KRI-KRI MILK INDUSTRY S.A.

General Commercial Registry No.: 113772252000

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD

1.1.2023 – 30.9.2023

IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS (IAS 34)

(TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL)

CONTENTS

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note.	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
Sales	C1	**176.673.725**	**137.266.845**
Cost of sales		(113.934.672)	(108.793.695)
Gross profit	C1	**62.739.053**	**28.473.150**
Distribution expenses	C1	(22.192.822)	(18.627.142)
Administration expenses		(3.090.046)	(2.706.417)
Research and development expenses		(293.323)	(306.584)
Other income		596.624	644.482
Other (loss) / gain net		173.814	111.011
Profit before taxes, financial and investment income	C1	**37.933.300**	**7.588.500**
Financial income		216.589	66.189
Financial expenses		(292.903)	(197.107)
Financial cost of leasing		(21.290)	(20.483)
Financial expenses (net)		(97.604)	(151.401)
Profit before taxes		**37.835.696**	**7.437.099**
Income tax	C3	(7.643.228)	(1.510.571)
Net profit for the period (A)		**30.192.468**	**5.926.528**
Other comprehensive income after tax (B)		**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive income after tax (A + B)		**30.192.468**	**5.926.528**
Net profit per share from continuous operations - Basic and diluted (in €)		**0,9184**	**0,1780**

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

Condensed Statement of Financial Position

	Note	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	C4	77.806.489	73.879.559
Rights of use of assets		593.830	520.111
Investment in properties		10.082	10.082
Intangible assets		189.118	185.147
Other non-current assets		172.032	181.735
		78.771.551	**74.776.634**
Current assets			
Inventories	C5	15.227.427	15.299.030
Trade and other receivables	C6	41.557.174	28.690.740
Current income tax receivables		0	2.110.152
Financial instruments		1.993.516	0
Cash and cash equivalents		28.603.870	7.221.288
		87.381.987	**53.321.210**
Total assets		**166.153.538**	**128.097.844**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		12.564.752	12.564.752
Reserves		35.686.060	24.686.060
Reserves of own shares		(455.051)	(541.306)
Retained earnings		54.825.477	42.192.614
Total equity		**102.621.238**	**78.902.120**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	C7	11.850.000	6.750.000
Long term portion of leasing		378.926	355.857
Accrued pension and retirement obligations		343.294	304.149
Deferred tax liabilities		4.911.783	4.277.489
Government grants		5.235.536	5.524.536
		22.719.539	**17.212.031**
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	C7	6.151.600	7.945.948
Short term portion of leasing		243.689	190.058
Trade and other payables	C8	27.650.644	23.847.688
Current income tax liabilities		6.766.828	0
		40.812.761	**31.983.694**
Total liabilities		**63.532.300**	**49.195.725**
Total equity and liabilities		**166.153.538**	**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	Reserves of own shares	Actuarial gains-losses reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 31.12.2021	**12.564.752**	**4.188.251**	**20.265.377**	**38.275**	**(60.899)**	**59.467**	**45.775.742**	**82.830.964**
Profit for the period							5.926.528	5.926.528
Total comprehensive income for the period							**5.926.528**	**5.926.528**
Reserves increase			125.382				(125.382)	0
(Purchase) of own shares					(246.048)			(246.049)
Distribution of own shares					191.367		(8.162)	183.204
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Dividends provided for or paid							(6.613.027)	(6.613.027)
Balance at 30.09.2022	**12.564.752**	**4.188.251**	**20.390.759**	**38.275**	**(115.579)**	**59.467**	**44.955.699**	**82.081.621**
Balance at 31.12.2022	**12.564.752**	**4.188.251**	**20.390.759**	**38.275**	**(541.306)**	**68.778**	**42.192.614**	**78.902.120**
Profit for the period							30.192.468	30.192.468
Total comprehensive income for the period							**30.192.468**	**30.192.468**
Reserves increase			11.000.000				(11.000.000)	0
(Purchase) of own shares					(267.904)			(267.904)
Distribution of own shares					354.160		53.423	407.583
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Dividends provided for or paid							(6.613.027)	(6.613.027)
Balance at 30.09.2023	**12.564.752**	**4.188.251**	**31.390.759**	**38.275**	**(455.051)**	**68.778**	**54.825.477**	**102.621.238**

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

Condensed Statement of cash flows

Indirect method	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxes	37.835.696	7.437.099
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	3.898.970	3.898.413
Provisions	829.228	742.644
Foreign exchange differences, net	(6.907)	23.360
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(289.000)	(302.855)
Other non-cash items	354.160	191.367
Investment income	(153.758)	(119.875)
Interest and related expenses	314.193	217.590
	42.782.581	**12.087.741**
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(16.953)	(2.116.340)
Decrease / (Increase) in receivables (trade)	(13.419.344)	(14.657.589)
Decrease / (Increase) in other receivables	527.356	(289.696)
(Decrease) / Increase in payables (except banks)	5.500.200	11.511.955
Less:		
Interest and related expenses paid	(293.203)	(203.442)
Taxes paid	0	(820.140)
Cash flow from operating activities (a)	**35.080.637**	**5.512.489**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(8.114.661)	(5.791.328)
Proceeds from sales of intangibles and property, plant and equipment	500	24.600
Interest received	216.589	66.189
Purchase of financial instruments	(1.993.516)	0
Cash flow from investing activities (b)	**(9.891.088)**	**(5.700.539)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans	9.800.000	8.000.000
Repayments of loans	(6.500.000)	(4.355.000)
Repayments of financial leases	(228.132)	(204.162)
Purchase of own shares	(267.904)	(246.049)
Restricted deposits	0	2.230.000
Dividends paid to company's shareholders	(6.610.931)	(6.611.073)
Cash flow from financing activities (c)	**(3.806.967)**	**(1.186.283)**
Change in cash and equivalents (a+b+c)	**21.382.582**	**(1.374.333)**
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	7.221.288	10.749.735
Cash and equivalents at end of period	**28.603.870**	**9.375.402**

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

A. General information

KRI-KRI MILK INDUSTRY S.A. operates in the dairy industry. Its main business activities is the production of ice-cream and yogurt.

The headquarters are located in 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 financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2023.

The interim condensed financial statements have not been audited.

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements covering the period from 1.1.2023 to 30.9.2023 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 nine-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.

Any differences that arise between the amounts in these interim financial statements and the corresponding amounts in the selected explanatory notes as well as in sums are due to rounding.

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 tax rate applicable to annual profits.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1.1.2023. The Company's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

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 above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

The amendments do not affect the company's Financial Statements.

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 above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

The amendments do not affect substantially the company's Financial Statements.

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 above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

The amendments do not affect substantially the company's Financial Statements.

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 above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

The amendments do not affect substantially the company's Financial Statements.

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 above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

The amendments do not affect substantially the company's Financial Statements.

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 12 "Income taxes": International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (effective immediately and for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes": International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules. The amendments introduced a) a temporary exception to the requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes and b) targeted disclosure requirements for affected entities. Companies may apply the temporary exception immediately, but disclosure requirements are required for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023.

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 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.

Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Supplier Finance Arrangements, which amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB issued Supplier Finance Arrangements to require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The amendments require additional disclosures that complement the existing disclosures in these two standards. They require entities to provide users of financial statements with information that enable them a) to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it. The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 are effective for accounting periods on or after 1 January 2024.

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 IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2025)

In August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates that require entities to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged into another currency. The amendments introduce a definition of currency exchangeability and the process by which an entity should assess this exchangeability. In addition, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable and require additional disclosures in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability. The amendments to IAS 21 are effective for accounting periods on or after 1 January 2025.

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 estimates 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 30 September 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 other Countries.* 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 other Countries.* 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 other countries.

The segments results for the periods ended 30.9.2023 and 30.9.2022 are analyzed as follows:

1/1-30/9/2023	Sales	Gross profit	Distribution & selling expenses	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-Cream	**39.755.485**	**18.779.284**	**(7.525.097)**	**11.254.187**	**10.407.298**
Greece	31.445.829	16.623.401	(6.962.675)	9.660.727	9.048.196
Other countries	8.309.657	2.155.882	(562.423)	1.593.460	1.359.102
Dairy-Yogurt	**135.682.348**	**44.099.497**	**(14.667.724)**	**29.431.773**	**27.206.315**
Greece	60.119.748	19.243.905	(9.135.583)	10.108.322	9.020.081
Other countries	75.562.600	24.855.592	(5.532.141)	19.323.451	18.186.234
Rest	1.235.891	(139.728)	0	(139.728)	319.688
Total	**176.673.725**	**62.739.053**	**(22.192.822)**	**40.546.232**	**37.933.300**

1/1-30/9/2022	Sales	Gross profit	Distribution & selling expenses	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-cream	**35.639.059**	**14.411.405**	**(6.993.495)**	**7.417.910**	**6.556.760**
Greece	27.311.731	12.834.742	(6.393.063)	6.441.679	5.837.900
Other countries	8.327.328	1.576.663	(600.433)	976.231	718.859
Dairy-Yogurt	**100.623.002**	**13.895.329**	**(11.633.647)**	**2.261.682**	**408.518**
Greece	46.456.476	8.830.043	(6.630.731)	2.199.312	1.245.942
Other countries	54.166.526	5.065.286	(5.002.915)	62.370	(837.424)
Rest	1.004.783	166.416	0	166.416	623.222
Total	**137.266.845**	**28.473.150**	**(18.627.142)**	**9.846.008**	**7.588.500**

The "Operating Earnings" index is an Alternative Performance Measures (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:

	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
Net profit for the period	30.192.468	5.926.528
Adjustments for:		
Income tax	7.643.229	1.510.571
Financial expenses (net)	97.604	151.401
Depreciation and amortization	3.898.970	3.898.413
EBITDA before government grants amortization	**41.832.271**	**11.486.913**
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(289.000)	(302.855)
EBITDA	**41.543.271**	**11.184.058**

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. Company's management, for the purpose of these financial statements, assumes that EBITDA represents the sum of Profit after tax plus income tax, net financial results and depreciation/amortization minus amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses. 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. Income tax expense

Income tax expense is analyzed as follows

	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
Current tax	7.008.934	1.172.310
Deferred tax	634.295	338.260
Total	**7.643.228**	**1.510.571**

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

C4. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are analyzed as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture & 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 December 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 December 2022	**0**	**(5.387.372)**	**(36.663.287)**	**(1.034.595)**	**(2.362.120)**	**0**	**(45.447.374)**
Net book value at 31 December 2022	**2.009.286**	**13.742.713**	**54.225.027**	**128.572**	**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	857.343	140.470	1.704.906	25.185	112.429	4.689.405	7.529.738
Disposals	0	0	(203.819)	0	0	0	(203.819)
Transfers	0	91.331	365.500	0	0	(456.831)	0
Interest Capitalisation	0	0	0	0	0	68.789	68.789
Write-offs	0	0	(31.734)	0	(730)	0	(32.464)
Balance at 30 September 2023	**2.866.629**	**19.361.886**	**92.723.167**	**1.188.362**	**3.382.183**	**7.166.950**	**126.689.176**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance at 1 January 2023	0	(5.387.372)	(36.663.287)	(1.034.595)	(2.362.120)	0	(45.447.374)
Depreciation expense	0	(419.639)	(3.090.134)	(38.247)	(122.728)	0	(3.670.748)
Disposals	0	0	203.234	0	466	0	203.700
Write-offs	0	0	31.734	0	0	0	31.734
Balance at 30 September 2023	**0**	**(5.807.011)**	**(39.518.453)**	**(1.072.842)**	**(2.484.381)**	**0**	**(48.882.687)**
Net book value at 30 September 2023	**2.866.629**	**13.554.875**	**53.204.714**	**115.520**	**897.801**	**7.166.950**	**77.806.489**

There are no pledges on fixed assets

C5. Inventories

Inventories are analyzed as follows:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Merchandise	66.562	26.582
Finished goods	4.615.047	4.549.791
Raw materials	10.803.582	10.891.863
Less: Provisions for obsolete inventory	(257.764)	(169.206)
Total	**15.227.427**	**15.299.030**

Analysis of impairment of obsolete inventory:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	169.206	91.294
Additions	88.558	77.912
Ending balance	**257.764**	**169.206**

C6. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are analyzed as follows:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Trade receivables	41.127.002	27.685.262
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2.929.889)	(2.376.979)
	38.197.113	**25.308.283**
Creditors advances	184.516	203.934
VAT Receivables	556.625	2.963.847
Greek state -others	1.906.573	13.333
Other receivables	712.347	201.342
Total	**41.557.174**	**28.690.740**

The most significant changes of "Trade and other receivables" are found in the line "Trade receivables" that relate to the increase in sales and the high seasonality of the ice cream sector (see also note C10), in the line "VAT Receivable" concerning the collection/offset of the VAT receivable and in the line " Greek state -others" that relate to advance tax paid to the Greek State.

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

For applying IFRS 9, the company uses a model to calculate expected credit losses. This model groups receivables according to the credit rating of each customer, links the rating to the probability of default and calculates the expected credit losses. Company recognized increased doubtful receivables of €552.911. At 30.09.2023 the Trade receivables totaling €2.929.889 appear impaired. It is estimated that a part of the provision for doubtful debts will be recovered in future time.

Provision analysis for doubtful accounts:

	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-31/12/2022
Opening balance	2.376.979	2.333.915
Additions	567.684	62.822
Reversals	(14.774)	(19.758)
Ending balance	**2.929.889**	**2.376.979**

C7. Borrowings

Borrowings are analyzed as follows:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS		
Bond loans	8.450.000	6.750.000
Long-term loans	3.400.000	0
Total non-current borrowings	**11.850.000**	**6.750.000**
CURRENT BORROWINGS		
Current liability of non-current loans	6.151.600	4.945.948
Short-term loans	0	3.000.000
Total current borrowings	**6.151.600**	**7.945.948**
Total borrowings	**18.001.600**	**14.695.948**

Maturity of non-current bank borrowings:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Between 1-2 years	3.450.000	2.500.000
Between 2-5 years	8.400.000	4.250.000
Total non-current borrowings	**11.850.000**	**6.750.000**

Changes on loans balances are analyzed as follows:

Balance on 1 January 2022	8.680.628
Loans paid (cash item)	(5.980.000)
Loans receipt (cash item)	12.000.000
Financial instruments valuation	(4.680)
Balance on 31 December 2022	**14.695.948**

Balance at 1 January 2023	14.695.948
Loans paid (cash item)	(6.500.000)
Loans receipt (cash item)	9.800.000
Financial instruments valuation (non-cash item)	5.652
Balance at 30 September 2023	**18.001.600**

Analysis of current long-term loans:

Loaner	Type of loan	Date of agreement	Initial value	Balance at 30/9/2023
Major shareholders	Bonds / 5year / fixed interest rate	18/12/2013 Amended 16/11/2018	5.000.000	2.700.000
Piraeus Bank	Bonds / 5year / floating interest rate	7/9/2022	6.500.000	5.501.600
Major shareholders	Bonds / 3year / fixed interest rate	3/4/2023	4.200.000	4.200.000
Piraeus Bank	Bonds / 5year / floating interest rate	18/09/2023	5.600.000	5.600.000

Effective interest rate of borrowings:

	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-31/12/2022
Effective interest rate	4,14%	1,83%

C8. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Trade payables	22.816.482	19.936.729
Cheques payables	361.779	301.858
Social security	519.524	476.322
Other Taxes and duties	733.280	289.864
Dividends payables	19.708	18.254
Customers' advances	383.971	557.772
Other payables	2.815.900	2.266.890
Total	**27.650.644**	**23.847.688**

The most important changes in "Trade and other payables" are found in the line "Trade payables". Those changes relate to the increase in sales and to the seasonality in the ice cream sector (see also note C10).

C9. Dividends

The Annual General Meeting of 11.7.2023 decided the distribution of dividend for the financial year 2022 of gross value €0.20 per share (2021: €0.20), amounted to a total of €6.613.027. The total amount has been settled on 30.8.2023.

C10. Seasonality

The high seasonality of the ice cream industry is having an impact on April-August, which is characterized by particularly high sales and operating profits.

In the dairy industry, sales and operating profits are almost equally distributed throughout the year.

C11. Contingent assets – liabilities

The Company has contingent liabilities (in relation with bank and other guarantees) arisen in the ordinary course of business. These 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.

Income tax

From the year 2011 onwards, the Greek Societe Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatory reviewed by auditors, registered in the public register of Law. 3693/2008, are required to obtain an "Annual Certificate" as provided in par. 5 of article 82 of L.2238 / 1994 and article 65a of Law 4174/2013. The above certificate is issued following a tax audit conducted by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Following the completion of a tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues the company's "Tax Compliance Report", accompanied by Appendix Analytical Element Information. For the years 2016-2020 the tax audit conducted by the audit companies, the certificate was issued, while not resulting tax liabilities beyond those recognized and reported in the financial statements.

For the year 2022 the Company has been subject to tax audit of the Auditors, as previewed from the tax provisions of Article 65a of Law 4174 / 2013 (ITC), as amended in accordance with Law 4410/2016. This audit is in progress and the related tax certificate is to be granted after publication of the financial statements for 2023 and it is estimated that any additional tax obligation that may arise would be immaterial.

C12. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are analyzed as follows:

	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
Payment of interest on a bond loan*	113.636	61.425
Income from related parties (I.E.G.)	0	0

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

	30/9/2023	31/12/2022
Payables to related parties*	6.900.000	2.700.000
Payables to related parties (IEG)	360	240

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

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS	1/1-30/9/2023	1/1-30/9/2022
Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors	506.000	479.241
Total	**506.000**	**479.241**

OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE B.O.D. AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	30/9/2023	30/9/2022
Transactions with the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel	74.279	56.875
Liabilities to the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel*	4.600.000	2.500.000

* Bond loan covered by major shareholders

C13. Post balance sheet events

There are no other important post-balance sheet events that should modify the reported statements.

Serres, 22 November 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