



KRI-KRI MILK INDUSTRY S.A.

General Commercial Registry No.: 113772252000

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD

01.01.2023 – 31.03.2023

IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS (IAS 34)

(TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL)

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Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note.	1/1-31/3/2023	1/1-31/3/2022
Sales	C.1	45.896.217	30.731.311
Cost of sales		(30.856.978)	(24.460.713)
Gross profit	C.1	15.039.239	6.270.598
Distribution expenses	C.1	(5.755.614)	(5.078.527)
Administration expenses		(908.526)	(747.229)
Research and development expenses		(87.720)	(67.629)
Other income		211.471	176.845
Other (loss) / gain net		16.528	36.144
Profit before taxes, financial and investment income	C.1	8.515.377	590.202
Financial income	C.3	32.590	20.481
Financial expenses	C.3	(77.359)	(54.898)
Lease finance cost	C.3	(6.668)	(7.249)
Financial income (net)		(51.437)	(41.667)
Profit before taxes		8.463.940	548.535
Income tax	C.4	(1.780.091)	(99.976)
Net profit for the period (A)		6.683.849	448.559
Other comprehensive income after tax (B)		0	0
Total comprehensive income after tax (A + B)		6.683.849	448.559
Net profit per share from continuous operations			
- Basic and diluted (in €)		0,2021	0,0136

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position

	Note	<u>31/3/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	C.5	73.768.157	73.879.559
Right of use assets	C.6	611.143	520.111
Investment in properties		10.082	10.082
Intangible assets		209.869	185.147
Other non-current assets		178.210	181.735
		74.777.461	74.776.634
Current assets			
Inventories	C.7	21.280.313	15.299.030
Trade and other receivables	C.8	36.001.668	28.690.740
Current income tax receivables		444.722	2.110.152
Cash and cash equivalents		3.832.642	7.221.288
		61.559.345	53.321.210
Total assets		136.336.806	128.097.844
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		12.564.752	12.564.752
Reserves		24.686.060	24.686.060
Reserve of own shares		(426.609)	(541.306)
Retained earnings		48.876.462	42.192.614
Total equity		85.700.665	78.902.120
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	C.9	6.750.000	6.750.000
Lease liabilities		485.929	355.857
Accrued pension and retirement obligations		317.183	304.149
Deferred income tax liabilities		4.388.119	4.277.489
Government grants		5.427.613	5.524.536
		17.368.844	17.212.031
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	C.9	5.937.064	7.945.948
Lease liabilities		155.230	190.058
Trade and other payables	C.10	27.175.003	23.847.688
		33.267.297	31.983.694
Total liabilities		50.636.141	49.195.725
Total equity and liabilities		136.336.806	128.097.844

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Condensed Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	General reserve	Special reserves	Other reserves	Actuarial gains-losses reserve	Reserve of own shares	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 31.12.2021	12.564.752	4.188.251	20.265.377	38.275	59.467	(60.899)	45.775.742	82.830.965
Profit for the period							448.559	448.559
Total comprehensive income for the period							448.559	448.559
(Purchase) of own shares						(226.329)		(226.329)
Distribution of own shares						130.935		130.935
Balance at 31.3.2022	12.564.752	4.188.251	20.265.377	38.275	59.467	(156.291)	46.224.301	83.184.129
Balance at 31.12.2022	12.564.752	4.188.251	20.390.759	38.275	68.778	(541.308)	42.192.614	78.902.121
Profit for the period							6.683.849	6.683.849
Total comprehensive income for the period							6.683.849	6.683.849
Distribution of own shares						114.696		114.696
Balance at 31.3.2023	12.564.752	4.188.251	20.390.759	38.275	68.778	(426.612)	48.876.463	85.700.665

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Condensed Statement of cash flows

<i>Indirect method</i>	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
<u>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Profit before taxes	6.683.848	548.534
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1.287.004	1.258.011
Provisions	239.600	96.248
Foreign exchange differences, net	4.904	7.420
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(96.923)	(101.029)
Miscellaneous items	105.812	130.935
Investment income	(35.019)	(44.608)
Interest and related expenses	51.938	53.220
	<u>8.241.165</u>	<u>1.948.731</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(6.011.790)	(5.417.446)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	(6.642.606)	(7.535.493)
Decrease / (Increase) in other receivables	1.197.575	713.730
Decrease / (Increase) in long-term receivables	3.525	(145.972)
(Decrease) / Increase in payables (except banks)	3.713.351	5.692.742
Less:		
Interest and related expenses paid	(51.938)	(53.220)
Cash flow from operating activities (a)	<u>449.285</u>	<u>(4.796.926)</u>
<u>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(1.784.406)	(1.266.528)
Proceeds from sales of intangibles and property, plant and equipment	500	16.100
Interest received	32.590	20.481
Cash flow from investing activities (b)	<u>(1.751.316)</u>	<u>(1.229.947)</u>
<u>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Payment of loan liability	(2.000.000)	0
Payment of loan lease obligations	(86.614)	(113.108)
Purchase of own shares	0	(226.329)
Cash flow from financing activities (c)	<u>(2.086.614)</u>	<u>(339.437)</u>
Change in cash and equivalents (a+b+c)	<u>(3.388.646)</u>	<u>(6.336.310)</u>
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	7.221.288	10.749.735
Cash and equivalents at end of period	<u>3.832.642</u>	<u>4.383.425</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

A. General information

KRI-KRI MILK INDUSTRY S.A. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") operates in the dairy industry. Its main business activities is the production of ice cream, yogurt and fresh milk. During financial year 2022, the Company completed the construction of a new state-of-the-art anaerobic treatment unit within its facilities in Serres, for the production of biogas and the sale of electricity.

The headquarters are located at 3rd km Serres-Drama, 62125, Serres, Greece, its website is www.krikri.gr and its shares are listed on Athens Stock Exchange (Food sector).

These interim financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2023.

These interim financial statements are unaudited.

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1 Basis of preparation

These interim financial statements covering the period from 1.1.2023 to 31.3.2023 have been prepared according to IAS 34. The basis of their preparation is the historical cost and the "principle of going concern", taking into account all macroeconomic and microeconomic factors and their impact on the smooth operation of the Company.

The interim financial statements for the three-month period have been prepared on the basis of the same accounting principles followed for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements for the year 2022, except for the new standards and interpretations adopted, the implementation of which was compulsory for periods after 1 January 2023.

The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, which have been posted on the Company's website and have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

The earnings' tax in the interim financial statements is calculated using the current tax rate (22%).

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

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2023.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2017, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 17, which replaces an interim Standard, IFRS 4. The aim of the project was to provide a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. A single principle-based standard would enhance comparability of financial reporting among entities, jurisdictions and capital markets. IFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in reporting information about insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. Furthermore, in June 2020, the IASB issued amendments, which do not affect the fundamental principles introduced when IFRS 17 has first been issued. The amendments are designed to reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard, make financial performance easier to explain, as well as ease transition by deferring the effective date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying the Standard for the first time.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments that pertain to accounting policy disclosures. The objective of these amendments is to improve accounting policy disclosures so that they provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements. More specifically, companies are required to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments that they clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes

in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2021, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IAS 12 to specify how companies should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which companies recognise both an asset and a liability. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In December 2021, the IASB issued a narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 to address an important issue related to temporary accounting mismatches between insurance contract liabilities and financial assets in the comparative information presented when applying IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" for the first time. The amendment aims to improve the usefulness of comparative information for the users of the financial statements.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

New Standards, Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments to existing Standards that have not been applied yet or have not been adopted by the European Union

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but their application has not started yet or they have not been adopted by the European Union.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 that affect requirements for the presentation of liabilities. Specifically, they clarify one of the criteria for classifying a liability as non-current, the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments include: (a) specifying that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period; (b) clarifying that classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement; (c) clarifying how lending conditions affect classification; and (d) clarifying requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments.

Furthermore, in July 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to defer by one year the effective date of the initially issued amendment to IAS 1, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, in October 2022, the IASB issued an additional amendment that aim to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. IAS 1 requires a company to classify debt as non-current only if the company can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting date. However, a company's ability to do so is often subject to complying with covenants. The amendments to IAS 1 specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early adoption permitted.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)

In September 2022, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" which add to requirements explaining how a company accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. A sale and leaseback is a transaction for which a company sells an asset and leases that same asset back for a period of time from the new owner. IFRS 16 includes requirements on how to account for a sale and leaseback at the date the transaction takes place. However, IFRS 16 had not specified how to measure the transaction when reporting after that date. The issued amendments add to the sale and leaseback requirements

in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the Accounting Standard. These amendments will not change the accounting for leases other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction.

The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

B.2 Financial risk management

The interim financial statements do not include disclosure of all risks required in the preparation of the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

B.3 Significant accounting estimations and judgments of the management

The preparation of the interim financial statements requires the Company's management to make estimations, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the asset/liability income/expense accounting values. The results are maybe different that these estimations.

For the preparation of the interim financial statements the significant judgments and estimates of the Management regarding the application of the Company's accounting principles are the same as those used for the preparation and presentation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year 2022.

Also, the main sources of uncertainty that existed in the preparation of the annual financial statements of 31 December 2022 remained the same for the interim financial statements as at 31 March 2023.

B.4 Comparative information

Comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements, both face of financial statements and notes. Differences may arise between the amounts stated in the financial statements and the amounts stated in the notes, as a result of numbers rounding.

C. Notes to the financial statements

C1. Operating segment information

The chief operating decision maker, in the case of KRI-KRI the CEO, receives internal financial reports to measure the performance of the operating segments and to distribute the resources between them. Under the operating distinction the Company's reportable segments are identified as follows:

◇ *Ice-cream– Greece and Abroad.* The segment refers to the production and distribution of ice-cream. There is distinctive performance measurement for Greece and other countries.

◇ *Dairy-Yogurt– Greece and Abroad.* The segment refers to the production and distribution mainly of yogurt and milk in a limited scale (Serres municipality). There is distinctive performance measurement for Greece and abroad.

The segments results for the periods ended 31.3.2023 and 31.3.2022 are analyzed as follows:

1/1-31/3/2023	Revenue	Gross profit	Distribution Cost	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-Cream	4.966.300	2.365.333	(2.110.995)	254.338	111.202
Greece	3.487.005	1.987.466	(1.957.356)	30.110	(57.139)
Abroad	1.479.295	377.867	(153.639)	224.228	168.341
Dairy-Yogurt	40.483.000	12.499.596	(3.644.620)	8.854.976	8.113.329
Greece	17.548.023	5.248.268	(2.065.591)	3.182.676	2.823.121
Abroad	22.934.978	7.251.328	(1.579.028)	5.672.300	5.290.208
Rest	446.917	174.310	0	174.310	290.845
Total	45.896.217	15.039.239	(5.755.614)	9.283.624	8.515.377
1/1-31/3/2022	Revenue	Gross profit	Distribution Cost	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-Cream	3.209.100	1.352.272	(1.962.159)	(609.887)	(722.424)
Greece	1.932.474	1.032.862	(1.763.714)	(730.852)	(791.784)
Abroad	1.276.625	319.410	(198.445)	120.965	69.359
Dairy-Yogurt	27.251.598	4.849.078	(3.014.413)	1.834.665	1.211.323
Greece	12.247.841	2.975.790	(1.878.493)	1.097.297	790.084
Abroad	15.003.758	1.873.288	(1.135.920)	737.368	421.239
Rest	270.613	69.248	(101.955)	(32.707)	101.302
Total	30.731.311	6.270.598	(5.078.527)	1.192.071	590.202

The "Operating Earnings" index is an Alternative Performance Measure (APM) and is calculated as follows: Gross Profit minus Distribution Cost.

C2. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciations and amortizations are analyzed as follows:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
Net profit for the period	6.683.849	448.559
Adjustments for:		
Income tax	1.780.091	99.976
Financial income (net)	51.437	41.667
Depreciation and amortization	1.287.004	1.258.011
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(96.923)	(101.029)
EBITDA	<u>9.705.459</u>	<u>1.747.184</u>

EBITDA serves as an additional indicator of our operating performance and not as a replacement for measures such as cash flows from operating activities and operating income. We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors as a measure of operating performance because it eliminates variances caused by the amounts and types of capital employed and amortization policies and helps investors evaluate the performance of our underlying business. In addition, we believe that EBITDA is a measure commonly used by analysts and investors in our industry. Accordingly, we have disclosed this information to permit a more complete analysis of our operating performance. Other companies may calculate EBITDA in a different way. EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under IFRS and should not be considered an alternative to net profit/(loss) as an indicator of our operating performance or any other measure of performance derived in accordance with IFRS.

C3. Financial income - expenses

Financial income-expenses are analyzed by type as follows:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
<u>FINANCIAL INCOME</u>		
Interest income	8.955	540
Other capital gains	23.635	19.941
Total financial income	<u>32.590</u>	<u>20.481</u>
<u>FINANCIAL EXPENSES</u>		
Interest expense	(65.772)	(44.898)
Bank fees and charges	(11.587)	(10.000)
Total financial expenses	<u>(77.359)</u>	<u>(54.898)</u>
<u>LEASE FINANCE COST</u>		
Financial leasing costs	(6.668)	(7.249)
Total lease finance costs	<u>(6.668)</u>	<u>(7.249)</u>
Financial income - expenses (net)	<u>(51.437)</u>	<u>(41.667)</u>

C4. Income tax expense

Income tax expense is analyzed as follows

	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
Current tax	1.669.461	18.557
Deferred tax	110.630	81.419
Total	<u>1.780.091</u>	<u>99.976</u>

The income tax was calculated at a 22% tax rate over taxable profits for the period.

C5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are analyzed as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and other Equipment	Assets under construction	Total
COST							
Balance at 1 January 2022	1.773.962	17.949.731	82.765.988	1.236.888	3.088.019	5.438.051	112.252.639
Additions	235.324	60.280	2.611.427	87.060	164.021	4.425.555	7.583.667
Disposals	0	0	(126.556)	(155.271)	(414)	0	(282.241)
Transfers	0	1.120.074	5.904.499	0	19.168	(7.043.741)	0
Interest Capitalisation	0	0	0	0	0	45.722	45.722
Write-offs	0	0	(267.044)	(5.500)	(310)	0	(272.854)
Balance at 31.12.2022	2.009.286	19.130.085	90.888.314	1.163.177	3.270.484	2.865.587	119.326.933
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance at 1 January 2022	0	(4.838.166)	(33.017.882)	(1.119.417)	(2.179.390)	0	(41.154.855)
Depreciation expense	0	(549.206)	(4.038.996)	(66.090)	(183.255)	0	(4.837.547)
Disposals	0	0	126.547	145.412	414	0	272.373
Write-offs	0	0	267.044	5.500	111	0	272.655
Balance at 31.12.2022	0	(5.387.372)	(36.663.287)	(1.034.595)	(2.362.120)	0	(45.447.374)
Net book value at 31.12.2021	2.009.286	13.742.713	54.225.027	128.582	908.365	2.865.587	73.879.559
COST							
Balance at 1 January 2023	2.009.286	19.130.085	90.888.314	1.163.177	3.270.484	2.865.587	119.326.933
Additions	0	51.270	415.663	0	46.058	519.360	1.032.351
Disposals	0	0	(11.865)	0	0	0	(11.865)
Transfer	0	5.731	365.500	0	0	(371.231)	0
Interest Capitalisation	0	0	0	0	0	70.078	70.078
Balance at 31.3.2023	2.009.286	19.187.086	91.657.612	1.163.177	3.316.542	3.083.794	120.417.497
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance at 1 January 2023		(5.387.372)	(36.663.287)	(1.034.595)	(2.362.120)	0	(45.447.374)
Depreciation expense		(139.142)	(1.018.833)	(15.191)	(40.665)	0	(1.213.831)
Disposals		0	11.865	0	0	0	11.865
Balance at 31.3.2023		(5.526.514)	(37.670.255)	(1.049.786)	(2.402.785)	0	(46.649.340)
Net book value at 31.3.2023	2.009.286	13.660.572	53.987.357	113.391	913.758	3.083.794	73.768.157

There are no pledges on fixed assets.

C6. Right of use assets

	Buildings	Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
COST				
Balance at 1 January 2022	294.964	26.478	1.067.178	1.388.620
Additions	18.799	4.674	95.329	118.802
Derecognition	0	0	(542.637)	(542.637)
Balance at 31.12.2022	313.763	31.152	619.870	964.785
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
Balance at 1 January 2022	(88.832)	(3.089)	(665.602)	(757.523)
Depreciation expense	(40.060)	(6.193)	(179.286)	(225.539)
Derecognition	0	0	538.389	538.389
Balance at 31.12.2022	(128.892)	(9.282)	(306.499)	(444.673)
Net book value at 31.12.2022	184.871	21.870	313.371	520.111

<u>COST</u>	Buildings	Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023	313.763	31.152	619.870	964.785
Additions	0	0	149.701	149.701
Derecognition	(8.880)	0	(45.772)	(54.652)
Balance at 31.3.2023	304.883	31.152	723.799	1.059.834
<u>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</u>				
Balance at 1 January 2023	(128.892)	(9.282)	(306.499)	(444.673)
Depreciation expense	(10.280)	(1.600)	(43.284)	(55.164)
Derecognition	5.375	0	45.772	51.147
Balance at 31.3.2023	(133.797)	(10.882)	(304.011)	(448.690)
Net book value at 31.3.2023	171.086	20.270	419.788	611.143

C7. Inventories

Inventories are analyzed as follows:

	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
Merchandise	130.394	26.582
Finished goods	9.187.099	4.549.791
Raw materials	12.079.354	10.891.863
Less: Provisions for obsolete inventory	(116.534)	(169.206)
Total	21.280.313	15.299.030

The most important changes of the "Inventories" are found in the line "Finished Goods". This increase relates to the stockpiling of ice cream products so that the Company can meet the increased demand of the summer months (see also note C12) and the overall increase in sales.

C8. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
Trade receivables	36.335.203	27.685.262
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2.518.415)	(2.376.979)
	33.816.788	25.308.283
Creditors advances	271.506	203.934
VAT Receivables	1.140.418	2.963.847
Greek state -others	13.334	13.333
Other receivables	759.623	201.342
Total	36.001.668	28.690.740

The most important changes in the "Trade and other receivables" are found in the line "Trade receivables" relate the seasonality in the ice cream sector (see also note C12).

The amounts in "Trade receivables" are non-interest related and are normally settled on 0-150 days.

With the application of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2019, the company identifies bad debts based on an expected loss model. This model groups the receivables according to the credit rating of each client, links the rating to the probability of default and calculates the expected credit losses.

In the current fiscal period, additional bad debt provision of €141.437 was recognized. Thus, on 31/3/2023, trade receivables totaling €2.518.415 appear impaired. It is probable that part of this bad debt provisions will be recovered in the future.

Bad debt provisions movement:

	1/1-31/3/2023	1/1-31/12/2022
Opening balance	2.376.979	2.333.915
Additions	150.591	62.822
Reversals	(9.154)	(19.758)
Ending balance	2.518.415	2.376.979

C9. Borrowings

Borrowings are analyzed as follows:

	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
<u>NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS</u>		
Bond loans	6.750.000	6.750.000
Total non-current borrowings	6.750.000	6.750.000
<u>CURRENT BORROWINGS</u>		
Current liability of non-current loans	4.937.064	4.945.948
Short-term loans	1.000.000	3.000.000
Total current borrowings	5.937.064	7.945.948
Total borrowings	12.687.064	14.695.948

Maturity of non-current bank borrowings:

	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
Between 1-2 years	2.500.000	2.500.000
Between 2-5 years	4.250.000	4.250.000
Total non-current borrowings	6.750.000	6.750.000

Changes on loans balances are analyzed as follows:

Balance at 1 January 2022	8.680.628
Loans paid (cash item)	(5.980.000)
Loans receipt (cash item)	12.000.000
Financial instruments valuation (non-cash item)	(4.680)
Balance at 31 March 2022	14.695.948
Balance at 1 January 2023	14.695.948
Loans paid (cash item)	(2.000.000)
Financial instruments valuation (non-cash item)	(8.884)
Balance at 31 March 2023	12.687.064

Analysis of current long-term loans:

Loan provider	Type of loan	Date of agreement	Initial value	Balance at 31/3/2023
Majority shareholders	Bonds / 5year fixed interest rate	18/12/2013 Amended 16/11/2018	5.000.000	2.700.000
Piraeus Bank S.A.	Bonds/ 3year floating interest rate	3/12/2020	5.000.000	2.485.113
Piraeus Bank S.A.	Bonds/ 4year floating interest rate	7/9/2022	6.500.000	6.501.952

The fair value of long-term loans is calculated to about €5.754.053 («Level 3»).

Effective interest rate of borrowings:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/12/2022</u>
Effective interest rate	<u>2,75%</u>	<u>2,27%</u>

C10. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

	<u>31/3/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Trade payables	22.977.968	19.936.729
Cheques payables	1.053.978	301.858
Social security	283.552	476.322
Other Taxes and duties	246.505	289.864
Dividends payables	18.254	18.254
Customers' advances	442.206	557.772
Other payables	2.152.540	2.266.890
Total	<u>27.175.003</u>	<u>23.847.688</u>

The most important changes in "Trade and other payables" are found in the line "Trade payables" and relate to the seasonality of the ice cream sector (see also note C12) and the capital expenditure for the expansion of the Company's current facilities.

C11. Dividends

For the financial year 2022, the Board of Directors had decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Shareholders the distribution of a Dividend per Share (DPS) with gross value €0,20 (2021: €0,20 per share). The distribution is dependent on the decision of the AGM of the Shareholders.

C12. Seasonality

The ice cream sector has been characterised by high seasonality during the period between April to August, with high sales and operating profits.

For the dairy/yogurt sector, the sales and the operating profits are almost equally distributed throughout the year.

C13. Contingent assets – liabilities

The Company has contingent liabilities (in relation with bank and other guarantees) which have been arisen in the ordinary course of business. Those contingent liabilities are not expected to generate any material cash outflows. No additional payments are expected at the date of preparation of these financial statements.

Any disputes under litigation or arbitration, court or arbitration decisions may not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operation.

Right to tax exemption from investment grant

The Company, following the approval of its investment plan included in the provisions of Law 4399/2016, reserves the right to use a tax exemption in a future period, for a total amount of €2.012.220.

C14. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are analyzed as follows:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
Payment of interest on a bond loan*	20.475	19.800

Outstanding receivables from and payables to related parties are analyzed as follows:

	<u>31/3/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Receivables from related parties	383	383
Payables to related parties*	2.700.000	2.700.000

Directors' compensation and other transactions with key management personnel are analyzed as follows:

<u>COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2023</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2022</u>
Salaries of the members of the Board of Directors	0	0
Total	0	0

OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE B.O.D. AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	<u>31/3/2023</u>	<u>31/3/2022</u>
Transactions with the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel	18.958	18.333
Liabilities to the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel*	2.500.000	2.500.000

* Bond loan covered by major shareholders

C15. Post balance sheet events

Issue of bond loan

Based on the BoD decision on 03.04.2023, the Company issued, covered and disbursed bonds amounting to a total of €4.200.000. The bond loan was fully covered by the Company's majority shareholders. It has a 3-year duration, 4% fixed interest compounding quarterly and no collateral. The purpose of the bond loan is the funding of the Company's investment programme for the increase of the production capacity.

Serres, 23 May 2023

Chairman
& Managing Director

Vice-Chairman

Financial Director

Chief Accountant

Panagiotis Tsinavos
ID AE373539

Georgios Kotsambasis
ID AE376847

Konstantinos Sarmadakis
ID AN389135

Evangelos Karagiannis
ID AM894228