SUPERLUBE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2019

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Year ended 31 December 2019

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Aspasia Dimea Georgios Gregoras Andreas Stratis Christina Tzitzimbourouni Christos Pantechis
Company Secretary	Maria Patsalidou
Independent Auditors	Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors Jean Nouvel Tower 6 Stasinou Avenue PO Box 21656 1511 Nicosia, Cyprus
Registered office	3 Ellispontou Street Strovolos, Nicosia 2015 Cyprus
Registration number	HE30797

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Superlube Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Superlube Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, 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 opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the additional information to the statement of comprehensive income but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's 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 regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, 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 or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 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 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 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 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 a true and fair view.

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.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Gabriel Onisiforou
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia, ... 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019** **€**	2018 €
Revenue	8	**53.343**	59.970
Cost of sales		**(51.480)**	(49.649)
Gross profit		**1.863**	10.321
Administration expenses		**(6.576)**	(4.506)
Operating (loss)/profit	9	**(4.713)**	5.815
Finance costs	10		(8)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(4.713)**	5.807
Tax	11	**(421)**	(1.241)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		**(5.134)**	4.566
Other comprehensive income			-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(5.134)**	4.566

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12		
Current assets			
Other Receivables	13	**29.248**	38.864
Cash at bank and in hand	14	**135.906**	133.784
		165.154	172.648
Total assets		**165.154**	172.648
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**50.000**	50.000
Retained earnings		**106.452**	111.586
Total equity		**156.452**	161.586
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	**7.461**	9.821
Current tax liabilities		**1.241**	1.241
		8.702	11.062
Total equity and liabilities		**163.913**	172.648

On .... 2020 the Board of Directors of Superlube Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

....
Georgios Gregoras
Director

....
Andreas Stratis
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2018	**50.000**	**107.020**	**157.020**
Comprehensive income			
Net profit for the year	-	4.566	4.566
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019	**50.000**	**111.586**	**161.586**
Comprehensive income			
Net loss for the year	-	(5.134)	(5.134)
Balance at 31 December 2019	**50.000**	**106.452**	**156.452**

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		€	€
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(4.713)**	5.807
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense	10	**-**	8
		(4.713)	5.815
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		**9.616**	(13.693)
Decrease in trade and other payables		**(2.360)**	(1.076)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		**2.543**	(8.954)
Tax paid		**(421)**	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**2.122**	(8.954)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**-**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		**-**	(8)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**-**	(8)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2.122**	(8.962)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**133.784**	142.746
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	**135.906**	133.784

1. Corporate information

Country of incorporation

Superlube Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 14 November 1987 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 3 Ellispontou Street, Strovolos, Nicosia, 2015, Cyprus.

Principal activities

On 18 February 2016 the Board of Directors approved the termination of the production activities of the Company and the redundancy of its personnel by April 2016. The Company continues earning fees for the usage of the pipeline and tank rentals.

Operating Environment

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain, and in many jurisdictions, now delay, the spread of the virus, including: requiring self-isolation/ quarantine by those potentially affected, implementing social distancing measures, and controlling or closing borders and "locking-down" cities/regions or even entire countries. These measures have slowed down the economies both in Cyprus but globally as well with the potential of having wider impacts on the respective economies as the measures persist for a greater period of time – more information on post balance sheet event note 20.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and 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 7.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

As from 1 January 2019, the Company adopted all the following IFRSs and International Accounting Standards (IAS), which are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these Standards did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services, net of value added tax 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.

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

Revenue is recognized as follows:

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

- **Provision 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.

Interest income

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

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Plant and machinery	10
Leashold improvements	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer equipment	10-20

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instuments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instuments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

• Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

• Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Derivatives are also categorised as 'held for trading' unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, otherwise they are classified as non-current. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model

(b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: a) the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

<u>Trade receivables</u>

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instuments (continued)

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See Note 6 Credit risk section.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank deposits.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

5. New accounting pronouncements

Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments toexisting standards have been published that are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which theCompany has not early adopted, as follows:

(i) Issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS17: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (issued on 26 September2019) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material (issued on 31 October 2018) (effective for annualperiods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (issued on 29 March 2018)(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

(ii) Issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by the European Union

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1January 2021).
- Amendment to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (issued on 22 October 2018) (effective for annual periodsbeginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (the European Commission has decided not to launch theendorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard)

The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

6. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures, including outstanding receivables mainly from related companies.

6.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments. Balances due within 12 months, equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

6. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

6.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2019	Less than 1 year €
Trade and other payables	7.461
	7.461

31 December 2018	Less than 1 year €
Trade and other payables	9.821
	9.821

6.3 Capital risk management

Capital includes equity shares.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

6.4 Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

8. Revenue

	2019 €	2018 €
Sales of services and goods (Note 17.1)	**53.343**	59.970
	53.343	59.970

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2019

9. Expenses by nature

	2019	2018
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	**3.700**	3.900
Legal fees	**2.136**	2.136
Electricity and fuel	**1.214**	1.667
Bank charges	**740**	1.164
Insurance	**-**	(2.694)
Licences and charges	**50.266**	47.982
Total cost of goods sold and administrative expenses	**58.056**	54.155

10. Finance costs

	2019	2018
	€	€
Interest expense	**-**	8
Finance costs	**-**	8

11. Tax

	2019	2018
	€	€
Corporation tax - current year	**-**	847
Corporation tax - prior years	**421**	394
Charge for the year	**421**	1.241

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(4.713)**	5.807
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	**(589)**	726
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**-**	44
10% additional charge	**-**	77
Tax effect of tax loss for the year	**589**	-
Prior year tax	**421**	394
Tax charge	**421**	1.241

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2018	2.361.153	160.333	17.340	76.406	2.615.232
Write off	(2.087.195)	(160.333)	(17.340)	(76.406)	(2.341.274)
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019	**273.958**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.958**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**273.958**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.958**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2018	2.361.153	160.333	17.340	76.406	2.615.232
Write off	(2.087.195)	(160.333)	(17.340)	(76.406)	(2.341.274)
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019	**273.958**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.958**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**273.958**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.958**
Net book amount					
Balance at 31 December 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

13. Receivables

	2019	2018
	€	€
Receivables from related companies (Note 17.2)	**27.383**	36.999
Other receivables	**1.865**	1.865
	29.248	38.864

The Company receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Euro - functional and presentation currency	**29.248**	38.864
	29.248	38.864

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to receivables is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

14. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	**135.906**	133.784
	135.906	133.784

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

15. Share capital

	2019 Number of shares	2019 €	2018 Number of shares	2018 €
Authorised				
Founder shares of €1,71 each	**1.000**	**1.710**	1.000	1.710
Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	**28.240**	**48.290**	28.240	48.290
	29.240	**50.000**	29.240	50.000
Issued and fully paid				
Founder shares of €1,71 each	**1.000**	**1.710**	1.000	1.710
Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	**28.240**	**48.290**	28.240	48.290
Balance at 31 December	**29.240**	**50.000**	29.240	50.000

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 29.240 shares (2018: 29.240 shares) with par value €1,71 per share. All issued shares are fully paid.

16. Trade and other payables

	2019 €	2018 €
Accruals	**3.330**	3.900
Other creditors	**4.131**	5.921
	7.461	9.821

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

17. Related party transactions and balances

The Company is controlled by Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Ltd, incorporated in United Kingdom, which owns 100% of the Company's shares. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Hellenic Petroleum S.A., a company listed in Greece.

The related party balances and transactions are as follows:

17.1 Sales of goods and services

Name	Nature of transactions	2019 €	2018 €
Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited	Rendering of services	**53.343**	59.970
		53.343	59.970

17.2 Receivables from related parties (Note 13)

Name	Nature of transactions	2019 €	2018 €
Hellenic Petroleum Cyprus Limited	Trade	**27.383**	36.999
		27.383	36.999

The receivables from related parties were provided interest free, and are repayable on demand.

18. Contingent liabilities

i) Relocation

On 19 June 2018 a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed by the Government and the oil entities, reaching a consensus for the relocation of Fuels and LPG from Larnaca to Vasiliko. The deadline for Fuels was set to 31 December 2019 whereas the deadline for the LPG facilities was set for 31 December 2020.
The construction of the Fuel Terminal is carried out by a Group entity, an entity under common control, and is currently at final stages of completion with a plan to relocate in mid-2020.

The Government has indicated the area at Vasiliko for the LPG Terminal. With regards to the new LPG Terminal the Group is currently at early design and environmental studies without having yet decided which Entity of the Group will undertake the construction. Upon demolition of its assets at Larnaca's Terminal, the Company will cease its current activities.

ii) Letters of guarantee

The Company has contingent liability in respect of bank guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liability will arise. The guarantees amounted to €10.854 (2018: €10.854).

19. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

20. Events after the reporting period

With the recent and rapid development of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak the world economy entered a period of unprecedented health care crisis that has already caused considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life. Many countries have adopted extraordinary and economically costly containment measures. Certain countries have required companies to limit or even suspend normal business operations. Governments, including the Republic of Cyprus, have implemented restrictions on travelling as well as strict quarantine measures.

Industries such as tourism, hospitality and entertainment are expected to be directly disrupted significantly by these measures. Other industries such as manufacturing and financial services are expected to be indirectly affected and their results to also be negatively affected.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the outbreak expands and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

The event is considered as a non-adjusting event and is therefore not reflected in the recognition and measurement of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that no material impact is expected on the Company's financial position and performance. The Company is not dependent on external financing, hence its ability to continue as a going concern is not considered at stake. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess any potential further impact on the Company's financial position and performance, in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

CONTENTS

COST OF SALES
Year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cost of sales		
Closing stocks	**-**	-
Direct costs		
Electricity and fuel	**1.214**	1.667
Licenses and taxes	**50.266**	47.982
	51.480	49.649

SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES
Year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Administration expenses		
Insurance	**-**	(2.694)
Auditors' remuneration	**3.700**	3.900
Legal fees	**2.136**	2.136
Bank charges	**740**	1.164
	6.576	4.506