

**OTSM S.A. OF MAINTENANCE COMPULSORY
STOCKS AND TRADING OF CRUDE OIL AND
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**

**Financial Statements
in accordance with IFRS for the
year ended 31 December 2024**

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 117812701000

REGISTERED OFFICE: 8^A CHIMARRAS STR, 15125 MAROUSSI, GREECE

Index to the Financial Statements

Contents

Company Information	4
Independent Auditor’s Report	5
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12
1 General information	12
2 Summary of material accounting policies	13
2.1 Basis of preparation	13
2.2 Leases	16
2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets	17
2.4 Financial assets	17
2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	18
2.6 Oil Stock held	18
2.7 Trade receivables	18
2.8 Cash and cash equivalents	18
2.9 Share capital	18
2.10 Borrowings	18
2.11 Current and deferred income tax	19
2.12 Trade and other payables	19
2.13 Provisions	19
2.14 Environmental Obligations	20
2.15 Revenue recognition	20
2.16 Comparative figures.....	20
3 Financial risk management	21
3.1 Financial risk factors.....	21
3.2 Capital risk management	23
3.3 Fair value estimation.....	24
3.4 Reporting variance on valuation	25
3.5 Climate change risk	25
4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements	25
5 Right-of-use assets	26
6 Oil Stock held	26
7 Deferred income tax asset/ (liability)	27
8 Accounts receivable and other receivables	27
9 Cash and cash equivalents	28
10 Share capital	28

11	Retained earnings and reserves	28
12	Trade and other payables	29
13	Derivative financial instruments	29
14	Borrowings.....	29
15	Revenue from contracts with customers	30
16	Cost of sales.....	31
17	Finance expenses	31
18	Lease liabilities	31
19	Income tax expense	32
20	Related party transactions.....	33
21	Commitments and contingencies	35
22	Events after the end of the reporting period	35

Company Information

Directors	Ioannis Costopoulos – Chairman of the Board (From 5/9/24) Emmanouil Markakis – Member and legal representative Panos Shiatis - Member Emmanouil Drillerakis – Member
Other Board members during the period	Kenneth Howard Prince-Wright - Chairman of the Board (until 26/3/2024)
Registered Office:	8A Chimarras Str. 15125 Maroussi, Greece
Registration number:	117812701000
Auditors:	KPMG Certified Auditors SA 44, Syngrou Avenue 117 42 Athens Greece AM SOEL 114



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
OTSM SOCIETE ANONYME OF MAINTENANCE COMPULSORY STOCKS AND TRADING OF
CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of OTSM SOCIETE ANONYME OF MAINTENANCE COMPULSORY STOCKS AND TRADING OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (the "Company") which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024, the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OTSM SOCIETE ANONYME OF MAINTENANCE COMPULSORY STOCKS AND TRADING OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) as incorporated in Greek legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as incorporated in Greek legislation, and the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the applicable legislation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors' Report, which is further referred to in the "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements", but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.



Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 which have been incorporated in 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 influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, which have been incorporated in 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 in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 Company's



ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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 communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Board of Directors' Report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 1, cases aa, ab and b, of article 154C of L. 4548/2018, we note that:

- (a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of Articles 150 of L. 4548/2018 and its contents correspond with the accompanying Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.
- (b) Based on the knowledge acquired during our audit, relating to OTSM SOCIETE ANONYME OF MAINTENANCE COMPULSORY STOCKS AND TRADING OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report.

Athens, 29 July 2025

KPMG Certified Auditors S.A.
AM SOEL 186

Alexandros – Petros Veldekis, Certified Auditor Accountant
AM SOEL 26141

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	5	67.200	99.199
Deferred income tax assets	7	4.404	948
		71.604	100.147
Current assets			
Oil Stock held	6	114.291	97.764
Trade and other receivables	8	32.310	17.876
Derivative financial instruments	13	-	12.735
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1.613	306
		148.214	128.681
Total assets		219.818	228.828
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	2.000	2.000
Retained Earnings & Reserves	11	(963)	5.674
Total equity		1.037	7.674
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	34.800	69.051
Interest bearing loans and borrowing	14	-	99.817
		34.800	168.868
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	39.326	18.936
Derivative financial instruments	13	7.981	-
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	100.352	336
Lease liabilities	18	36.322	33.014
		183.981	52.286
Total liabilities		218.781	221.154
Total equity and liabilities		219.818	228.828

The Notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

I. Costopoulos

E.Markakis

I.Xenopoulos
Lic No OEE 52902 A' Class

Chairman of the Board

Member of the Board

RSM Business Advisors EPE

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	For the year ended	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	15	65.719	55.199
Cost of sales	16	(63.467)	(48.338)
Gross profit		2.252	6.861
General & Administrative expenses		(387)	(302)
Operating profit		1.865	6.559
Finance income		81	100
Finance expense	17	(6.109)	(4.704)
Lease finance cost	17	(5.932)	(6.332)
Profit before income tax		(10.095)	(4.377)
Income tax expense	19	3.458	(631)
Profit for the year		(6.637)	(5.008)

The Notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2023	2.000	667	10.015	12.682
Profit / (Loss) for the year			(5.008)	(5.008)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(5.008)	(5.008)
Balance at 31 December 2023	2.000	667	5.007	7.674
Balance at 1 January 2024	2.000	667	5.007	7.674
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year			(6.637)	(6.637)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6.637)	(6.637)
Balance at 31 December 2024	2.000	667	(1.630)	1.037

The Notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash flows

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		(10.095)	(4.377)
Adjustments for:			
Financial expenses / (income) - net	17	11.960	10.936
Change of fair value of derivative financial instruments	13	20.716	(13.797)
Depreciation for right of use assets		35.061	31.790
Gain on derecognition of leases		-	(732)
Stock Devaluation		-	12.935
		57.642	36.755
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		(16.527)	(97.141)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(14.434)	5.543
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		20.391	10.422
		(10.570)	(81.176)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		47.072	(44.421)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest income		81	100
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		81	100
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	14	-	100.000
Repayments of borrowings	14	-	(15.000)
Interest paid	14	(5.910)	(4.653)
Payment of Lease Liabilities principal		(34.005)	(29.399)
Payment of Lease Liabilities interest		(5.932)	(6.332)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		(45.846)	44.616
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1.307	295
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		306	11
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1.307	295
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	1.613	306

The Notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

OTSM S.A. OF MAINTENANCE COMPLULSORY STOCKS AND TRADING OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (the “Company”) operates in the oil industry. Based on the article of incorporation the Company’s activities include a) holding Compulsory Stock on behalf of third parties pursuant to a Compulsory Stock Obligations (CSO) Delegation Agreement and b) trading of crude oil and petroleum products.

The Company is incorporated in Greece and the address of its registered office is 8^A Chimarras Str. Maroussi, Greece.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of DMEP UK Ltd which is in turn a 100% subsidiary of DMEP HoldCo Ltd. Both DMEP HoldCo and DMEP UK are companies incorporated in the United Kingdom. The shareholders of DMEP HoldCo Ltd are Bridge Opportunity Ltd with a stake of 52% and HELLENiQ ENERGY INTERNATIONAL GmbH with a stake of 48%.

The Company’s financial year commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December. The Company was incorporated on 27 September 2011 and thus its first financial period commenced on 27 September 2011 and ended on 31 December 2012.

The Company adopts International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The Company’s functional and presentation currency is the Euro, and the financial information in these Financial Statements is expressed in thousands of Euro (unless otherwise stated).

The Company’s Financial Statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of DMEP HoldCo Ltd., that is registered at the United Kingdom.

The Financial Statements of OTSM S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2024, were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2025. The shareholders of the Company have the power to amend the Financial Statements after issue.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of OTSM S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as endorsed by the European Union (“EU”) and present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows on a going concern basis.

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for the derivative financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss and lease liabilities which are measured at their present value.

The preparation of financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4 “Critical accounting estimates and judgements”. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events as assessed to be reasonable under the present circumstances.

2.1.1 Going concern

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the Directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a loss after taxes of € 6,6 million, and the its short-term receivables were lower than its short-term liabilities. However, if the impact of IFRS 16 is excluded then short-term receivables were higher than short-term liabilities by €0,6 million.

Income for the year arose from:

- CSO fees charged to a related party for the holding of reserve stock of oil under a CSO Delegation Agreement and
- A storage fee charged to the same related party under a general service agreement (“GSA”) for the storage of petroleum products owned by the related party in the existing tank capacity.

As such, the Company’s cash flows are largely dependent on the full utilization of tank capacity (either in the form of holding compulsory stocks or in the form of storage of products). Management reasonably expects that during 2025 the above agreements will be in force under the same terms.

Despite the uncertainty, Management believes that even in the worst-case scenario the Company will be able to meet its obligations for the following reasons:

- The related party has committed to continue the mutual beneficial cooperation with the Company and will not seek a full repayment of their receivable from the Company as long as necessary. Therefore, the Company will be able to meet its obligations, as they fall due.

2.1.2 Going concern (continued)

- The related party has committed to continue the mutual beneficial cooperation with the Company and will not seek a full repayment of their receivable from the Company as long as necessary. Therefore, the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.
- The Company's stocks are hedged to the largest extent for oil price fluctuations.
- The Company's operating model provides a profit margin for both the tank capacity used by the related party' for the holding of CSO, as well as any remaining capacity for co storage. Therefore, it is estimated that its operational profitability is independent from the levels of CSO stocks held on behalf of the related party.
- No significant impact is expected on the Company's operations as a result of the existing market conditions.

Based on the above, the Company's management have concluded that the going concern is the appropriate basis of preparation of the current year's financial statements and there are no material uncertainties that would lead to significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue operating on a going concern basis.

2.1.3 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

New and amended standards adopted by the Company.

The accounting principles and calculations used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and have been consistently applied in all periods presented in this report, except for the following IFRS amendments, which have been adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2024.

Amendments and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2024, did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The following New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but are not yet effective for annual periods starting 1st January 2024. Those relating to the Company's operations are presented below.

The Company has not early adopted any other of the following standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. In addition, the Company is in the process of assessing the impact of all standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.2027)

In April 2024 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard, IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. The primary objective of the Standard is to improve the assessment of a company's performance by increasing comparability in presentation in an entity's financial statements, particularly in the statement of profit or loss and in its notes to the financial statements. Specifically, the Standard will improve the quality of financial reporting due to a) the requirement of defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, b) the requirement to disclose certain 'non-GAAP' measures – management performance measures (MPMs) and c) the new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

2.1.3 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations (Continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) The amendments are effective for annual periods on or after 01 January 2026.

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the “settlement date” and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets with ESG linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features. Clarifications have been made to non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 effective from 01 January 2026)

In the annual improvements volume 11 issued on 18 July 2024 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) makes minor amendments that include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following Accounting Standards:

- IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*:
 - Gain or loss on derecognition
 - Disclosure of differences between the fair value and the transaction price
 - Disclosures on credit risk
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*:
 - Derecognition of lease liabilities
 - Transaction price
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* - Determination of a ‘de facto agent’
- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* - Cost Method.

The amendments to IFRS 9 address:

- a conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* over the initial measurement of trade receivables; and
- how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability under IFRS 9. The amendment on derecognition of lease liabilities applies only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

2.2 Leases

2.2.1 Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment on their own, or together with the cash generating unit to which they belong.

2.2.2 Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. The result of this re-measurement is disclosed in a line of the right-of-use assets note as modifications.

(a) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below five thousand Euros). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (as a change in business strategy).

Lease term

The IFRS Interpretations Committee (the “Committee”) issued a decision that in assessing the notion of no more than an insignificant penalty, when establishing the lease term, the analysis should not only capture the termination penalty payment specified in the contract, but use a broader economic consideration of penalty and thus include

all kinds of possible economic outflows related to termination of the contract. The Company applies this decision and uses judgment in estimating the lease term, especially in cases, where the agreements do not provide for a predetermined term. The Company considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and, are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use (discounted cash flows an asset is expected to generate based upon management's expectations of future economic and operating conditions). For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.4 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. As at 31 December 2024 all financial assets represent derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes and loans and receivables as classified below:

2.4.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and with no intention of trading. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables include "Trade and other receivables" and "Cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position.

2.4.2 Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date - which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.4.3 Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Impairment testing is described in Note 2.7.

2.4.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is a decision to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, otherwise assets and liabilities are presented separately in the financial statements. The clearance of the balances can be done at a net basis if respecting agreement with the counterparty exists.

2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the derivative is de-designated and the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of comprehensive income within “Other operating income / (expenses) and other gains / (losses)”.

Derivatives held for trading

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as held for trading and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Oil Stock held

Oil stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of oil stock is determined using the costing formula of weighted average. Goods exchanged or swapped for goods of a similar nature and value are not regarded as sales and purchases.

2.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables, which generally are settled within one month, are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in “General and administrative costs”.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments such as marketable securities and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Cash deposited in special accounts for the settlement of derivatives are classified under other receivables.

2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

2.10 Borrowings

Borrowings essentially represent the major part of the Company's financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, in this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility¹ to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period payable amounts of bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position. In the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are shown within financing activities.

2.11 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortized cost and using the effective interest method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration and legal claims are recognized when: The Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the increases specific to the liability.

2.14 Environmental Obligations

Liabilities for environmental remediation costs are recognised when environmental assessments or clean-ups are probable and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated

Generally, the timing of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites.

2.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services, net of value-added tax and any excise duties, rebates and discounts. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Control over goods sold and services rendered is transferred to the customer upon delivery of the respective products or service respectively. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Payment terms vary in line with the type of sales transactions and depend mainly on the products sold or services rendered, the distribution channels as well as each customer's specifics.

The Company assesses whether it acts as a principal or agent in each of its revenue arrangements. The Company has concluded that in all sales transactions it acts as a principal.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(a) Sales of goods – Oil stock transactions

Revenue on sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Sales of goods are recognized when the Company has delivered the products to the customer; the customer has accepted the products; and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured. Sales of goods undertaken in the course of ordinary activities that are incidental to the main revenue-generating activities are not regarded as sales. These incidental activities relate to the regular semi-annual renewal of safety stock. When goods are exchanged or swapped for goods which are of a similar nature and value the exchange is not regarded as a transaction which generates revenue.

(b) Sales of services

For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, as the customer obtains control over the promised services, by reference to stage of completion of each specific performance obligation and assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

2.16 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities include oil transactions which involve crude oil, diesel and unleaded gasoline as well as holding CSO's on behalf of third parties. As such, the Company is exposed to a variety of financial and commodity markets risks including foreign exchange and commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and fair value interest-rate risk. In line with international best practices and within the context of local markets and legislative framework, the Company's overall risk management policies aim at reducing possible exposure to market volatility and / or mitigating its adverse effects on the financial position of the Company to the extent possible.

Commodity price risk management is supervised by Management following approval of the Company's Board of Directors.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Euro. However, in line with industry practice in all international crude oil and oil trading transactions, underlying commodity prices are based on international reference prices quoted in US dollars.

Foreign currency exchange risk arises on two types of exposure:

- **Financial Position translation risk:** All of the oil stock held by the Company is reported in Euro while its underlying value is determined in USD. Thus, a possible devaluation of the USD against the Euro leads to a reduction in the realizable value of oil stock included in the Statement of Financial Position. In order to manage this risk, the Company has entered into derivative transactions involving cash flow hedges. There are no financial assets or liabilities in foreign currency.
- **Gross Margin transactions and translation risk:** Transactions in crude oil and oil products are based on international Platt's USD prices. This leads to exposure in terms of the Gross Margin translated in Euro. This exposure is linearly related to the Gross margin of the Company in that the appreciation of Euro vs. USD leads to a respective translation loss on the period results. USD denominated transactions are cash settled in Euro by applying market USD to Euro exchange rates.

(ii) Commodity price risk

The Company's primary activity as an entity which has undertaken part of a third party's compulsory stock obligation, results into exposure to commodity price risk. Changes in current or forward absolute price levels vs acquisition costs affect the value of oil stock. Essentially commodity price risk is driven from crude oil price fluctuations between the date that it acquires oil stock and the one that it sells the oil stock.

In the case of price risk, the level of exposure is determined by the amount of priced oil stock carried at the end of the reporting period. In periods of sharp price decline, as the Company's policy is to report its oil stock at the lower of historical cost and net realizable value, results are affected by the reduction in the carrying value of the oil stock. The extent of the exposure, relates directly to the level of oil stocks and the rate of price decrease. This exposure is hedged with derivatives to the extent that the cost of such instruments is considered positive, from a risk – return point of view and subject to the structure of the market (contango vs. backwardation).

An immediate 5% increase or decrease in all open derivatives contracts reference prices, would decrease or increase respectively, the Company's total comprehensive income by € 5,9 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: € 4,8 million). This figure is offset with the respective gains / losses arising from the Company's oil stocks.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, while borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's borrowings are all of variable rates of interest. Depending on the levels of net debt at any given period of time, any change in the base interest rates (EURIBOR or LIBOR), has a proportionate impact on the Company's results. At 31 December 2024, if interest rates on Euro denominated borrowings had been 0,5% higher with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would have been € 0,5 million lower (2023: € 0,5 million).

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed by the Company's Management. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the credit quality of the customer is assessed, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilization of credit limits and indication of impairment are regularly monitored.

The counterparties of the derivative financial instruments are Greek Banks with credit rating either BB- or BBB- from S&P.

The Financial instruments that have the major credit exposure are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade and other receivables	32.310	17.8756
Derivative financial instruments	-	12.735
Cash and cash equivalents	1.613	306
Total	33.923	30.917

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through the issued bond loan and the credit terms of the fee agreements entered into with third parties which fully meet the Company's working capital needs. Further details of the bond loan are provided in note 14, "Borrowings".

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual cash flows. Trade and other payables equal their carrying balance as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	As at 31 December 2024				Carrying value
	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total	
Liabilities					
Bond Loans	101.214	-	-	101.214	100.352
Lease liabilities	39.936	35.943	-	75.879	71.122
Trade and other payables	39.326	-	-	39.326	39.326
	180.476	35.943	-	216.419	210.800

	As at 31 December 2023				Carrying value
	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total	
Liabilities					
Bond Loans	5.606	101.289	-	106.895	100.908
Lease liabilities	38.774	38.774	34.896	112.444	102.065
Trade and other payables	18.936	-	-	18.936	18.936
	63.316	140.063	34.896	238.275	221.909

(d) Economic Risk -Macroeconomic environment in Greece

The international refining environment in 2024 continued to exhibit volatility.

The international developments (conflicts, sanctions) have affected the transportation of raw materials and final products, with the recent attacks on vessels in the Red Sea impacting the supply chain and leading to the choice of larger trade routes.

The Company does not operate in the affected areas, nor does it have a large exposure to commodities affected by the crisis in Iran, Ukrain or Gaza, therefore its financials have not been affected. Especially given the risks of the Red Sea crisis, the Company is not exposed to any Supply risk.

However, management is closely monitoring developments, it continuously assesses the situation and its possible impact and is ready to take promptly all the necessary and effective measures and actions to minimize any impact on its business. Although Management cannot fully predict any potential development in the Greek and global economy, based on its assessment, has concluded that there is no need for any additional provisions for impairment of the financial and on-financial assets of the Company as at 31 December 2024.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company’s objective with respect to capital structure, which includes both equity and debt funding, is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have in place an optimal capital structure from a cost perspective.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital employed. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including “current and non-current borrowings” as shown in the Statement of Financial Position) less “Cash & Cash equivalents”. Total capital employed is calculated as “Total Equity” as shown in the Statement of Financial Position plus net debt.

Due to the nature of the Company’s operations the gearing ratio is high.

The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Total Borrowings (Note 14)	100.352	100.153
Less: Cash and equivalents (Note 9)	(1.613)	(306)
Net Debt	98.739	99.847
Total Equity	1.037	7.674
Total capital employed	99.776	107.521
Gearing ratio	99%	93%
Lease liabilities	71.122	102.065
Net debt (incl. lease liabilities)	169.861	201.912
Total Capital Employed (incl. lease liabilities)	170.898	209.586
Gearing ratio (incl. lease liabilities)	99%	96%

3.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels are defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 December 2024			
Liabilities	-	7.981	-
Derivatives financial instruments	-	7.981	-
As at 31 December 2023			
Assets	-	12.735	-
Derivatives financial instruments	-	12.735	-

The valuation prices for Company's derivatives are provided by financial institutions and are based on marketable data (traded futures).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

3.4 Reporting variance on valuation

For risk management purposes the Company aims to maintain a fully hedged position through derivatives, which however are not designated as hedges and thus no hedge accounting is applied. The valuation of its oil stocks at the balance sheet date is done on the basis of the lower of cost and NRV whereas the valuation of the derivative contracts is done on the basis of the forward prices prevailing at the balance sheet date and refer to the future date of closing the hedged position.

The different basis of valuation creates a mismatch which may impact either positively or negatively the results of the Company. As of 31 December 2024, if the stock was sold and the derivative contract closed then the Company's loss would be €11.7 million higher (2023: € 3.7 million lower losses before tax).

3.5 Climate change risk

The Company recognizes that global climate change and environmental issues, such as fluctuating energy prices and compliance with environmental laws, can impact its operations.

However, to reduce potential negative impact the company works towards addressing risks in all its activities proactively i.e. complies with all relevant environmental legislation and associated regulations, incorporates sustainable practices and assesses the environmental impact of its operation. In addition, it is dedicated to environmentally responsible business practices, acknowledging that protecting the environment, conserving energy, and preserving natural resources are crucial for sustainable development.

The Management has assessed the risk of climate change and has concluded that there is no further significant economic impact for the Company.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets include certain amounts which relate to carried forward tax losses. In most cases, such tax losses are available for set off for a limited period of time. The Company makes assumptions on whether these deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plan.

(b) NRV test

The Company uses its judgement based on the experience in the industry to select the best estimate for future selling prices, on a consistent basis. An average of spot prices during a period close to the end of each reporting period is selected to be the basis for this estimate unless there is commitment or certainty that stock at the balance sheet date will be disposed in predetermined dates which alternatively form the basis of the NRV estimate.

5 Right-of-use assets

	Oil Tanks
Cost	
As at 1 January 2023	193.957
Additions	84.130
Derecognition	(48.408)
Modification	(239)
As at 31 December 2023	<u>229.440</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 1 January 2023	98.451
Charge for the period	31.790
As at 31 December 2023	<u>130.241</u>
Net Book Value at 31 December 2023	<u>99.199</u>

	Oil Tanks
Cost	
As at 1 January 2024	229.440
Modifications	3.062
As at 31 December 2024	<u>232.502</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 1 January 2024	130.241
Charge for the period	35.061
As at 31 December 2024	<u>165.302</u>
Net Book Value at 31 December 2024	<u>67.200</u>

The Company leases oil tanks from HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A. (former Hellenic Petroleum R.S.S.O.P.P.) under a lease contract with a duration of 5 years (24.11.2022 – 24.11.2026).

6 Oil Stock held

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Crude oil	108.265	97.764
Unleaded gasoline	6.026	-
Total	<u>114.291</u>	<u>97.764</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2024, there was no impairment of the value of the Company's inventories. (2023: €16.5 million)

As of 31 December 2024, oil stock represents both compulsory stock obligation (CSO) delegated by HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A. to the Company under a CSO Delegation Agreement in line with the legal framework and the Company's own stocks.

7 Deferred income tax asset/ (liability)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are presented below. The gross movement in the deferred income tax asset/(liability) is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning of the year	948	1.579
Income statement charge	<u>3.456</u>	<u>(631)</u>
End of year	<u>4.404</u>	<u>948</u>

Deferred tax relates to the tax effect of the following types of deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences:

	As at 1 January 2023	Income statement charge	As at 31 December 2023	Income statement charge	As at 31 December 2024
Unamortised up front loan fees	-	(164)	(164)	126	(38)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments	234	(3.035)	(2801)	4.557	1.756
Inventory valuation	292	2.204	2496	(2.266)	230
Tax losses	786	-	786	229	1.015
Thin Cap	-	-	-	580	580
Right of use assets	(21.011)	(812)	(21.823)	7.039	(14.784)
Lease liabilities	21.278	1.176	22.454	(6.809)	15.645
Net deferred income tax asset	<u>1.579</u>	<u>(631)</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>3.456</u>	<u>4.404</u>

In the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024, the company proceeded with the additional recognition of Deferred Tax Assets related to tax losses amounting to €4,6 million in total and thin cap of €2.5 million, which are recoverable over the next five years in accordance with the management business plan.

In 2014, thin capitalization rules as per art. 49 of law 4172/2013 were applied for the first time, whereby the net interest expense is deductible up to 30% of tax EBITDA.

All the above amounts except for the Deferred Tax Assets on Tax losses will be utilized within the next twelve months. Deferred Tax Assets were recognised for the total amount of tax losses.

8 Accounts receivable and other receivables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade receivables	20.393	5.458
Other receivables	2.524	2.519
Contract assets	9.267	9.801
Prepaid expenses	<u>126</u>	<u>98</u>
Total	<u>32.310</u>	<u>17.876</u>

Trade receivables represent fee income receivable from related parties.

Other receivables represent mainly margin accounts of € 2,5 million (2023: € 2,5 million) maintained at financial institutions which serve as collateral against outstanding derivative transactions.

As at 31 December 2024 there are no past due, doubtful or impaired receivables. In addition, there is no risk of impairment for trade receivable, since based on historical data the Company never incurred any such losses for the amount receivable from related parties.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash at bank	1.613	306
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.613	306

All cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Euro and are readily available.

10 Share capital

	Number of shares (authorised and issued)	Nominal Value	Total Share Capital
As at 31 December 2024 and 2023	666.667	3,00	2.000.001

The amounts in the above table are stated in Euro.

All ordinary shares were authorized, issued and fully paid. The nominal value of each ordinary share is € 3,00 (2023: € 3,00).

The bond loan restricts the issue of any shares, payment of dividends or any other distribution to shareholders unless the Company obtains bondholders consent.

11 Retained earnings and reserves

	Retained Earnings	Statutory reserve	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023	10.015	667	10.682
Loss after tax	(5.008)	-	(5.008)
Balance at 31 December 2023	5.007	667	5.674
Balance at 1 January 2024	5.007	667	5.674
Loss after tax	(6.637)	-	(6.637)
Balance at 31 December 2024	(1.630)	667	(963)

Statutory reserves

Under Greek law, corporations are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profit as reflected in their statutory books to a statutory reserve until such reserve equals one third of outstanding share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed during the existence of the corporation but can be used to offset accumulated losses. Profit appropriation has to be approved by the Shareholder's General assembly.

12 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade payables	38.394	14.297
Accrued Expenses	-	3.812
Other payables	932	827
Total	39.326	18.936

The increase in trade payables is due to timing.

Accrued expenses are mainly comprised of amounts accrued in respect of services rendered. (i.e. lease and operation of tanks).

The fair value of trade and other payables approximate their carrying amount as they relate to short term and interest free liabilities.

13 Derivative financial instruments

Commodity Derivative type	31 December 2024		
	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities
	Bbls'000	€	€
Commodity Swaps maturing in April 2025	1.691	-	7.981
Total	1.691	-	7.981

Commodity Derivative type	31 December 2023		
	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities
	Bbls'000	€	€
Commodity Swaps maturing in April 2024	1.376	12.735	-
Total	1.376	12.735	-

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates on a highly probable forecast transaction. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 derivative financial instruments included in the Statement of Financial Position are stated at their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of potential derivative liabilities in the statement of financial position.

14 Borrowings

In 27 April 2023, the Company refinanced its bond loan with a new loan of a total value of € 150 million, maturing in April 2025. Following the refinancing, the Company's borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and 2024 amounted to € 100 million. In April 2025, the Company extended the term of the loan for another year.

The effective interest rate for the year ending 2024 and 2023 was 5,48% and 4,8% respectively, comprising of the margin, Euribor and amortisation of loan fees.

The carrying amounts of the Company's borrowings which approximate their fair value are denominated in Euro.

Below is a table listing notional amount, accrued interest and unamortized fees composing borrowings:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Notional amount	100.000	-
Accrued Interest Expense	535	908
Unamortized upfront fees	(183)	(572)
Total current interest bearing loans and borrowings	100.352	336

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Notional amount	-	100.000
Accrued Interest Expense	-	-
Unamortized upfront fees	-	(183)
Total current interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	99.817

The movement of the loans carrying amount has as follows:

	1 January 2024	Cash flows borrowings proceeds	Cash flows borrowings repayments	Finance cost & loan fees paid	Finance cost and related expenses	31 December 2024
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	100.153	-	-	(5.910)	6.109	100.352
Total	100.153	-	-	(5.910)	6.109	100.352

	1 January 2023	Cash flows borrowings proceeds	Cash flows borrowings repayments	Finance cost & loan fees paid	Finance cost and related expenses	31 December 2023
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15.102	100.000	(15.000)	(4.653)	4.704	100.153
Total	15.102	100.000	(15.000)	(4.653)	4.704	100.153

15 Revenue from contracts with customers

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Sale of services CSO fees	26.450	18.342
Sale of services Storage fees	39.269	36.858
Total	65.719	55.199

All sales are provided exclusively in Greece to related parties. Sales represent fees charged to HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A. in accordance with a CSO Delegation agreement and a Storage Agreement that have been put in place.

The delegation fee is calculated based upon the requirements of the legal framework which stipulate that it should be based upon the operating costs of storing safety stocks and a reasonable return for capital employed in the storage operations.

16 Cost of sales

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cost of services rendered	6.712	6.005
Depreciation of right of use assets	35.061	31.790
(Profit) from withdrawal of rights of use of fixed assets	-	(732)
(Gains) /Losses arising from goods sold incidental to main revenue generating activity	6.274	(14.698)
Stock Devaluation		16.520
(Gains)/ losses in derivative financial instruments	15.420	9.453
Total	<u>63.467</u>	<u>48.338</u>

The analysis of (gains) / losses of derivatives financial instruments are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Realized (gains)/ losses of the year	7.439	22.188
Unrealized (gains)/losses at year end	7.981	(12.735)
Total	<u>15.420</u>	<u>9.453</u>

17 Finance expenses

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Finance Expense:		
Interest expense	(5.481)	(4.264)
Accrued interest	(547)	(440)
Lease finance costs	(5.932)	(6.332)
Total Finance Expense	<u>(11.960)</u>	<u>(11.036)</u>

18 Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

As at 1 January 2023	96.714
Additions	84.130
Lease terminations	(49.142)
Modifications	(239)
Interest Cost	6.332
Repayment	(35.730)
At 31 December 2023	<u>102.065</u>

As at 1 January 2024	102.065
Modification	3.062
Interest Cost	5.932
Repayment	<u>(39.937)</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>71.122</u>
Current	36.322
Non-current	34.800

The below amounts were recognized in the statement of comprehensive income:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	35.061	31.790
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5.932	6.332
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	<u>40.993</u>	<u>38.122</u>

The maturity table of the undiscounted cash flows of the lease liabilities is presented below (Note 5):

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Total
31 December 2024			
Lease liability	39.937	35.943	75.880

19 Income tax expense

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred tax	<u>3.458</u>	<u>(631)</u>
Total	<u>3.458</u>	<u>(631)</u>

The corporate income tax rate of legal entities in Greece for 2024 is 22% (2023: 22%).

In accordance with the applicable tax provisions, tax audits are conducted as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit / (Loss)before Tax	(10.095)	(4.377)
Tax calculated at corporation tax rate 22% (2023: 22%)	2.220	963
Adjustments to deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	-	(521)
Thin cap	(70)	
Current year's tax losses for which no deferred tax is recognized	-	(1.073)
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	1.080	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	<u>228</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax (Charge) / Credit	<u>3.458</u>	<u>(631)</u>
Effective tax rate	(34,25)%	14,42%

In accordance with thin capitalization rules the net interest expense is deductible up to a certain percentage of tax EBITDA. The net interest expense that exceeds the EBITDA threshold and can be offset against future taxable profits without any time constraints as of 31 December 2024, amounted to € 10,5 million (31 December 2023: € 7,5 million).

For financial years ending 31 December 2011 onwards, Greek companies meeting certain criteria were subject to annual tax audits from their statutory auditors. This audit results in the issuance of a Tax Certificate, however the tax authorities reserve the right of future tax audit, taking into consideration the statute of limitation provisions. The Company has been audited by its respective statutory auditor and has obtained unqualified tax audit certificates for the fiscal years up to 2021 inclusive.

The Management considers that any additional taxes and surcharges that may arise from future audits by the tax authorities will not have a significant impact on the financial position and results of the Company. It is noted that on 31 December 2024 and in accordance to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 36 of law 4174/2013 tax authorities will no longer have the right for future audits for the fiscal years up to and including 2018.

The tax compliance examination for the tax year ended 31 December 2024 is currently in progress. Management believes that no additional material liabilities will arise, over those already recognized in the Financial Statements, as a result of the tax compliance audit which is in progress

20 Related party transactions

Included in the statement of comprehensive income are proceeds and expenses, which arise from transactions between the Company and related parties. Such transactions are mainly comprised of sales and purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

Transactions have been carried out with the following related parties:

- HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A
- HELLENiQ Energy Digital Single Member
- HELPE Real Estate Single Member
- Basil Capital Limited

During the year ended 31 December 2024, transactions and balances with the above related entities are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Sales of goods and services HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A		
Sales of goods incidental to main revenue generating activity	205.777	142.542
Exchange of goods	200.998	193.038
Sales of Services	65.719	55.199
Total	472.494	390.779

Purchases of goods and services		
Purchases of good incidental to main revenue generating activity HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A	228.572	228.572
Exchange of goods - HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A.	200.998	193.038
Purchases of Services - HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A.	46.647	41.734
Purchases of Services -HELLENiQ Energy Digital	8	6
Leasing - HELPE Real Estate	8	5
Purchases of Services- Basil Capital Limited	3	13
Total	476.236	463.368

Balances due to / from related parties

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balances due to related parties		
HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A.	33.571	5.457
Total	33.571	5.457

Contract assets HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A.	9.267	9.801
Total	9.267	9.801

Balances due from related parties

HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A.	(29.660)	(14.286)
HELPE Real Estate	-	(1)
Total	(29.660)	(14.287)
Net balances to related parties	13.178	971

Included in the statement of financial position are balances which have arisen from sales/purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis. The variances in the amounts and balances as compared with the prior year figures, depend on the amount of transaction that took place during the year as well as oil prices on the dates of the transaction.

Sale of services represent co-storage rentals and delegation fees for the stockholding of compulsory stocks while purchase of services represent tank operation and tank rental fees. Furthermore, purchase of services from HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A. include depreciation of right of use assets (Note 16) and lease finance costs (Note 17).

The delegation fee is calculated based upon the requirements of the legal framework which stipulate that it should be based upon the operating costs of storing safety stocks and a reasonable return for capital employed in the storage operations.

Transactions with related parties have been conducted under standard commercial terms, also applicable in similar transactions with third parties.

Most transactions with related parties are with HELLENiQ PETROLEUM S.A., which owns 48% of the Company through its subsidiary HELLENiQ ENERGY INTERNATIONAL GmbH (formerly Hellenic Petroleum International A.G.).

The members of the Board of Directors received fees of €4 (2023 – nil) for their services to the Company as individuals. Related services with the presence of an individual on the Board of Directors were also provided by Basil Capital Limited

("Basil") until 26 March 2024. The total expenses for management services from Basil for the current year were €3 (2023: €15).

21 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Litigation

The Company is not involved in any pending litigation.

(b) Put and call option

The Company is counterparty to outstanding put and call option agreements with HELPE to sell oil stock to HELPE on 27 April 2025. The put and call options may be exercised by either counterparty at any time before these dates under certain conditions. The value of these options (put and call) is immaterial due to the fact that the terms of the agreement are such that the transaction will be market priced resulting in zero payoff at any time of exercise.

22 Events after the end of the reporting period

Other than the events already disclosed in Notes and 14 no material events took place after the end of the reporting period and up to the date of the publication of the financial statements.