



KRI-KRI MILK INDUSTRY S.A.

General Commercial Registry No.: 113772252000

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD

1.1.2021 – 31.3.2021

IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS (IAS 34)

(TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL)

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Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note.	1/1-31/3/2021	1/1-31/3/2020
Sales	C.1	28.562.049	27.452.630
Cost of sales		(19.665.912)	(18.792.447)
Gross profit	C.1	8.896.137	8.660.183
Distribution expenses	C.1	(4.944.195)	(4.545.142)
Administration expenses		(493.249)	(697.521)
Research and development expenses		(82.658)	(54.167)
Other income		152.857	199.098
Other (loss) / gain net		(4.754)	53.786
Profit before taxes, financial and investment income	C.1	3.524.137	3.616.237
Financial income	C.3	100.270	21.194
Financial expenses	C.3	(70.168)	(77.696)
Lease finance cost	C.3	(6.739)	(7.064)
Financial income (net)		23.363	(63.566)
Profit before taxes		3.547.500	3.552.671
Income tax	C.4	(728.198)	(886.428)
Net profit for the period (A)		2.819.302	2.666.243
Other comprehensive income after tax (B)		0	0
Total comprehensive income after tax (A + B)		2.819.302	2.666.243
Net profit per share from continuous operations			
- Basic and diluted (in €)		0,0853	0,0806

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

Condensed Statement of Financial Position

	Note	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	C.5	65.929.737	64.807.728
Right of use assets	C.6	515.442	414.654
Investment in properties		10.082	10.082
Intangible assets		349.654	386.380
Other non-current assets		41.809	46.106
		66.846.724	65.664.950
Current assets			
Inventories	C.7	15.305.033	14.024.192
Trade and other receivables	C.8	31.575.311	24.249.201
Current income tax receivables		765.985	1.430.104
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		973.033	301.852
Cash and cash equivalents		5.648.302	9.737.271
		54.267.664	49.742.620
Total assets		121.114.388	115.407.570
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		12.564.752	12.564.752
Reserves		22.437.778	22.437.778
Reserve of own shares		(159.568)	(134.311)
Retained earnings		43.834.080	41.014.778
Total equity		78.677.042	75.882.997
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	C.9	8.680.000	8.680.000
Lease liabilities		342.750	243.413
Accrued pension and retirement obligations		515.334	604.307
Deferred income tax liabilities		3.445.596	3.382.217
Government grants		6.231.010	6.332.303
		19.214.690	19.242.240
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	C.9	2.249.870	2.249.837
Lease liabilities		187.790	187.790
Trade and other payables	C.10	20.784.996	17.844.706
		23.222.656	20.282.333
Total liabilities		42.437.346	39.524.573
Total equity and liabilities		121.114.388	115.407.570

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

Condensed Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	General reserve	Special reserves	Other reserves	Actuarial gains-losses reserve	Reserve of own shares	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 31.12.2019	12.564.752	3.055.955	17.295.670	38.275	185.939	0	32.965.833	66.106.420
Profit for the period							2.666.243	2.666.243
Total comprehensive income for the period							2.666.243	2.666.243
Balance at 31.3.2020	12.564.752	3.055.955	17.295.670	38.275	185.939	0	35.632.076	68.772.663
Balance at 31.12.2020	12.564.752	3.724.697	18.488.870	38.275	185.939	(134.311)	41.014.779	75.882.997
Profit for the period							2.819.302	2.819.302
Total comprehensive income for the period							2.819.302	2.819.302
Purchase of own shares						(25.256)		(25.256)
Balance at 31.3.2021	12.564.752	3.724.697	18.488.870	38.275	185.939	(159.568)	43.834.080	78.677.042

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

Condensed Statement of cash flows

<i>Indirect method</i>	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxes	3.547.500	3.552.671
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1.105.634	978.438
Provisions	(56.563)	300.293
Foreign exchange differences, net	(6.592)	9.279
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(101.293)	(114.994)
Miscellaneous items	33	1.232
Investment income	(130.348)	(35.135)
Interest and related expenses	227.377	95.708
	<u>4.585.749</u>	<u>4.787.491</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(1.173.049)	(3.164.403)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	(7.109.557)	(4.096.601)
Decrease / (Increase) in other receivables	4.297	(1.235)
(Decrease) / Increase in payables (except banks)	2.058.995	3.406.908
Less:		
Interest and related expenses paid	(56.276)	(54.173)
Cash flow from operating activities (a)	(1.689.840)	877.986
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(1.797.419)	(4.569.858)
Proceeds from sales of intangibles and property, plant and equipment	287	484
Interest received	100.270	21.194
Purchase of financial assets	(795.488)	0
Income from sale of financial assets	190.242	118.432
Cash flow from investing activities (b)	(2.302.108)	(4.429.748)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of lease obligations	(71.764)	(69.767)
Purchase of own shares	(25.257)	0
Cash flow from financing activities (c)	(97.021)	(69.767)
Change in cash and equivalents (a+b+c)	(4.088.969)	(3.621.529)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	9.737.271	10.916.735
Cash and equivalents at end of period	<u>5.648.302</u>	<u>7.295.206</u>

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

A. General information

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

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

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors at 26 May 2021.

These interim financial statements are unaudited.

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1 Basis of preparation

These interim financial statements covering the period from 1.1.2021 to 31.3.2021 have been prepared according to IAS 34. The basis of their preparation is the historical cost and the "principle of going concern", taking into account all macroeconomic and microeconomic factors and their impact on the smooth operation of the Company.

The interim financial statements for the three-month period have been prepared on the basis of the same accounting principles followed for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements for the year 2020, except for the new standards and interpretations adopted, the implementation of which was compulsory for periods after 1 January 2021.

The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, which have been posted on the Company's website and have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

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

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

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2021.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2021)

In August 2020, the IASB has finalized its response to the ongoing reform of IBOR and other interest benchmarks by issuing a package of amendments to IFRS Standards. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and focus on the effects on financial statements when a company replaces the old interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform. More specifically, the amendments relate to how a company will account for changes in the contractual cash flows of financial instruments, how it will account for a change in its hedging relationships as a result of the reform, as well as relevant information required to be disclosed. The amendments affect/ do not affect the Financial Statements.

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

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

Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" – deferral of IFRS 9 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments that declare deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. As a consequence, the IASB also extended the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", so that the entities are required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases": Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/04/2021)

In March 2021, the IASB issued amendments to the practical expedient of IFRS 16, that extend the application period by one year to cover Covid-19-related rent concessions that reduce only lease payments due on or before 30 June 2022. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and "Annual Improvements 2018-2020" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2022)

In May 2020, the IASB issued a package of amendments which includes narrow-scope amendments to three Standards as well as the Board's Annual Improvements, which are changes that clarify the wording or correct minor consequences, oversights or conflicts between requirements in the Standards. More specifically

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

Annual Improvements 2018-2020 make minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 41 Agriculture and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases.

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

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

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

date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying the Standard for the first time. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

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

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

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments that pertain to accounting policy disclosures. The objective of these amendments is to improve accounting policy disclosures so that they provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements. More specifically, companies are required to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

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

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

in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

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

In May 2021, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IAS 12 to specify how companies should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which companies recognise both an asset and a liability. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

B.2 Financial risk management

The interim financial statements do not include disclosure of all risks required in the preparation of the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

B.3 Significant accounting estimations and judgments of the management

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

For the preparation of the interim financial statements the significant judgments and estimates of the Management regarding the application of the Company's accounting principles are the same as those used for the preparation and presentation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year 2020.

Also, the main sources of uncertainty that existed in the preparation of the annual financial statements of 31 December 2020 remained the same for the interim financial statements as at 31 March 2021.

B.4 Comparative information

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

C. Notes to the financial statements

C1. Operating segment information

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

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

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

The segments results for the periods ended 31.3.2021 and 31.3.2020 are analyzed as follows:

1/1-31/3/2021	Revenue	Gross profit	Distribution Cost	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-Cream	3.365.269	1.608.257	(1.856.157)	(247.900)	(347.571)
Greece	2.495.987	1.400.590	(1.713.316)	(312.726)	(372.529)
Abroad	869.282	207.667	(142.841)	64.825	24.958
Dairy-Yogurt	25.086.242	7.368.167	(3.001.489)	4.366.678	3.947.130
Greece	12.079.718	3.888.521	(1.838.109)	2.050.412	1.832.726
Abroad	13.006.524	3.479.646	(1.163.379)	2.316.266	2.114.404
Rest	110.538	(80.286)	(86.550)	(166.836)	(75.422)
Total	28.562.049	8.896.137	(4.944.195)	3.951.942	3.524.137
1/1-31/3/2020	Revenue	Gross profit	Distribution Cost	Operating Earnings	EBIT
Ice-Cream	2.404.447	1.139.405	(1.644.780)	(505.375)	(594.734)
Greece	1.716.007	958.499	(1.561.859)	(603.361)	(658.639)
Abroad	688.439	180.906	(82.921)	97.985	63.905
Dairy-Yogurt	24.526.756	7.534.150	(2.880.663)	4.653.487	4.109.942
Greece	12.287.720	4.150.140	(1.795.851)	2.354.289	2.030.619
Abroad	12.239.036	3.384.010	(1.084.811)	2.299.198	2.079.323
Rest	521.428	(13.371)	(19.699)	(33.071)	101.029
Total	27.452.630	8.660.183	(4.545.142)	4.115.041	3.616.237

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

C2. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

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

	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
Net profit for the period	2.819.302	2.666.243
Adjustments for:		
Income tax	728.198	886.428
Financial income (net)	(23.363)	63.566
Depreciation and amortization	1.105.634	978.438
Amortization of government grants relating to capital expenses	(101.293)	(114.994)
EBITDA	<u>4.528.479</u>	<u>4.479.681</u>

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

C3. Financial income - expenses

Financial income-expenses are analyzed by type as follows:

<u>FINANCIAL INCOME</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
Interest income	24.776	1.529
Other capital gains	15.348	17.105
Capital gains on bonds	60.146	2.560
Total financial income	<u>100.270</u>	<u>21.194</u>
<u>FINANCIAL EXPENSES</u>		
Interest expense	54.866	67.780
Bank fees and charges	10.314	9.916
Fair value losses on bonds	4.848	0
Other financial expenses	140	0
Total financial expenses	<u>70.168</u>	<u>77.696</u>
<u>LEASE FINANCE COST</u>		
Financial leasing costs	6.739	7.064
Total lease finance costs	<u>6.739</u>	<u>7.064</u>
Financial income - expenses (net)	<u>23.363</u>	<u>(63.566)</u>

C4. Income tax expense

Income tax expense is analyzed as follows

	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
Current tax	664.819	898.897
Deferred tax	63.379	(12.469)
Total	<u>728.198</u>	<u>886.428</u>

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

C5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are analyzed as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and other Equipment	Total
COST						
Balance at 1 January 2020	1.588.909	15.978.869	69.950.755	1.273.590	2.611.609	91.403.732
Additions	202.492	2.170.616	8.415.899	18.750	314.624	11.122.381
Disposals	0	(63)	(222.089)	(16.662)	0	(238.814)
Transfers	0	(60.396)	5.750	0	54.646	0
Write-offs	0	0	(233.893)	0	0	(233.893)
Balance at 31.12.2020	1.791.401	18.089.026	77.916.422	1.275.678	2.980.879	102.053.406
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
Balance at 1 January 2020		(3.906.485)	(27.165.229)	(1.061.536)	(1.851.586)	(33.984.836)
Depreciation expense		(433.411)	(3.066.157)	(65.413)	(154.291)	(3.719.272)
Disposals		0	207.874	16.662	0	224.536
Write-offs		0	233.893	0	0	233.893
Balance at 31.12.2020		(4.339.896)	(29.789.619)	(1.110.287)	(2.005.877)	(37.245.679)
Net book value at 31.12.2020	1.791.401	13.749.130	48.126.803	165.391	975.002	64.807.728
COST						
Balance at 1 January 2021	1.791.401	18.089.026	77.916.422	1.275.678	2.980.879	102.053.406
Additions	14.400	22.715	2.085.046	0	12.926	2.135.087
Disposals	0	(8.341)	(7.021)	0	(348)	(15.710)
Write-offs	0	0	(6.379)	0	0	(6.379)
Balance at 31.3.2021	1.805.801	18.103.400	79.988.068	1.275.678	2.993.457	104.166.404
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
Balance at 1 January 2021		(4.339.896)	(29.789.619)	(1.110.287)	(2.005.877)	(37.245.679)
Depreciation expense		(118.572)	(833.807)	(16.040)	(41.459)	(1.009.878)
Disposals		5.419	7.021	0	70	12.510
Write-offs		0	6.379	0	0	6.379
Balance at 31.3.2021		(4.453.049)	(30.610.026)	(1.126.327)	(2.047.266)	(38.236.668)
Net book value at 31.3.2021	1.805.801	13.650.351	49.378.042	149.351	946.191	65.929.737

There are no pledges on fixed assets.

C6. Right of use assets

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
COST			
Balance at 1 January 2020	231.121	604.441	835.562
Additions	11.748	136.432	148.180
Derecognition	0	(57.062)	(57.062)
Balance at 31.12.2020	242.869	683.811	926.680
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Balance at 1 January 2020	(26.786)	(230.184)	(256.970)
Depreciation expense	(28.913)	(226.143)	(255.056)
Balance at 31.12.2020	(55.699)	(456.327)	(512.026)
Net book value at 31.12.2020	187.170	227.484	414.654

<u>COST</u>			
Balance at 1 January 2021	242.869	683.811	926.680
Additions	0	156.968	156.968
Balance at 31.3.2021	242.869	840.779	1.083.648
<u>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</u>			
Balance at 1 January 2021	(55.699)	(456.327)	(512.026)
Depreciation expense	(7.962)	(48.218)	(56.180)
Balance at 31.3.2021	(63.661)	(504.545)	(568.206)
Net book value at 31.3.2021	179.208	336.234	515.442

C7. Inventories

Inventories are analyzed as follows:

	31/3/2021	31/12/2020
Merchandise	73.902	35.714
Finished goods	6.368.853	3.055.092
Raw materials	9.189.049	11.367.950
Less: Provisions for obsolete inventory	(326.771)	(434.564)
Total	15.305.033	14.024.192

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

C8. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31/3/2021	31/12/2020
Trade receivables	30.227.634	22.746.472
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2.527.794)	(2.410.695)
	27.699.841	20.335.777
Creditors advances	349.390	100.008
VAT Receivables	3.240.894	3.565.011
Greek state -others	52.305	52.304
Other receivables	232.882	196.100
Total	31.575.311	24.249.201

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

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

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

In the current fiscal period, additional bad debt provision of €117.099 was recognized. Thus, on 31/3/2021, trade receivables totaling €2.527.794 appear impaired. It is probable that part of this bad debt provisions will be recovered in the future.

Bad debt provisions movement:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/12/2020</u>
Opening balance	2.410.695	2.447.999
Additions	127.083	0
Reversals	(9.984)	(37.304)
Ending balance	<u>2.527.794</u>	<u>2.410.695</u>

C9. Borrowings

Borrowings are analyzed as follows:

	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
<u>NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS</u>		
Bond loans	8.680.000	8.680.000
Total non-current borrowings	<u>8.680.000</u>	<u>8.680.000</u>
<u>CURRENT BORROWINGS</u>		
Current liability of non-current loans	2.249.870	2.249.837
Total current borrowings	<u>2.249.870</u>	<u>2.249.837</u>
Total borrowings	<u>10.929.870</u>	<u>10.929.837</u>

Maturity of non-current bank borrowings:

	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
Between 1-2 years	3.480.000	3.480.000
Between 2-5 years	5.200.000	5.200.000
Total non-current borrowings	<u>8.680.000</u>	<u>8.680.000</u>

Changes on loans balances are analyzed as follows:

Balance at 1 January 2020	12.222.565
Financial instruments valuation (non-cash item)	1.231
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>12.223.796</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	10.929.837
Financial instruments valuation (non-cash item)	33
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>10.929.870</u>

Analysis of current long-term loans:

Loan provider	Type of loan	Date of agreement	Initial value	Balance at 31/3/2021
Major shareholders	Bonds / 5year / fixed interest rate	18/12/2013 Amended 16/11/2018	5.000.000	2.700.000
Piraeus Bank S.A.	Bonds/ 3year / floating interest rate	10/4/2019	4.230.000	3.229.913
Piraeus Bank S.A.	Bonds/ 4year / floating interest rate	3/12/2020	5.000.000	4.999.957

The fair value of long-term loans is calculated to €8.805.977 («Level 3»).

Effective interest rate of borrowings:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/12/2020</u>
Effective interest rate	<u>2,01%</u>	<u>2,62%</u>

C10. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
Trade payables	17.838.282	14.634.099
Cheques payables	462.905	487.360
Social security	216.503	424.082
Other Taxes and duties	195.228	296.486
Dividends payables	384.671	384.702
Customers' advances	320.891	652.643
Other payables	1.366.515	965.334
Total	<u>20.784.996</u>	<u>17.844.706</u>

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

C11. Dividends

For the financial year 2020, the Board of Directors decided to propose to the Tactical General Meeting of the Shareholders the distribution of dividend of gross value €0,20 per share (2019: €0,18 per share). The distribution is dependent to the decision of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

C12. Seasonality

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

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

C13. Contingent assets – liabilities

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

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

C14. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are analyzed as follows:

	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
Payment of interest on a bond loan*	37.500	37.917
Rental income	150	0

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

	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
Receivables from related parties	150	140
Payables to related parties*	2.700.000	5.000.000

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

<u>COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2021</u>	<u>1/1-31/3/2020</u>
Salaries of the members of the Board of Directors	89.738	27.254
Total	89.738	27.254

<u>OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE B.O.D. AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL</u>	<u>31/3/2021</u>	<u>31/3/2020</u>
Transactions with the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel	18.750	18.958
Liabilities to the members of the B.O.D and key management personnel*	2.500.000	2.500.000

* Bond loan covered by major shareholders

C15. Post balance sheet events

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

Serres, 26 May 2021

Chairman
& Managing Director

Vice-Chairman

Financial Director

Chief Accountant

Panagiotis Tsinavos
ID AE373539

Georgios Kotsambasis
ID AE376847

Konstantinos Sarmadakis
ID AN389135

Evangelos Karagiannis
ID AM894228