



SAVE A GREEK STRAY

Non-Profit Organization

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

according to Greek Accounting Standards (L.4308/14)

for the year 2021

January 1 until December 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Stakeholders of **"Save a Greek Stray"** Non-Profit Civil Company

Audit Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **"Save a Greek Stray"** (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and the income statement for the year then ended, as well as a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of "Save a Greek Stray" as of December 31, 2021 and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the with the accounting standards that are prescribed by the Law 4308/2014.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as incorporated into the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We remained independent of the Entity within the entire course of our appointment, in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) incorporated into the Greek Legislation and the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the effective provisions of Law 4308/2014 and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management's intention is to proceed with liquidating the Entity or discontinuing its operations or unless the management has no other realistic option but to proceed with those actions.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as an aggregate, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, as incorporated into the Greek Legislation, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to affect the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, as incorporated into the Greek Legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We disclose to the management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Athens, April 15, 2024

The Certified Public Accountant - Auditor



Aikaterini Asvesti

SOEL Reg. No 32911



Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants Management Consultants
58, Katehaki Av., 115 25 Athens, Greece
Registry Number SOEL 127



A. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Note	December 31, 2021	2020
Non – current assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings / leasehold properties	4	128.482	144.542
Total		128.482	144.542
Other non-current assets			
Other non – current financial assets	5	2.646	2.423
Total		2.646	2.423
Total non - current assets		131.129	146.966
Current assets			
Inventories	6	2.687	4.071
Trade receivables	7	27.500	14.867
Other receivables	8	1.304	4.195
Cash and cash equivalents	9	90.769	41.242
Total current assets		122.259	64.374
Total assets		253.388	211.340
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	10	1.100.000	1.100.000
Total		1.100.000	1.100.000
Reserves & retained earnings			
Retained earnings (losses brought forward)		(979.088)	(1.183.303)
Total		(979.088)	(1.183.303)
Total equity		120.912	(83.303)
Provisions and Liabilities			
Provisions			
Provisions for employee benefits	11	14.300	0
Total		14.300	0
Short – term liabilities			
Trade liabilities	12	14.115	31.931
Taxes and duties	13	6.488	4.644
Social insurance	14	7.463	7.127
Accrued and other short – term liabilities	15	89.368	250.940
Total		118.175	294.643
Total liabilities		118.175	294.643
Total equity, provisions and liabilities		253.388	211.340



B. INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2021

	Note	01/01 - 31/12/2021	01/01 - 31/12/2020
Income	16	693.398	211.994
Inventory changes (goods and materials)		(1.384)	(2.595)
Purchases of goods and materials		(8.522)	(2.112)
Payroll costs and expenses	17	(203.314)	(171.994)
Depreciation		(16.060)	(17.360)
Other expenses and losses	18	(256.458)	(159.775)
Other income and profits	19	98	317
Profit / (Loss) before interest and tax		207.758	(141.526)
Financial income		3	-
Financial expenses		(3.546)	(1.336)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		204.215	(142.861)
Income taxes		-	-
Profit / (Loss) after tax		204.215	(142.861)

The attached notes are an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

1. Information about the Entity

- a. Title: **SAVE A GREEK STRAY**
- b. Legal type: **Non-profit organization**
- c. Reporting Period: **1.1.2021 – 31.12.2021**
- d. Address of recorded offices: 59 Diligianni Str. – 14562, Athens
- e. General electronic commercial registry No.: 141094901000
- f. Management states that the going concern assumption is applicable for the preparation of the financial statements and the Entity is not under liquidation or plans to cease its activities.
- g. The Entity is a Non-profit organization. The Entity has selected to apply the provisions of Law 4308/2014 ("Greek Accounting Standards") for the category of "very small entities based on article 1§2a & 2b" for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. Management states that the financial statements have been prepared in full compliance with the effective legislation, as prescribed above.
- h. The amounts of the financial statements are stated in Euros, which constitute the functional currency of the Entity. The amounts have been rounded, unless otherwise stated.
- i. The members of the Board of Directors are:

Name	Role on the BoD
Erietta Kourkoulou - Latsi	President
Eirini Psarrou	Vice President
Paraskevi Charalampidi	General Manager
Maria - Isavella Chatzipli	Secretary
Dimitrios Venieris	Treasurer

The Entity's financial statements for the year ended December 31st 2021 (01/01/2021 – 31/12/2021) have been approved by the Board of Directors on the 15th of April 2024.

2. Factors affecting the Entity's ability to continue as -a going concern

The Entity conducted a relevant estimation and did not identify any factors affecting its ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Accounting principles and methods

The annual financial statements of the Entity for the year 2021 (January 1 – December 31, 2021) are in compliance with the Greek Accounting Standards (Law 4308/2014).

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost assumption and the going concern assumption. The assumption of going concern is assessed at least for a 12-month period after the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

Furthermore, every item of the financial statements is stated with the respective amount of the previous period, for comparison purposes.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the exercise of judgment and the conduct of estimates by the Management, which affect the application of accounting policies, the recognised amounts of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosures. These estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and other factors and they are considered reasonable, under the effective circumstances. However, the actual events could differ from these estimates. The estimates and the relevant assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

The accounting estimates mainly relate to the useful life of assets, the estimation of impairment of receivables, and provisions for employee benefits.

The main accounting policies adopted for the Financial Statements are presented below:

3.1.1. Tangible assets

a) Initial recognition

Tangible assets are initially recognised at acquisition cost, which includes all expenses incurred in order to bring the asset to its current condition or position or required use.

b) Subsequent measurement

After the initial recognition, tangible assets are measured at depreciated cost (initial acquisition cost plus any subsequent expenses meeting the definition of an asset, less any accrued depreciations and impairment losses).

The depreciation of the tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life as follows:

- Buildings / leasehold properties: based on the term of the respective lease agreement,
- Furniture and other office equipment: 2 to 11 years

Expenses relating to reconstruction and maintenance of tangible assets are directly charged to the Income Statement of the year in which they are incurred.

An impairment loss is recorded when it is estimated that the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The book values of the Entity's tangible assets are assessed for impairment when there are indications that book values are higher than the recoverable amounts. In this case, the recoverable value of tangible assets is calculated and if the book values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the relevant difference is recorded as an impairment loss in the Income Statement. The recoverable amount of assets is the highest amount between the fair value (less the required sale expenses) and the value in use thereof.



In order to estimate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at the current value thereof, by using a discount rate before tax that reflects the current market estimates with regard to the time value of money and the risks related to these assets.

c) Write-off

Tangible assets are written off upon sale or destruction or if the Entity does not expect any future financial benefits from the use or sale thereof.

The profit or loss that arises from the sale or disposal of a tangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the book value of the asset and is recognized in the Income Statement.

3.1.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at acquisition cost. After the initial recognition, intangible assets with a limited useful life are measured at acquisition cost less amortization and impairment losses, when it is considered that such impairment losses are permanent. Amortization of intangible assets with a contractually defined useful life is performed within that period. With regard to assets without a contractually defined useful life, amortizations are performed based on their estimated useful life.

3.1.3. Financial Assets

3.1.3.1. Other financial assets

a) Initial recognition

All financial assets are initially recognised at acquisition cost, i.e. at the cost required for their acquisition. The acquisition cost includes total cash available (or cash equivalents) or the fair value of any other consideration allocated for the acquisition, plus acquisition purchase expenses.

b) Subsequent measurement

After the initial recognition, financial assets are measured at acquisition cost (nominal amounts) less any impairment losses, apart from the interest-bearing financial assets, which - when amounts, maturity or interest rate are significant - are measured at depreciated cost, using the effective interest method.

An impairment loss arises when the book value of the asset is higher than the amount the entity expects to recover from this asset.

The amount which the entity expects to recover from a financial asset is the highest of:

- The present value of the amount estimated to be received from the asset, calculated using the effective interest method.
- The fair value of the asset, reduced by the required cost of sale.

Impairment losses are recorded in the Income Statement and are reversed to profits therein, when the conditions causing them cease to apply. A reversal is performed up to the value the asset would have had if no impairment loss had been recorded.

Loans and receivables in foreign currencies are valued using the exchange rate of the foreign currency effective at the reporting date. The relevant translation differences are recorded in the Income Statement.

c) Write off

A financial asset is written off when and only when the contractual rights over the cash flows of the said asset expire or all risks and benefits arising from its ownership are transferred.



3.1.4. Income tax

3.1.4.1. Current tax

Current income tax includes the income tax arising from the provisions of the applicable tax legislation and the income tax and the surcharges arising from the tax audit. The differences in the tax audit are recorded in the period's Income Statement, during which the tax authorities verify them and they are accepted by the Entity.

3.1.4.2. Deferred Taxes

The Entity has chosen not to recognise deferred taxes.

3.1.5. Inventories

a) Initial recognition

Inventories are initially recorded at acquisition cost, which includes all expenses required in order to bring the inventory asset to its current condition or position or required use.

b) Subsequent measurement

After the initial recognition, the inventories are valued at the lowest price between the acquisition cost and the net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated sale price, less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. The average cost of all inventories has been defined by applying the weighted average method. Any impairment loss is recorded as cost of sales, unless it is significant, in which case it is included in the item called "Impairment of Assets".

3.1.6. Prepaid expenses and other non-financial assets

Prepaid expenses are initially recorded at acquisition cost (amounts paid) and are subsequently valued at the initial cost of ownership, minus the amounts used based on the accrual principal and any impairment losses. The impairment of the expense advances refers to the instance where the recipient of the relevant amount is not capable either to fulfil the commitment undertaken or to return the balance of the amount.

3.1.7. Trade Receivables

Receivables from customers are initially recognized at their nominal value and are subsequently tested for impairment loss when there is indication that the Entity will not collect all the amounts due based on contractual terms. The impairment loss is charged to the Income Statement. At every reporting date, all postdated or bad debts are evaluated in order to define whether or not it is necessary to make a provision for bad debt. The balance of this provision is adjusted accordingly at every reporting date so that it should reflect the potential risk.

3.1.8. Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents include cash in the bank and petty cash, as well as short-term, investments of high liquidity, such as bank deposits with a maturity date of 3 months or sooner than that.

3.1.9. Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities, both at the initial recognition and later, are measured at nominal amounts, apart from long-term liabilities, which are carried at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities in foreign currencies are measured using the exchange rate of the foreign currency effective on the reporting date. The relevant translation differences are recorded in the Income Statement.

b) Write off

A financial obligation is written off when and only when the contractual commitment has been fulfilled, cancelled or expired, i.e. when the contractual commitment generating it no longer exists.



3.1.10. Non-financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Non-financial liabilities are initially recorded and subsequently measured at the nominal amount expected to be required for the settlement thereof. Differences resulting either from revaluation or during the settlement of non-financial liabilities are recorded as profit or loss in the period they occur.

b) Write-off

A non-financial obligation is written off when and only when the contractual commitment has been fulfilled, cancelled or expired, i.e. when the contractual commitment generating it no longer exists.

3.1.11. Provisions

Provisions are initially recognised and subsequently measured at the nominal amount expected to be required for the settlement thereof, unless the valuation at current value of the amount expected to be required for the settlement thereof has a major impact on the amounts of the financial statements.

Specifically, provisions for employee benefits after retirement, arising from defined benefit plans, are recorded and measured at the nominal amounts legally effective on the reporting date.

3.1.12. Income and expenses

The Entity recognises income and expenses when they are incurred.

In particular:

- Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the period when incurred and provided that the following conditions are met:
 - ✓ The substantial risks and benefits related to the ownership thereof are transferred to the buyer.
 - ✓ The goods are accepted by the buyer.
 - ✓ The financial benefits from this transaction can be measured reliably and the inflow thereof to the entity is considered highly probable.
- Income from rendering services is recorded under the contract completion method.
- Donations are recorded on the date they occur.
- Operating expenses are recognized in the Income Statement during the use of service or the date they occur.

3.1.13. Equity accounts

Equity accounts are initially recorded and subsequently measured at the nominal amounts collected or paid.

3.1.14. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

These assets refer to contingent rights and commitments, which relate to past events, while the existence thereof shall be confirmed only if one or additional uncertain future events takes place, which are not under the complete control of the Entity. These assets are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.1.15. Events after the reporting period date

The value of assets and liabilities at the reporting date are adjusted if there is a clear indication that various events occurring after this date have made it necessary to readjust their value. These readjustments are performed for such events until the date the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors.

Non-adjusting post Balance sheet events are disclosed, if they are significant, in the notes to the financial statements.

3.1.16. Change in the accounting principles and methods, changes in the accounting estimates, and correction of errors of past periods

3.1.16.1. Change in the accounting principles and methods

The changes in accounting principles and methods are recognised through a retrospective adjustment of the financial statements of all periods disclosed together with the statements of the present period, in order to allow comparison between the accounts presented.

There has been no such change in the current financial statements.

3.1.16.2. Changes in accounting estimates

Changes in accounting estimates are recorded in the period when they arise and when they affect those period and future periods, as the case may be. These changes are not recognised retrospectively.

There has been no such change in the current financial statements.

3.1.16.3. Correction of past period errors

The corrections of errors are recorded through retrospective correction of the financial statements of all periods published along with the statements of the current period.

There has been no such change in the current financial statements.

3.1.17. Deviations from the provisions of L.4308/14 to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements

When, under extraordinary conditions, the Entity deviates from the application of a legal provision to fulfil the obligation of fair presentation of the financial statements, it must disclose and sufficiently justify this deviation.

There has been no such need for a deviation in the current period.

3.1.18. Relations between an asset or a liability with more than one balance sheet accounts

There are no assets or liabilities that relate to more than one balance sheet accounts.

4. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Total
Acquisition cost			
Balance at 01.01.2021	224.844	14.851	239.695
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2021	224.844	14.851	239.695
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at 01.01.2021	80.301	14.851	95.152
Depreciation charged to the results	16.060	-	16.060
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2021	96.362	14.851	111.212
Net Book Value at 31.12.2021	128.482	-	128.482

	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Total
Acquisition cost			
Balance at 01.01.2020	224.844	13.551	238.395
Additions	-	1.300	1.300
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2020	224.844	14.851	239.695
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at 01.01.2020	64.241	13.551	77.792
Depreciation charged to the results	16.060	1.300	17.360
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2020	80.301	14.851	95.152
Net Book Value at 31.12.2020	144.543	-	144.543

5. Other non – current financial assets

Other financial assets are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Guarantees given	2.646	2.423
Total	2.646	2.423

6. Inventories

Inventories refer to goods purchased for resale

7. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Trade receivables	27.500	14.867
Total	27.500	14.867

8. Other receivables

Other receivables are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Advances to suppliers	740	-
Other debtors	564	4.195
Total	1.304	4.195

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Cash in hand	-	-
Short - term bank deposits	90.769	41.242
Total	90.769	41.242

10. Capital

The capital of the Entity amounted on 31.12.2021 to €1.100.000 divided into 11.000 shares of 100 € nominal value each.

11. Provisions for employee benefits

With regard to provisions for post-employment benefits arising from defined benefit plans, the Entity records and measures them at the nominal amounts at the respective balance sheet date.

Defined benefit plans relate to post-employment benefits for which the Entity has undertaken the obligation to pay and the relevant amounts arise from legislation, in accordance with article 8 of Law 3198/1955, Law 2112/1920 and its amendment by Law 4093/2012.

12. Trade payables

Trade payables are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Domestic suppliers	14.535	31.931
Foreign suppliers	320	0
Total	14.855	31.931

13. Other taxes – duties

Liabilities from taxes and duties, other than income tax, are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
VAT payable	2.731	1.156
Payroll taxes withheld	3.358	2.489
Tax on professional fees withheld	400	999
Total	6.488	4.644

14. Social security

Liabilities from social security are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
National Social Security Fund (EFKA)	7.463	7.127
Total	7.463	7.127

15. Other liabilities

Accrued and other short – term liabilities are presented in the following table:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Deferred income	0	250.500
Other creditors	89.368	440
Total	89.368	250.940

The amount of deferred income refers to contributions from the partner of the Entity for the purposes of the NGO; according to a relevant decision of the Board of Directors they were accepted and were recognized as an income from donations in the year 2021.

16. Income

Analysis of income is presented in the following table:

	01.01 – 31.12.2021	01.01 – 31.12.2020
Sales of goods	18.409	7.278
Sales of services	29.639	0
Donations / contributions	645.349	204.715
Total	693.398	211.994

17. Payroll costs and expenses

With regard to the employed personnel, the costs incurred were follows:

	01.01 – 31.12.2021	01.01 – 31.12.2020
Salaries and wages	139.873	126.576
Social contributions	31.714	31.324
Termination-of-service indemnities (including provisions)	16.870	0
Other personnel expenses	14.856	14.094
Total	203.314	171.994

The average number of employees per category is as follows:

	01.01 – 31.12.2021	01.01 – 31.12.2020
Administration	5	5
Workers and technicians	3	4
Total	8	9



18. Other expenses and losses

Analysis of such expenses is presented in the following table:

	01.01 – 31.12.2021	01.01 – 31.12.2020
Professional fees	39.600	35.669
Rent expenses	5.043	5.130
Utilities	15.441	11.524
Insurance	928	928
Repairs and maintenance	82.898	10.143
Taxes and duties	910	1.783
Transportation expenses	12.491	13.613
Promotion expenses	19.190	2.192
Other miscellaneous expenses	78.443	78.474
Prior years' expenses	1.515	274
Extraordinary and non-operating expenses	0	44
Total	256.458	159.775

19. Other income and profits

	01.01 – 31.12.2021	01.01 – 31.12.2020
Extraordinary and non-operating income	98	317
Total	98	317

20. Advances and credits to members of administrative, managerial, and supervisory bodies

There are no advances and credits to members of administrative, managerial, and supervisory bodies at December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020.

21. Participating interest in companies with unlimited liability of the shareholders

There are no such interests.

22. Profit distribution / Losses brought forward.

The Entity is a non-profit organization and does not distribute profits. Profit and loss for the year are transferred to retained earnings.

23. Financial commitments, guarantees, and contingent liabilities not included in the balance sheet

a) Financial commitments

The Entity is engaged into an operating lease referring to a vehicle, which expires in 2025.

The minimum non-cancellable future lease payments are analysed as follows:

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Up to 1 year	5.880	2.941
From 2 to 5 years	15.190	0
More than 5 years	0	0
Total	21.070	2.941

b) Contingent liabilities

1. Legal disputes or differences under arbitration

There are no legal disputes or arbitrations under legal or other bodies against the Entity that may have significant effect on the financial position or operation of the Entity.

2. Unaudited financial years

The Entity has not been audited by the Greek Tax Authorities and as a result, tax expenses and liabilities are not considered final.

On 31/12/2021 the statute of limitations for years up to 31/12/2015 expired, according to the provisions of par.1 of article 36 of Law 4174/2013.

The Entity has not recognized a provision for tax audit differences, since Management estimates that, even in case such an audit is conducted by the Tax Authorities in the future, no additional taxes or penalties will arise, that may have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

3. Guarantees and other commitments

There are no such commitments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

24. Post Balance Sheet events

There were no significant events after the Entity's Balance Sheet date.

Kifisia, April 15, 2024

The Vice President of the Board
of Directors



Eirini Psarrou

ID No. AK 551988

The General Manager



Paraskevi Charalampidi

ID No. AP176194

The Treasurer



Dimitrios Venieris

ID No. AH618011