255
Losses from revalauation of other investments	**7.3**	(14,892)	(17,442)
Earnings / (losses) from revalauation of Investment property	**7.4**	16,546	169,964
Earnings / (losses) from revalauation of financial assets	**7.10**	(50)	127
Earnings / (losses) before taxes		**(562,823)**	**631,260**
Income tax	**7.24**	23,617	(184,751)
Earnings / (losses) after taxes		**(539,206)**	**446,509**

Other comprehensive income		
Amounts that will be reclassified subsequently to the income statement :	-	-
	-	-
Amounts that will not be reclassified subsequently to the Income statement :		
Actuarial gains/(losses) presented directly in equity	(1,016)	(22,197)
Deferred taxation from actuarial gains/(losses) presented directly in equity	244	5,327
Deferred taxation of tax-free reserve based on Law 4646/2019	(13,201)	0.00
Change in deferred taxation due to change in tax rates	-	17,756
Other comprehensive income after tax	**(13,973)**	**886**
Total Comprehensive income	**(553,179)**	**447,395**

The notes on pages from 75 until 132 constitute an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Amounts in € '	Note	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Earnings of year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		(539,206)	446,509
Non controling interests		-	-
		(539,206)	**446,509**
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		(553,179)	447,395
Non controling interests		-	-
		(553,179)	**447,395**
Basic earnings / (losses) per share (€ / share)	**7.27**	**(0.0514)**	**0.0425**

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Earnings / (losses) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization	386,162	1,409,712
Earnings / (losses) before interest and tax	(340,853)	679,193
Earnings / (losses) before tax	(562,823)	631,260
Earnings / (losses) after tax	(539,206)	446,509

The notes on pages from 75 until 132 constitute an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Statement of changes in Equity

Amounts in € '	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves of real estate at fair value	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 31/12/2018		**9,975,000**	**3,035,591**	**5,562,240**	**3,069,788**	**744,661**	**22,387,280**
Earnings / (losses) of year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**446,509**	**446,509**
Change in Equity of the year 2019							
Revaluation of employee termination benefits	**7.25**	-	-	-	-	(22,197)	**(22,197)**
Deferred tax from revaluation of employee termination benefits	**7.25**	-	-	-	-	5,327	**5,327**
Change of rates		-	558	26,694	619	(10,116)	**17,756**
Earnings /(losses) recognised directly in equity		**-**	**558**	**26,694**	**619**	**(26,986)**	**886**
Total recognised earnings / (losses) of year		**-**	**558**	**26,694**	**619**	**419,523**	**447,395**
Balance at 31/12/2019		**9,975,000**	**3,036,149**	**5,588,934**	**3,070,407**	**1,164,185**	**22,834,675**
Balance at 31/12/2019		**9,975,000**	**3,036,149**	**5,588,934**	**3,070,407**	**1,164,185**	**22,834,675**
Earnings / (losses) of year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(539,206)**	**(539,206)**
Change in Equity of the year 2020							
Formation of legal reserve	**7.12**	-	-	-	22,325	(22,325)	**-**
Revaluation of employee termination benefits	**7.25**	-	-	-	-	(1,016)	**(1,016)**
Deferred tax from revaluation of employee termination benefits	**7.25**	-	-	-	-	244	**244**
Deferred taxation of tax-free reserve based on Law 4646/2019	**7.12**	-	-	-	(13,201)	-	**(13,201)**
Earnings /(losses) recognised directly in equity		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,201)**	**(772)**	**(13,973)**
Total recognised earnings / (losses) of year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,201)**	**(539,978)**	**(553,179)**
Balance at 31/12/2020		**9,975,000**	**3,036,149**	**5,588,934**	**3,079,532**	**601,881**	**22,281,496**

The notes on pages from 75 until 132 constitute an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Amounts in € '	Note	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Earnings / (losses) of year (before tax)		(562,823)	631,260
adjustments of earnings for:			
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	7.1	818,679	810,898
Amortization of intangible assets	7.2	17,777	29,272
Provisions-Impairment	7.7	4,063	(832)
Losses from revalauation of Investments in associates	7.3	14,892	17,442
(Earnings) / losses from currency exchanges		9,385	(160)
(Earnings) / losses from sale of assets		16,695	(48,936)
(Earnings) / losses of fair value of financial assets at fair value through the income statement	7.10	50	(127)
Change of employee termination benefits	7.14	18,878	9,277
Depreciation of government grants of property	7.15	(109,441)	(109,651)
(Earnings) /losses from revalauation of Investment property	7.4	(16,546)	(169,964)
Income from interest	7.23	(1,235)	(4,255)
Expense from interest	7.23	224,809	204,836
Total		**435,184**	**1,369,062**
changes in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease of inventories		(610,508)	310,430
(Increase) / decrease of trade receivables		(151,011)	(95,796)
(Increase) / decrease of other receivables		73,662	98,725
Increase / (decrease) of liabilities		670,001	(2,189,590)
Increase / (decrease) of liabilities from taxes		(4,255)	(2,123)
Increase / (decrease) of other liabilities		147,022	236,799
		124,911	**(1,641,555)**
Cash flows from operating activities		**560,095**	**(272,493)**
minus: Income tax payments		(33,620)	(33,742)
minus: Interest paid		(224,809)	(204,836)
Net cash flows fromoperating activities		**301,666**	**(511,071)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	7.1	(252,957)	(302,583)
Purchases of intangible assets	7.2	(5,073)	(92,383)
Sale of property, plant and equipment		45,000	116,500
Inflows from government grants		-	133,930
Income from interest		1,235	4,255
Payment for share capital increase of Investments in associates		-	(66,623)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(211,795)**	**(206,904)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Borrowings		7,775,000	3,900,000
Payments for borrowings		(439,469)	(582,678)
Payments for sort term borrowings		(5,963,823)	(3,395,783)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**1,371,709**	**(78,461)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,461,580**	**(796,437)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		1,496,346	2,290,456
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		(26,813)	2,327
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**2,931,113**	**1,496,346**

The notes on pages from 75 until 132 constitute an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements

Notes on the Financial Statements

1. General information

“MEVACO SA”, (hereinafter referred to as “MEVACO” or “Company”), with General Commerce Reg. No. (GEMI) 89232902000 was established in 1993 and came from the merger of the companies: (a) "VARIOUS METAL CONSTRUCTIONS LTD." with the distinctive title "MEVACO LTD", which was founded in 1971, (b) "D. KOSTOPOULOS - V. GIONAKIS & CO OE” with the distinctive title "MEKAT OE", which was founded in 1986.

MEVACO, in 1993 was transferred to privately owned premises in the Industrial Area of Aspropyrgos and it was equipped with modern mechanical equipment, which provided to it a significant impetus in the production of metal components and products with high requirements.

The annual financial statements of the year that ended on 31st December 2020 (1.1.2020-31.12.2020) were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company during its meeting on 23rd April 2021.

It is noted that for comparability reasons, some analysis on the notes of the annual Financial Statements of the previous year, were adjusted appropriately in order to become comparable with those of the closing year, without therefore affecting the Equity and the results of the Company.

The annual financial statements are presented in the Company's operating currency which is the Euro rounded without the existence of decimal data. Any differences in the individual sums of the tables are due to the rounding.

2. Nature of activities

MEVACO is a pioneering Industrial Company in field of metal products’ manufacturing, listed on the Athens Stock Exchange since 1999. With more than 40 years experience, significant know-how and productive flexibility, MEVACO possesses innovative production capabilities in sheet metal processing and precision iron construction.

Having rich and state-of-the-art mechanical equipment, special knowledge of metal processing and comfortable industrial spaces, MEVACO has as object the production/manufacture of the metal part of products of all kinds, according to the designs and the qualitative and quantitative requirements of the customer

MEVACO’s flexibility and adaptability is attributed, mainly, in the programmable through PC machines it has, in its vertical production structure, and the experienced human resources, elements that enable the immediate response, economically and qualitatively in any small or large quantities desired by the customer.

Since 2011 the Company has expanded its activities in the field of renewable energy sources and especially in the field of production and exploitation of electricity through photovoltaic systems. The Company has already developed activity in this field as well, which of course is completely complementary and ancillary to its main activity as above.

Since 2014, its purpose has been further expanded in the field of electronic and / or digital panels of variable messages, electronic and other equipment of sports venues, illuminated signs, etc., in order to utilize the know-how and the relevant experience that the Company has.

Within this framework, the Company carefully considers every opportunity of expansion into corresponding complementary and / or ancillary activities of high added value.

3. Basis for the preparation of the financial statements

The Company's annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter IFRS) adopted by the European Union.

The annual Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of the historical cost principle, except for real estate and certain financial instruments that are valued at their fair value (current values), the principle of going concern and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and their interpretations as issued by the IASB Interpretation Committee (IFRIC)

For the preparation of the annual Financial Statements for the year 2020 (1.1.2020 - 31.12.2020) the same accounting policies used in the fiscal year 2019 have been observed, adapted to the new Standards and the revisions required by the IFRS (see paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2).

3.1 New Standards, Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments to existing Standards that are effective and have been adopted by the European Union

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of Standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from 01.01.2020 or subsequently

- **Revision of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2020)**

In March 2018, the IASB proceeded to the revision of Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, the objective of which was to incorporate some important issues that were not covered, as well as update and clarify in respect to specific guidance. The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting includes a new chapter on measurement, in which is analyzes the concept on measurement, including factors to be considered when selecting a measurement basis, concepts on presentation and disclosure in the Financial Statements and guidance regarding derecognition of assets and liabilities from Financial Statements. In addition, the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting includes improved definitions of an asset and a liability, guidance supporting the application of these definitions, update of recognition criteria for assets and liabilities, as well as clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of management, prudence and uncertainty during measurement in financial reporting. The revisions do not have application on the corporate Financial Statements.

- **Amendments in the References of the Conceptual Framework of the Financial Reporting (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In March 2018, the IASB issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting, following its revision. Some Standards include explicit references to previous versions of the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting. The objective of these amendments is to update those references and to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting. These amendments do not have application on the corporate Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: “Definition of Material” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2020)**

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to its definition of material to make it easier for companies to make materiality judgments. The definition of material helps companies decide which information should be included in their financial statements. The new definition amends IAS 1 and IAS 8. The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now was included in other Standards. The amendments do not have application on the corporate Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2020)**

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to some specific hedge accounting treatment requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the Interest Rate Benchmark reform. The amendments are designed to support the provision of useful financial information by companies during the period of uncertainty arising from the phasing out of interest – rate benchmarks such as interbank rates. In addition, the companies are required to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected directly by these uncertainty conditions. The amendments do not have application on the corporate Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3: "Definition of a Business" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2020)**

In October 2018, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 to improve the definition of a business. The amendments will help companies determine whether an acquisition made is of a business combination or acquisition of assets. The amended definition emphasizes that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. In addition to the amendment of business definition, the IASB through the respective issuance provides as well supplementary guidance. The amendments do not have application on the corporate Financial Statements.

- **Amendments in IFRS 16 «Leases» related to Covid-19 Rent Concessions (applied on annual periods beginning on or after 01.06.2020)**

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 which allow tenants not to assess whether a Covid-19 rent concession is classified as a lease amendment. More specifically, the amendments clarify that if specific conditions are met, tenants are not required to assess whether specific rent concessions related to Covid-19 constitute lease amendments. On the contrary, tenants applying this practice will adopt an accounting treatment for such leases as if they do not constitute lease amendments. The above applies to rent concessions related to Covid-19, which reduce lease payments due on or before June 30, 2021. The amendments have no effect on the corporate Financial Statements.

3.2 New Standards, Interpretations, Revision and Amendments of current Standards which have not entered into force or have not been adopted by the European Union

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments to Standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but either have not yet entered into force or have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Revision of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2020)**

In March 2018, the IASB proceeded to the revision of Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, the objective of which was to incorporate some important issues that were not covered, as well as update and clarify in respect to specific guidance. The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting includes a new chapter on measurement, in which is analyzes the concept on measurement, including factors to be considered when selecting a measurement basis. The following new Standards, Interpretations, and amendments of Standards have been issued from the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but either have not yet entered into force or have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments in IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" – application postponement of IFRS 9 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2021)**

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments based on which the date of IFRS 17 initial application is postponed for two years, namely it will apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. As a result, the IASB also proceeded to an extension of the specified terminal date for the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" included in IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", resulting in entities being required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after on January 1, 2023. The company will examine the impact of all of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with a date of entry into force on 01/01/2021.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform– Phase 2" (applied on annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2021)**

In August 2020, the IASB completed the assessment and response process to the reform of interbank interest rates and other interest rate benchmarks by issuing a series of amendments to five Standards. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and focus on the impact on the Financial Statements when a company replaces the old benchmark rate with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform. More specifically, the amendments relate to how a company will account for changes in contractual cash flows of financial instruments, how it will account for a change in hedging relationships as a result of the reform, and related information that it will need to disclose. The Company will consider the impact of all of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with date of entry into force on 01.01.2021.

- **Amendments in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", in IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", in IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and in the "Annual Improvements 2018 – 2020" (applied for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2022)**

In May 2020, the IASB issued a series of amendments, including limited-purpose amendments to three Standards, as well as the Council's Annual Improvements. These amendments provide clarification regarding the wording of the Standards or correct minor consequences, omissions or inconsistencies between the requirements of the Standards. More specifically:

- The amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" update a reference to IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework of the Financial Reporting without amending the accounting requirements relating to business combinations.
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of fixed assets amounts received from the sale of items produced during the preparation of those fixed assets to be ready for use. Instead, the company recognizes these revenues in sales and the related costs in the Income Statement.
- The amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" determine the costs that a company should include in assessing whether a contract is loss-making.
- The Annual Improvements of IFRS - Cycle 2018-2020 make minor amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IAS 41 "Agriculture" and on the explanatory examples accompanying IFRS 16 "Leases".

The Company will consider the impact of all of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (applied for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2023)**

In May 2017, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 17, which replaces an intermediate Standard, IFRS 4. The purpose of the IASB project was to develop a single principle-based standard for accounting treatment of all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts held by an insurance company. A single principle-based Standard will enhance the comparability of financial reporting between economic entities, jurisdictions and capital markets. IFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply to financial information related to the insurance contracts it issues and its reinsurance contracts it holds. In addition, in June 2020, the IASB issued amendments, which, however, do not affect the fundamental principles introduced when IFRS 17 was first issued. The amendments are designed to reduce costs by simplifying certain requirements of the Standard, to lead to an easier explained financial performance as well as to facilitate the transition by postponing the date of application of the Standard for 2023, while providing additional assistance to reduce the effort required during the first application of the Standard. The company will consider the impact of all the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2023)**

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 that affect requirements for the presentation of liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify one of the classification criteria for a liability as non-current, the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments include: (a) specifying that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the reference period (b) clarifying that classification of the liability is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about the exercise of its right to defer settlement; (c) clarifying how lending conditions affect classification; and (d) clarifying requirements for classifying liabilities of an entity that will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments. In addition, in July 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to postpone by one year the effective date of the amendment originally issued in IAS 1, as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendment in IAS 1 "Presentation of the Financial Statements" (applied for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)**

In February 2021, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments relating to disclosures in accounting policies. The purpose of the amendments is to improve the disclosures of accounting policies in order to provide more useful information to investors and other users of the Financial Statements. More specifically, the amendments require the disclosure of important information relating to accounting policies, rather than the disclosure of significant accounting policies. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments in IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Amendments in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates" (applied on annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)**

In February 2021, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments clarifying the difference between a change in accounting estimate and a change in accounting policy. This distinction is important, as the change in accounting estimate is applied without retroactive effect and only for future transactions and other future events, in contrast to the change in accounting policy that has retroactive effect and applies to transactions and other events of the past. The Company will examine the impact of all the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

3.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to form judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the published assets and liabilities at the time of the financial statements' preparation. Estimates and judgments are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations for future events that are considered reasonable in the specific circumstances, while they are constantly re-evaluated using all available information. The main judgments made by the Company's Management that have the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are related to:

3.3.1 Fair value of proprietary and investment property

The areas in which significant estimates are made by the management in order to implement the accounting policies include:

(a) the fair values of the proprietary fixed assets, their useful lives and their residual values.

(b) the fair values of the investment property

3.3.2 Income tax

Important estimates are required to determine income tax provisions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the exact determination of the tax is uncertain in the normal course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax audit issues based on estimates of the amount of additional taxes that may be due. When the final result of the taxes on these cases differs from the amount initially recognized in the financial statements, the differences affect the income tax for the period in which those amounts are finalized.

3.3.3 Provisions

Bad debts are shown at the amounts that are likely to be recovered. The estimates for the amounts that are expected to be recovered result from an analysis as well as from the Company's experience regarding the possibility of customers' bad debts. Once it is known that a particular account is exposed to a higher risk of normal credit risk (i.e. low creditworthiness of the customer, dispute over the existence or amount of the claim, etc.), the account is analyzed and then recorded as bad debt if the circumstances indicate that the claim is uncollectible.

3.3.4 Contingencies

The Company is involved in legal claims and compensations during the normal course of its operations. Management believes that any arrangements would not significantly affect the Company 's financial position as at 31 December 2020. However, the determination of contingent liabilities that are related to litigations and the claims is a complex process involving judgments about the possible consequences and interpretations of laws and regulations. Changes in judgments or interpretations are likely to result in an increase or decrease in the Company's contingent liabilities in the future.

4. Summary of accounting policies

4.1 General information

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these Financial Statements are summarized below. It is worth noting as mentioned in more detail above that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in the preparation of financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, the actual results are likely to differ from those estimated. The financial statements are presented in euro.

4.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries: Are all the companies that are managed and controlled directly or indirectly from another company (parent), either though the possession of majority of company's shares into which the investment was conducted, or through its dependence on the know-how provided by the company. Namely, subsidiaries are the companies on which control is exercised by the parent. MEVACO acquires and exercises control through voting rights. The existence of any potential voting rights that are exercisable at the time of the financial statements' preparation is taken into account in order to establish whether the parent company exercises control over the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated (full consolidation) using the acquisition method from the date on which control over them is acquired and cease to be consolidated from the date on which such control does not exist.

The acquisition of a subsidiary by the Group is accounted for using the purchase method. The acquisition cost of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets given, the shares issued and the liabilities incurred at the date of the exchange, plus any costs directly attributable to the transaction. Individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at acquisition at fair value regardless of the percentage of participation. Purchase cost in addition to the fair value of the individual items acquired, is recognized as goodwill. If the total cost of the purchase is less than the fair value of the individual items acquired, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between the company's companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of the subsidiaries have been modified to be uniform with those adopted by the Company.

4.3 Foreign currency translation

The data of the financial statements are measured based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (operating currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the operating currency and the presentation currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the operating currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions during the period and from the conversion of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rates effective at the balance sheet date are recognized in the results. Foreign exchange differences on non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are considered as part of fair value and are therefore recorded at fair value differences.

The company's activities outside Greece in foreign currencies (which are usually an integral part of its activities), are converted into the operating currency using the exchange rates valid at the date of transactions, while the assets and liabilities of activities abroad, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated into Euro at the exchange rates effective at the balance sheet date.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property

The property that belong to fixed assets are presented at their fair value, minus accumulated depreciation and any impairment in their value.

Depreciation of property (excluding land that is not depreciated) is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful lives as follows:

Premises	30-65 years

Other tangible assets

The remaining tangible assets are reflected in their acquisition values, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment of their value. The acquisition cost includes all directly attributable costs of obtaining the items.

Depreciation of other tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Mechanical equipment	8-25 years
Transportation means	6-10 years
Other equipment	3-10 years

Regarding the Property, plant and equipment we note the following:
Subsequent expense is recorded in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment or as a separate asset only to the extent that it increases the future financial benefits expected to flow from the use of the asset and its cost can be measured reliably. The cost of repairs and maintenance is recorded in the results when they are made.
The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are subject to review at each balance sheet date. When the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment exceed their recoverable amount, the difference (impairment) is recognized immediately as an expense in the income statement.
When selling property, plant and equipment, the differences between the price received and their carrying amount are recognized as gain or loss in the results. Repairs and maintenance are recorded at the expense of the period to which they relate.
Self-produced property, plant and equipment constitute an addition to the acquisition cost of property, plant and equipment in values that include the direct cost of personnel payroll involved in the construction (corresponding employer's contributions), cost of consumables and other general costs.

4.5 Investment property

Investments in property are investments that relate to all those properties that are owned (through purchase) by the company, either to obtain rents from their lease, or to increase their value (capital increase), or for both, and are not held for: (a) to be used in the production or supply of materials / services or for administrative purposes and (b) for sale in the ordinary course of business.
Investment property is initially valued at acquisition cost including transaction costs. They are subsequently recognized at fair value. Fair value is determined by independent appraisers, with sufficient experience in the location and nature of the property investment.
The carrying amount recognized in the Company's Financial Statements reflects market conditions at the reference date of the Statement of Financial Position. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are a result and are recognized in results for the period in which they are incurred. Repairs and maintenance are recognized at the expense of the period in which they are carried out. Significant subsequent costs are capitalized when they increase the useful life of the properties and their production capacity or reduce their operating costs.
Transfers of real estate from the category of investment property are made only when there is a change in their use, which is evidenced by the beginning of the own use by the company or the beginning of the exploitation for the purpose of sale.
An investment property is derecognized (eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position) at the time of disposal or when the investment is permanently withdrawn from use and no future financial benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising on the withdrawal or disposal of an investment property relate to the difference between the net proceeds of the sale and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in results during the period of withdrawal or disposal.

4.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include Internally Created Intangible Assets, software and goodwill.

Internally Created Intangible Assets: These are assets that arise from development (or from the development phase of an internal program) and are recorded when, and only when, a business can prove all of the following:
(a) The technical possibility of completing the intangible asset so that it is available for use or sale.
(b) Its intention to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it.
(c) Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
(d) How the intangible asset will generate potential future financial benefits. Among other things, the company must prove the existence of a market for the intangible asset's product or for the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
(e) The availability of appropriate techniques, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset.
(f) Its ability to reliably assess attributable expenses on the intangible asset during its development.
The cost of an internally generated intangible asset includes all costs that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to the creation, production and preparation of the asset for its intended use. The cost includes, as appropriate:
(a) Costs of materials and services used or incurred to generate the intangible asset.
(b) The salaries, wages and other related costs of personnel directly employed for the creation of the asset.
(c) Any costs that are directly attributable to the creation of the asset, such as fees for securing a legal right and the amortization of patents and licenses used to create the asset.
(d) General costs that are necessary to generate the asset and that can be allocated to the asset on a reasonable and consistent basis (for example, a breakdown of the tangible assets' depreciation). Distributions of overhead costs are made on a basis similar to those used in the allocation of overhead costs to inventories (IAS 2 "Inventories"). The IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs", establishes criteria for recording interest as a component of the cost of an internally generated intangible asset. After initial recognition, an intangible asset should be stated at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is carried out on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, based on the expected use of the asset and its audit period in accordance with the relevant contracts, is estimated by the Company's Management at 10 years.
Software: Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less amortization. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 2 to 6 years.
Know-how: Know-how rights are valued at acquisition cost less amortization. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, which may not exceed 25 years.

4.7 Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized and are subject to an annual impairment test when certain facts indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Depreciated assets are subject to impairment testing when there is an indication that their carrying amount will not be recovered. Recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the value in use. Impairment losses on assets are recognized by the company when the carrying amount of those assets (or Cash Flow Unit) is greater than their recoverable amount.

Net selling value is the amount of the sale of an asset in the context of a bilateral transaction in which the parties are fully aware and voluntarily accede after deducting any additional direct costs of disposing the asset, while the value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to flow to the business from the use of an asset and its disposal at the end of its estimated useful life.

4.8 Inventory

At the balance sheet date, inventories are valued per kind at the lower price between acquisition cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any related selling expenses. The cost of inventories does not include financial expenses. The stock valuation method used is the weighted average.

4.9 Trade receivables and receivables from clients

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less any impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognized when there is objective evidence that the Company is unable to recover all or part of the amounts due under the terms of the contract. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The amount of the provision is recorded as an expense in the income statement.
The Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for trade and other receivables, as well as for construction contract receivables and lease receivables, calculating the expected credit losses for the entire life of the above items. In this case, the expected credit losses represent the expected deficits in the conventional cash flows, taking into account the possibility of default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating the expected credit losses, the company uses a forecast table having grouped the above financial instruments based on the nature and maturity of the balances and taking into account available historical data in relation to the debtors, adjusted for future factors in relation to the debtors and the economic environment.

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at the bank and at the cash register as well as short-term investments of high liquidity such as money market products and bank deposits. Money market products are financial assets that are measured at fair value through income statement.

4.11 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets

As of January 1, 2018 in accordance with IFRS 9, the following two criteria are used as the basis for classifying financial assets.
(a) the concept of the entity's business model for the management of financial assets as defined by key management; and
(b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

Each financial asset is classified into one of three categories:
(a) at amortized cost;

(b) at fair value through other comprehensive income

(c) at fair value through income statement.

Financial assets that are carried at amortized cost are subsequently valued using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment testing. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset ceases to be recognized, is modified or impaired.

The financial assets of the Company that are recorded at amortized cost include receivables from customers and other receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company evaluates at each reporting date the data regarding whether the value of a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired as follows:

A loss provision is recognized against expected credit losses for all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between all contractual cash flows required under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at approximately the original effective interest rate.

For receivables from customers and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach to the calculation of expected credit losses, ie at each reporting date, they measure the loss provision for a financial instrument in an amount equal to the expected credit losses throughout its life duration without monitoring changes in credit risk.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- cash flow rights have expired,
- The Company reserves the right to inflow cash flows from the specific asset but has at the same time undertaken to pay them to third parties in full without significant delay, in the form of a transfer agreement, or
-The Company has transferred the right to inflow cash flows from the specific asset while at the same time, either (a) it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards from it or (b) it has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, but has transfer control of that item.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities can be classified into two categories:

(a) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

They are initially valued at their fair value less transaction costs, in the case of loans and payables.

The Financial Liabilities of the Company consist of bank loans, liabilities to suppliers and related liabilities and after initial recognition are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is written off when the commitment arising from the liability is canceled or expires. When an existing Financial Liability is replaced by another of the same lender but under substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially altered, that exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective book values is recognized in the income statement.

Offsetting financial receivables and payables

The Financial receivables and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reflected in the statement of financial position only when the Company has this legal right and intends to offset them on a net basis or to claim the asset and settle the liability at the same time. The legal right must not depend on future events and must be enforceable in the ordinary course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or counterparty.

4.12 Share capital

Expenses incurred for the issue of shares appear after the deduction of the relevant income tax, in a reduction of the proceeds of the issue. Expenses related to the issue of shares for the acquisition of companies are included in the acquisition cost of the acquired business.
When acquiring treasury shares, the price paid, including related expenses, is presented abstractly of equity.

4.13 Income tax and deferred tax

The charge for the period with income taxes consists of current taxes and deferred taxes, namely taxes or tax breaks related to the financial benefits that arise in the period but have already been charged or will be charged by the tax authorities in different periods. Income tax is recognized in the income statement for the period, except for tax relating to transactions recorded directly in equity, in which case it is recognized directly in equity.
Current income taxes include short-term liabilities and / or receivables to the financial authorities related to payable taxes on the income for the period and any additional income taxes relating to prior years.
Current taxes are measured in accordance with the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the management periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes in short-term tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of tax expense in the income statement.
Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method arising from temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax is not counted if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, which at the time of the transaction did not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit or loss.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period in which the claim or liability is settled, taking into account the tax rates (and tax laws) that have entered into force or are in effect up to the date of the Balance Sheet. In case of inability to clearly determine the time of reversal of the temporary differences, the tax rate that is valid on the year following the balance sheet date is applied.
Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent into which a future taxable profit will exist for the utilization of the temporary difference that creates the deferred tax asset.
Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of tax expense in the income statement. Only these changes in assets or liabilities that affect temporary differences are recognized directly in the company 's equity, such as the revaluation of real estate, resulting in the related change in deferred tax assets or liabilities being charged against the relevant account of equity.

4.14 Benefits to the personnel

Short-term benefits: Short-term employee benefits (termination benefits) in cash and in kind are recognized as an expense when they become accrued. The Company has not formally or unofficially activated any special benefit program for its employees. The only program that is valid and has been activated in the past is the contractual obligation (based on the current legislation N 2112/20) for the provision of a lump sum. For the above amount the Company makes a forecast based on actuarial study, when deemed necessary.

4.15 Subsidies

The Company recognizes government grants that cumulatively meet the following criteria: a) There is reasonable assurance that the company has complied or is going to comply with the terms of the grant and b) it is probable that the amount of the grant will be collected. They are recorded at fair value and are recognized in a systematic way in revenue, based on the principle of correlation of grants with the respective costs which they grant.
Subsidies relating to assets are included in long-term liabilities as revenue for future years and are recognized systematically and rationally in revenue over the useful life of the asset.

4.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has present legal or presumed liabilities as a result of past events, they are likely to be settled through outflows and the estimate of the exact amount of the liability can be made reliably. Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the present value of the expenditure that is expected to be required to settle the liability. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed, unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources embodying financial benefits is minimal. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed if an outflow of financial benefits is probable.

4.17 Revenues

In accordance with IFRS 15, a five- step model for determining revenue from contracts with customers:

1. Identification of the contract (s) with the customer.
2. Determination of enforcement obligations.
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Division of the transaction price in the obligations of contract’s execution.
5. Recognition of income when (or as) the company meets the execution obligations.

Revenue is recognized in the amount that an entity expects to have in return for the transfer of goods or services to a counterparty. When awarding a contract, the accounting monitoring is defined of the additional expenses as well as the direct costs required for the completion of this contract.
Revenue is defined as the amount that an entity expects to be entitled to in return for goods or services transferred to a customer. If the promised consideration in a contract involves a variable amount, the entity estimates the amount of consideration it will be entitled to in return for the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer. The amount of consideration may change due to discounts, price subsidies, refunds, credits, price reductions, incentives, additional performance benefits, penalties or other similar items. The promised consideration may also change if an entity's right to consideration depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event. For example, an amount of consideration will be variable if the product has been sold with a refund or if a fixed amount has been promised as an additional return on a particular milestone.
The volatility associated with the exchange promised by a customer can be explicitly stated in the contract. The entity estimates the amount of the variable consideration using one of the following methods, whichever method it deems best predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled:

a) Estimated value —the estimated value is equal to the sum of the probability-weighted amounts over a range of possible consideration amounts. Estimated value is an appropriate estimate of the amount of variable consideration if the entity has a large number of contracts with similar characteristics.

b) The most probable amount — the most probable amount is the only probable amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (i.e., the only probable outcome of the contract). The most probable amount is an appropriate estimate of the amount of the variable consideration if the contract has only two possible outcomes (for example, the entity provides an additional return on performance or not).

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies the execution of the contractual obligation, transferring the goods or services under this obligation. The acquisition of control by the customer takes place when he has the ability to direct the use and derive virtually all the financial benefits from this good or service. Control is transferred during a period or at a specific time. Proceeds from the sale of goods are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery to him, and there is no obligation that could affect the acceptance of the goods by the customer.

Execution commitments that are fulfilled over time

The company recognizes revenue for an execution commitment that is fulfilled over time, only if it can reasonably measure its progress towards the full fulfillment of that commitment. The company is not able to reasonably measure progress towards the full fulfillment of an execution commitment when it does not have the reliable information required to implement the appropriate method of measuring progress. In some cases (ie during the initial stages of a contract), the entity may not be able to reasonably measure the result of an execution commitment, but it still expects to recover the costs incurred in carrying it out.

In such cases, the entity should recognize revenue only at the extent of the costs incurred, until it is able to reasonably measure the result of the execution commitment.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are provided and is measured according to the nature of the services to be provided. The receivable from the customer is recognized when there is an unconditional right of the entity to receive the price for the performed obligations of the contract to the customer.

The contractual asset is recognized when the Company has fulfilled its obligations to the counterparty, before it pays or before payment becomes due, for example when goods or services are transferred to the customer before the Company has the right to issue an invoice. The contractual obligation is recognized when the Company receives a price from the counterparty as an advance or when it retains the right to a price which is deferred before the performance of the obligations of the contract and the transfer of goods or services. The contractual obligation is recognized when the obligations of the contract are fulfilled and the revenue is recorded in the income statement.

Execution commitments that are fulfilled at a specific time

When an execution commitment is not fulfilled over time (as stated above), then the entity fulfills the execution commitment at a specific point in time. To determine when a customer acquires control of a promising asset and the entity fulfills an execution commitment, the entity examines the control requirements in accordance with IFRS 15.

The main categories of revenue recognized by execution commitments that are fulfilled over time are:

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers relating to construction activities

It relates to revenue from contracts with customers and arises from execution commitments that are fulfilled over time. Subsidiaries and joint ventures (not existing in the current or previous year) that undertake the execution of constructions, recognize the income from the construction contracts in their tax books based on the invoices made to the customers, which result from relevant partial certifications of execution of works that are issued by the responsible engineers and correspond to the performed works up to the respective closing date. For the purposes of complying with IFRSs, construction revenue is accounted for in the accompanying financial statements in progress at the time of construction, based on input method in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers ".

Input method measures revenue based on the entity's efforts or inputs to meet an execution commitment (for example, resources consumed, hours worked, costs incurred, time spent or the hours of machines' operation consumed), in relation to the total expected inputs for the fulfillment of that execution commitment.

(ii) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods, after deducting turnover discounts, sales incentives and related VAT, is recognized when significant risks and rewards arising from the ownership of the goods are transferred to the purchaser.

(iii) Revenue from the sale of Electricity

Relates to revenue from customer contracts and arises from execution commitments that are fulfilled over time. Proceeds from the sale of Electricity are accounted for in the year to which they relate. At the time of preparation of the financial statements, non-invoiced revenues are accounted as receivable the revenues from electricity purchased by Manager of RES and origins' guarantee (ex LAGHE) or another customer that have not yet been invoiced. In addition, the expected receipts from energy production under energy sales contracts that contain, in accordance with IFRIC 4, lease elements are recognized in revenue proportionally during the contract to the extent that these receipts relate to the lease contract. An energy sale contract is deemed to contain lease terms when it relates to the total energy produced by a particular company facility and the unit price is neither fixed throughout the contract nor represents the market price at the date production.

(iv) Rental Income

Relates to revenue from customer contracts and arises from execution commitments that are fulfilled over time. Rental income (operating leases) is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease.

(v) Dividends

Dividends are accounted for when the right of collection is finalized by the shareholders by decision of the Shareholders' General Assembly.

(vi) Interest

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

4.18 Leases

Based on IFRS 16 it abolished for the lessee the classification of leases into operating leases and financial leases and all leases are recognized accounting wise as items of "Statement of Financial Position" through the recognition of a "right to use" assets and a "lease liability". .

Leases in which the company is a lessee of tangible assets (right to use assets) are recognized as assets and liabilities at the time of the lease, at the present value of the unpaid rents.

Each lease is allocated to the liability and in the financial expense, so as to achieve a fixed interest rate on the outstanding liability. The obligation for the remaining payable rents net of the financial cost, is included in the liabilities. The right to use assets based on leases are amortized over the shorter period as determined by the useful life and the time of the lease.

4.19 Dividends' distribution

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements on the date on which the distribution is approved by the Ordinary General Assembly of the Company's shareholders.

4.20 Discontinued Activity

As discontinued exploitations are considered assets of the company which have either been sold or classified as held for sale and:

• They are a distinct and important business or exploitation in a specific geographical area

• They are part of a defined and coordinated plan to sell a significant business exploitation or exploitation in a specific geographical area or

• It is a subsidiary acquired solely for the purpose of sale.

Finally, in case of recognition of discontinued operations, it is necessary to reform the relevant disclosures of the comparative information of all financial statements presented.

Also, in order to qualify an asset held for sale, the company must have initiated the procedures required for the sale, the sale must be considered highly probable and the price at which the asset is to be sold must be reasonable and directly related to its fair value.

5. Structure of the Company

With respect to the structure of the Company, we note that on 12^{th} of November 2015, the Company proceeded to the sale and transfer of the total number of shares that it held in its unique subsidiary company with the name “VENMAN SA SAVING ENERGY PARTS”.

Therefore, both since then and at the time of preparation of the annual Financial Statements, there is no corporation affiliated with the Company and consequently the Company does not prepare Consolidated Financial Statements.

6. Financial information per segment

6.1 Primary information segment - business segments

The Company recognizes two business segments (metal constructions of all types and electricity generation sector (P/V) as its operational segments. The above operating sectors are those used by the Company's Management for internal purposes and the strategic decisions of the management are made based on the operational results of each presented segment, which are used to measure their efficiency.

Below is an analysis of these two (2) segments as follows:

Operating results per segment 31/12/2020	Metal constructions of all types	Electricity generation (photovoltaic park)	Total
Sales			
Sales to external customers	8,552,915	340,209	8,893,124
Sales to other segments	-	-	-
Net sales per segment	**8,552,915**	**340,209**	**8,893,124**
Operating result			
Cost of raw materials	(3,807,151)	-	(3,807,151)
Benefits to personnel	(2,857,082)	(541)	(2,857,623)
Depreciation of tangible assets, amortization of intangible assets and impairment of non-financial assets	(751,437)	(85,019)	(836,456)
Other expenses/income	(1,693,275)	(39,472)	(1,732,747)
Operating result per segment	**(556,030)**	**215,177**	**(340,853)**

Operating results per segment 31/12/2019	Metal constructions of all types	Electricity generation (photovoltaic park)	Total
Sales			
Sales to external customers	14,695,788	308,374	15,004,162
Sales to other segments	-	-	-
Net sales per segment	**14,695,788**	**308,374**	**15,004,162**
Operating result			
Cost of raw materials	(7,523,714)	-	(7,523,714)
Benefits to personnel	(3,213,358)	(580)	(3,213,938)
Depreciation of tangible assets, amortization of intangible assets and impairment of non-financial assets	(755,151)	(85,019)	(840,170)
Other expenses/income	(2,721,023)	(26,124)	(2,747,147)
Operating result per segment	**482,542**	**196,651**	**679,193**

Assets per segment 31/12/2020	Metal constructions of all types	Electricity generation (photovoltaic park)	Total
Assets per segment	22,106,277	978,694	23,084,971
Other assets	75,057	-	75,057
Current assets	9,570,386	85,339	9,655,725
Non-categorized assets	-	-	-
Total assets per segment	**31,751,720**	**1,064,033**	**32,815,753**
Assets' impairment per segment	-	-	-
Total liabilities per segment	**10,155,153**	**26,404**	**10,181,557**

Assets per segment 31/12/2019	Metal constructions of all types	Electricity generation (photovoltaic park)	Total
Assets per segment	22,644,832	1,063,713	23,708,545
Other assets	89,949	-	89,949
Current assets	7,407,577	79,719	7,487,296
Non-categorized assets	-	-	-
Total assets per segment	**30,142,358**	**1,143,432**	**31,285,790**
Assets' impairment per segment	-	-	-
Total liabilities per segment	**8,107,610**	**10,699**	**8,118,309**

6.2 Secondary information segment - geographical areas

Revenues from external customers as well as non-current assets of the Company based on their geographical distribution are summarized as follows:

	Sales	Sales	Non-current assets	Non-current assets
	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
GREECE	6,129,217	4,361,436	23,160,028	23,798,494
UK	2,095,611	3,050,974	-	-
ROMANIA	321,769	888,251	-	-
DENMARK	243,242	166,466	-	-
RUSSIA	54,778	243,828	-	-
AUSTRALIA	6,150	4,705,250	-	-
ARGENTINA	1,200	439,032	-	-
ITALY	-	1,052,734	-	-
SPAIN	-	46,049	-	-
OTHER COUNTRIES WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	40,057	31,177	-	-
OTHER COYNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPEAN UNION	1,100	18,964	-	-
TOTAL	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**	**23,160,028**	**23,798,494**

The Company's revenues in Europe and outside the European Union arise on the basis of the Company's internal information system. This system is the basic information system of the Company for internal reporting purposes.

The total amounts presented in the Company's operating segments are consistent with the key financial items presented in the annual financial statements as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Segments' Sales		
Total sales per segment	8,893,124	15,004,162
Other income	-	-
Sales	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**
Segments' results		
Segments' total results	(340,853)	679,193
Non-categorized operating income and expenses	-	-
Operating result	**(340,853)**	**679,193**
Loss from valuation of other investments	(14,892)	(17,442)
Gain/(losses) from valuation of investment property	16,546	169,964
Gain/(losses) from valuation of financial assets valued through results	(50)	127
Financial expenses	(224,809)	(204,836)
Financial income	1,235	4,255
Profit/ (losses) before Taxes for the year	**(562,823)**	**631,260**

6.3 Sales analysis per segment

Sales classified based on the size (weight) of products manufactured and by category of services provided are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Manufacture of lightweight products and parts thereof	1,315,902	2,463,710
Manufacture of heavy metal products and parts thereof	789,179	5,087,934
Manufacture of metal parts of photovoltaic systems	4,033,452	5,227,123
Electricity generation	340,209	308,374
Other inventories	235,174	49,404
Sales of Products	**6,713,916**	**13,136,545**
Processing of third parties' materials	1,524,299	628,957
Other service work	654,909	1,238,659
Provision of services	**2,179,208**	**1,867,616**
Sales	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**

7. Explanatory notes on annual financial statements

7.1 Proprietary assets

The Company's land and buildings are valued at their "fair value" in accordance with IAS 16. With the exception of those mentioned in note 7.29, there are no other mortgages and notes, or any other encumbrances, on the fixed assets. . Tangible assets are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	Land	Premises	Mechanical equipment & technical facilities	Transportation means	Furniture and other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Acquisition cost on 1/1/2019	**5,072,741**	**9,413,341**	**17,930,378**	**234,088**	**535,336**	**45,761**	**33,231,645**
Minus: Accumulated depreciations	**-**	**(113,273)**	**(11,627,392)**	**(200,855)**	**(463,697)**	**-**	(12,405,217)
Net book value on 1/1/2019	**5,072,741**	**9,300,069**	**6,302,985**	**33,234**	**71,639**	**45,761**	**20,826,428**
Additions	-	2,404	207,413	-	48,698	44,067	302,583
Sales/ Deletions	-	-	(295,804)	-	(113,510)	-	(409,314)
Other transfers and movements	-	2,456	52,958	-	-	(55,414)	-
Depreciation for the year	-	(191,693)	(594,168)	(1,494)	(23,543)	-	(810,898)
Depreciation of sold / deleted	-	-	228,295	-	113,455	-	341,750
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	(24,844)	(24,844)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2019	**5,072,741**	**9,418,202**	**17,894,945**	**234,088**	**470,525**	**9,570**	**33,100,070**
Minus: Accumulated depreciations	**-**	**(304,965)**	**(11,993,266)**	**(202,349)**	**(373,785)**	**-**	**(12,874,364)**
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**5,072,741**	**9,113,237**	**5,901,679**	**31,740**	**96,740**	**9,570**	**20,225,706**
Additions	-	79,885	88,363	-	9,788	74,921	252,957
Sales/ Deletions	-	-	(89,691)	-	(2,753)	-	(92,444)
Other transfers and movements	-	7,392	62,876	-	-	(70,268)	-
Depreciation for the year	-	(191,763)	(603,037)	(415)	(23,464)	-	(818,679)
Depreciation of sold / deleted	-	-	27,996	-	2,753	-	30,749
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2020	**5,072,741**	**9,505,479**	**17,956,493**	**234,088**	**477,559**	**14,223**	**33,260,584**
Minus: Accumulated depreciations	**-**	**(496,728)**	**(12,568,307)**	**(202,763)**	**(394,496)**	**-**	**(13,662,294)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**5,072,741**	**9,008,750**	**5,388,187**	**31,325**	**83,063**	**14,223**	**19,598,290**

The last valuation of land and buildings at their fair value was carried out on 31 December 2018, based on a study by an independent certified appraiser and using as a valuation method the comparative method (Comparative Method or Market Approach) with a hierarchy level 2.

The Company's Management estimates that since then and until today these values have not changed significantly, so as to be a need for any re-valuation.

If the Company did not apply the fair value policy, the book values of real estate (land - buildings) based on the acquisition cost on 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2019 would amount to 12,093.77 thousand euro and 12,119.75 thousand euro respectively.

7.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	Software	Know-how-technology-Other	Total
Acquisition cost on 1/1/2019	**918,071**	**488,764**	**1,406,835**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(877,820)**	**(364,739)**	**(1,242,559)**
Net book value on 1/1/2019	**40,251**	**124,025**	**164,276**
Additions	92,383	-	92,383
Sales / deletions	(91,714)	-	(91,714)
Depreciation expense for the year	(23,122)	(6,150)	(29,272)
Depreciation of sold / deleted	91,714	-	91,714
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2019	**918,740**	**488,764**	**1,407,504**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(809,229)**	**(370,889)**	**(1,180,117)**
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**109,511**	**117,875**	**227,386**
Additions	5,073	-	5,073
Depreciation expense for the year	(11,627)	(6,150)	(17,777)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2020	**923,813**	**488,764**	**1,412,577**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(820,856)**	**(377,039)**	**(1,197,894)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**102,957**	**111,725**	**214,682**

It is noted that the fees for the use of know-how-technology rights are capitalized in accordance with IAS 38 "Intangible assets" and are recorded at acquisition cost. These rights have a specific life and are presented in the financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 25 years.

7.3 Other investments

The movement of other investments is as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Opening balance	75,371	26,190
Additions/deductions- Share capital increase	-	66,623
Plus/minus: Adjustments to fair value /impairments	(14,892)	(17,442)
Total	**60,479**	**75,371**

The above amount refers to the Company's participation in the Societe Anonyme with the corporate name "INDUSTRIAL PARK OPERATOR (IND.PA.) OF ASPROPYRGOS SOUTH SECTOR SOCIETE ANONYME" and distinctive title "VIPANOT OF ASPROPYRGOS SA" (hereinafter referred to as "VIPANOT") into which the Company participates by 15.44%. The participation percentage has been formed as follows:

The initial capital of VIPANOT amounted to 506,105 Euro and the participation of MEVACO to 13.16%.
Pursuant to decision on 05.09.2019 of the Ordinary General Assembly of VIPANOT's shareholders, it was decided the share capital increase of it by the amount of five hundred six thousand and one hundred and five euro (€ 506,105) with money deposit, so as after the completion of this action the share capital of VIPANOT to stand at the total amount of one million twelve thousand two hundred ten euro (1.012.210) and to be divided in one million twelve thousand two hundred ten (1,012,210) registered shares of nominal value of one (€ 1,00) euro each one.
However, due to the partial coverage and payment of the amount of the increase decided upon above and in particular due to the payment of only the amount of three hundred fifty seven thousand fifty three Euros (357.053), the Board of Directors of VIPANOT at its meeting of 03.12.2019 proceeded to the certification of the partial payment of the increase amount and in the consequent adjustment of the relevant with the share capital article 5 of the Articles of Association of VIPANOT.
As a consequence of the above, the share capital of VIPANOT currently amounts to the amount of EURO eight hundred sixty three thousand one hundred fifty eight (€ 863,158), divided into eight hundred sixty three thousand one hundred fifty eight (863,158) shares registered shares of nominal value one (1.00) euro each, while the participation of the Company increased and it amounts to 15.44%.

In the year ended, an additional impairment of this participation amounting to 14,892 euro was carried out, which burdened the results of the year.

Below are some financial elements of this investment:

					31/12/2020				
Amounts in € '	**% Partic.**	**Country**	**Equity**	**Non-current assets**	**Current assets**	**Non-current liabilities**	**Current liabilities**	**Sales**	**Expenses**
VIPANOT ASPROPYRGOS SA	15.44%	GREECE	391,775	-	401,501	-	9,725	272	96,743

					31/12/2019				
Amounts in € '	**% Partic.**	**Country**	**Equity**	**Non-current assets**	**Current assets**	**Non-current liabilities**	**Current liabilities**	**Sales**	**Expenses**
VIPANOT ASPROPYRGOS SA	15.44%	GREECE	488,246	-	489,589	-	1,343	521	56,711

7.4 Investment property

The Management of the Company in the year 2018, decided the utilization and exploitation of some of its plots through the sale or lease of them and consequently their transfer from the own-used to the investment property.
As the Company had chosen the fair value policy for the subsequent valuation of its proprietary land, this transfer was carried out after a prior valuation of them at fair value.
After the initial recognition of the above and the transfer of these properties in the category "investment property", the measurement of investment properties will be carried out using the method of fair value per year.
The Company measured the fair value of its investment property, in accordance with IFRS 13, based on a relevant study conducted by an independent chartered appraiser using as a valuation method the comparative method (Market Approach) with a hierarchy level 2.
This valuation resulted in goodwill, totalling 16,546 euro, which was recorded as a profit in the results of the closing year.

The investment property is as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Opening balance	**3,255,453**	**3,085,489**
Additions	-	-
Revaluation losses	-	-
Revalaution goodwill	16,546	169,964
Ending balance for the year	**3,271,999**	**3,255,453**

7.5 Other long term receivables

The other long term receivables refer to various guarantees (PPC etc). These receivables will be collected after the expiration of these contracts.

The amount of the other long term liabilities is analysed in the balance sheet as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Guarantees	14,578	14,578
Total	**14,578**	**14,578**

7.6 Inventories

Inventories are analysed below:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Merchandise	11,827	12,012
Products finished and semi-finished, sub-products and residues	1,412,626	1,147,399
Raw and auxiliary materials, consumables, spare parts and packaging	1,145,306	799,840
Total	**2,569,759**	**1,959,251**

The Company has no pledged inventories. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the closing year and included in the cost of goods sold amounted to € 3,807,151 (2019 € 7,523,714).

7.7 Receivables from Clients and other Trade receivables

The receivables from clients are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Trade receivables	3,487,361	3,628,790
Cheques receivables	1,578,758	1,270,019
Total trade receivables	**5,066,120**	**4,898,809**
Minus: Provisions/impairment	(1,442,247)	(1,438,183)
Total	**3,623,873**	**3,460,626**

All of the above receivables are considered to be short-term. Assessing the recoverability of short-term receivables from customers, the Company examines any change in the creditworthiness and solvency of receivables from the date the credit was granted to the date of the financial statements' preparation. The Management of the Company, based on the estimates of its legal advisors, believes that there is no need for additional provision for bad debt, apart from the amount already made. Management considers that the carrying amount of customers and other current receivables represents their fair value.

The maturity of the receivables is presented in the table below:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Less than 3 months	2,328,417	2,089,523
Between 3 and 6 months	120,751	683,325
Between 6 months and 1 year	88,016	196,118
Greater than 1 year	1,086,689	491,660
Total	**3,623,873**	**3,460,626**

The impairment provisions for trade receivables based on new standard IFRS 9 for the year 2020 and 2019 are analyzed as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance 1/1/2020	-	(37,465)	(1,400,718)
(Credit loss provision for the year)	-	(4,063)	-
Direct offsetting with clients	-	-	-
Credit loss provision recovery for the year	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2020	-	(41,529)	(1,400,718)

		2019	
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Balance 1/1/2019	-	(33,451)	(1,406,357)
(Credit loss provision for the year)	-	(4,014)	-
Direct offsetting with clients	-	-	793
Credit loss provision recovery for the year	-	-	4,846
Balance 31/12/2019	-	(37,465)	(1,400,718)

The stages are broken down as follows for any expected credit loss:

Stage 1: for serviced receivables

Stage 2: for receivables whose credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition

Stage 3: for the total remaining life duration of receivables that are not serviced normally.

The movement of the provision for impairment of clients and other trade receivables is as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Book value at the beginning of the year	**1,438,183**	**1,439,808**
Additional provisions formed in the year	4,063	4,014
Utilization of provisions in the year	-	(793)
receovery of provisions in the year	-	(4,846)
Book value at the end of the year	**1,442,247**	**1,438,183**

The time display of trade receivables from customers with further analysis of overdue and non-impaired receivables as at 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2019 is as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Receivables from clients and other trade receivables that are not due and are not impaired	**2,537,184**	**2,968,966**
Receivables from clients and other trade receivables that are due and are not impaired		
Between 12 and 18 months	549,405	2,363
Between 19 and 24 months	5,619	25,622
Over 24 months	531,665	463,675
	1,086,689	**491,660**
Total	**3,623,873**	**3,460,626**

The overdue and non-impaired receivables of 31.12.2020, of a total amount of 1,086,689 € (491,660 € on 31.12.2019) for which no provision has been made, were estimated to be recoverable through various settlements, legal actions and additional collateral (see also note 7.30) carried out by the Company. Already, by the date of the financial statements' preparation, from receivables of up to 18 months, an amount of 289,950 euro has been collected.

7.8 Other receivables

The Company's other receivables are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Other prepayments	116,490	38,737
Other debtors	198,060	198,618
Prepayments to personel	4,250	6,400
Receivables from Greek State	48,865	56,340
Receivables from VAT	246,876	257,380
Total other receivables	**614,542**	**557,475**
Minus: Impairment provision of other receivables	(194,723)	(194,723)
Total net other receivables	**419,819**	**362,752**

All of the above receivables are considered to be short-term. The fair value of these receivables is determined independently as the carrying amount is deemed to approach their fair value. For all other receivables, the indications for any impairment have been assessed. Some of these receivables have been impaired for which an equivalent provision of € 194,723 has been formed (2019 € 194,723).

The impairment provisions for other receivables under the new IFRS 9 standard for 2020 and 2019 are analyzed as follows:

	2020		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance 1/1/2020	**-**	**-**	**(194,723)**
(Credit loss provision for the year)	-	-	-
Credit loss provision recovery for the year	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2020	**-**	**-**	**(194,723)**

	2019		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance 1/1/2019	**-**	**-**	**(194,723)**
(Credit loss provision for the year)	-	-	-
Credit loss provision recovery for the year	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2019	**-**	**-**	**(194,723)**

The stages are broken down as follows for any expected credit loss:
Stage 1: for serviced receivables
Stage 2: for receivables whose credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition
Stage 3: for the total remaining life duration of receivables that are not serviced normally.

7.9 Other current assets

The other current assets are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Accrued income	75,835	163,636
Prepaid expenses	35,177	44,486
Total net other receivables	**111,012**	**208,121**

Regarding the accrued income, it is noted that it mainly concerns:

- Receivables for collection of approved grant amounting to 52.40 thousand euro with credit of the account "Assets' subsidies".
- Proportional income for the current year from program grants amounting to 23.06 thousand euro with an equal increase in other operating income.
- Proportional income for the current year from interest on deposits amounting to 0.37 thousand euro with an equal increase in financial income.

7.10 Financial items at fair value through results

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Shares/Rights	33,900	33,900
Total	**33,900**	**33,900**
Minus: Provisions/impairment	(33,751)	(33,701)
Total	**149**	**199**

The balance of the account concerns 66 common registered shares of NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA. The valuation of the mentioned securities was carried out based on their official trading price on the Athens Stock Exchange on 31.12.2020.

The movement of valuation of financial data is as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Opening balance	33,701	33,827
Impairment	50	-
Impairment's recovery	-	(127)
Ending balance	**33,751**	**33,701**

7.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Cash at hand	4,100	3,834
Cash at banks	2,927,013	1,492,513
Total	**2,931,113**	**1,496,346**

7.12 Equity

7.12.1 Share Capital

The share capital of the Company has been formulated in detail as follows:

1. The share capital of the Company was set, at its establishment at 460,000,000 drachmas, as defined in its initial articles of association (GG/TAE-EPE 6521/8-12-1993), divided into 46,000 shares with a nominal value of 10,000 drachmas each. .

2. With the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 26-06-1995, the share capital of the Company was increased by 32,000,000 drachmas through the issue of 3,200 shares, with a nominal value of 10,000 drachmas each (GG 4327/19 -7-1995).

3. With the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 23-06-1998, the share capital of the Company was increased by 103,200,000 drachmas through the issuance of 10,320 shares, with a nominal value of 10,000 drachmas each (GG 8075/13 -10-1998).

4. With the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 24-07-1998 that was repeated and reaffirmed with the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly of the shareholders of 23-11-1998: a) the nominal value of the shares was reduced from 10,000 to 200 drachmas each and b) the share capital of the Company

was increased by 94,800,000 drachmas through the issue of 474,000 shares, with a nominal value of 200 drachmas each (GG 1184 / 2-3-1999).

5. With the decision of 04-08-1999 of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders, the nominal value of the shares was reduced from 200 to 100 drachmas each (GG 6628/13-8-1999).

6. With the decision of 01-03-2000 of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders, the share capital of the Company was increased by 360,000,000 drachmas through the issuance of 3,600,000 shares, with a nominal value of 100 drachmas each, thus amounting to the share capital in 1,050,000,000 drachmas, divided into 10,500,000 shares, with a nominal value of 100 drachmas each (GG 2052/16-3-2000).

7. With the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 27-06-2002: a) the share capital and the nominal value of the shares were converted into Euro and b) the share capital of the Company was increased by 1,643,562 Euro by increasing the nominal value of the shares at 0.45 Euro each (GG 7468/17-7-2002).

8. With the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 21-06-2006, the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of Euro 1,575,000 with capitalization of part of the Reserve "Differences from fixed assets' revaluation", by increasing the nominal value of the Company's total shares from Euro 0.45 to Euro 0.60 (GG 13393/12.12.2006).

9. With the decision of 29-06-2010 of the Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders, the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of 3,150,000.00 Euros with capitalization: a) of the tax-free reserves of article 22 of law 1828/1989 total amount 726,720.28 Euro, b) the tax-free reserve of article 2 of Law 3220/2004 total amount 185,000.00 Euro and c) part of the reserve "Share premium" total amount 2,238,279.72 Euro through the increase of the nominal value of all the Company's shares from 0.60 Euro to 0.90 Euro for each share (GG 8906/02.08.2010).

10. With the decision of 07-06-2012 of the Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders: a) the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of 840.000,00 Euro with capitalization of part of the reserve "Share premium" through the increase of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.90 Euros to 0.98 Euros per share and b) the share capital of the Company was reduced by the amount of 840,000.00 Euro, with a decrease of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.98 Euros to 0.90 Euro for each share and the equivalent return-payment of the respective amount (0.08 Euros per share) to the shareholders of the Company (GG & GEMI 5032/21.06.2012).

11. With the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly of the shareholders dated 22-11-2013: a) the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of 735.000,00 Euro with capitalization of part of the reserve "Share premium" with the increase of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.90 Euros to 0.97 Euro per share and b) the share capital of the Company was reduced by the amount of 735,000.00 Euro, with a decrease of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.97 Euros to 0.90 Euros for each share and the equivalent return-payment of the respective amount (0.07 Euros per share) to the shareholders of the Company.

12. With the decision of 18-12-2014 of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders, the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of 525,000.00 Euro with capitalization: a) according to article 72 of law 4172/2013 amount of 209,632.84 Euro and b) part of the reserve "Share premium", amount of 315,367.16 Euro, by increasing the nominal value of all the Company's shares from 0.90 Euros to 0.95 Euros per share.

13. With the decision of 08-06-2017 of the Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders: a) the share capital of the Company was increased by the amount of 420,000.00 Euro with a capitalization of part of the reserve "Share premium" through the increase of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.95 Euros to 0.99 Euros per share and b) the share capital of the Company was reduced by the amount of 420,000.00 Euros, with a decrease of the nominal value of the total shares from 0.99 Euros to 0.95 Euros for each share and the equivalent return-payment of the respective amount (0.04 Euros per share) to the shareholders of the Company.

Thus, the share capital of the Company amounts to nine million nine hundred seventy five thousand (9,975,000.00) Euro and is divided into ten million five hundred thousand (10,500,000) common, registered shares, with a nominal value of 0.95 Euro each.

Following the above, the share capital movement during the last four years is as follows:

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Share capital in Euro
Balance 31/12/2016	**10,500,000**	**10,500,000**	**9,975,000**
Capitalization of Share premium	-	-	**420,000**
Share capital reduction and capital return to the shareholders	-	-	**(420,000)**
Balance 31/12/2017	**10,500,000**	**10,500,000**	**9,975,000**
Changes of year 2018	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2018	**10,500,000**	**10,500,000**	**9,975,000**
Changes of year 2019	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2019	**10,500,000**	**10,500,000**	**9,975,000**
Changes of year 2020	-	-	-
Balance 31/12/2020	**10,500,000**	**10,500,000**	**9,975,000**

The Company's share is freely traded on the Athens Stock Exchange with a nominal value at the time of writing of this 0.95 Euro per share (0.95 Euro per share on 31.12.2020).

7.12.2 Share premium

The movement of share premium reserve during the current year is as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Opening balance	**3,036,149**	**3,035,591**
Deferred taxation from change in tax rate	-	558
Closing Balance	**3,036,149**	**3,036,149**

7.12.3 Fair-value reserves and other reserves

The analysis of fair-value reserves is as follows:

Amounts in € '	**Assets' valuation at fair value**	**Total**
Balance on 01/01/2019	**5,562,240**	**5,562,240**
Deferred taxation from change of tax rate	26,694	26,694
Balance on 31/12/2019	**5,588,934**	**5,588,934**
Change in year 2020	-	-
Balance on 31/12/2020	**5,588,934**	**5,588,934**

The other reserves of the Company are analyzed as follows:

Ποσά σε € '	Statutory reserve	Special reserves	Other reserves	Total
Balance 1/1/2019	**915,021**	**1,844,326**	**310,441**	**3,069,788**
Changes of the year	-	-	-	-
Impact from change of tax rate	-	-	619	619
Balance on 31/12/2019	**915,021**	**1,844,326**	**311,060**	**3,070,407**
Statutory reserve's creation	**22,325**	-	-	**22,325**
Effect from deferred taxation of untaxed reserve based on L.4646/2019	-	-	(13,201)	(13,201)
Balance on 31/12/2020	**937,346**	**1,844,326**	**297,859**	**3,079,532**

The special and other reserves may be capitalized or distributed following a relevant decision of the General Assembly of the Company's shareholders, without income tax being calculated because either they have been taxed in the past or the corresponding deferred tax has been calculated.

7.13 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred taxes are calculated on a temporary basis, in accordance with the liability method, using the tax rates applicable at the date of preparation of the Financial Statements. The calculation of the deferred taxes of the Company is re-examined in each fiscal year, in order for the balance that appears in the annual financial statements to reflect the applicable tax rates. According to the provisions of Law 4172/2013 as it applies, the tax rate of profits for the current year is 24%. Deferred tax has been calculated taking into account this rate.
Deferred tax assets / liabilities arising from the relevant temporary tax differences are as follows:

	31/12/2020		**31/12/2019**	
Amounts in € '	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**
Tangible Assets	-	1,738,560	-	1,764,997
Investment property	-	77,021	-	73,050
Intangible assets	4,053	-	3,450	-
Other investments	17,464	-	13,890	-
Inventories	2,647	-	593	-
Trade receivables	267,119	-	288,011	-
Benefits to personnel	83,758	-	78,984	-
Subsidies	129,606	-	146,977	-
Other	-	28,057	-	14,856
Financial items at fair value	8,100	-	8,088	-
Recognition of tax loss	738,532	-	709,891	-
Deferred tax asset /(liability)	**1,251,279**	**1,843,638**	**1,249,884**	**1,852,902**
Balance asset / (liability)		**(592,358)**		**(603,019)**

Deferred tax liabilities arising from unutilized tax losses are recognized if they are probable that they will be offset against future tax profits.
The Company has calculated a deferred tax asset on the recognized tax losses totalling 3.08 million euro, as based on the business plan prepared by the Company, its Management deems that there is a possibility of offsetting its tax losses with sufficient taxable profits.

The deferred tax that was recorded in the results of the closed year is analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2020		31/12/2019	
Amounts in € '	**Expense**	**Income**	**Expense**	**Income**
Tangible Assets	-	26,437	-	29,039
Investment property	3,971	-	40,791	-
Intangible assets	-	603	2,276	-
Other investments	-	3,574	-	4,186
Inventories	-	2,054	85,472	-
Trade receivables	20,892	-	-	67,298
Other receivables	-	-	-	3,072
Benefits to personnel	-	4,531	-	2,227
Subsidies	17,370	-	14,544	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial items at fair value	-	12	30	-
Recognition of tax loss	-	28,641	122,430	-
Impact from change of tax rate	-	-	25,028	-
Total	**42,233**	**65,851**	**290,572**	**105,821**
Deferred tax Income/ (Expense)		**23,617**		**(184,751)**

It is noted that based on the provisions of L. 4646/2019 (GG A 201/12.12.2019) from the fiscal year 2019 and onwards the income tax rate amounts to 24%.

Deferred tax, based on the above regulatory framework, has been calculated taking into account this rate (24%).

7.14 Provisions for staff leaving indemnities

According to Greek labour law, employees are entitled to compensation in case of dismissal or retirement, the amount of which varies depending on the salary, years of service and the manner of departure (dismissal or retirement) of the employee. Employees who resign or are reasonably dismissed are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in case of retirement is equal to 40% of the compensation they would receive in case of unnecessary dismissal. The Company charges in the results for accrued benefits in each fiscal year with a corresponding increase of the pension obligation. Benefit payments made to retirees each year are charged against this obligation. The net liability transaction is analyzed as follows:

Amount in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Liabilities at the beginning of year	**332,806**	**301,332**
Pension benefits	18,878	9,277
Amount recorded directly in Equity	1,016	22,197
Total	**352,700**	**332,806**
Charges recorded in the Income statement		
Penion benefits (provisions and payments) provision's recovery	18,878	9,277
Total	**18,878**	**9,277**

The changes in the net liability have analytically as following:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Net liability at the beginning of the year	332,806	301,332
Actuarial gains / (losses)	1,016	22,197
Cost (expense) of settlements	749	9,811
Expense to be recorded in the Income statement	21,127	20,295
Benefits paid in the current year	(2,998)	(20,828)
Net liability at the end of the year	**352,700**	**332,806**

The analysis of the amounts recorded in the income statement has as follows:

Amounts in € '	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Cost of current employment	17,300	15,775
Finance cost	3,827	4,520
Benefits paid by the employer	(2,998)	(20,828)
Cost of cut-offs / settlements / termination	749	9,811
Total	**18,878**	**9,277**

The main actuarial assumptions that were utilized are the followings:

	31/12/2020	**31/12/2019**
Discounting rate	0.60%	1.15%
Salary increase	1.75%	1.75%
Inflation	1.50%	1.50%

The number of the employed personnel at the end of the closing year in the Company is analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2020	**31/12/2019**
Employees	28	27
Technical personnel	86	91
Total	**114**	**118**

The total amount of payroll expense is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in€ '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Salaries	661,679	703,583
Wages	1,590,018	1,835,917
Personnel grants	37,963	28,601
Social security contributions for salaries	163,596	175,764
Social security contributions for wages	404,367	470,073
Total	**2,857,623**	**3,213,938**

7.15 Assets' subsidies

The movement of assets' subsidies is as follows:

Amounts in € '	Subsidies' movements	Total
Boook value on 1/1/2019	**783,717**	**783,717**
Recording of receivable from investment program	133,930	133,930
Transfer of depreciation to the results of the year	(109,651)	(109,651)
Book value on 31/12/2019	**807,996**	**807,996**
Recording of receivable from investment program	-	-
Transfer of depreciation to the results of the year	(109,441)	(109,441)
Book value on 31/12/2020	**698,556**	**698,556**

The unamortized balances of the subsidies will benefit the results of the following years.

7.16 Loan liabilities

Both long-term and short-term loan liabilities are analyzed in the following table:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Long term borrowings	2,172,528	691,054
Other long-term borrowings	156,374	-
Total (a)	**2,328,902**	**691,054**

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Short term borrowings	2,581,932	2,745,754
Long term liabilities payable in the following year	319,798	422,115
Total (b)	**2,901,730**	**3,167,870**
Total borrowings (a) + (b)	**5,230,632**	**3,858,923**

The actual weighted average borrowing rates are the following:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Average borrowing rate	4.529%	5.044%

The expiration dates for the total borrowings are the following:

Borrowings on 31/12/2020	2 years and less	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Total long term loans	1,088,700	1,560,000	-	2,648,700
Total short term loans	2,581,932	-	-	2,581,932
Total	**3,670,632**	**1,560,000**	**-**	**5,230,632**

Borrowings on 31/12/2019	2 years and less	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Total long term loans	799,569	313,600	-	1,113,169
Total short term loans	2,745,754	-	-	2,745,754
Total	**3,545,323**	**313,600**	**-**	**3,858,923**

Below is presented an agreement of the Company's loan liabilities between the Statement of Financial Position and the cash flows from financing activities for 2020 and 2019 respectively.

Amounts in € '	Statement of Financial Position 31.12.2019	Collection from cash flows	Payments from cash flows	Transfers	Statement of Financial Position on 31.12.2020
Long term loan liabilities	691,054	1,975,000	(439,469)	102,317	2,328,902
Short term loan liabilities	3,167,870	5,800,000	(5,963,823)	(102,317)	2,901,730
	3,858,923	**7,775,000**	**(6,403,291)**	**-**	**5,230,632**

2019

Amounts in € '	Statement of Financial Position 31.12.2018	Collection from cash flows	Payments from cash flows	Transfers	Statement of Financial Position on 31.12.2019
Long term loan liabilities	387,428	500,000	(582,678)	386,304	691,054
Short term loan liabilities	3,549,957	3,400,000	(3,395,783)	(386,304)	3,167,870
	3,937,385	**3,900,000**	**(3,978,461)**	**-**	**3,858,923**

7.17 Suppliers and related liabilities

The analysis of suppliers' balances and other related liabilities is as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Suppliers	2,331,983	1,471,739
cheques payable (post dated)	7,844	-
Clients' advances	282,995	482,212
Total	**2,622,822**	**1,953,950**

All liabilities are short-term and therefore no discount is required at the date of annual financial statements' preparation.

7.18 Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Income tax of previous year	-	-
Other taxes (apart from income tax)	59,544	63,798
Total	**59,544**	**63,798**

7.19 Other short term liabilities

The analysis of the other short term liabilities is as follows:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Salaries and wages payable	118,771	128,233
Social security	145,166	165,624
Dividends payable	13,104	13,104
Accrued expenses	45,606	43,247
Deferred income	18,689	-
Other short term liabilities	636,308	480,414
Total other short term liabilities	**977,644**	**830,622**

7.20 Sales

Sales are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Sale of merchandise	200	505
Sale of finished products	6,478,742	13,087,141
Other sales	234,974	48,899
Revenues from services	2,179,208	1,867,616
Total	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**

The allocation of the Company's sales to operating and geographical segments is presented in notes 6.1 and 6.2. respectively.

Sales to customers per category of product and provided service are analyzed as follows:

	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Metal constructions of all types		
Manufacture of lightweight products and parts thereof	1,315,902	2,463,710
Manufacture of heavy metal products and parts thereof	789,179	5,087,934
Manufacture of metal parts of photovoltaic systems	4,033,452	5,227,123
Other inventories	235,174	49,404
Total (a)	**6,373,707**	**12,828,171**
Electricity generation (photovoltaic park)		
Electricity generation from photovoltaic park	340,209	308,374
Total (b)	**340,209**	**308,374**
Services provision		
Process of third party materials	1,524,299	628,957
Other service provision works	654,909	1,238,659
Total (c)	**2,179,208**	**1,867,616**
Total sales (a)+ (b)+ (c)	**8,893,124**	**15,004,162**

The time analysis of the backlog of clients' contracts is displayed below:

Amounts in € '	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
1 year	12,533,332	5,363,168
1-2 years	710,266	320,201
Total	**13,243,599**	**5,683,369**

7.21 Cost of sales/Administrative-distribution-research expenses

The expenses are categorized as follows:

Fiscal Year 2020

Amounts in € '	**Cost of sales**	**Administrative expenses**	**Distribution expenses**	**Operation expenses and research&development**	**Total**
Inventory cost recognized as an expense	3,807,151	-	-	-	3,807,151
Remuneration and staff costs	2,045,450	434,943	195,048	182,182	2,857,623
Fees and expenses of third party	958,219	62,383	479,898	4,434	1,504,935
Benefits to third parties	461,787	165,041	73,901	14,947	715,677
Tax and duties	77,089	47,570	4,973	2,471	132,104
Various expenses	53,321	31,827	50,366	4,581	140,095
Depreciation	747,757	46,491	33,459	8,748	836,456
Self-production	(445,924)	-	-	-	(445,924)
Total	**7,704,851**	**788,256**	**837,645**	**217,364**	**9,548,117**

Fiscal Year 2019

Amounts in € '	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Distribution expenses	Operation expenses and research&development	Total
Inventory cost recognized as an expense	7,523,714	-	-	-	7,523,714
Remuneration and staff costs	2,347,271	496,338	209,393	160,936	3,213,938
Fees and expenses of third party	1,589,290	42,796	573,986	3,810	2,209,883
Benefits to third parties	567,244	120,113	45,463	17,369	750,189
Tax and duties	52,739	48,590	7,165	2,968	111,462
Various expenses	47,138	31,860	44,589	7,050	130,637
Depreciation	741,938	52,412	34,515	11,305	840,170
Self-production	(384,465)	-	-	-	(384,465)
Total	**12,484,868**	**792,109**	**915,111**	**203,439**	**14,395,527**

7.22 Other operating income / expense

The other operating income and expense have as follows:

Other operating income

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Income from Government grants	251,365	1,974
Revenue from ancillary activities	19,665	11,116
Exchange rate differencies-income	28,282	19,391
Other operating income	15,355	903
Income from previous years	214	2,193
Amortization of Government grants for property	109,441	109,651
Profit from sale of property	2,000	51,122
Total	**426,321**	**196,350**

The account "income from Government grants" includes a) an amount of € 175,000 concerning a non-repayable advance payment (50%) from aid of the Greek State, b) a subsidy of interest on loans amounting to € 71,673, c) Special purpose allowances amounting to € 3,704 and d) grants OAED amounting to € 988.

Other operating expenses

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Other taxes and duties, fines and surcharges	102	8,542
Exchange rate differencies	71,209	47,939
Other expenses	63	180
Loss from sale of property	2,845	2,186
Other extraordinary losses	15,849	41,359
Provisions for bad debt	4,063	-
Provisions for employee termination benefits	18,049	25,585
Total	**112,182**	**125,792**

7.23 Financial expense / income

The amounts that have been included in the comprehensive income statement and refer to financial income-expense are analyzed as follows:

Financial expenses

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Interest expense for bond and other long term loans	196,897	187,818
Other bank expenses	23,967	12,301
Guarantee letters' commissions	118	197
Discount of staff leaving indemnities	3,827	4,520
Total	**224,809**	**204,836**

Financial income

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Interest income	1,235	4,255
Total	**1,235**	**4,255**

7.24 Income tax

The tax on profits / (losses) before taxes differs from the theoretical amount that would result from using the weighted average tax rate. The difference is as follows:

Amounts in € '	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	23,617	(184,751)
Total	**23,617**	**(184,751)**
Profit/(losses) before taxes	(562,823)	631,260
Tax rate	0.24	0.24
Expected tax expense	135,078	(151,502)
Adjustments for change of tax rate		
Other adjustments		
- Effect of tax from differencies among accounting and tax basis	2,226	(2,713)
- Effect of change of tax rate	-	(25,028)
- Effect of permanent difference among accounting and tax basis	-	6,033
- Other not tax deductible expenses	(10,320)	(80,512)
- Proportion of tax upon tax losses (derecognition)	(103,126)	69,211
- Other taxes	(240)	(240)
Actual tax expense	**23,617**	**(184,751)**

7.25 Other comprehensive income/expense

The analysis of the other comprehensive income/expense is as follows:

Amounts in € '	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Actuarial gains/(losses) presented directly in equity	(1,016)	(22,197)
Deferred taxation from actuarial gains/(losses) presented directly in equity	244	5,327
Deferred taxation of tax-free reserve based on Law 4646/2019	(13,201)	-
Change in deferred taxation due to change in tax rates	-	17,756
Total	**(13,973)**	**886**

7.26 Transactions with related parties

The amounts of sales and purchases cumulatively from the beginning of the year 01.01.2020 as well as the balances of receivables and liabilities of the Company at the end of the closing year (31.12.2020), which have arisen from its transactions with the related, within the meaning of IAS 24, to which parties are as follows:

TABLE 1	**THE COMPANY**	
	1/1-31/12/2020	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Sales of goods and services		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	-	-
Purchases of goods and services		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	286,303	301,875
Sales of fixed assets		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	-	-
Receivables		
From subsidiaries	-	-
From other related parties	-	-
Liabilities		
To subsidiaries	-	-
To other related parties	10,810	10,963

In detail, the remuneration and transactions of the executives and the members of the management as well as the balances of the receivables and liabilities to them on 31.12.2020 are as follows:

TABLE 2	THE COMPANY	
	1/1-31/12/2020	1/1-31/12/2019
Benefits to the management and executives of the company		
Remuneration of executives and members of the management	286,303	301,875
Transactions of executives and members of the management	-	-
TOTAL	286,303	301,875
Receivables and liabilities towards the management and executives of the company	THE COMPANY	
	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Receivables from executives and members of the management	-	-
Liabilities towards the executives and the members of the management	10,810	10,963

Transactions and remuneration of executives and members of the management (Analysis of Table 2)

	THE COMPANY			
	1/1-31/12/2020			
	Remuneration-Salaries	**Social secutity cost**	**Other transactions**	**Total**
Executive members	63,358	12,536	-	75,894
Non-executive members	5,711	4,103	-	9,814
Managers	161,882	38,713	-	200,595
Total	230,951	55,352	-	286,303

	THE COMPANY			
	1/1-31/12/2019			
	Remuneration-Salaries	**Social secutity cost**	**Other transactions**	**Total**
Executive members	65,681	13,164	-	78,845
Non-executive members	6,420	2,205	-	8,625
Managers	173,074	41,331	-	214,406
Total	245,175	56,700	-	301,875

Outstanding balanace of receivables-liabilities	THE COMPANY			
	31/12/2020		31/12/2019	
	Receivables	Liabilities	Receivables	Liabilities
Executive members	-	2,097	-	2,545
Non-executive members	-	-	-	-
Managers	-	8,713	-	8,418
Total	-	10,810	-	10,963

No loans have been granted to members of the Board or to other company executives and their families.

7.27 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the holders of common registered shares of the Company (economic entity) with the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the accounting period.

Amounts in € '	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Earnings after taxes	(539,206)	446,509
Weighted average of shares	10,500,000	10,500,000
Basic earnings per share (€/share)	**(0.0514)**	**0.0425**

7.28 Dividends payable

The Annual Ordinary General Assembly of the Company's shareholders that took place on August 4, 2020, following a proposal by the Management and based on the financial conditions and the recessionary climate in which both the domestic and the global economy entered, as a result of the intense turmoil and the severe wound that the industrial production and the related construction activity suffered from March 2020 and onwards, due to the coronavirus pandemic, it decided not to distribute (pay) any dividend to the Company's shareholders.

7.29 Encumbrances

On the assets of the Company, there are on 31.12.2020 the following encumbrances (mortgage notes) amounting to seven million eight hundred thousand (7,800,000) Euro and in particular:

1. A loan lien of first class mortgage, amounting to two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) Euro, plus interest and expenses, which was registered in favour of the Societe Anonyme Bank under the name "National Bank of Greece SA", pursuant to with number 8019S/28-03-2012 of the Decision of the Single Member Court of First Instance of Athens (Department of Precautionary Measures), to secure a specific claim of the above Banking Company arising from a common bond loan of two million (2,000,000) Euro, and which note was registered on four (4) agricultural land plots owned by the Company including the buildings of all kinds on them, built or under construction, existing or future, of a total area of 46,709.58 square meters located at "PRARI (POURNARI) - MOUSTAKI Municipality of Aspropyrgos, Attica, formerly Municipality of Fili, outside the city plan and outside the zone, all of these land plots are even and buildable. It is noted that as the claim secured by the said note has been paid, the process of lifting (revoking) the said encumbrance has already begun.

2. A loan lien of a second class mortgage, amounting to two million one hundred thousand (2,100,000) Euros, plus interest and expenses, which was registered under no.6701S/02.07.2013 decision of the Athens Magistrates' Court (Department of Precautionary Measures), in favour of the Societe Anonyme Banking Company with the name "National Bank of Greece SA", to ensure all kinds of claims of the above Banking Company arising from the no. 112-702-3758 / 11.03.2013 credit provision agreement with an open (mutual) account, under which a credit of up to the amount of two million four hundred thousand (2,400,000) Euro was granted to the Company, and also concerns the loan received by the Company of 1.75 million Euro. The said lien was inscribed on the same four (4) agricultural land plots owned by the Company and of all kinds of buildings on them, built or under construction, existing or future, on which the above first-class lien has been registered in favour of the above Bank.

3. A lien of a first class mortgage amounting to one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) Euros, plus interest and expenses, which was registered in favour of the Societe Anonyme Bank under the name "Eurobank Ergasias Societe Anonyme", pursuant to no.1444S/06.04.2015 decision of the Athens Magistrates' Court (Precautionary Measures Procedure) to secure all types of receivables of the above Banking Company arising from no.1830/23-12-2014 loan agreement intended for the purchase of fixed equipment and general working capital needs, under which a credit of up to the amount of one million (1,000,000) Euro was granted to the Company, which was registered in the Mortgage

Books of the Acharnes Mortgage Office Attica in volume 305 and number 83, in the following properties owned by the Company, a) on a land plot, with all its components, parts, annexes and monitoring in general, area 26,040.55 sq.m. and specifically on the former public property BK 369, located at "PRARI - MOUSTAKI" position of the real estate district of the Municipality of Ano Liossia, Attica, according to the title deed and already today, of the Municipal Community and Municipal Unit of Ano Liossia, of the Municipality of Fili, of the Peripheral Unit of West Attica, of the Attica Region, in the out-of-plan area of the (former) Municipality of Ano Liossia, out of General Urban Planning and within the boundaries of the topographic diagram of EM area implementation, on NATO Avenue, and b) on a single plot, with all its components, parts, annexes and monitoring in general, surface 12,573.06 sq.m. located in the position "PRARI MOUSTAKI" of the real estate district of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos Attica, according to the acquisition title and already today, of the Municipal Community and Municipal Unit of Aspropyrgos, of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos, of the Regional Unit of West Attica, outside the Attica Region, which came from the merging of two adjacent contiguous plots.

4. A loan lien of a second class mortgage amounting to one million (1,000,000) Euro, plus interest and expenses, which was registered in favor of the Societe Anonyme Bank under the name "Eurobank Ergasias Societe Anonyme", pursuant to no.3164S/13.11.2015 of the decision of the Magistrates Court of Athens (Precautionary Measures Procedure), for securing all kinds of receivables of the above Banking Company arising from a) no. 1830/23-12-2014 loan agreement intended for the purchase of fixed equipment and general working capital needs, under which a credit of up to the amount of one million (1,000,000) Euro was granted to the Company and b) no. 1829/23-12-2014 credit provision agreement with an open (mutual) account to the Company, with a credit limit of one million seven hundred thousand (1,700,000.00) Euro, which was registered in the Mortgage Books of the Mortgage Office of Acharnes, Attica, in the following Property owned by the Company, and specifically on a land plot, with all its components, parts, annexes and monitoring in general, area 26,040.55 sq.m. and specifically on the former public property BK 369, located in the position "PRARI - MOUSTAKI" of the real estate district of the Municipality of Ano Liossia Attica, according to the title deed and already today, of the Municipal Community and Municipal Unit of Ano Liossia, of the Municipality of Fili , of the Peripheral Unit of West Attica, of the Attica Region, in the out-of-plan area of the (former) Municipality of Ano Liossia, out of General Urban Planning and within the boundaries of the topographic diagram of the implementation of the EM area, on NATO Avenue. The said pre-notation was registered on these two (2) agricultural land plots owned by the Company, on which the above first-class pre-notation has been registered in favor of the above Bank.

5. A mortgage promissory note amounting to one million Euros (1,000,000.00 €), plus interest and expenses, which was registered in favor of the Societe Anonyme Bank under the name "NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA", pursuant to no. 4570S/20.12.2019 of the decision of the Magistrates Court of Athens (Precautionary Measures Procedure), for securing all kinds of receivables of the above Banking Company arising from the no.1127023758/11.03.2013 credit agreement with open (mutual) account, under which a credit of up to the amount of two million four hundred thousand Euros (€ 2,400,000.00) was granted to the Company and its equivalent supplementary contract - additional transaction of its limit with number 1127023758/01001/08.04.2014, by which a credit was granted to the Company through an open (mutual) account up to the amount of one million six hundred thousand Euros (€ 1,600,000.00) and therefore a total grant was granted to the Company credit up to the amount of four million Euros (4,000,000.00 €). The above mortgage note was entered on the following properties owned by the Company and in particular:

(a) on a plot of land after all the buildings on it, built and to be built, its components and annexes, located in the position "POURNARI - MOUSTAKI" of the real estate district of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos, Attica, formerly the Municipality of Fili, Aspropyrgos, Municipal Unit of Aspropyrgos, Peripheral Unit of West Attica, Attica Region, outside the city plan and outside the zone, area according to the title deeds of 10,000 sq.m., with KAEK 05 025 64 01 004/0/0,

b) on a plot of land after all the buildings on it, built and under construction, its components and annexes, located at the position "POURNARI - MOUSTAKI" of the real estate of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos Attica, formerly the Municipality

of Fylipro, Municipality of Kallikros , Municipal Unit of Aspropyrgos, Peripheral Unit of West Attica, Attica Region, out of city plan and out of zone, area according to the title deeds 8,860 sq.m., with KAEK 05 025 64 01 003/0/0,
(c) on a plot of land after all the buildings on it, built and under construction, its components and annexes, located in the position "PRARI - MOUSTAKI" of the real estate district of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos, Attica, already in the Kallikratikos Municipality of Aspropirgos, Peripheral Unit of West Attica, Attica Region, outside the city plan and outside the zone, area according to the title deeds 15,206.25 sq.m., with KAEK 05 020 58 38 001/0/0 and
(d) on a property, former public property, after all the buildings on it, built and under construction, its components and annexes, located in the location "PRARI-MOUSTAKI" of the Municipality of Ano Liossia, already in the Kallikratikos Municipality of Fili Municipal Unit of Ano Liossia, Peripheral Unit of West Attica, Attica Region, area according to the acquisition titles 12,643.33 sq.m., with KAEK 05 020 58 75 052/0/0.
The above mortgage lien was registered in the Book of the Cadastral Office of Acharnes on 23.01.2020 with registration number 393.

7.30 Other contingent liabilities and receivables

The Company has contingent liabilities and receivables in relation to Banks, other guarantees and other issues that arise in the context of its normal activity, which are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Guarantees to ensure good performance obligations with customers	-	7,485
Guarantees to secure contractual obligations of creditors-suppliers	8,000	8,000
Total	**8,000**	**15,485**
Receivables		
Ποσά σε € '	**44,196**	**43,830**
Bank Guarantees to secure customer claims on hand	889,083	1,320,512
Total	**889,083**	**1,320,512**

7.31 Tax-unaudited fiscal years

From the year 2011 onwards, the Greek Societe Anonyme and the Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are compulsorily audited by statutory auditors and audit firms registered in the public registers of Law 3693/2008, are obliged (and can now) receive "Annual Certificate" now provided in article 65A of Law 4174/2013, which is issued after a tax audit carried out by the same Statutory Auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements.
In this context, the Company was audited for tax purposes for the years 2011 to 2019 in accordance with the above provisions and the relevant tax certificates were issued to the Company with a conclusion without qualification.
For the fiscal year 2020, the Company has been subject to the tax audit of the Certified Public Accountants, and the relevant tax certificate is expected to be issued after the publication of the annual financial statements. Management does not expect tax liabilities to arise other than those recorded and reflected in these statements.
It is noted that pursuant to relevant tax provisions: a) of par. 1 of article 84 of L.2238/1994 (unaudited income tax cases), b) of par.1 of article 57 of L. 2859/2000 (unaudited cases of VAT and c) of par. 5 of article 9 of Law 2523/1997 (imposition of fines for income tax cases), and following relevant decisions issued by the Council of State, the right of the

State to the imposition of the tax for the years up to 2014 is statute-barred until 31.12.2020, subject to special or exceptional provisions that may provide for a longer limitation period and under the conditions that they set.

7.32 Auditors fees

The fees of the auditors for the year 2020 were agreed as follows:
(a) Statutory audit of the financial statements: 16.300 euro.
(b) Tax audit: 16.500 euro.

Apart from the above audit services, no other services are provided by the auditors.

7.33 Benefits to the Management of the Company

The fees to the members of the Board of Directors are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	**1/1-31/12/2020**	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Compensation to management's members (apart from salary)	-	-
Salaries of management's members	51,092	52,831
Social security cost	16,639	15,369
Benefits in kind	16,329	19,269
Total	**84,061**	**87,470**

7.34 Distribution proposal for the year 2020

Pursuant to Greek law and in particular Article 161 of Law 4548/2018, the minimum dividend is set at thirty-five percent (35%) of net profits, after the subtraction of deductions for the formation of a statutory reserve and the other credit accounts of the income statement that do not derive from realized profits. Non-distribution of the minimum dividend is allowed only by a decision of the General Assembly, taken with the increased quorum of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 130 and a majority of eighty percent (80%) of the capital represented in the General Assembly.
In accordance with the above, but mainly due to the health crisis affecting the planet as a result of the pandemic and its effects that significantly affected the Company's results during the closing year and which are expected to negatively affect the Company's activity during the current year the proposal of the Board of Directors of the Company to the Annual Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders, with a view to shielding the financial position and liquidity of the Company lies in the non-distribution of any dividend to shareholders.

7.35 Subsidies

With the decision No. 6481/2143/A3/15.10.2018 of the Ministry of Economy & Development, it was included and approved, within the framework of the Action "QUALITY MODERNIZATION" of the B.P. Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, PA 2014-2020, investment of the Company (project with code N8PE-0015569), total amount 395,988 Euro and with a grant rate of 50% (197,994 Euro) for the purchase of new productive mechanical and computer equipment, for the upgrading of its computer infrastructure as well as the installation of a new integrated information system in order to completely reorganize the Company's processes, better organize its departments, unify the procedures for cost control and increase the productivity of departments, organize control procedures and decision-making, the best planning of maintenance of its production lines on both operational and financial basis so as to minimize maintenance costs, not to affect the quality of its products and not to reduce production due to damages.

The Company has started the implementation of this program and the amount of investments made until 31.12.2020 amounted to 288,977 Euro and is expected to be completed gradually within the current fiscal year 2021. The Company within the interim audit process has received within 2020 the amount of 91,813 Euro.

7.36 Objectives and risk management policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks such as credit risk, market risk (interest rates, market prices, exchange rate fluctuations, etc.), and liquidity risk. The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of bank deposits, bank overdrafts, receivables from customers and other debtors and liabilities to suppliers - creditors, dividends payable and liabilities from leases. The Company's general risk management program aims to reduce the negative impact on the Company's financial results arising from the inability to forecast financial markets and fluctuations in cost and sales variables.

The risk management policy is implemented by the central financial service of the Company. The Board of Directors provides instructions and guidelines for general risk management as well as specific instructions for the management of specific risks, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. The procedure followed is the following:

- assessment of the risks related to the activities and operations of the Company,
- designing the methodology and selecting the appropriate financial products to reduce the risks where required,
- execution/implementation, in accordance with the procedure approved by the management, of the risk management process.

7.36.1 Currency risk

Although the Company operates globally, exposure to foreign exchange risk is not considered a significant risk, on the one hand because the majority of its transactions are conducted in Euro, and on the other hand because there are no loan obligations in currencies other than the Euro currency. The Management of the Company constantly monitors any foreign exchange risks that may arise and evaluates the need to take relevant measures, however in any case and in relation to the current year such risk is not visible. The following tables show the sensitivity of the result of the year as well as the equity, in a reasonable percentage change of the exchange rate by + 5% or -5% as follows:

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**		**31/12/2019**	
Nominal amounts	**USD**	**AUD**	**USD**	**AUD**
Trade and other receivables	1,084,977	194,595	166,598	790,089
Short term liabilities	(156,128)	(10,418)	(31,317)	(41,328)
Short term exposure	**928,849**	**184,178**	**135,281**	**748,761**
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term exposure	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**928,849**	**184,178**	**135,281**	**748,761**

Positive Change to F/C (+5%)	**USD**	**AUD**	**USD**	**AUD**
Trade and other receivables	1,139,226	204,325	174,928	829,594
Short term liabilities	(163,934)	(10,938)	(32,883)	(43,394)
Short term exposure	**975,292**	**193,387**	**142,045**	**786,200**
Long term receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term exposure	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**975,292**	**193,387**	**142,045**	**786,200**

Changes in F/C	USD	AUD	USD	AUD
Result after tax for the year (Profit/ (loss))	35,296	6,999	5,141	28,453
Equity	35,296	6,999	5,141	28,453

Negative change to F/C (-5%)	USD	AUD	USD	AUD
Trade and other receivables	1,030,728	184,866	158,268	750,585
Short term liabilities	(148,321)	(9,897)	(29,751)	(39,262)
Short term exposure	**882,407**	**174,969**	**128,517**	**711,323**
Long term receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term exposure	-	-	-	-
Total	**882,406.83**	**174,968.93**	**128,517.13**	**711,323.36**

Changes in F/C	USD	AUD	USD	AUD
Result after tax for the year (Profit/ (loss))	(35,296)	(6,999)	(5,141)	(28,453)
Equity	(35,296)	(6,999)	(5,141)	(28,453)

7.36.2 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Company's policy is to minimize its exposure to interest rate cash flow risk with respect to long-term financing. Long-term financing is usually with a variable interest rate (euribor). As at 31 December 2020, the Company is exposed to changes in the interest rate market with respect to its bank lending, which is subject to a variable interest rate.

The following tables show the sensitivity of the result of the year as well as the equity, in a reasonable percentage change of the interest rate by +1 or -1 of the unit (similarly for 2019: + 1 / -1).

					INTEREST EXPENSE BEFORE TAX	TAX RATE	INTEREST EXPENSE AFTER TAX
	€ 4,347,818	-1.000%	3.529%	*€ 153,419*	*€ 44,082*	*24%*	*€ 33,502*
AVERAGE TOTAL DEBT 2020	*€ 4,347,818*	4.529%	4.529%	*€ 196,897*			
	€ 4,347,818	1.000%	5.529%	*€ 240,375*	*-€ 44,082*	*24%*	*-€ 33,502*

					INTEREST EXPENSE BEFORE TAX	TAX RATE	INTEREST EXPENSE AFTER TAX
	€ 3,723,417	-1.000%	4.044%	*€ 150,584*	*€ 37,751*	*24%*	*€ 28,691*
AVERAGE TOTAL DEBT 2019	*€ 3,723,417*	5.044%	5.044%	*€ 187,818*			
	€ 3,723,417	1.000%	6.044%	*€ 225,052*	*-€ 37,751*	*24%*	*-€ 28,691*

The average borrowing of the Company has been calculated based on the monthly average balances of each loan and the interest expense has been calculated in an annual calendar year (365/360).

The effect on the results for the year and on the Equity is as follows:

Amounts in €'	**31/12/2020**		**31/12/2019**	
	1.00%	**(1.00%)**	**1.00%**	**(1.00%)**
Interest expense after tax from interest rate change	(33,502)	33,502	(28,691)	28,691
Equity	(33,502)	33,502	(28,691)	28,691

Amounts in €'	31/12/2020		31/12/2019	
	1.00%	(1.00%)	1.00%	(1.00%)
Result for the year after tax from interest rate change	(572,708)	(505,704)	417,818	475,200
Equity	22,247,994	22,314,998	22,805,984	22,863,366

7.36.3 Credit risk analysis

The Company's exposure regarding the credit risk is limited to the financial assets (instruments) which at the Balance Sheet date for the years 2020 and 2019, are analyzed as follows:

Categories of financial assets	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Cash and cash equivalents	2,931,113	1,496,346
Trade receivables and other current assets	4,154,705	4,031,500
Financial items at fair value through results	149	199
Total	**7,085,966**	**5,528,045**

The Company has established and implements policies that ensure, as far as possible, that its sales are made to customers with creditworthiness, with whom it has a stable and long-term partnership. The Company's Management deals with the accumulation of credit risk by the continuous and systematic monitoring of the financial situation of the customers and by the immediate coverage of the receivables with securities as well as the receipt of relevant guarantees, guarantee credits and letters of guarantee, where possible, especially for foreign customers. However, based on the prevailing market conditions (lack of liquidity, payment delays, general recession due to the pandemic, etc.), this risk is assessed as significant, as the dispersion of the Company's clientele, despite the significant expansion steps that have taken place during In recent years, it is still not large enough, having as a result that any financial inability to meet and fulfill of their obligations (especially when it comes from customers who make up a significant percentage of turnover), jeopardizes the Company's results and has a direct impact on its profitability.

The Management of the Company considers that all the above financial assets which have not been impaired in previous preparation dates of the financial statements are of high credit quality.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the fair value of each class of financial assets as presented above.

7.36.4 Liquidity risk analysis

Liquidity risk management includes ensuring the existence of sufficient cash and cash equivalents as well as ensuring creditworthiness through the existence of adequate credit limits by the cooperating banks.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring the long-term financial liabilities as well as the payments made daily. Liquidity needs are monitored on a daily and weekly basis as well as in a rolling period of 30 days.

The maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2020			
	Short term		Long term	
Amounts in € '	within 6 months	6 until 12 months	1 until 5 years	more than 5 years
Bank debt	2,609,377	448,727	2,172,528	-
Trade liabilities	2,622,822	-	-	-
Other short term liabilities	1,037,188	-	-	-
Total	**6,269,387**	**448,727**	**2,172,528**	-

	31/12/2019			
	Short term		Long term	
Amounts in € '	within 6 months	6 until 12 months	1 until 5 years	more than 5 years
Bank debt	2,729,143	438,727	691,054	-
Trade liabilities	1,953,950	-	-	-
Other short term liabilities	894,420	-	-	-
Total	**5,577,513**	**438,727**	**691,054**	-

7.36.5 Risk of raw materials' price increase

Despite the significant increase in the prices of raw materials that has started since December 2020 and continues to this day, (as direct impact and result from pandemic COVID-19) this risk is not apparent at the present time, as the way of production and operation of the Company, i.e. the manufacture of products upon order, enables it to pass on and absorb any revaluation trends to its customers.

7.36.6 Risk of increased competition from domestic and foreign companies

The vertical form of the Company as well as the organizational structures that it has, allow it to face in the best possible way potential competitors from both the domestic and the foreign market. The Company manages to differentiate itself in terms of products from the existing competition. To the direction of differentiation contribute the quality of the products manufactured by the Company, the awareness of its name, as well as the development of long-term relationships both at the level of suppliers, as well as at customers and as a result of the above, this risk is not rated as particularly important.

7.36.7 Risk of Company's dependence on specific customers

The specific risk, to which the Company is subject over time, due to the way it is structured and operates, it has been addressed by its Management during the previous years through the uninterrupted and systematic effort for further dispersion and differentiation of its clientele, domestically and abroad, and its effort for more rational and more efficient distribution of its sales both by geographical area of activity and by customer.
However, at the present time this risk is still assessed as real and quite significant, as given financial crisis and the negative consequences of it especially at the level of companies, from customers of the Company that do not have solid financial structure or at a company level, whose liquidity and consequently their ability to repay their obligations, depends on expected collections from the wider public sector. (i.e. clients directly related to public works) the Company

is obliged, on the one hand, to re-evaluate several of them and, where necessary, to limit any dispersion of the clientele, a fact that already has impact on its results and namely at the restriction of its sales in order to avoid exposure to important bad debt risk and on the other hand to proceed to necessary provisions, where required, fact that also has impact on its results.

7.36.8 Risk of declining demand due to a general consumer recession

The specific risk is considered quite significant, due to the general economic recession caused by the unprecedented health crisis as a result of rapid spread of the coronavirus pandemic worldwide. The Company tries to reduce this risk, emphasizing the fact that it does not produce a specific consumer product, but is a supplier, by order, of other industries producing various products and consequently the course of its sales largely depends on the course of sales of these companies.

It is pointed out that the Company due to the developed flexibility and adaptability that distinguishes it, has the ability to enter on a case-by-case basis in new areas of greater interest and better prospects, while its general action in this direction combined with turning to foreign markets, acts as an inhibitor to the further reduction of its sales. However, although the strengthening of extroversion has borne fruit in the past, in the closing year 2020 the unprecedented health crisis and the consequent restrictions imposed on the movement and operation of industrial units, had a particularly adverse effect on financial stability, led to a slowdown in production activity and a malfunction of the global supply chain and therefore the specific risk, taking into account the emergence of new waves of pandemic and virus mutations as well as the time required to carry out mass vaccinations that will allow the restart of the activity, is evaluated as particularly important and able to negatively affect the results and the general course of the Company.

7.36.9 Cash flow risk

At the time of this report's preparation, this risk is assessed as relatively controlled, since the management of cash inflows and outflows is carried out on a permanent basis. Liquidity is maintained at satisfactory levels, but, as noted, unless the adverse economic climate prevailing in both the international and domestic markets due to the coronavirus crisis is reversed and if the global economy does not return to growth, it may become necessary to take additional drastic measures in order to further reduce operating costs, in order for the Company to be able to ensure a positive sign in its cash flows and to maintain its liquidity at satisfactory levels.

7.36.10 Risks related to safety at work

Safety at work, in view of the productive activity of the Company, constitutes an overriding priority and a necessary condition for the operation of its production facilities. On a continuous and stable basis, a program is implemented that aims at the consolidation of the security culture in all the activities and operations of the Company. In addition, extensive training programs are implemented for the systematic education and training of employees in matters of occupational safety and health, the implementation and observance of which is constantly monitored by the relevant Management of the Company. After all, immediately after the appearance of the coronavirus COVID-19, the Company's Management took all the necessary measures, establishing the necessary procedures and implementing preventive actions in order to ensure the protection of the health of its staff, suppliers and customers. .

7.36.11 Dangers from the spreading of coronavirus COVID-19

The rapid spread and quick dispersal of the new coronavirus COVID-19, which resulted in the declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), was an unprecedented test, which caused severe concussions and disturbances in both global and, in particular, domestic economic growth and reversed the momentum and positive climate that had begun to emerge after a prolonged ten-year crisis and implementation of strict adjustment programs.
The fundamental financial figures of the Company showed a significant decrease, due to the contraction of the turnover, which was a consequence of the particularly severe shock that the construction activity received, due to the imposed restrictive measures and the suspension of the industrial production in the effort to restrain pandemic spread.
However, in an environment of intense insecurity and uncertainty, the Company managed to respond immediately and swiftly to the outbreak of the pandemic and carried out methodically and consistently various actions to address the health crisis with the primary pursuit and priority the preservation of health and safety of its staff and partners as well as of all stakeholders, and on the other hand to ensure its business continuity, so that its smooth productive operation and its overall viability are not endangered.
The Management of the Company, operating with maximum sense of responsibility, systematically monitors the developments related to the pandemic crisis and constantly ensures for the assumption of measures and the adoption of the procedures that are deemed appropriate and necessary, in order to minimize the adverse effects of the pandemic.

In accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the National Agency for Public Health and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, the following health actions were implemented:

- ✓ Drafting a Policy for the prevention and treatment of any cases of Coronavirus COVID-19,
- ✓ Provision of detailed prevention instructions and informing the staff regarding the meticulous observance of the personal hygiene rules and the recommendations and instructions of occupational physician and the other competent state bodies,
- ✓ Carrying out regular disinfection in all workplaces
- ✓ Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and prevention to the staff (antiseptics, gloves, masks)
- ✓ Application of thermometry at the entrance to the Company's premises
- ✓ Conduction on regular basis of preventive rapid test to all its employees and collaborators of the Company.
- ✓ Utilization of digital technology and upgrading of all telework infrastructure
- ✓ Adoption of remote work (teleworking) where possible, remote support of information systems, modification of work programs.

At the same time, within the framework of exploitation of State's support measures in order to address the effects of the pandemic, the Company, taking advantage of all available financial options proceeded in the following actions, thanks to which it managed to contain in a reasonable context any contraction of its results:

- ✓ Following the submission of relevant requests to the cooperating banks, proceeded to the transfer of capital installments (amortization) of the Company's loans at a later date, aiming at securing the maximum possible cash liquidity, better control and management of cash flows and more complete protection from a cash point of view,
- ✓ was subject to the interest subsidy program of existing loans,
- ✓ It applied for and received a repayable advance payment from the Ministry of Finance,

- ✓ submitted an application to the Guarantee Fund of the Hellenic Development Bank and received from the "NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA." long-term loan (bond) amounting to 1.8 million euro over a five-year period with a grace period of one year,
- ✓ proceeded to the application and receipt of a repayable advance payment from the Ministry of Finance amounting to 350 thousand euro with a subsidy of 50% on the condition of maintaining its jobs until 31.3.2021,
- ✓ using the provisions on the suspension of employment contracts, it proceeded in applying the measure of distance work (teleworking) to as many categories of workers as possible, to the application of shift-work measure for the rest and include them in the SYN-ERGASIA program as well as to the suspension of employment contracts for about 15% of its staff with emphasis mainly on the persons belonging to the so-called vulnerable groups, in order to ensure the safe and uninterrupted continuation of its productive process, with as lower operational cost as possible.

Based on the data in force at the time of current's writing and to the extent that it can be predicted, as the third wave of the pandemic is in full development, without being able to exclude the possibility of a new wave occurring, with unknown duration and intensity , the concern for the coronavirus mutations and the anxiety for the observance of the vaccination schedules, the Company Management estimates that thanks to the measures taken and the actions implemented above, there is no substantial uncertainty as to its continuity of operation, its production operation, sales and supply chain.

7.36.12 Risks from the climate change

"Climate change" means the change in the global climate due to human activities and is mainly caused by the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The Company is fully aware that climate change is one of the most urgent and crucial issues that the planet will be called to face in at least the next decade.

In the context of the challenges posed by the phenomenon of climate change, the Company may face:

- ✓ natural hazards, such as severe natural/weather phenomena or natural changes which are considered to be significant for the operation of its production facilities,
- ✓ Transition risks, which relate to extensive policy, legal, technological changes related to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures,
- ✓ Risks of reputation, which are associated with the change of perceptions of the social partners, regarding the Company's contribution to an economy of lower emissions.

The Company, recognizing both the risks associated with the phenomenon of climate change, and its obligations in relation to the need for continuous improvement of its environmental performance, follows a course of sustainable development and carries out its activities in a way that ensures the protection of the environment.

To address the risks of climate change, the Company promotes and implements a policy, which focuses on the following lines:

- ✓ preparation of an emergency plan for the management and effective response to extreme natural phenomena (i.e. heat, frost, storms, floods, etc.) at the Company's facilities,
- ✓ assessment of the impact of the Company's activities on the environment, recording and evaluation of potential risks, taking the necessary precautionary measures, conducting regular inspections in order to confirm implementation and evaluate the measures,
- ✓ proper management of solid and liquid waste with reuse and recycling techniques, where possible,
- ✓ avoiding the use of chemicals and other dangerous substances,

- ✓ strict evaluation, selection and supply of raw materials based on the environmental standards they meet, in order to produce high quality products,
- ✓ replacement of energy-intensive equipment with new, of lower energy requirements,
- ✓ continuous monitoring of energy consumption and assumption of measures in order to reduce it,
- ✓ raising awareness and informing the Company's employees on energy saving issues,
- ✓ responsible use of natural resources,
- ✓ prevention of any identified risk of pollution,
- ✓ preparedness and response to environmental emergencies that may arise from the activities of the Company,
- ✓ continuous information, training and awareness of staff by field of activity, in a way adapted to the duties and needs of each employee to promote an environmentally responsible culture,
- ✓ recognizing the needs and expectations of the social partners on environmental issues, raising awareness of them and promoting a climate of cooperation,
- ✓ motivating partners (contractors, suppliers, customers, etc.) in matters of environmental protection and strengthening their environmental awareness
- ✓ carrying out regular inspections to assess the performance of the Environmental Management System, which is implemented by the Company.

7.37 Capital management policies and procedures

The policy of the Company regarding the capital management is:

- To safeguard Company’s ability to continue seamlessly its operation as well as its development
- To provide satisfactory performance to the shareholders pricing sales and services proportionally to the cost and paying attention to the capital structure

Management monitors loan liabilities in relation to equity as a whole. In order to achieve the desired capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend, make a return on capital, or issue new shares. Equity means the total share capital, the share premium reserve, the retained earnings and other reserves.
The Company monitors its capital based on the index "Net debt over EBITDA” as well as the ratio of equity to total employed capital.
The Company defines net debt as the total of interest-bearing loan liabilities less all its cash. Total capital employed is calculated as "Equity" plus net debt as shown in the balance sheet.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, the reported indicators were as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Long term loans	2,328,902	691,054
Long term loans payable in the following year	319,798	422,115
Short term loans	2,581,932	2,745,754
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,931,113)	(1,496,346)
Financial items available for sale	(149)	(199)
Net debt of continued activities	**2,299,370**	**2,362,378**
EBITDA of continued activities	**386,162**	**1,409,712**
Net debt of continued activities /EBITDA of continued activities	**5.95**	**1.68**

In relation to the existence of positive EBITDA which constitutes basic and strategic goal of the Company, the Company's target is to maintain the above index below 5.

Amount in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Total Equity	22,281,496	22,834,675
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,931,113)	(1,496,346)
Capital	**19,350,383**	**21,338,329**
Total Equity	22,281,496	22,834,675
Plus: Loans	5,230,632	3,858,923
Total Capital	**27,512,128**	**26,693,598**
Capital over Total Capital	**70.33%**	**79.94%**

Target of the Company is the maintenance of the above index over 50%.

Amounts in € '	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Total debt	5,230,632	3,858,923
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,931,113)	(1,496,346)
Minus: Financial assets available for sale	(149)	(199)
Net debt	**2,299,370**	**2,362,378**
Total equity	22,281,496	22,834,675
Total capital employed	**24,580,866**	**25,197,053**
Leverage ratio	**9.35%**	**9.38%**

Target of the Company is the maintenance of the above index below 50%.

From the provisions of the legislation on Societes Anonymes (Law 4548/2018 as in force today), restrictions are imposed in relation to the equity which are as follows:

- The acquisition of treasury shares, with the exception of the cases mentioned in par. 3 and 4 of article 49 of law 4548/2018, cannot exceed (in terms of the nominal value of the shares acquired), one tenth (1/10) of the paid-up share capital and it may not result in the reduction of the own funds to an amount less than that specified in paragraph 1 of Article 159, namely less than the amount of the capital enhanced by: (a) the reserves whose distribution is prohibited by the law or the Articles of Association, (b) the other credit items of the equity, which are not allowed to be distributed and (c) the amounts of the credit items of the income statement that do not constitute realized profits.
- According to the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 119 of law 4548/2018, in case the total equity of the Company becomes less than half (1/2) of the share capital, the Board of Directors is obliged to convene the General Assembly within a period of six (6) months from the end of the fiscal year, regarding the dissolution of the Company or the adoption of another measure. Otherwise the Company can be dissolved by a court decision at the request of anyone who has a legal interest.
- Annually, at least one twentieth (1/20) of the net profits are deducted to form the statutory reserve, which is used exclusively to equalize, before any dividend distribution, of any debit balance of the income statement. The

deduction for the formation of a reserve ceases to be obligatory, as soon as this reaches at least one third (1/3) of the capital.

▪ The minimum dividend is calculated on net profit, after subtracting the deduction for the formation of a statutory reserve and other credit items of the income statement that do not come from realized profits. The minimum dividend is set at thirty-five percent (35%) of the net profit after the reductions mentioned above and is paid in cash. By decision of the General Assembly of shareholders taken with an increased quorum and majority, the above percentage may be reduced, but not less than ten percent (10%). Non-distribution of the minimum dividend is allowed only by decision of the General Assembly, taken with the increased quorum of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 130 of law 4548/2018 and a majority of eighty percent (80%) of the capital represented in the General Assembly. By decision of the General Assembly taken with an increased quorum and majority, it is possible for the profits that are distributable as a minimum dividend to be capitalized and distributed to all shareholders in the form of shares, calculated at their nominal value.

The Company has complied with its contractual obligations, including the maintenance of the rationality of the capital structure and fully complies with the relevant provisions imposed by law in relation to equity.

7.38 Fair value measurement

Financial and non-financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the Company's Statement of Financial Position are classified under the following hierarchy into 3 Levels for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- **Level 1**: Investments at fair value based on negotiable (non-adjusted) prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2**: Investments that are valued at fair value based on valuation models in which all elements that significantly affect fair value are based (either directly or indirectly) on observable market data.
- **Level 3**: Investments that are valued at fair value based on valuation models in which the items that significantly affect fair value are based on unobservable market data. This level includes investments whose fair value calculation is based on unobservable market data (five-year business plan), but also using observable market data (Beta, Net Debt/Enterprise Value of identical companies in each industry as included in the calculation of WACC).

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

The following tables show the non-financial assets of the Company that are valued at fair values on a recurring basis as at 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2019:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020			
Non-financial assets	**LEVEL 1**	**LEVEL 2**	**LEVEL 3**	**TOTAL**
Proprietary Land plots	-	5,072,741	-	5,072,741
Investment land plots	-	3,271,999	-	3,271,999
Buildings	-	9,008,750	-	9,008,750
Net Fair Value	-	**17,353,490**	-	**17,353,490**

Amounts in € '	31/12/2019			
Non-financial assets	**LEVEL 1**	**LEVEL 2**	**LEVEL 3**	**TOTAL**
Land plots	-	5,072,741	-	5,072,741
Investments land plots	-	3,255,453	-	3,255,453
Buildings	-	9,113,237	-	9,113,237
Net Fair Value	-	**17,441,431**	-	**17,441,431**

The movement of non-financial instruments classified in Level 2 for the years 2020 and 2019 are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2020			31/12/2019		
Amounts in € '	Proprietary Land plots	Investment land plots	Buildings and building installations	Proprietary Land plots	Investment land plots	Buildings and building installations
Opening balance	**5,072,741**	**3,255,453**	**9,113,237**	**5,072,741**	3,085,489	**9,300,069**
Purchases	-	-	87,277	-	-	4,861
Effect from valuation	-	16,546	-	-	169,964	-
Depreciation	-	-	(191,763)	-	-	(191,693)
Closing balance	**5,072,741**	**3,271,999**	**9,008,750**	**5,072,741**	**3,255,453**	**9,113,237**

The determination of the fair value of the proprietary property of level 2, is based on a relevant appraisal work carried out by an independent certified real estate appraiser. The frequency of assessment of the above is basically done every three or four years unless an event occurs where it will significantly affect the value resulting in an assessment in a shorter period of time. The last reassessment was carried out on 31.12.2018. The valuation of investment properties is carried out on an annual basis.

Measurement of fair value of financial assets

The following tables show the financial assets of the Company that are valued at fair values on a recurring basis on 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2019:

Amounts in € '	31/12/2020			
Financial items	**LEVEL 1**	**LEVEL 2**	**LEVEL 3**	**TOTAL**
Other investments	-	-	60,479	60,479
Financial items available for sale	149	-	-	-
Net fair value	**149**	-	**60,479**	**60,479**

Amounts in € '	31/12/2019			
Financial items	**LEVEL 1**	**LEVEL 2**	**LEVEL 3**	**TOTAL**
Other investments	-	-	75,371	75,371
Financial items available for sale	199	-	-	-
Net fair value	**199**	-	**75,371**	**75,371**

The movement of the financial items that have been classified in Levels 1 and 3 of the Company for the fiscal year 2020 and 2019 are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €'	31/12/2020		31/12/2019	
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 3
Opening balance	**199**	**75,371**	**73**	**26,190**
Effect on Assets	-	-	-	66,623
Effect on result	(50)	(14,892)	127	(17,442)
Closing balance	**149**	**60,479**	**199**	**75,371**

7.39 Events after the reporting date of the financial statements

Apart from the consequences of the still ongoing pandemic of Covid-19, which (consequences) based on the data in force at the time of the present's writing, are not expected to have a more adverse effect on the course of the Company than to date, no event has occurred in which may affect the financial structure or business course of the Company from 31.12.2020 until the date of preparation of the annual Financial Statements for the year 2020.

THE SIGNATORS

DIMITRIOS KOSTOPOULOS Chairman of the Board of Directors

SPIRIDON DELENDAS Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

ANTONIOS ROUSSOS Chief Financial Officer

Website of financial information upload

According to the provisions of Decision 8/754/14.04.2016 of the BoD of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, the Company announces that the Annual Financial Report for the year 2020, which includes its annual Financial Statements, the Audit Report of the Certified Auditor and the Annual Management Report of the Company's Board of Directors, is posted online to the legally registered electronic address www.mevaco.gr.