ASPROFOS ENGINEERING S.A.

Distinctive title: "ASPROFOS S.A."

Financial Statements
according to the
International Financial Reporting
Standards ("IFRS")
as adopted by the European Union
for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2022

GCR (General Commercial Registry) Number: 121575601000

COMPANY REG. NO.: 4712/01 NT/B/86/654

HEADQUARTERS: 284 EL. VENIZELOU AVENUE, 17675 KALLITHEA

Contents

(Amounts in EUR thousands)

Business Data

Board of Directors :	Ioannis Fotopoulos, Chairman of the Board (since 02/09/2022)
	Penelope Pagoni, Chairman of the Board (starting from 02/09/2022)
	Dionysios Belekoukias, Managing Director
	Ioannis Kalathas, member
	Stefanos Papadimitriou, member
	Dimitrios Dimakos, member
	Penelope Pagoni, member (until 02/09/2022)
	Diomidis Stamoulis, member (from 02/09/2022)
	Konstantinos Kritikos, member until 29/06/2022 (Employee Representative)
	Dimitrios Bakogiannis, member since 29/06/2022 (Employee Representative)

Address of Company's Headquarters: 284 El. Venizelou Avenue - 17675 Kallithea, Athens

COMPANY REG. NO. 4712/01 NT/B/86/654

GCR Number: 121575601000

Audit firm: ERNST & YOUNG (HELLAS)

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS S.A.

8B CHIMARRAS STREET, 15125 MAROUSSI

SOEL (Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Greece) REG. NO. OF COMPANY 107

The annual financial statements are an integral part of the Annual Financial Report, which is available at: https://www.Asprofos.gr

Report by an Independent Certified Public Accountant

To the Shareholders of the company "Asprofos Engineering S.A."

Audit Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Asprofos Engineering S.A. (the Company), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the fiscal period that ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and methods and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all fundamental respects, the financial position of the company Asprofos Engineering S.A. as at 31st December 2022, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year that ended then in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Auditing Standards (IAS) included in the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities, pursuant to these standards, are described further in the section of our report "Auditor's responsibilities relating to the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the Company throughout our appointment, in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Professional Auditors of the Board of International Standards of Conduct for Auditors, as it has been incorporated in the Greek Legislation and the requirements of conduct relating to the financial statements audit in Greece, and we have fulfilled our ethical obligations pursuant to the requirements of the applicable legislation and the aforementioned Code of Conduct. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and suitable to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information is included in the Management Report of the Board of Directors, which is referred to the "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements", but does not include the financial statements and their audit report.

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

As far as our audit on the financial statements is concerned, our responsibility is to read the other information and to examine whether the other information is substantially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have acquired during the audit or otherwise it appears to be substantially incorrect. If, on the basis of the works we have carried out, we come to the conclusion that there is a substantial error in the other information, we are obliged to report this fact. We have nothing to say about this issue.

Management's responsibilities on the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for those safeguards concerning the internal audits that Management considers necessary for the preparation of the financial statements exempt from fundamental error due either to deceit or error.

During the financial statements preparation, Management is responsible for the evaluation of the Company's ability to continue its activity, disclosing - where applicable - the issues relating to the continuing activity and use of the accounting basis of the continuing activity, unless Management intends either to liquidate the Company or to discontinue their activity or does not have other realistic alternative than to proceed to these actions.

Auditor's responsibilities relating to the audit of the financial statements

Our goal is to obtain a reasonable assurance about whether or not the financial statements, as a whole, are free of a substantial error, which is due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report, which includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance constitutes high level assurance, but it is not a guarantee that the audit carried out in accordance with the IAS, as these have been incorporated into Greek Legislation, will always detect a substantial error, if it exists. Mistakes may result from fraud or error and are considered substantial when, individually or cumulatively, it could reasonably be expected that they would affect the economic decisions of the users, which are taken based on the financial statements.

As task of the audit, in accordance with the IAS as incorporated into Greek Legislation, we exercise a professional judgement and we maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and evaluate the risks of a substantial mistake in the financial statements, which is due to either fraud or error, by designing and performing audit procedures that correspond to these risks, and we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and suitable to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of non-identification of a substantial mistake, which is due to fraud, is higher than the risk, which is due to error, since the fraud can include collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, false assurances or circumvention of the safeguards concerning the internal audits.
-
- We understand the safeguards concerning the internal audits that are relevant to the audit, for the purpose of the design of audit procedures, but not for the purpose of an opinion on the effectiveness of the safeguards concerning the internal audits of the Company.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting principles and practices used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and the relevant disclosures made by Management.
- We decide on the appropriateness of the accounting principle of going concern used by Management and on the basis of the audit evidence acquired on whether or not there is a substantial uncertainty regarding events or conditions, which can indicate a substantial uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue its activity. If we conclude that there is substantial uncertainty, we are obliged, in the auditor's report, to draw attention to the relevant disclosures of the financial statements or, if these disclosures are insufficient, to differentiate our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence acquired until the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may have as a result for the Company to discontinue its operation as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and the content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, as well as whether or not the financial statements depict the underlying transactions and the facts so as to achieve a reasonable presentation.

Among other issues, we disclose to Management the proposed range and the timeline of the audit, as well as important findings of the audit, including any significant omissions we may detect during our audit regarding the safeguards concerning the internal audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Taking into consideration that Management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Directors' Management Report, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 2 (part B) of Law 4336/2015, we note that:

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of Article 150 of Law 4548/2018 and its content corresponds to the attached financial statements of the fiscal year ended 31st December 2022.

b) Based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, for the company Asprofos Engineering S.A. and its environment, we have not identified material inaccuracies in the Management Report of the Board of Directors.

c) In note 2.1.1 on the financial statements, reference is made to the fact that the Company's Total Equity as at 31 December 2022 is in the negative and therefore the conditions of par. 4 of Article 119 of Law 4548/2018, as well as the measures by Management to resolve this issue are met

Athens, 07 September 2023

The Certified Public Accountant

VASILEIOS TZIFAS

SOEL (Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Greece) REG. NO. 30011

ERNST & YOUNG (HELLAS)

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS S.A.

8B CHIMARRAS STREET, 151 25 MAROUSSI

Reg. no. NO. OF COMPANY 107

(Amounts in EUR thousands)

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**5**	1,503	1,550
Rights-of-use assets	**6**	33	59
Intangible assets	**7**	182	89
Other long-term receivables		12	11
Deferred tax assets	**8**	782	784
		2,512	**2,493**
Current assets			
Customers and other receivables	**9**	2,229	2,000
Cash and cash equivalents	**10**	214	548
		2,443	**2,548**
Total Assets		**4,954**	**5,041**
EQUITY			
Share Capital	**11**	1,353	3,170
Reserves	**12**	641	336
Retained earnings		(5,866)	(6,131)
Total equity		**(3,873)**	**(2,625)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for staff departures	**13**	4,296	4,503
Lease liabilities	**15**	13	32
		4,309	**4,535**
Current liabilities			
Suppliers and other liabilities	**14**	4,498	3,109
Lease liabilities	**15**	20	22
		4,518	**3,131**
Total liabilities		**8,827**	**7,666**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,954**	**5,041**

The notes on pages 13-51 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

(Amounts in EUR thousands)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Year ended on	
	Note	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Revenue from customer contracts	**17**	12,252	10,976
Cost of goods sold	**18**	(13,604)	(12,611)
Gross profit		**(1,352)**	**(1,635)**
Administrative and selling expenses	**18**	(3,752)	(3,329)
Other income	**19**	12	155
Other expenses		(11)	(9)
Operating profit or loss		**(5,103)**	**(4,818)**
Financial income		-	-
Financial expenses	**20**	(28)	(30)
Finance leasing expenses	**20**	(1)	(2)
Net finance expenses	**20**	**(29)**	**(32)**
Fiscal year's profit/(loss) before tax		**(5,132)**	**(4,850)**
Income tax	**21**	84	(145)
Fiscal year's net profit/(loss)		**(5,047)**	**(4,995)**

Items that will not be classified in the income statement	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined-benefit pension plans	392	(246)
Deferred taxes on actuarial losses/gains	(86)	54
	(4,741)	**(5,187)**

The notes on pages 13-51 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

(Amounts in EUR thousands)

Statement of changes in equity

	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Adjusted balance as at 1 January 2021	**4,692**	**555**	**(7,153)**	**(1,906)**
Decrease of share capital by loss offsetting	(6,017)	-	6,017	
Share Capital Increase	4,495	-	-	4,495
Net actuarial (losses)/gains from defined-benefit pension plans	-	(219)	-	(219)
Fiscal year's net profit/(loss)	-	-	(4,995)	(4,995)
Fiscal year's total comprehensive (expenses)/income	(1,522)	(219)	1,022	(719)
Balance 31 December 2021	**3,170**	**336**	**(6,131)**	**(2,625)**
Balance on 1 January 2022	3,170	**336**	**(6,131)**	**(2,625)**
Decrease of share capital by loss offsetting	(5,312)	-	5,312	
Share Capital Increase	3,404	-	-	3,404
Net actuarial (losses)/gains from defined-benefit pension plans	-	305	-	305
Distribution of Helleniq Energy profits to employees	91	-		
Fiscal year's net profit/(loss)	-	-	(5,047)	(5,047)
Fiscal year's total comprehensive (expenses)/income	**(1,817)**	**305**	**265**	**(1,338)**
Balance 31 December 2022	**1,353**	**641**	**(5,866)**	**(3,963)**

The notes on pages 13-51 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

(Amounts in EUR thousands)

Statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended on 31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash outflows from operating activities	**22**	(3,465)	(4,524)
Interest paid	**20**	(28)	(31)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(3,493)**	**(4,555)**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchases of tangible and intangible assets	**5,6,7**	(225)	(89)
Interest Income	**20**	-	-
Net cash flows from investment activities		**(225)**	**(89)**
Cash flows from financial activities			
Share capital increase	**Statement of changes in equity**	3,404	4,495
Payment of lease liabilities	**6**	(20)	(42)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**3,384**	**4,453**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(334)	(190)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	**10**	548	738
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(334)	(190)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	**10**	**214**	**548**

The notes on pages 13-51 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The financial statements for the year 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on 31/08/2023.

Chairman of the BoD	Managing Director	Director of Finance and Administration	Head of Financial Services
Penelope Pagoni	Dionysios Belekoukias	Dimitrios Gavrielides	Anastasia Gioka

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company ASPROFOS ENGINEERING S.A. (hereinafter the "Company" or "ASPROFOS") is a 100% subsidiary of HELLENIC PETROLEUM SINGLE MEMBER SOCIETE ANONYME REFINING, SUPPLY AND SALES OF OIL PRODUCTS AND PETROCHEMICALS (HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P.S.A.), which is, since 03/01/2022, in the process of a hive down of the refining, supply & trading and petrochemical business, a universal successor of the société anonyme "Hellenic Petroleum Société Anonyme" (GCR announcement of incorporation 13191/03/01/2022). The sole shareholder of HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P.S.A. is HELLENIC PETROLEUM HOLDINGS S.A. , holding 100% of the shares, which is listed on the Athens Stock Exchange. On 20 September 2022, HELLENIC PETROLEUM HOLDINGS S.A. was renamed to HELLENIQ ENERGY Holdings S.A. which is the parent company of the HELLENIQ ENERGY Group.

The Company provides specialized services in the field of industrial investments focusing in the investments of refineries, natural gas and infrastructure projects, ranging from feasibility studies, basic design and detailed design to construction supervision and start-up services.

The Company is headquartered in Greece at 284 El. Venizelou Avenue, Kallithea, P.C. 17675. The Company's website address is www.asprofos.helleniq.gr .

The Company's term is fixed until 31 December 2100 and may be extended by decision of the General Assembly of shareholders.

Early in 2015, the Company established a branch in Albania, based in Tirana. The branch engaged in the provision of services for the preparation of installation permits concerning the installation of the transatlantic pipeline (TAP) in the Albanian territory, i.e. a project that was terminated during the fiscal year 2016.

The branch, by the decision of the Board of Directors No. 744 dated 30.10.2018, has been indefinitely suspended by decision number CN-016143-11-18 of the Albanian Ministry of Finance. The extract of the Board of Directors' minutes no. 789 dated 15/12/2021 decided on the liquidation of the branch and EUROFAST, Albania was appointed as the liquidator. The registration of the branch in the register of beneficial owners in Albania is pending in order to proceed with the liquidation procedure.

The accounting principles applied for the calculation and recognition of the accounting figures are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements of the HELLENIQ ENERGY Holding S.A. (the "Group") as of 31 December 2022. The functional currency and the company's reporting currency is the Euro and the financial data presented in these Financial Statements are expressed in Euro thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

These financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 31 August 2023. The financial statements are available to users at the Company's website: www.asprofos.helleniq.gr .

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements are presented below. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated. These policies have been consistently applied to all fiscal years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis for the preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of Asprofos S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union, and reasonably present the financial position, the profit or loss, and the cash flows on the principle of going concern, which presupposes that the Company has business plans to avoid discontinuation of its operations. Taking into account the above issues, Management believes that (a) the principle of going concern is the appropriate for the preparation of this financial information; (b) the Company assets and liabilities are fairly presented in accordance with the accounting principles it applies.

The Financial Statements have been prepared according to the historical cost principle.

The preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the IFRS, requires that the Company's Management exercises its judgment as well as estimates in applying the accounting principles for the calculation of various accounting figures. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are stated in note 4 "Critical accounting estimates and assumptions". These estimates are based on the perception of the events and actions by the Company's management and actual events may differ from these estimates.

2.1.1 Going concern

The financial statements of 31 December 2022 have been prepared on the basis of the IFRS and present the financial position, profit and loss and cash flows of the Company based on the principle of going concern, having first taken into account macroeconomic and microeconomic factors and their effects in Company activities. In particular, in order to assess the potential impact on its liquidity and financial performance, under the pressure created by the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the recent developments in Ukraine and the imposition of economic sanctions against Russia, the Company conducted budget scenarios of its cash flows for the years 2023-2027. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess any possible further impact on the Company's financial position and financial results.

Rising inflation, monetary policies implemented by central banks that have an upward impact on interest rates, and the European and global energy crisis due to the ongoing geopolitical events in Ukraine pose risks to the economic recovery. The increase in economic activity in 2022, following the lifting of the restrictive measures, had a positive impact on the take-up of new projects. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess any possible further impact on the Company's financial position and financial results.

In the context of the above, Management reasonably believes, taking into account the financial situation of the Company, and given the financial support by the parent company HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P.S.A., that the Company has the appropriate resources to continue to operate in the foreseeable future and the ability to fulfil its current obligations, and concludes that there is no significant uncertainty about the continuation of its business activity.

Development of activities: The revenue forecasts for 2022 largely depend on the projects of HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P.S.A. Group and to a lesser degree on other customers. Promotions that were launched three years ago in the Eastern European and the Middle East markets continue unabated.

On 09/09/2022, the Company's Ordinary General Assembly decided to reduce the Company's share capital by € 5,3 million by offsetting losses with a cash payment and the increase of the Company's share capital by € (3,4 million).

On 31 December 2022, the Company's total equity is negative and amounts to EUR (1,262) thousand.

The Parent Company continues to financially support the Company, so that it is able to seamlessly continue its activity, providing the necessary financial support. In this context, the Management of HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P.S.A. decided, following the proposal of Asprofos with the 14/06/2023 note-recommendation of its Managing Director, to increase the share capital of ASPROFOS ENGINEERING S.A. E. by € 4.3 million by issuing 145,000 new shares with a nominal value of € 29.35 and the reduction of the Company's share capital by € 5.3 million by cancelling 180,000 shares with a nominal value of € 29.35 and the offsetting of losses. This decision will be submitted for approval by the Ordinary General Assembly of the Company.

Following the above changes in share capital, the equity of Asprofos will be greater than 50% of the share capital; they will amount to € 0.191 million, that is 81.4% of its share capital.

2.1.2 Basis for Consolidation

The Company, under IFRS 10 par. 4 and Law 4308/2014, Article 33, is not obliged to publish consolidated financial statements, as the Company and all its subsidiaries are consolidated in the financial statements of the parent company HELLENiQ ENERGY Holdings S.A.

The financial statements of ASPROFOS S.A. are included in the consolidated financial statements of HELLENiQ ENERGY Holdings S.A. (headquarters in Maroussi, Attica, 8A Chimarras Street, GCR No. 000296601000.

2.1.3 Changes in standards and interpretations

(a) New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been adopted by the Company.

The accounting policies and calculations used to prepare the financial statements are consistent with those used for the preparation of the annual financial statements for the fiscal year that ended on 31 December 2021 and have been consistently applied to all periods presented, with the exception of the following listed amendments which were adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2022. The amendments and interpretations that were applied for the first time in 2022 did not have a material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 (Amendments)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The IASB issued amendments of limited scope to standards, as follows:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations: the amendments update a reference to IFRS 3 in the previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting to the current version issued in 2018, with no significant changes to the accounting requirements of the standard for business combinations.

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: the amendments prohibit the reduction of the cost of property, plant and equipment by amounts received from the sale of items produced while the entity is preparing the asset in the location and condition necessary for the function identified by management. Sales revenue and related costs are recognized in profit or loss.

- IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets: the amendments identify the costs of performing a contract in the context of assessing whether the contract is onerous, which include incremental costs and an allocation of other costs directly attributable to the performance of the contract.

- Minor modifications were made in the Annual Improvements 2018-2020 on IFRS 1 - First Implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, IAS 41 - Agriculture, and the indicative examples accompanying IFRS 16 - Leases.

- IFRS 16 Leases - COVID-19 related rent concessions after 30 June 2021: The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Earlier application is permitted, including in financial statements not yet authorised for issue at as at 31 March 2021. In March 2021, the IASB amended the conditions of the practical expedient that is provided to the lessee to account for any change or concession on leases as a consequence of COVID-19, if the change or concession was not considered a modification of the lease. Based on the amendment, the practical expedient only applied to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions of the practical expedient were met.

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective in the present accounting period and not adopted earlier

The Company has not adopted any of the following standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not effective in the current accounting period. In addition, the Company evaluated all standards and interpretations or amendments that were issued but were not applicable in the current period and concluded that there will be no significant impact on the financial statements from their application.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: The standard is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted provided that an entity applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on or before the date on which it first applies IFRS 17. The new standard covers the recognition, measurement, presentation and required disclosures of all types of insurance contracts, as well as certain guarantees and financial instruments with optional participation features. The Company does not issue contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, therefore the application of the standard has no impact on the Company's financial performance, financial position or cash flows.

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS 2 Practice Statement: Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments): The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The amendments provide guidance on making a materiality judgment in accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments replace the requirement to disclose "significant" accounting policies with the requirement to disclose "material" accounting policies. In addition, instructions and explanatory examples are added to the Practice Statement to help in applying the concept of materiality when making judgments on accounting policy disclosures.

- IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors: Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments): The amendments shall enter into force for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, while earlier application is permitted, and they are effective for changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates made during or after the start of that period. The amendments introduce a new definition of an accounting estimate as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty if they do not result from a prior period error correction. Also, the amendments specify what changes are made to accounting estimates and how they differ from changes to accounting policies and error corrections.

- IAS 12 Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments): The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The amendments narrow the scope and provide further clarity on the initial recognition exception in IAS 12 by specifying how companies should account for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments clarify the application of judgment, including a review of current tax law, where payments to settle a liability are tax deductible if such deductions are attributable, for tax purposes, to the liability or the related asset. According to the amendments, the recognition exemption no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It applies only if the recognition of a lease asset and a lease liability (or a decommissioning liability and a decommissioning asset) gives rise to temporary differences that are not equal taxable or deductible.

- IFRS 16 Leases - IFRS 16 Leases: Lease obligation in sale and leaseback contracts (amendments). The amendments shall apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted. The amendments seek to improve the requirements for a seller-lessee to measure a lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction in accordance with IFRS 16 and do not change the accounting treatment for leases that are not related to sale and leaseback transactions. In particular, the seller-lessee shall determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so as not to recognize a gain or loss relating to the right of use it maintains. The application of these requirements does not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss associated with the partial or total termination of a lease. The amendments shall apply retroactively, in accordance with IAS 8, to sales and leasing transactions that take place after the initial application date, that is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Obligations as Current or Non-current (Amendments): The amendments shall apply retroactively, in accordance with IAS 8, for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted. The amendments provide guidance on the requirements of IAS 1 for the classification of liabilities as short-term or long-term. The amendments clarify the meaning of a right to defer settlement of a liability, the requirement that this right exists during the reporting period and that management's intention to exercise the right and a counterparty's right to settle the liability by transferring the entity's equity securities do not affect the short-term or long-term classification. The amendments also clarify that only the compliance conditions with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date will affect the classification of a liability. Furthermore, additional disclosures are required for long-term liabilities arising from loan agreements subject to compliance covenants within twelve months of the reporting period. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendment: Sales or contributions 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 adopted by the European Union.

2.2 Foreign currency conversion

(a) Functional and reporting currency

The data in the Company's financial statements are measured based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euros, which is the Company's functional and the reporting currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Profits and losses from foreign currency differences arising from the settlement of such transactions during the period and from the conversion of financial instruments that are denominated in foreign currency using the exchange rates on the calculation date, are recognized in the results except when transferred directly to equity because they relate to cash flow hedges and net investment hedges.

2.3 Tangible assets

Tangible assets primarily include buildings and other equipment. Tangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, except for fields which are valued at acquisition cost less impairment. Acquisition cost includes all directly attributable expenses related to the acquisition of assets. Subsequent expenditure is added to the tangible assets' book value or as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and their cost can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is written off in the income statement when incurred.

Plots are not depreciated. Depreciation of other tangible assets is calculated using the straight line method over their estimated useful life, as follows:

- Buildings	20 years
- Other equipment	3-5 years

The tangible assets' residual values and useful life are reviewed at each date of preparation of the financial statements.

When the tangible assets' book value exceeds its recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is immediately recorded as an expense.

Profits and losses from the sale of tangible assets are determined from the difference between the proceeds and the net book value. These profits or losses are written off against the results as part of other net income/(expenses) as well as other profits/(losses).

2.4 Intangible assets

Software

The software cost includes the purchase and installation cost. The cost of the software usage licenses are capitalized on the basis of the acquisition cost and the development of the specific software until it is ready for use. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life (3 years).

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

On each date of preparation of the financial statements, the Company assesses whether or not there are indications of impairment. If there are indications of impairment or if an annual impairment test of the asset is required, then its recoverable value is also calculated. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized and undergo an impairment test on an annual basis and more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Assets subject to amortization undergo an impairment test when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recovered. An impairment loss is identified when the carrying value of the asset exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher of the fair value less required selling costs and use value (present cash flow value expected to be generated based on Management's assessment on future economic and operating conditions.) Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transactions. For the purposes of assessing impairment losses, assets are grouped into the lowest cash generating units. For the non-financial assets, apart from goodwill, it is estimated, on each date of preparation of the financial statements, if there are indications that the impairment losses have been recognized in the past, have been reduced or do no longer exist. If there are such indications, the Company calculates the recoverable value of the asset or CGUs. Impairment losses recognized in the past are reversed, only if the estimates used at the time of recognition of the loss have changed. The reversal of the impairment is allowed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does exceed neither its recoverable value nor the carrying value of the asset minus the depreciation, if it has not been impaired in the previous years. The carrying amount of a fixed asset after reversal of an impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying amount of that asset if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

2.6 Financial assets

2.6.1 Classification

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified depending on their nature and features in one of the following three categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets measured at their fair value through the other comprehensive income

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, which is usually the cost of acquiring more than the direct transaction costs. Investment purchases and sales are recognized on the trade date, which is the date the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification is based on the following two criteria: (a) the business model of managing a financial asset, namely whether the objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows, or collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and (b) whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset consist solely of repayment of capital and interest on the outstanding balance.

At the date of the financial statements, the Company had no financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of this category.

With respect to its trade and other receivables, the Company applies a business model with a view to retaining financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows. Consequently, the Company measures these requirements at amortized cost.

It includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not traded in active money markets and there is no intention to sell them. They are included in current assets, except those with maturities of more than 12 months from the date of the financial position statement. The latter are included in non-current assets.

2.6.2 Recognition, Measurement and Derecognition

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The financial assets, for which both of the following conditions are met, are placed in this category:

1. the financial asset is held within the framework of a business model that seeks to retain financial assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, and

2. subject to the contractual terms and conditions governing the financial asset, cash flows are created at specified dates consisting solely of repayment of capital and interest on the outstanding balance of capital.

This category includes all of the Company's financial assets (mainly trade and other receivables). Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the EIR method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets measured at their fair value through the other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. the financial asset is held within the framework of a business model, the objective of which is achieved both through the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets, and

B. subject to the contractual terms and conditions governing the financial asset, cash flows are created at specified dates consisting solely of repayment of capital and interest on the outstanding balance of capital.

At the date of financial statements, the Company had no investments of that category.

Financial assets measured at their fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless it is measured at amortized cost according to paragraph (i) or at fair value through other comprehensive income according to paragraph (ii). However, at initial recognition, the company may irrevocably opt for specific investments in equity instruments, which would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss and present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at their fair value through changes in profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

At the date of financial statements, the Company had no investments of that category.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset is mainly derecognized 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 undertaken to pay in full the cash flows received without a significant delay to a third party under the "pass-through" agreement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Company has not transferred or retained all the risks and estimates of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a transfer agreement, it assesses whether and to what extent it holds the risks and rewards of ownership. When the Company has not transferred or does not substantially hold all the risks and rewards of the asset and has not transferred the control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In this case, the Company also recognizes any relevant liabilities. The transferred asset and the related liability are valued based on the rights and liabilities of the Company.

2.6.3 Impairment of financial assets

Receivables from customers

For customer receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for the calculation of expected credit losses (ECL).

Specifically, for receivables with a maturity of 0 to 90 days, the Company calculates expected credit losses (ECL) over the life of the receivables using a table that calculates the relevant provisions in a manner that reflects experience from past events as well as projections for the future financial condition of customers and the economic environment.

For receivables over 90 days past due, the Company performs an assessment and calculates the expected credit losses (ECL) for each customer individually.

The Company considers that non-payment of receivables for more than 90 days is a credit event. However, in certain circumstances, the Company may evaluate, for specific financial data, that there is a credit event, when there is internal or external information indicating that the amounts required under the contract are unlikely to be collected in full.

2.6.4 Offsetting of financial tools

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and presented clearly in the statement of financial position, if there is a legal right to set off the amounts recognized, and in addition there is an intention to settle the net amount, i.e. assets and liabilities to be settled in parallel.

2.7 Customers and other receivables

Receivables from customers are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment provisions.

For customer receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for the calculation of expected credit losses (ECL).

The Company considers that non-payment of receivables for more than 90 days is a credit event. However, in certain circumstances, the Company may evaluate, for specific financial data, that there is a credit event, when there is internal or external information indicating that the amounts required under the contract are unlikely to be collected in full.

Trade receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days and doubtful debts are assessed on a one-to-one basis for the purpose of calculating the provision.

Receivables that are not covered by collateral or other forms of security, that exceed 90 days, and where there is no possibility of settlement or renewal of the contract are considered doubtful.

The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under disposal administration expenses.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, sight deposits and term deposits. In addition, they include amounts from revolving accounts which are due at the date of the statement of financial position.

2.9 Share Capital

The share capital includes the Company's common shares. Direct expenses for the issue of shares appear, after deducting the relevant income tax, as a reduction of the issued product.

2.10 Employee benefits

(a) Liabilities due to retirement

The Company has both defined-contribution and defined-benefit plans.

The defined-contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company makes fixed payments to a separate legal entity. The Company is under no legal obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

In the case of defined-contribution plans, the company pays contributions to social insurance funds on a mandatory basis. The Company has no other obligation, if it has paid its contributions. Contributions are recognized as personnel expenses when a debt is occurred. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a refund or offsetting of future payments is possible.

The defined-benefit plan is a pension plan that defines a specific amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and level of earnings.

The liability recorded in the statement of financial position for defined-benefit plans is the present value of the defined-benefit liability at the date of preparation of the financial statements less the fair value of the plan's assets. The defined-benefit liability is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined-benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the future cash outflows. The rate used to discount estimated cash flows should be determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high-quality corporate bonds whose duration is equivalent with the pension plan.

The current employment cost of the defined-benefit plans is recognized in the income statement in the pension benefits, unless it has already been included in the cost of an asset and results from the employment of staff for the current period, other benefits, cuts and settlements, thus increasing the relevant liability. Financial expenses/revenue are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined-benefit plan and the fair value of the assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experiential adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are debited or credited to equity, to other total income in the period in which they arise.

Past service cost is immediately recognized in the income statement.

<u>Defined-contribution plans</u>

Company employees are covered by one of the many pension plans which are subsidized by the Greek State and concern the private sector. These plans provide pension and pharmaceutical coverage. Each employee is obliged to contribute part of his or her monthly salary to the plan, while the Company also pays an amount for the employee. At the time of retirement, the fund is obliged to pay the employees the pension benefits attributable to them, which means that the Company is under no relevant obligation.

(b) Employee termination benefits

Employment termination benefits are paid when employees leave prior to retirement, or when the employee leaves voluntarily in exchange for those benefits. The Company records these benefits at the earliest date of the following ones: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of these benefits and b) when the Company recognizes restructuring costs falling within the scope of IAS 37 and includes payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary retirement, the retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Employment termination benefits due 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position are discounted to their present value.

(c) Short-term paid leave

The Company recognizes the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid leaves, as employees are entitled to such payments through the provision of their services.

2.11 Suppliers and other liabilities

Suppliers and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities are classified as Current Liabilities if payment is due within one year or earlier. If not, they are presented under long-term liabilities.

It is assumed that the carrying value of payable accounts approaches their fair values.

2.12 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions for reorganisation expenses and legal cases are made when the Company has legal contractual or other liabilities arising out of past acts, or is likely to require future outflows to settle these liabilities and these liabilities can be estimated with relative precision. Restructuring provisions include fines due to lease termination and fees due to employee departure. Provisions may not be made for future operating losses.

Provisions are calculated based on the present value of the estimates made by Management for expenditure required to settle the present liabilities at the date of the financial statements preparation. The discount rate used reflects the market conditions and the time value of money and the liability-related increases.

2.13 Current and Deferred taxes

The income tax of the period includes the current income tax and the deferred taxes. The tax is recognized in the "Statement of Comprehensive Income", unless it is related to the amounts which have been directly recognized in "Equity". In this case, the tax is also recognized in "Equity".

The tax income/expense for the period is the tax payable, which is calculated on the taxable profits of the period, based on the applicable tax rate in Greece, adjusted to changes in the deferred tax asset or liability relating to temporary differences or unused tax losses, as well as additional taxes of previous fiscal years. The tax is recognized in the "Statement of Comprehensive Income", unless it is related to the amounts that have been immediately recognized in "Equity". In this case, the tax is also recognized in Equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities.

The income tax on profits is calculated on the basis of the tax legislation adopted at the date of the financial statements preparation in the country where the Company's operations occur, and is recognized as an expense for the period during which the profits arise. At intervals, Management evaluates the cases, in which the tax legislation in force must be interpreted. Where necessary, provisions are made on the amounts that are expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Interest and fines arising from uncertain tax positions are considered to be part of income tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the book value and the tax bases of assets and liabilities shown in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial asset or liability recognition in a transaction, other than a business combination, which did not affect the accounting or the taxable profit or loss when it was incurred. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws in effect at the date of the financial statements preparation and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is paid.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to use the temporary difference that generates the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax assets are assessed at each financial position date and are reduced, if it is no longer probable that future taxable profit will be expected to be used for all or part of them.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the offsetting of tax assets and liabilities is legally permitted and if the deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from the same tax authority on the entity taxed and/or on different entities and there is an intention for the settlement to be done via offsetting.

2.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue comprises the fair value from the provision of services, and are net of Value Added Tax, customs fees, discounts and returns. Revenue from customers is recognized, when control of the services provided has been transferred to the customer. The transfer of control to the customer is carried out at the time of service provision respectively. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount that the company is expected to receive in return for providing these goods or services. Payment terms usually vary based on the type of sale and depend primarily on the nature of the services, the distribution channels and the features of the customer.

The Company also assesses whether it has a principal or agent role in any relevant agreement. The Company's assessment is that, in all of its sales transactions, it has a principal role.

Revenue is recognized as follows:

Provision of Services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized at the time that the service is provided, when the service is provided to the customer, always in relation to the degree of completion of the service as a percentage of the total services agreed.

The company's income is divided into three categories:

- Projects with percentage of completion
- Projects with deliverables
- Projects with man-hour counting

There may also be a project that is a combination of deliverables and percentage of completion but those shall be invoiced separately. Each project is linked to a contract - work order and, on the basis of this contract, an approved certification is issued by the client for invoicing. In the event that approval is delayed or other reasons for not invoicing exist, an appropriate provision for income is made in accordance with IFRS 15.

Interest income

Interest income is proportionately recognized on the basis of time and the use of the effective interest rate. When receivables are impaired, their carrying value is reduced to their recoverable amount which is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted by the original effective interest rate and the discount is allocated as interest income.

2.15 Changes in accounting policies

The Company has adopted the amendments described in detail in Note 2.1.3 for the first time at the financial period that began on 1 January 2022.

2.16 Comparative data

Where necessary, the comparative items have been reclassified to match the changes in the presentation of the items of this fiscal year.

3 Financial Risk Management

Macroeconomic environment:

Greece's real GDP in 2022 increased by 5.9% compared to 2021. The lifting of restrictions imposed in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic has helped the economic recovery as well as boosting the economic climate.

Management reasonably believes, taking into account the financial situation of the Company, and the financial support provided by the parent company HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A., that the Company has the appropriate resources to continue to operate in the foreseeable future and the ability to fulfil its current obligations, and concludes that there is no uncertainty about the continuation of its business activity, as mentioned in Note 2.1.1.

(a) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Euro. The Company's foreign currency risk is considered limited because the Company carries out transactions in the functional currency.

ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

The Company is not exposed to the risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates, since in the years 2022 and 2021 the Company has not borrowed, but covers the necessary cash flows in cooperation with the parent company.

(b) Credit risk

Credit Solvency

The Company does not carry significant credit risk as most of the receivables originate from companies of the HELLENIC PETROLEUM S.A. Group. Non-Group customers are companies for which management assesses creditworthiness in view of their financial condition, previous transactions, and other parameters. For banking institutions, deposits are mostly in financial institutions that have a credit rating of Caa3 (Moody's).

The following table shows the distribution of receivables from the clients:

The following table shows the breakdown of trade and related party receivables from customers (Note 9) in thousands of €:

Receivables from customers have a credit period of 0-90 days and are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment provisions.

For customer receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for the calculation of expected credit losses (ECL).

Specifically, for receivables with a maturity of 0 to 90 days, the Company calculates expected credit losses (ECL) over the life of the receivables using a table that calculates the relevant provisions in a manner that reflects experience from past events as well as projections for the future financial condition of customers and the economic environment.

For receivables over 90 days past due, the Company performs an assessment and calculates the expected credit losses (ECL) for each customer individually.

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total receivables from customers	1,593	1,946
of which:		
Customers with a non-overdue balance	1,211	1,556
Customers with overdue balances of up to 90 days	27	1
Customers with overdue balances of more than 90 days	79	113
Doubtful customers	276	276
Total	**1,593**	**1,946**

Provisions for doubtful receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of each receivable category as mentioned above. Provisions are formed for receivables whose recovery is doubtful and it is has been estimated that they will result in a loss.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Also here is the aging analysis of impaired receivables from customers:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Up to 30 days	-	-
30-90 days	-	-
Over 90 days	276	276
Total	276	276

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when required.

Liquidity risk is addressed by the Company's finance department in cooperation with the parent company by securing sufficient cash resources. The Company's liquidity depends on cash management at Group level, since the Company has a large number of obligations to HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.

Given the market developments in the recent years, the liquidity risk is greater and cash flow management has become more urgent. As at 31 December 2022, its obligations to suppliers amounted to EUR 2,268 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1.197 thousand) expire within one year, are equal to their current balances and the effect of discounting is not significant.

(d) Capital risk management

With respect to capital management, the Company's objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to operate smoothly in the future in order to provide satisfactory returns to shareholders and other stakeholders and to maintain an ideal capital allocation thereby reducing the cost of capital.

The Company has no existing loans in the reporting periods and presents cash and cash equivalents.

4 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and are adjusted according to current market conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events, which are considered reasonable in the present circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Thus, these estimates will, by definition, seldom be identical with the actual facts. Estimates and assumptions involving significant risk adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Income tax

The Company is subject to periodic audits by local tax authorities. The process of determining income tax and deferred taxation is complex and requires, to a great extent, to make estimates and exercise judgment. There are many transactions and calculations for which the final tax determination is uncertain. In the event that tax matters have not been settled with local authorities, the Company's Management takes into account past experience and the advice of tax and legal experts in order to analyse specific events and circumstances, to interpret relevant tax legislation, to assess the position of the tax authorities in related cases and to decide whether to recognize such provisions or to disclose contingent liabilities. When the Company has to make payments in order to appeal against the tax authorities, and considers that it is more likely to win this appeal than the possibility of losing, the relevant payments are recorded as receivables, since these advances shall be used for repayment of the case, in case of a negative outcome, or will be returned to the Company in case of a positive outcome. In the event that the Company considers that a provision on the outcome of an uncertain tax case is required, the amounts already paid shall be deducted from that provision.

If the final result of the audit is different from the one initially recognized, the difference will affect the income tax and the deferred tax assets (liabilities) during the result finalization period.

(b) Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets include amounts relating to tax losses of previous years. In most cases, depending on the reason for which they arise, such tax losses are available for offset for a limited period of time from the time they occur. The Company makes assumptions about whether such deferred tax assets can be recovered using estimated future taxable income according to the Company's approved business plan and budget.

(c) Impairment assessment of value of receivables. Provisions for expected credit losses on receivables.

For the receivables from customers, the Company performs an assessment and calculates the expected credit losses (ECL) for each customer separately.

(d) Provisions for litigation

The Company has pending court cases. Management evaluates the outcome of the assumptions taken into account the available information of the Company's legal service and, if there is the possibility of a negative outcome, the Company proceeds to the formation of the necessary provisions. Provisions, where required, are calculated on the basis of the present value of management's estimates of the expenditure required to settle expected liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position. Present value is based on a number of factors that require the exercise of judgment.

(e) Determination of lease term

When determining the lease term, Management shall consider all events and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods with termination options) are only included in the lease if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The following factors are generally the most important: If there are significant penalties to terminate a lease (or not to extend it), the Company is usually reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate) the lease. If real estate lease improvements are expected to have significant residual value, the Company is quite reasonable to extend (or not terminate) the lease. Otherwise, the Company examines other factors, including the historical lease years and the costs and termination required to replace the leased asset. Most of the extension opportunities in office and vehicle leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company could replace the assets without significant costs or shutdown.

The lease period is reassessed when an option is exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obligated to exercise it (or not to exercise it). The assessment of reasonable certainty shall only be reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects that assessment and is under the control of the lessee.

(f) Pension plans

The present value of pension benefits depends on a number of factors that are determined using actuarial methods and assumptions. Such an actuarial assumption is the discount rate used to calculate the cost of the benefit. Changes in these assumptions will change the present value of the related liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each fiscal year. This is defined as the rate that should be used to determine the present value of future cash flows, which are expected to be required to meet pension-plan obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company uses the rate of low-risk corporate bonds, which are converted into the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and whose expiry date approaches that of the relative pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension-benefit obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. Additional information is provided in Note 13 herein.

(g) Depreciation of fixed assets

The Company periodically controls the useful lives of its tangible fixed assets in order to assess the appropriateness of the initial estimates. In determining the useful life, which may vary due to various factors such as technological developments, the Company may obtain technical studies and use external sources.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

5 Tangible assets

	Plots	Buildings	Furniture & accessories	Total
Cost				
Balance as of 1 January 2021	1,283	7,604	1,401	10,288
Additions	-	-	46	46
Sales/write-offs	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance 31 December 2021	**1,283**	**7,604**	**1,447**	**10,333**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Balance 1 January 2021	-	7,420	1,258	8,678
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	-	44	61	105
Sales/write-offs	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance 31 December 2021	**-**	**7,464**	**1,319**	**8,782**
Undepreciated value as at 31 December 2021	**1,283**	**140**	**128**	**1,550**

	Plots	Buildings	Furniture & accessories	Total
Cost				
Balance as of 1 January 2022	1,283	7,604	1,447	10,334
Additions	-	-	67	67
Sales/write-offs	-	-	(2)	(2)
Balance 31 December 2022	**1,283**	**7,604**	**1,512**	**10,399**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Balance 1 January 2022	-	7,464	1,319	8,782
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	-	42	73	115
Sales/write-offs	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance 31 December 2022	**-**	**7,506**	**1,391**	**8,896**
Undepreciated value as at 31 December 2022	**1,283**	**98**	**121**	**1,503**

There are no mortgages on the Company's tangible assets.

Depreciations are recorded in administrative and selling expenses and in part in cost of goods sold (Note 18).

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

6 Rights-of-use assets

	Transportation equipment	Machinery Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance as of 1 January 2021	113	48	161
Additions	8	-	8
Balance 31 December 2021	**121**	**48**	**169**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization			
Balance 1 January 2021	63	6	69
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	32	10	42
Balance 31 December 2021	**95**	**15**	**110**
Undepreciated value as at 31 December 2021	**26**	**33**	**59**

	Transportation equipment	Machinery Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance as of 1 January 2022	**121**	**48**	**169**
Additions		-	
Balance 31 December 2022	**121**	**48**	**169**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization			
Balance 1 January 2022	**95**	**15**	**110**
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	10	10	20
Corrections 2021	-	6	6
Balance 31 December 2022	**105**	**31**	**136**
Undepreciated value as at 31 December 2022	**16**	**17**	**33**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

7 Intangible assets

	Software	Total
12 months to 31 December 2021		
Cost		
Balance 1 January 2021	913	913
Additions	35	35
Balance 31 December 2021	**948**	**948**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization		
Balance 1 January 2021	805	805
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	53	53
Balance 31 December 2021	**858**	**858**
Undepreciated value as at 31 December 2021	**89**	**89**
Cost		
Balance 1 January 2022	948	948
Additions	158	158
Balance 31 December 2022	**1,106**	**1,106**
Accumulated depreciation/amortization		
Balance 1 January 2022	858	858
Depreciation/Amortization for the period	65	65
Balance 31 December 2022	**923**	**923**
Net undepreciated value as at 31 December 2022	**182**	**182**

The intangible assets regard exclusive software programmes and are amortized based on the straight-line method and within a period of 3 years.

The additions concern topographic packages and programmes of refinery-unit modelling.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation is recorded in the administrative and disposal expenses (Note 18).

8 Deferred tax assets

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Beginning Balance	784	874
Debit of statement of profit or loss	84	(144)
Movements as regards the net position	(86)	54
Closing Balance - receivable	**782**	**784**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax receivables against current tax liabilities and when deferred income taxes relate to the same tax authority.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Tangible and intangible assets	(246)	(260)
Rights-of-use assets	(7)	(13)
Provisions for staff benefits	945	991
Provisions for impaired exposures	33	33
Lease liabilities	7	20
Other Provisions	50	13
Receivable/(liability) balance for the end of the year	**782**	**784**
Deferred tax liabilities	**(253)**	**(273)**
Deferred tax assets	**1,035**	**1,057**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

9 Customers and other receivables

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Customers - Affiliates	154	1,034
Customers - Other customers	1,439	912
Less the provisions for impairment	(276)	(276)
Net customer receivables	**1,317**	**1,670**
Accrued income for the year	492	45
Staff receivables	47	25
Withholding Taxes	101	110
Expenses of subsequent fiscal years	239	122
Advances to Suppliers	33	27
Total	**2,229**	**2,000**

The carrying values of these receivables represent their fair value.

There are no mortgages on the Company's receivables.

The receivables from customers are usually settled in 30-90 days.

Other receivables include receivables from personnel, withheld tax post-employment expenses and advances to suppliers.

The change is due to an increase in staff receivables and post-employment expenses.

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Balance 1 January 2022	276	276
Debits/(Credits) in the income statement	-	-
Receivables impairment	-	-
Balance 31 December 2022	**276**	**276**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	2	2
Cash at banks	212	546
Total liquid assets	**214**	**548**

Cash at banks regard current accounts in EUR and are remunerated with variable interest rates depending on the amount of the deposit and based on the monthly deposit rates of the banks. The present value of these current accounts approaches their carrying value due to the variable interest rates and their short-term maturities.

The weighted average effective interest rate was:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
EUR	0.010%	0.014%

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

11 Share Capital

	Number of shares	Premium	Share capital
31 December 2021	**108,000**	-	**3,170**
Reduction of Share Capital by cancellation of shares	(65,000)	-	(1,908)
Distribution of Helleniq Energy profits to employees	-	91	91
31 December 2022	**43,000**	**91**	**1,353**

The share capital consists of common shares of the Company.

In accordance with the decision of 09/09/2022 of the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders, the share capital of the Company was reduced by EUR 5,312 thousand through the cancellation of 181,000 shares each having a nominal value of EUR 29.35 with an equal offset of losses. Moreover, the ordinary General Assembly decided to increase the share capital by EUR 3,405 thousand by issuing 116,000 shares each having a nominal value of EUR 29.35. The amount of the increase was paid in full.

Following the above changes, the share capital amounted to EUR 1,262 thousand, consisting of 43,000 shares each with a nominal value of EUR 29.35, and is fully paid.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

12 Reserves

	Statutory reserves	Untaxed reserves	Actuarial gains/losses	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2021	**206**	**1012**	**(663)**	**555**
Net actuarial (losses)/gains from defined-benefit pension plans	-	-	(219)	(219)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**206**	**1012**	**(882)**	**336**
Net actuarial (losses)/gains from defined-benefit pension plans	-	-	305	305
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**206**	**1012**	**(577)**	**641**

Statutory reserves

According to Greek legislation, companies are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profits, according to their accounting books, to a statutory reserve until such reserve is equal to one third of their share capital. This reserve may not be distributed, but can be used to write off losses.

Untaxed reserves

Untaxed reserves concern:

- Profits that have not been taxed, under the applicable fiscal and institutional framework. In the case of their distribution, profits will be taxed based on the tax rate applicable at the time of their distribution to shareholders or conversion to share capital.
- Partially taxed reserves which are taxed at a tax rate which is lower than the applicable current rate. In the case of their distribution, profits will be taxed based on the tax rate applicable at the time of their distribution to shareholders or conversion to share capital.

Other reserves

This category includes actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension plans arising from a) empirical adjustments (the result of differences between previous actuarial assumptions and those that eventually took place); and b) changes in actuarial assumptions.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

13 Liabilities for personnel benefits due to termination of the service

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Liabilities of the financial position statement:		
Pension benefits	4,296	4,503
Total	**4,296**	**4,503**

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Charges to the income statement:		
Pension benefits	242	214
Total	**242**	**214**

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
(Debits)/Credits to the statement of other comprehensive income:		
Pension benefits	392	(246)
Total	**392**	**(246)**

The amounts entered in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Current service cost	217	208
Interest rate cost	25	6
Total	**242**	**214**
Additional costs of settlement of staff retirement	-	786
Total included in employee benefits	**242**	**1,000**

The change of the liability entered in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Opening balance	4,503	4,772
Total debits in the profit of loss	242	214
Paid contributions	(57)	(729)

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Actuarial loss/(gain)	(392)	246
Closing Balance	**4,296**	**4,503**

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
(Gains)/losses from the payment of financial assumptions	505	(145)
(Gains)/losses from experiential adjustments	(113)	(101)
Totals	**392**	**(246)**

The main actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Discount Rate	3.14%	0.62%
Future salary increases	2.70%	2.11%
Inflation	2.70%	2.11%
Average working life of employees	4.02	5.26

Non-discounted retirement benefits expire as follows:

Balance 31 December 2022	**Up to one year**	**One to two years**	**Two to five years**	**Over five years**	**Total**
Pension benefits	1,445	804	951	1,749	4,949

The sensitivity analysis of the defined-benefit obligation to employees due to retirement to changes in the main weighted assumptions are the following:

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

		Effect on obligation	
	Change in assumption	**Increase in assumption**	**Decrease in assumption**
Discount Rate	0.5%	(1.94%)	2.05%
Future salary increases	0.5%	2.06%	(1,97%)

The above sensitivity analysis is interpreted as follows: with a 0.50% increase in the interest rate the liability decreases by 1.94%, while with a 0.50% decrease in the interest rate the liability increases by 2.05%.

Similarly, with a future salary increase of 0.50% the liability increases by 2.06%, while with a future salary decrease of 0.50% the liability decreases by 1.97%.

Sensitivity analysis is based on a change in assumption keeping all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to happen as changes in assumptions may be linked. In calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to staff due to leaving the service in the main actuarial assumptions, the same method used in the calculation of the obligation recognized in the statement of financial position (present value of the defined benefit obligation to staff using the actuarial unit credit method.

The expected employer contributions for the next fiscal year 2023 for the defined staff benefit plans are € 112 thousand, while the expected contributions for the fiscal year 2022 were € 25 thousand. The weighted average duration of the plans is 4.2 years (2021: 5.26 years)

14 Suppliers and other liabilities

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Suppliers - Affiliates	1,150	181
Suppliers - Others	1,118	1,016
Value-added Tax	426	385
Insurance Org. and other taxes	703	908
Accrued expenses	969	474
Other liabilities	109	109
Revenue of subsequent years	23	37
Total	**4,498**	**3,109**

The obligations to suppliers are not interest-bearing accounts and are usually settled in 60 days, except for balances with related parties that may exceed 60 days.

Other liabilities include obligations to other creditors.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

15 Lease liabilities

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Balance 1 January 2021	**53**	**94**
Additions		8
Reductions	-	-
Financial cost	(1)	(2)
Repayments	(20)	(42)
Year-end Balance	**32**	**59**
Current balance	20	22
Long-term balance	13	32
Depreciation of rights-of-use assets	20	42
Financial cost	1	2
Total amount recognized in the statement of comprehensive income	**21**	**43**
Analysis of lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities shorter than a year	20	22
Lease liabilities between 1 and 5 years	13	32
Lease liabilities over 5 years	-	-
	33	**54**

16 Employee Benefits

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Payroll	6,268	6,713
Social Security expenses	1,329	1,415
Cost of pension schemes	242	214
Other employee benefits	893	522
Compensations of Law 2112/20	2	948
Total	**8,734**	**9,813**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Other benefits include mainly benefits and aids to the Company's staff under the Collective Agreements, and training allowances.

17 Revenue from customer contracts

		Year ended on	
	Note	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Sales of services to affiliates	24	9,373	8,930
Sales of services to other customers		2,880	2,047
Total		**12,252**	**10,977**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

18 Expenses by category

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Personnel salaries and expenses	8,490	8,650
Compensations of Law 2112/20	2	948
Provision for staff compensation	242	214
Other provisions	182	103
Depreciation of tangible assets	114	105
Depreciation of rights-of-use assets	20	42
Repair and maintenance cost of tangible assets	131	118
Maintenance costs of intangible assets	393	262
Amortization of intangible assets	65	53
Insurance premiums	46	53
Rent from operating leases	57	12
Travel/transportation expenses	379	242
Stationery/documents	20	18
Conference and advertising expenses	59	7
Other Professional fees	3,785	2,836
Subcontractors	2,563	1,614
Costs recoverable from the customer	11	11
Other taxes-duties	108	151
Other Expenses	167	158
Other	522	341
Total	**17,356**	**15,939**

Attributable to:		
Cost of good sold	13,604	12,611
Administrative expenses	2,987	2,393
Selling expenses	765	936
Total	**17,356**	**15,940**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

19 Other income - expenses

Other income	**Year ended on**	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Other extraordinary and non-operating income	2	-
Revenue from unused provisions	-	154
Income from foreign currency differences	8	1
Revenue from used provisions	2	-
Total	**12**	**155**

Other expenses

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Other extraordinary and non-operating income	9	5
Expenses from foreign currency differences	2	4
Total	**11**	**9**

Analysis of other income:

They relate to revenue from unused provisions for staff termination indemnities and revenue from exchange rate differences arising from the settlement of customer and supplier invoices.

Analysis of other expenses:

Concerns foreign exchange differences and payments of fines and previous period taxes.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial expenses - net

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Debit interest		
Financial leasing	(1)	(2)
Other financial expenses	(28)	(30)
	(29)	(32)
Interest receivable		
Interest income	-	-
	-	-
Financial operation result	**(29)**	**(32)**

21 Income tax

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Taxes for the year		
Deferred taxes	84	(145)
Total	**84**	**(145)**

The tax on the profit before tax of the Company differs from the theoretical amount that would have been obtained if we had used the weighted average tax rate of the company as follows:

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Loss before taxes	(5,132)	(4,850)
Tax calculated on the basis of applicable rates	1,129	1,067
Non-deductible expenses	(1,045)	(1,141)
Adjustment of deferred tax due to change in tax rate	-	(71)
Total	**84**	**(145)**

The tax rate for sociétés anonymes in Greece for the year ended on 31 December 2022 is 22% (30 December 2021: 22%). This was implemented in accordance with the provisions of Law 4799/2021, issued in May 2021, which amended the tax rate to 22% with effect from tax year 2021 onwards.

The actual tax rate for the 2022 fiscal year amounts to 24.0% (2021:12.7%).

According to the tax provisions, the audits to the companies are carried out as follows:

a. Audit by Certified Public Accountants – Report of Tax Compliance

For fiscal years following the one of 2011, Greek companies that meet certain criteria may receive an “Annual Tax Certificate”, as provided for by Law 2238/1994, Article 82, par. 5 and Law 4174/2013, Article 65A, by their regular certified public accountants, in order to comply with the provisions of the applicable tax legislation. The issuance of a Tax Compliance Report replaces, if the relevant conditions are met, the audit by the Public Authority, which, however, reserves the right to carry out a subsequent audit without limiting its tax obligations for the relevant fiscal year.

The Company has been audited, up to fiscal year 2021, and has always received an “Annual Tax Certificate” with an unqualified opinion. The tax audit for the 2022 fiscal year is currently being conducted and the relevant tax compliance report is expected to be issued within the 4th quarter of 2023. If additional tax liabilities arise until the completion of the tax audit, we estimate that they will not have a material effect on the annual financial statements.

b. Audits by the tax authorities

The Company has been tax audited up until the 2004 fiscal period. In addition, the Company was subjected a partial tax income audit for the period (1/1/2019 - 31/12/2019), from which no note of findings was disclosed to the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of Law 4174/13 (Tax Procedure Code) because no differentiation of the tax receivable between the statement and the audit was found. Regardless of future tax audits, the Company’s Management estimates that no significant additional tax burden will arise from the audit of the unaudited tax years.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 36, of Law 4174/2013, the Tax Administration can proceed to the adoption of an act on administrative, estimated or corrective tax assessment within five years from the end of the year in which the deadline for filing an income tax return expires. Therefore, on the basis of the general tax provisions on 31.12.2022, the right of the Greek State to control the fiscal years which ended up to 31.12.2016 is statute-barred.

During the fiscal year 2023, the Company was notified by the Independent Public Revenue Authority that the order No. 412/0/1118 25.04.2023 was issued for the partial on-site tax audit on the types of taxation, income, VAT, Other Taxes, Taxes, Contribution Fees, control of the correct keeping of books and records. The tax audit has a term until 31/12/2023 and is ongoing.

As explained in Note 23 , the Company's management estimates that no significant additional tax charges will result from the audit of the unaudited tax years other than those already reported and included in the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2022.

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

22 Cash flows for operating activities

	Note	Year ended on 31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loss before taxes		(5,132)	(4,850)
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	**5.7**	180	159
Depreciation of rights-of-use assets	**6**	20	42
Financial expenses	**20**	28	30
Financial cost of leases	**20**	2	2
Provisions		277	(538)
		(4,625)	**(5,155)**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease of receivables	**9**	(229)	(156)
Increase/(decrease) of liabilities	**13**	1,388	787
		1,159	**631**
Net cash outflows for operating activities		**(3,465)**	**(4,524)**

23 Contingent liabilities and legal cases

a) Legal Affairs

a) The Company is involved in various legal cases and has various outstanding obligations related to the ordinary course of business. Based on currently available information, Management believes that the outcome of these cases will not significantly impact the Company's results or its financial position, and for this reason, a provision for the year has not been formed other than the existing provision.

b) Tax issues-Unaudited fiscal years

ASPROFOS S.A. has been tax audited up until the 2004 fiscal period. ASPROFOS S.A. has not been audited by tax authorities for the 2005-2010 fiscal periods. In accordance with the provisions of article 36, paragraph 1 of Law 4174/2013, the Tax Administration can proceed to the adoption of an act on administrative, estimated or corrective tax assessment within five (5) years from the end of the year, within which the deadline for the submission of declaration expires. On the basis of the decision of the plenary meeting of the Council of State (CoS) 1738/2017 and having regard to the provisions of article 84, paragraph 1-4, article 68, paragraph 2 of Law 2238/1994 and article 36 of Law 4174/2013 and the decision No. (DEL B) 1136035 (EX) 2017/15.09.2017, the limitation periods shall be set at five (5) years from the end of the year, within which the deadline for the submission of declaration expires, apart from the cases of additional assets, in accordance with article 84, paragraph 4, and article 68, paragraph 2 of Law 2238/1994 (previous Income Tax Code/KFE), in which the State's right to the initial or supplementary registration for the tax imposition is time-barred after a period of ten years, as soon as new data have been received by the Head of the Tax Office (DOY) after the main limitation deadline. Furthermore, in the same decision it was held that any extension of the limitation period for use is not in accordance with the principles of the Constitution unless it has been enacted by law within the year following the year to which it relates.

Pursuant to the aforementioned legislation, the Management regards that the 2005-2016 fiscal periods have been written off and no additional tax liabilities are expected to arise.

It is noted that in accordance with the relevant provisions, for every fiscal year from 2011 to the one ended on 31 December 2021, the Company received from the regular Certified Public Accountants an "Annual Tax Certificate" with an opinion without reservation, as provided by Law 2238/1994, Article 82, par. 5 and Law 4174/2013, Article 65[A.] The Management estimates that the same will apply to the 2022 fiscal year.

c) *Letters of guarantee to secure obligations*:

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has outstanding Performance Guarantee Letters from banks for projects it has undertaken, amounting to EUR 2,044 thousand (December 31, 2021 : EUR 2,006 thousand).

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

24 Transactions with related parties

The parent company of AASPROFOS ENGINEERING SA is HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A. based in Greece.

The financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of HELLENIQ ENERGY Holdings S.A.

i. Sales of goods and services

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Sale of services		
ELPE R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.	7,715	8,094
Other Group Companies	911	716
Other affiliates	747	120
	9,373	**8,930**
Purchases of services & goods		
ELPE R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.	614	559
Other Group Companies	1,130	211
Other affiliates	-	-
	1,744	**770**

ii. Balances for the fiscal year which arise from sales/purchases of goods and services

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Receivables from affiliates:		
Group companies		
Customer balances		
ELPE R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.	-	789
Other group companies	23	189
Other affiliates		
Balances from affiliates	131	57
	154	**1,034**

(Amounts in EUR thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Obligations to related parties:		
Group companies		
Customer balances (advances)		
ELPE R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.	670	-
Supplier balances		
ELPE R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.	185	149
Other group companies	295	32
	1,150	**181**
Net balances from affiliates	**(996)**	**853**

Transactions with related parties have been conducted under normal commercial terms that the Company abides by for transactions with third parties.

Transactions and balances with associated companies relate to:

a) The parent company HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A. and subsidiaries of the HELLENiQ ENERGY Group.

b) The Group's Associated Companies, which are consolidated in the Group with the equity method:

- Elpedison Energy

iii. Remuneration of the Board of Directors members

The Company is managed by the members of the Board of Directors (Executive and Non-Executive Members of the Board of Directors of HELLENIC PETROLEUM R.S.S.O.P.P. S.A.). The fees paid or accounted for to the above amounted to:

	Year ended on	
	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Fees	573	460

25 Events after the financial statement reporting date

There are no other events after 31 December 2022 that may significantly affect the Company's financial position.