CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 2016

(1 January - 31 December 2016)

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

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

Context **Page**

Annual Board of Director's report

of the Company
CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

Regarding the financial statements
For the financial year from 1 January 2016 to December 2016

1. General information

The current fiscal year is the 25h and includes the period of 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2016.

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

Company's financial statements for the financial year 2016, as published and submitted for approval to the General Meeting, derive from Company's books and records and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.).

Administrative principles and internal management systems

Company's Board of Directors

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

General Meeting of Shareholders

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

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

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

Main features of internal control system

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

2. Financial risk objectives and policies

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

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

Price risk

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

Credit risk

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

The Company has significant concentration of its receivables to a few trade debtors, fact that maximizes its exposure to credit risk.
35,23% of Company's sales turnover is generated by two clients (31.12.2015: 39,47%) whose balance as at 31.12.2016 amounted to Euro 1.866.361,94 (31.12.2015: 1.379.501,19).

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

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

3. Main risks and uncertainties for the financial year 2017
The main risks and uncertainties for the financial year 2017 relate only to the general economic crisis of the country, and not to the financial performance and operations of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Financial performance

In 2016, the net turnover from sales of goods and services amounted to Euro 8.688.849,93 compared to Euro 7.360.799,58 in the previous year, showing an increase of 15,28%. Administrative expenses amounted to Euro 804.193,31 compared to Euro 723.143,71 in the previous year, showing a slight increase of 10,08%. Distribution expenses amounted to Euro 181.479,09 compared to Euro 181.479,09 in the prior year, showing an increase of 30,94%.

Earnings after tax during the current year increased by 12,68% and amounted to Euro 1.113.083,75 compared to Euro 971.995,41 in the previous year.

Earnings before taxes, interest and depreciation (EBITDA) amounted to Euro 1.701.512,62 in 2016 compared to Euro 1971.995,41 in 2015, showing an increase of 12,22%.

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

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

i. Financial structure ratios	**2016**	**2015**
Current assets / Total assets	84,7%	83,1%
Equity / Total liabilities	166,0%	193,3%
Equity / Non-current assets	409,1%	391,0%
Current asset / Total liabilities	241,1%	281,9%
ii. Operating performance and profitability ratios	**2016**	**2015**
EBITDA / Turnover	19,6%	20,6%
Gross margin / Revenues	29,9%	31,1%
Revenues/Equity	188,9%	180,0%
EBITDA (Profit before taxes, interest and depreciation)	**1.701.512,62**	**1.516.261,86**

7. Significant events during the current period

The Company, as it is also presented in its Financial Statements, increased both its net sales turnover and its profitability, despite the adverse general economic situation. Gross profit amounted to Euro 2.596.175,78 compared to Euro 2.291.362,14 in the previous year, showing an increase of 13,30%.

8. Property

The Company wholly owns the following property:

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

Company's property is subject to a first mortgage in favour of National Bank of Greece to secure a construction loan of a total amount Euro 1.275.000,00, which was amounted to Euro 112.222,22 on 31/12/2016.

9. Securities

National Bank of Greece Shares: 621 shares with price per share as at 31/12/2016 Euro 0,2480 and value Euro 154,01.

National Bank of Greece Stock Warrants: 9.324 stock warrants with price per stock warrant as at 31/12/2016 Euro 0,007 and value Euro 65,27.

10. Foreign currency
The Company has no foreign currency.

11. Research and development
There was no research and development activity during the year 2016.

12. Branches
The Company has no branches.

13. Goals and perspectives for the Company for the year 2017
It is obvious that the adverse economic conditions in Greece affected the industry that the Company operates. However, both sales turnover and profits are increased during current year and are quite satisfactory. Based on the financial data and other information that are available till now, it seems that next year the Company will be even more profitable, as a result of the measures that have been taken, such as a more effective and proper organization of the Company.

14. Conclusions
Believing that the Company's results are satisfactory, by taking also into consideration the economic decline and prevailing market conditions, please approve the submitted Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, exempt the Board of Directors and the auditors from any responsibility, and appoint the auditors for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

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

Mandra, 31 July 2017

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TSIRIVAS EFTHYMIOS

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing, which have been incorporated into Greek Law (Government Gazette / B / 2848 / 23.10.2012). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A. as at December 31, 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as endorsed by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of article 43a \ of the Codified Law 2190/1920 and its content is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

Athens, 31 July 2017

THE CERTIFIED AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT

KONSTANTINOS MAR. ANTAKIS
SOEL REG. No 21271

AUDIT PLUS A.E.
METAMORFOSEOS 1 &
LEOFOROS PENTELIS 104
POST CODE 15234 CHALANDRI
SOEL REG.No 172

It is certified that the accompanied Financial Statements, are those that have been approved by the Board of Directors of **"CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A."** on 31 July 2017 and they have been disclosed on the Company's website: http://www.cellco.gr/.

On behalf of
CELLCO CHEMICALS S.A.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	**THE MANAGING DIRECTOR**
TSIRIVAS EFTHIMIOS	**PARASKEVOPOULOS NIKOLAOS**
ID No AE 604126	**ID No T 504598**

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

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31/12/2016	Year ended 31/12/2015
Revenues	7	8.688.849,93	7.360.799,58
Cost of sales	8	(6.092.674,15)	(5.069.437,44)
Gross profit		2.596.175,78	2.291.362,14
Administrative expenses	8	(804.193,31)	(723.143,71)
Distribution expenses	8	(181.479,09)	(125.322,63)
Other operating income	9	3.117,96	7.068,24
Other operating expenses	9	(9.326,84)	(24.316,68)
Operating profit		1.604.294,50	1.425.647,36
Finance income	10	-	1.351,77
Finance costs	10	(18.866,71)	(24.176,23)
Profit before tax		1.585.427,79	1.402.822,90
Income tax expense	12	(472.344,04)	(430.827,49)
Profit for the year		1.113.083,75	971.995,41
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial (gains)/losses from employee benefits	25	(2.354,06)	(1.345,06)
Income tax effect	15	682,68	390,07
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(1.671,38)**	**(954,99)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(1.671,38)**	**(954,99)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1.111.412,37**	**971.040,42**

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016

	Σημ.	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	1.063.888,94	989.825,48
Intangible Assets	14	586,87	1.692,89
Deferred tax assets	15	56.776,14	50.808,54
Other non-current assets	17	3.241,32	3.241,32
		1.124.493,27	1.045.568,23
Current Assets			
Inventories	16	1.989.250,83	1.777.569,94
Trade and other receivables	17	3.926.256,71	2.792.359,62
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	219,28	259,62
Cash and short-term deposits	19	330.470,32	588.363,00
		6.246.197,14	5.158.552,18
TOTAL ASSESTS		7.370.690,41	6.204.120,41
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Issued share capital	20	962.100,00	962.100,00
Reserves	21	349.369,57	349.369,57
Retained earnings		3.288.522,37	2.777.110,00
Total Equity		4.599.991,94	4.088.579,57
Long-term Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23	-	112.222,22
Provisions	24	131.017,83	131.017,83
Employee defined benefit liabilities	25	48.834,48	42.464,05
		179.852,31	285.704,10
Short-term Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	2.440.882,12	1.587.831,23
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23	112.222,22	134.444,45
Income tax payable		37.741,82	107.561,06
		2.590.846,16	1.829.836,74
Total liabilities		2.770.698,47	2.115.540,84
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7.370.690,41	6.204.120,41

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital (Note 20)	Reserves (Note 21)	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2015	**962.100,00**	**299.569,36**	**2.455.899,49**	**3.717.568,85**
Profit for the period	-	-	971.995,41	971.995,41
Other comprehensive income/ (losses)	-	-	(954,99)	(954,99)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	971.040,42	971.040,42
Dividend distribution	-	-	(600.029,70)	(600.029,70)
Statutory reserve	-	49.800,21	(49.800,21)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**962.100,00**	**349.369,57**	**2.777.110,00**	**4.088.579,57**
Profit for the period	-	-	1.113.083,75	1.113.083,75
Other comprehensive income/ (losses)	-	-	(1.671,38)	(1.671,38)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1.111.412,37	1.111.412,37
Dividend distribution (Note 22)	-	-	(600.000,00)	(600.000,00)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**962.100,00**	**349.369,57**	**3.288.522,37**	**4.599.991,94**

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31/12/2016	Year ended 31/12/2015
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		1.585.427,79	1.402.822,90
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Non cash-items:			
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	13	94.242,10	89.508,30
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	2.976,02	1.106,20
Gains from sale of property plant and equipment	9	(3.109,97)	-
(Gain)/loss arising on changes in fair value	9	40,34	14.938,50
Interest income	10	-	(1.351,77)
Interest expenses	10	18.856,84	22.523,06
Movements in provisions and provisions for employee benefits	25	4.016,37	2.495,19
Working Capital adjustments:			
Increase in inventories		(211.680,89)	(177.179,84)
Increase in trade and other receivable		(1.133.897,09)	(238.444,73)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		334.635,33	(201.712,69)
Income tax paid		(547.448,20)	(435.055,43)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**144.058,64**	**479.649,69**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(168.305,59)	(46.193,27)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1.870,00)	-
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		3.110,00	-
Interest received		-	1.351,77
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(167.065,59)**	**(44.841,50)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(134.444,45)	(134.444,45)
Interest paid		(18.856,84)	(22.523,06)
Dividends paid		(81.584,44)	(196.506,00)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(234.885,73)**	**(353.473,51)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(257.892,68)**	**81.334,68**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		588.363,00	507.028,32
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	**330.470,32**	**588.363,00**

Gains from sale of property plant and equipment include:

	2016	2015
Net Book Value	0,03	-
Gains from sale of property plant and equipment	3.109,97	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**3.110,00**	**-**

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

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

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

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

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

The Company's total number of employees as at 31 December 2016 amounted to 16. At 31 December 2015 the Company's total number of employees was 15.

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements

Basis for preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (E.U.) up to 31 December 2016. These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

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

Actual results may differ from these estimations. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the financial year ended December 31, 2015. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies which have been adopted. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

Financial Statements based on Greek Accounting Standards

The Company keeps its accounting books and prepares financial statements based on Law 4308/2014 Greek Accounting Standards, Law 2190/1920 on Societe Anonyme and tax law. The accompanying financial statements have been based on the financial statements in accordance with Greek Accounting Standards, which have been specifically adjusted with certain entries outside accounting books to comply with IFRSs.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of "Cellco Chemicals S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue, by Company's Board of Directors, on 31 July 2017. The financial statements of "Cellco Chemicals S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2016 are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders that will take place on 31 July 2017.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; and

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

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

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

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

Or

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue includes the fair value of sales of goods and rendering of services, net of value added tax, discounts and rebates. Revenue is recognized as follows:

Sale of goods
Sales of goods are recognized when the Company delivers the goods to customers, the goods are accepted by them, and the recovery of the asset is reasonably assured.

Rendering of services
Revenue from the provision of services is accounted for in the period in which the services are rendered, based on the stage of completion of the service rendered in relation to all services rendered.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Dividends income
Dividends are recognized as income when the right to receive payment is established.

d) Government grants

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

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

e) Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) Foreign currencies

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

Transaction and balances

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

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

g) Cash dividend

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

h) Property plant and equipment

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

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

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

Classification	**Depreciation method**
Building	25 years
Transportation	6 to 7 years
Software	5 to 10 years
Furniture and other equipment	5 to 10 years

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

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

i) Leases

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

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

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

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

j) Borrowing costs

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

k) Intangible assets

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

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

l) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets of the Company are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, loans and receivables, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss. At initial measurement, financial assets are recognized at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Financial assets held to maturity
- Available for sale financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as losses from investing activities (negative net changes in fair value) or profit from investing activities (positive net changes in fair value) in the statement of comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

This category is the most relevant to the Company. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.
Loans and receivables subsequently from the initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, please refer to Note 17.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. In case that the Company sell a significant part of financial assets held to maturity, the entire portfolio of financial assets held to maturity is reclassified to financial assets available for sale. Financial assets held to maturity are classified as non-current assets, except for those whose maturity is less than twelve months from the reporting date of the financial information, which are classified as current assets.
Financial assets held to maturity subsequently from the initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held for trading, nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.
After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to the statement of other comprehensive income in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial assets is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Company evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.
For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial asset

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

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

Or

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

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

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

Or

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

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

In this case:

- if the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

- if the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall continue to recognise the financial asset.

- if the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall determine whether it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether impairment exists. Serious customer problems, the likelihood of customer's bankruptcy and the failure to make regular payments are all indications that the asset has been impaired. The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Trade and other receivables, together with the related allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If, in a subsequent fiscal year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Available for sale financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. f impairment is recognized, the cumulative loss that is the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is transferred to the statement of other comprehensive income.

B. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Loan expenses paid on the signing of new credits are recognized as loan expense if part or all of the new credit line is withdrawn. Loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from the date of financial position date. More information on loans and borrowings is mentioned to note 23.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business by suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade account payables subsequent to the initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For more information on trade and other payable, please refer to note 26.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

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

C. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

m) Inventories

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

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

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful life which are tested for impairment on an annual basis, the carrying values of other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount is measured as the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Fair value less cost is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting any direct incremental selling costs, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Impairment losses which were accounted for in prior years are reversed only when there is sufficient evidence that the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount have changed. In these circumstances, the related reversal is recognised as income. Probable impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

o) Cash and short-term deposits

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

p) Share capital

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

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

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

q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

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

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

r) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

Staff termination benefits

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

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following amended IFRSs which have been adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2016.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (Amendment)

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. This amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and will help some jurisdictions move to IFRS for separate financial statements, reducing compliance costs without reducing the information available to investors. Management has not made use of this amendment.

IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (Amendment)

The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose and how to structure it in their financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The narrow-focus amendments to IAS clarify, rather than significantly change, existing IAS 1 requirements. The amendments relate to materiality, order of the notes, subtotals and disaggregation, accounting policies and presentation of items of other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from equity accounted Investments. Management has not made use of this amendment.

IAS 16 Property plant and equipment and IAS 38 Intangible assets (Amendments): Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendment provides additional guidance on how the depreciation or amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be calculated. This amendment clarifies the principle in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, the ratio of revenue generated to total revenue expected to be generated cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. Management has not made use of this amendment.

IFRS 11 Joint arrangements (Amendment): Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. IFRS 11 addresses the accounting for interests in joint ventures and joint operations. The amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business in accordance with IFRS and specifies the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The Company has no transactions within the scope of this amendment.

IAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans (Amendment): Employee Contributions
The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015. The amendment applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendment is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The Company has no plans that fall under the scope of the amendment.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments)
The amendments address three issues arising in practice in the application of the investment entities consolidation exception. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendments clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. Also, the amendments clarify that only a subsidiary that is not an investment entity itself and provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value. Finally, the amendments to *IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* allow the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments do not apply to the Company.

IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2010-2012 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015. The above amendments do not affect Company's financial statements.

- **IFRS 2 Share-based Payment**: This improvement amends the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition').

- **IFRS 3 Business combinations:** This improvement clarifies that contingent consideration in a business acquisition that is not classified as equity is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not it falls within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

- **IFRS 8 Operating Segments:** This improvement requires an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments and clarifies that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly.

- **IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement:** This improvement in the Basis of Conclusion of IFRS 13 clarifies that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

- **IAS 16 Property Plant & Equipment:** The amendment clarifies that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount.

- **IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures:** The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity.

- **IAS 38 Intangible Assets:** The amendment clarifies that when an intangible asset is revalued the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount.

The IASB has issued the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle, which is a collection of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The above amendments do not affect Company's financial statements.

- **IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:** The amendment clarifies that changing from one of the disposal methods to the other (through sale or through distribution to the owners) should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is therefore no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.

- **IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures:** The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. Also, the amendment clarifies that the IFRS 7 disclosures relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report.

- **IAS 19 Employee Benefits:** The amendment clarifies that market depth of high-quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

- **IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting:** The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The Board specified that the other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users do not have access to the other information in this manner, then the interim financial report is incomplete.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement
The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. The final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligations; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key

judgments and estimates. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Clarifications)
The Clarifications apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. The objective of the Clarifications is to clarify the IASB's intentions when developing the requirements in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, particularly the accounting of identifying performance obligations amending the wording of the "separately identifiable" principle, of principal versus agent considerations including the assessment of whether an entity is a principal or an agent as well as applications of control principle and of licensing providing additional guidance for accounting of intellectual property and royalties. The Clarifications also provide additional practical expedients for entities that either apply IFRS 15 fully retrospectively or that elect to apply the modified retrospective approach. These Clarifications have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IFRS 16: Leases
The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'). The new standard requires lessees to recognize most leases on their financial statements. Lessees will have a single accounting model for all leases, with certain exemptions. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged. The standard has not been yet endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (Amendments)
The Amendments become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The objective of the Amendments is to clarify the requirements of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses in order to address diversity in practice in the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. The specific issues where diversity in practice existed relate to the existence of a deductible temporary difference upon a decrease in fair value, to recovering an asset for more than its carrying amount, to probable future taxable profit and to combined versus separate assessment. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)
The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The objective of the Amendments is to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The Amendments specify that one way to fulfil the disclosure requirement is by providing a tabular reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes from financing cash flows, changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates, changes in fair values and other changes. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share based Payment Transactions (Amendments)
The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. The Amendments provide requirements on the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments, for share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations and for modifications to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

IAS 40: Transfers to Investment Property (Amendments)
The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. The Amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The Amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management’s intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

- **IFRIC INTERPETATION 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration**

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The Interpretation covers foreign currency transactions when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or a non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income. The Interpretation states that the date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of the standard and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

The **IASB has issued the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 – 2016 Cycle**, which is a collection of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 for IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and on or after 1 January 2018 for IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and for IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Earlier application is permitted for IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. These annual improvements have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the impact of these upgrades and estimates that it will not affect the Company's accounting policies, financial position and performance.

- **IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards:** This improvement deletes the short-term exemptions regarding disclosures about financial instruments, employee benefits and investment entities, applicable for first time adopters.

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

- **IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities:** The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12, other than those of summarized financial information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, apply to an entity’s interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate that is classified as held for sale, as held for distribution, or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5.

5. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Accounting estimates and assumptions

Provision for income tax

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

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Company's property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives. These useful lives are periodically reassessed to assess whether they continue to be appropriate. The useful lives of fixed assets may be differentiated by factors such as technological innovation and maintenance programs.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In calculating the value in use, management estimates future cash flows from the asset or cash flow unit and selects the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of future cash flows.

Deferred tax assets

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

Provisions for doubtful debts

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

Provisions for slowly moving and impaired inventories

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

Specific benefit plans

The present value of the retirement benefits of the Company's defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial method. The actuarial method includes assumptions about the discount rate, future wage increases, mortality rates, the average annual long-run inflation rate and the average annual long-term GDP growth. Due to the long-term nature of these programs, these assumptions are subject to considerable uncertainty. Further details and information are included in note 25.

6. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 35%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits.

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Note 23)	112.222,22	246.666,67
Trade and other payables (Note 26)	2.440.882,12	1.587.831,23
(Less) cash equivalents and short-term deposits (Note 19)	(330.470,32)	(588.363,00)
Net liabilities	2.222.634,02	1.246.134,90
Equity attributable to Company's shareholders	4.599.991,94	4.088.579,57
Total equity	4.599.991,94	4.088.579,57
Total equity and liabilities	**6.822.625,96**	**5.334.714,47**
Gearing ratio	**33%**	**23%**

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or procedures for managing capital in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

7. Revenues per type

Company's revenues are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Sale of goods	8.685.089,15	7.351.331,29
Rendering of services	3.760,78	9.468,29
Total	**8.688.849,93**	**7.360.799,58**

8. Expenses per category

Company's expenses are analysed as follows:

	Note	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Employee benefit expenses	11	507.472,75	494.000,54
Cost of goods recognised as an expense		6.078.506,98	5.069.437,44
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	13	94.242,10	89.508,30
Amortization of intangible assets	14	2.976,02	1.106,20
Third parties' fees		94.587,43	45.183,33
Third parties' facilities		20.247,63	19.496,07
Transportation expenses		24.259,03	25.606,57
Repairs and maintenance of property plant and equipment		66.437,44	29.940,81
Operating leases		8.838,08	42,28
Insurance expenses		13.587,16	13.709,28
Telecommunication expenses		9.532,21	8.396,66
Travel expenses		12.789,89	7.173,80
Consumables		47.736,03	39.703,26
Impairment of slow-moving inventories		14.167,17	
Taxes & fees (except income tax)		36.081,42	34.929,80
Other operating expenses		46.885,21	39.669,44
Total		**7.078.346,55**	**5.917.903,78**

The allocation of expenses per type is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Cost of sales	6.092.674,15	5.069.437,44
Administrative expenses	804.193,31	723.143,71
Distribution expenses	181.479,09	125.322,63
	7.078.346,55	**5.917.903,78**

Depreciation and amortisation per type are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Administrative expenses	97.218,12	90.614,50
	97.218,12	**90.614,50**

9. Other operating income/ (expenses)

Company's other operating income is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Gains from sale of property plant and equipment	3.109,97	-
Expenditure grants	-	1.369,50
Other operating incomes	7,99	5.698,74
Total other operating income	**3.117,96**	**7.068,24**

Company's other operating expenses are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Net loss from financial instruments valued at fair value through income and loss (Note. 18)	(40,34)	(14.938,50)
Other operating expenses	(9.286,50)	(9.378,18)
Total other operating expenses	**(9.326,84)**	**(24.316,68)**

10. Financial (expenses) / income

Company's other operating expenses are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Interest expense from bank loan	(7.618,21)	(12.831,11)
Losses from exchange differences	(9,87)	(1.653,17)
Other finance expense	(11.238,63)	(9.691,95)
Total financial expenses	**(18.866,71)**	**(24.176,23)**

Company's financial income is analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Interest income	-	1.351,77
Total financial income	**-**	**1.351,77**

11. Payroll and related expenses

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

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Wages and salaries	411.459,65	395.509,41
Social security costs and other employer contributions (Note 25)	83.459,75	82.391,54
Other personnel expenses	8.536,98	2.544,40
Employee benefits (Note 25)	4.016,37	13.555,19
Total	**507.472,75**	**494.000,54**

12. Income tax

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

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Current income tax	477.628,96	440.835,95
Deferred income tax (Note 15)	(5.284,92)	(10.008,46)
Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income	**472.344,04**	**430.827,49**

The effective income tax rate differs from the nominal income tax rate due to various factors. The most significant ones are certain non-deductible expenses and the change in tax rates. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate for 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Profit before tax	**1.585.427,79**	**1.402.822,90**
Tax calculated at tax applicable rates (2016: 29%, 2015: 29%)	459.774,06	406.818,64
Non-deductible expenses for taxation purposes	12.569,98	28.671,53
Differences in tax rates	-	(4.662,68)
Total	**472.344,04**	**430.827,49**

Income tax has been calculated based on profits before tax multiplied by the Company's domestic nominal tax rate. In accordance with current tax laws, tax rate for the operations of the Company in Greece amounts to 29% effective on 31 December 2016 and 29% effective on 31 December 2015.

The Company has not been audited by the tax authorities since the year ended 31 December 2009. The unaudited fiscal years are those from the years ended December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2013. The Company's tax liabilities for these years have not been finalized and therefore additional charges may be imposed by tax authorities.

Tax Compliance Certificate

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

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

For the year 2016, the Company has requested its statutory auditor to issue a tax certificate, which is under process, in accordance with the provisions of Article 65A L. 4174/2013. This tax audit is conducted by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon the completion of the aforementioned tax audit, no significant, additional tax liabilities are expected to arise, in excess of those provided for and disclosed in the financial statements.

13. Property plant and equipment

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

	Freehold land and buildings	Transportation means	Furniture and other equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2015	1.751.909,02	122.379,84	524.658,16	2.398.947,02
Additions	-	20.515,60	25.677,67	46.193,27
Balance as at 31 December 2015	1.751.909,02	142.895,44	550.335,83	2.445.140,29
Balance as at 1 January 2016	1.751.909,02	142.895,44	550.335,83	2.445.140,29
Additions	-	152.330,06	15.975,53	168.305,59
Disposals	-	(13.005,32)	(880,41)	(13.885,73)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	1.751.909,02	282.220,18	565.430,95	2.599.560,15
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2015	783.822,89	105.313,02	476.670,60	1.365.806,51
Depreciation	60.407,27	3.420,11	25.680,92	89.508,30
Balance as at 31 December 2015	844.230,16	108.733,13	502.351,52	1.455.314,81
Balance as at 1 January 2016	844.230,16	108.733,13	502.351,52	1.455.314,81
Depreciation	60.407,27	12.616,95	21.217,88	94.242,10
Disposals	-	(13.005,30)	(880,40)	(13.885,70)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	904.637,43	108.344,78	522.689,00	1.535.671,21
Net Book Value as at 31.12.2015	**907.678,86**	**34.162,31**	**47.984,31**	**989.825,48**
Net Book Value as at 31.12.2016	**847.271,59**	**173.875,40**	**42.741,95**	**1.063.888,94**

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

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

14. Intangible assets

Company's intangible assets are analysed as follows:

	Software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January 2015	18.191,45	18.191,45
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	18.191,45	18.191,45
Balance as at 1 January 2016	18.191,45	18.191,45
Additions	1.870,00	1.870,00
Balance as at 31 December 2016	20.061,45	20.061,45
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January 2015	15.392,36	15.392,36
Depreciation	1.106,20	1.106,20
Balance as at 31 December 2015	16.498,56	16.498,56
Balance as at 1 January 2016	16.498,56	16.498,56
Depreciation	2.976,02	2.976,02
Balance as at 31 December 2016	19.474,58	19.474,58
Net Book Value as at 31.12.2015	**1.692,89**	**1.692,89**
Net Book Value as at 31.12.2016	**586,87**	**586,87**

15. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.
The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities, before offsetting, is as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Deferred tax assets		
Recoverable after 12 months	43.503,89	37.547,99
Recoverable within 12 months	15.803,25	15.791,55
	59.307,14	53.339,54
Deferred tax liabilities		
To be settled after 12 months	(2.531,00)	(2.531,00)
To be settled within 12 months	-	-
	(2.531,00)	(2.531,00)
	56.776,14	**50.808,54**

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Opening balance	50.808,54	40.410,01
Credit in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 12)	5.284,92	10.008,46
Credit in the statement of total comprehensive income	682,68	390,07
Closing balance	**56.776,14**	**50.808,54**

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

	Statement of financial position		Statement of comprehensive income	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Depreciation for tax purposes	971,26	650,51	(320,75)	(354,91)
Amortisation for tax purposes	170,19	490,94	320,75	236,83
Provision for doubtful debts	8.988,53	8.988,53	-	(929,85)
Provision for impaired inventories	19.211,91	15.103,43	(4.108,48)	(1.562,42)
Provision for employee benefits	14.162,00	12.314,58	(1.164,74)	(1.882,32)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13.483,25	13.471,55	(11,70)	(5.277,62)
Accrued expenses	2.320,00	2.320,00	-	(500,00)
Write off of trade account payable	(2.531,00)	(2.531,00)	-	261,83
Debit/(credit) in the statement of comprehensive income			**(5.284,92)**	**(10.008,46)**
Net deferred tax assets	**56.776,14**	**50.808,54**		

16. Inventories

Company's inventories are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Inventories	1.919.192,85	1.799.859,28
Goods in transit	135.131,87	28.617,38
Spare parts	1.174,08	1.174,08
Total	**2.055.498,80**	**1.829.650,74**

Less: Provision for slow moving and impaired inventories

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Inventories	66.247,97	52.080,80
	66.247,97	**52.080,80**
Net realisable value	**1.989.250,83**	**1.777.569,94**

17. Trade and other receivables

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Trade receivables	1.495.308,43	1.457.327,77
Less: Provisions for impairment	(98.388,46)	(98.388,46)
Total trade accounts receivables	1.396.919,97	1.358.939,31
Advances to suppliers	-	33.706,50
Greek State - prepaid and deduced taxes	2.321,26	3.798,18
Post-dated cheques	2.518.662,07	1.387.279,43
Other receivables	11.594,73	11.877,52
Total	**3.929.498,03**	**2.795.600,94**
Non-current assets	3.241,32	3.241,32
Current assets	3.926.256,71	2.792.359,62
	3.929.498,03	**2.795.600,94**

The movement of provision for doubtful debts of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, is analysed as follows:

Balance as at 1 January 2015	**(98.388,46)**
Provisions for impairment	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**(98.388,46)**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	**(98.388,46)**
Provisions for impairment	-
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**(98.388,46)**

The maturity of the Company's trade and other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 is analyzed as follows:

			Past due but not impaired				
	Total	Not impaired and not doubtful	< 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	>120 days
2016	3.915.582,04	3.008.266,39	880.554,50	3.216,25	4.810,59	13,50	18.720,81
2015	2.746.218,74	2.474.707,90	161.405,53	43.081,08	2.194,89	18.255,66	46.573,68

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Opening balance	259,62	15.198,12
Change in fair value gains/(losses) (Note 9)	(40,34)	(14.938,50)
Closing balance	**219,28**	**259,62**

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Listed equity instruments	**219,28**	**259,62**

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

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

19. Cash equivalent and short-term deposits

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Cash at bank	3.047,18	890,00
Cash on hand	327.423,14	587.473,00
Total	**330.470,32**	**588.363,00**

Bank deposits are accrued at floating rates based on monthly bank rates. Interest income on sight and time deposits with banks is accounted using the accrual method. Due to zero interest rates, there is no interest income on deposits as at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

20. Share capital

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2015	32.070	962.100,00	962.100,00
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**32.070**	**962.100,00**	**962.100,00**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	32.070	962.100,00	962.100,00
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**32.070**	**962.100,00**	**962.100,00**

On 31 December 2016 and December 2015, Company's authorized and issued share capital was divided into 32.070 shares, with nominal value 30 Euro each and was fully paid.

21. Reserves

Company's reserves are analysed as follows:

	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2015	299.543,84	25,52	299.569,36
Statutory reserve	49.800,21	-	49.800,21
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**349.344,05**	**25,52**	**349.369,57**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	349.344,05	25,52	349.369,57
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**349.344,05**	**25,52**	**349.369,57**

(a) Statutory reserve

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

(b) Tax-free reserves of special provisions of laws

Tax-free reserves of special provisions of laws are Profit-based reserves, which are not subject to tax in accordance with specific development laws, because they were used for the acquisition of new fixed productive equipment. That is, they are formed from profits for which no tax is calculated and paid.
According to Greek law, tax-free reserves are not subject to tax provided they are not distributed. In case of distribution, income tax is payable on the amounts distributed based on the applicable tax rates. The Company does not intend to distribute all or part of these reserves in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not formed a deferred tax liability.

22. Dividends

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

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

For the fiscal year 2016, Company’s Board of Directors proposed the non-distribution of dividends. The corresponding approved dividend for the fiscal year 2015 amounted to Euro 600.000,00. The distribution or non-distribution of the dividend is subject to the approval of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

23. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Interest bearing loans and borrowings of the Company is analysed as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Long term interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Floating rates bank loans	-	112.222,22
Total long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	112.222,22
Short term interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Floating rates bank loans	112.222,22	134.444,45
Total short-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	112.222,22	134.444,45
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**112.222,22**	**246.666,67**

The Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, both on December 31, 2016 and on December 31, 2015 are denominated in Euro.

The maturity dates of long-term interest loans and borrowings are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Between 1 and 2 years	-	112.222,22
	-	**112.222,22**

24. Provisions

Company's provisions are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Long term liabilities	131.017,83	131.017,83
Total	**131.017,83**	**131.017,83**

	Unaudited tax years	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2015	131.017,83	131.017,83
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**131.017,83**	**131.017,83**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	131.017,83	131.017,83
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**131.017,83**	**131.017,83**

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

25. Employee benefit liabilities

Retirement benefit plans Company's employees are mainly covered by the main state-owned private insurance fund that provides retirement and medical benefits. Each employee is required to contribute part of his monthly salary to the fund, while part of the total contribution is covered by the Company. At retirement, the fund is responsible for the payment of pension benefits to retirees. Consequently, the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits under this plan. These contributions are recognized as an expense when they accrue and any outstanding amount is recognized as a liability. Contributions to pension funds for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, amounted to € 83.459,75 and € 82.391,54, respectively (Note 11).

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

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

An international firm of independent actuaries evaluated the Company's liabilities arising from retirement benefits plans. The principal assumptions of the actuarial method at December 31, 2016 and 2015 for the Company are as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Liabilities in the statement of financial position for:		
Employee benefits liabilities	**48.834,48**	**42.464,05**

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

	1/1/2016-31/12/2016	1/1/2015-31/12/2015
Current service cost	3.239,86	4.119,66
Financial cost	776,51	987,37
Curtailment/Settlement/Termination Benefits	-	8.448,16
Total cost included in employee benefits (Note11)	**4.016,37**	**13.555,19**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	**42.464,05**	**38.623,80**
Current service cost	3.239,86	4.119,66
Financial cost	776,51	987,37
Benefits paid	-	(11.060,00)
Curtailment/Settlement/Termination Benefits	-	8.448,16
Actuarial (gains)/losses	2.354,06	1.345,06
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	**48.834,48**	**42.464,05**

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Discount rate	1,82%	2,27%
Future salary increases	1,00%	1,00%
Future consumer price index increases	1,00%	1,00%

26. Trade and other payables

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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Trade payables	1.212.037,55	927.396,25
Post-dated cheques	5.000,00	-
Advance from customers	8.379,34	8.048,73
Accrued expenses	10.296,11	12.044,15
Insurance organisations and other taxes and contributions	174.293,38	118.197,50
Dividends payable	921.939,26	403.523,70
Other liabilities	108.936,48	118.620,90
Total	**2.440.882,12**	**1.587.831,23**
Short term liabilities	2.440.882,12	1.587.831,23
Total	**2.440.882,12**	**1.587.831,23**

27. Commitments

Operating lease obligations
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are, as follows:

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Within1 year	11.037,96	6.450,12
From 2-5 years	22.281,76	19.350,36
	33.319,72	**25.800,48**

28. Contingent liabilities - assets

No contingent liabilities exist at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Contingent assets

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

29. Related party transactions

Remuneration of Board members for the fiscal years 2016 and 2015 are analysed as follows:

	1/1/2016 - 31/12/2016	1/1/2015 - 31/12/2015
Remuneration	60.000,00	60.360,00
	60.000,00	**60.360,00**

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash, deposits with banks, as well as customer credit reports including significant receivables and transactions.
The Company has significant concentration of its receivables to a few trade debtors, fact that maximizes its exposure to credit risk.
35,23% of Company’s sales turnover is generated by two clients (31.12.2015: 39,47%) whose balance as at 31.12.2016 amounted to Euro 1.866.361,94 (31.12.2015: 1.379.501,19).

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

The table below presents the Company's financial liabilities maturity at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

31 December 2016	**Less than 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	67.222,22	45.000,00	-	112.222,22
Trade and other payable	2.440.882,12	-	-	2.440.882,12
	2.508.104,34	45.000,00	-	2.553.104,34

31 December 2015	**Less than 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	67.222,22	67.222,23	112.222,22	246.666,67
Trade and other payable	1.587.831,23	-	-	1.587.831,23
	1.655.053,45	67.222,23	112.222,22	1.834.497,90

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

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

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

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

31. Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

At 31 December 2016 and 2015, Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31/12/2016	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2016**	**31/12/2015**
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term deposits	330.470,32	588.363,00	330.470,32	588.363,00
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	219,28	259,62	219,28	259,62
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	112.222,22	246.666,67	112.222,22	246.666,67

32. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the financial position date of 31 December 2016, which can materially affect the understanding of those financial statements and should be disclosed or differentiate the amounts of published financial statements.