

BETA SECURITIES S.A.

GEMI (General Commercial Registry) No. 002122401000
Athens, Reg. No. 34042/06/B/95/25
29 ALEXANDRAS AV., P.C. 114-73 ATHENS

Annual Financial Statements
For the period January 1st to December 31st 2019

It is hereby certified that the attached herein Financial Statements which have been issued in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, are those financial statements approved by «BETA SECURITIES S.A.» Board of Directors on February 26th, 2020 and uploaded on the Web site of the company www.beta.gr.

Athens February 26th 2020

Evangelos Charatsis

President & Managing Director

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MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019

The Board of Directors has the owner to submit the Management Report along with the Statement of Financial Position of the fiscal year 01/01/2019 - 31/12/2019 and the Statements of comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended and also a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The attached financial statements of the company have been issued according to the requirements of the International Accounting Standards and the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and they contain an analytical view of assets and liabilities and also a clear structure of the earnings of the fiscal year and the operations and financial position of the company for the year ended at 31/12/2019.

OPERATIONS

The revenues of the company for the fiscal year 2019 came up to € 2.835.875 increased by 18% compared to the previous year 2018 of amount € 2.396.485.

The cost of sales of the company for the fiscal year 2019 came up to € 2.241.485 compared to € 1.991.673 in the previous year 2018, increased by 12%.

The administration expenses of the company for the fiscal year 2019 came up to € 960.636 compared to € 872.039 in the previous year 2018, increased by 10%.

The financial earnings of the company for the fiscal year 2019 came up to € 188.361 compared to earnings in the previous year 2018 of amount € 123.275.

The Earnings before tax came up to losses of € (144.178) for the fiscal year 2019 compared to losses of € (426.370) in the previous year 2018.

The Earnings after tax came up to € losses of (171.987) for the fiscal year 2019 compared to losses of (425.359) in the previous year 2018.

BASIC ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The financial statements of the company of the 31st December 2019 have been issued based on the principle of historical cost, as modified by the re-adjustment of certain assets and liabilities at fair values and the principle of going concern and are in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.) including the International Accounting Standards (I.A.S.).

Property

Property, plant and equipment are presented in the financial statements at cost, minus accumulated depreciation and impairment if any. The cost of tangible assets includes all directly attributable expenses for their acquisition.

Portfolio

The portfolio of the company as at 31/12/2019, includes shares listed in the Athens Stock Exchange and foreign capital markets, which are classified as «Financial assets at fair value through the income statement» and have been valued at their current price in the Stock market as at 31/12/2019.

Client credit balances deposited in company bank accounts

According to the announcement of 12/7/2016 of the Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board called «Accounting treatment of client credit balances held by securities on bank accounts», the company is no longer obliged to present on balance sheet the cash amounts deposited by clients in order for the company to execute transactions on their

behalf and according to their orders. Those cash balances are monitored accordingly in the accounting system of the company and their management and reconciliation is completely assured.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIGURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A further analysis of the figures of the financial statements of the year 2019 is provided in the notes of them.

SIGNIFICANT RISKS

Market risk

The main volume of the transactions of the company is denominated in Euro, but there are also transactions in foreign capital markets therefore there is an exposure to exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The company enters in loan agreements with banks, therefore there is an exposure at interest rate risk.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk, which refers to the possibility that the counterparty will not be able to pay in full the amounts due. Especially for the company this risk is concentrated mainly to client debit balances.

This kind of credit risk is not considered significant, since the price of purchases by clients is received in two days (T+2) from the date of transaction. In case of clients with open positions not covered by their portfolio, the company has already proceeded to the impairment of the receivables.

Credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered very small, since are considered to be directly liquidated and also because they refer to well-known banks with high credit ratings.

The company faces credit risk because of the delayed receivables from clients not covered by securities. The Company has recorded a bad debt provision against those receivables.

Liquidity risk

Management considers that the major part of the assets can be easily liquidated in a short time period.

BASIC FINANCIAL RATIOS

Certain basic financial ratios are presented below:

Current assets to Total Assets 59%

Equity to Total Liabilities 122%

Current Assets to Short Term Liabilities 157%.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant subsequent events from the reporting date of the financial statements up to the date of this report.

FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

The management taking into consideration the current course of the company operations and the expected negative conditions in both local and international level estimates that revenues and earnings could be reduced in the mid-term period.

BRANCHES

The company does not own any branches.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position of the company is considered satisfactory, but there are further areas for improvement.

ATHENS, 26.02.2020

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS & MANAGING DIRECTOR

EVANGELOS CHARATSI

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the shareholders of the company “BETA SECURITIES S.A.”

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Company «BETA SECURITIES S.A. » (the Company»), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31st 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We concluded our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) incorporated into the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Company throughout all the period of our appointment in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) incorporated into the Greek Legislation and ethical requirements relevant to the audit of financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information included in the Annual Financial Report is the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, for which reference is made 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, on the basis of the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management 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, management 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 management’s intention is to proceed with liquidating the Company or discontinuing its operations or unless the management has no other realistic option but to proceed with those actions.

Auditor’s responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or the business operations within the company in order to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the guidance, supervision and execution of the audit of the Company. We remain exclusively responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements

1) Management Report

Taking into consideration the fact that under the provisions of Par. 5, Article 2 (part B), Law 4336/2015, management has the responsibility for the preparation of the Board of Directors’ Report, the following is to be noted:

1. In our opinion the Board of Directors Report has been prepared in compliance to the effective legal requirements of article 150 of C.L. 4548/2018 and its content corresponds to the accompanying financial reports of the year ended as at 31/12/2019.
2. Based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit for the company «BETA SECURITIES S.A.» and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Management Report.

2) Total Equity and compliance requirements of C.L.4548/2018

The Note No. 6.8 of the attached financial statements refers to the fact that the company’s Total Equity as at 31.12.2019 has been reduced below the level of 50% of its share Capital and therefore the conditions of par.4 of article 119 of C.L. 4548/2018 are met, according to those the Board of Directors is obliged to call a General Meeting of the Shareholders in order to adopt suitable measures.

Chalandri, February 27, 2020
The Certified Public Accountant

Georgios Petropoulos
SOEL Reg. No 35021



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS P.C.
294 Kifisias Av., Chalandri
SOEL Reg. No. 180

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS			
	Σημ.	31/12/19	31/12/18
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6.1	493.887	110.794
Intangible assets	6.2	62.437	28.052
Deferred tax assets	6.3	78.878	106.687
Long term receivables	6.4	1.720.233	1.418.553
		2.355.435	1.664.086
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	6.5	3.067.284	5.159.945
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	6.6	86.186	43.445
Cash and cash equivalents	6.7	304.576	375.705
		3.458.046	5.579.094
Total Assets		5.813.480	7.243.180
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	6.8	6.976.143	6.976.143
Reserves	6.9	1.259.134	1.259.134
Retained Earnings		-5.043.861	-4.871.874
Total Equity		3.191.415	3.363.402
Long Term Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	6.11	324.349	0
Retirement benefit obligation		90.396	90.396
Total Long Term Liabilities		414.745	90.396
Short Term Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6.10	1.792.451	3.389.382
Current tax liabilities		0	0
Short term borrowings	6.11	414.870	400.000
Total Short Term Liabilities		2.207.321	3.789.382
Total Liabilities		2.622.065	3.879.778
Total Equity and Liabilities		5.813.480	7.243.180

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		1/1 - 31/12/2019	1/1 - 31/12/2018
Revenues	6.12	2.835.875	2.396.485
Cost of sales	6.13	-2.241.485	-1.991.673
Gross Profit		594.391	404.812
Administrative expenses	6.14	-960.636	-872.039
Other income/expenses	6.15	33.707	-82.418
Earnings before income and tax		-332.539	-549.645
Financial income	6.16	445.215	254.098
Financial expenses	6.17	-256.854	-130.823
Earnings before tax		-144.178	-426.370
Income tax	6.18	-27.809	1.011
Earnings of year		-171.987	-425.359
Other Comprehensive Income			
Actuarial gains		0	0
Total Comprehensive Income		-171.987	-425.359
Earnings after tax per share – Basic (in euro)	6.19	-0,72	-1,79

Athens, February 26th 2020

The President of the B.o.D. and
Managing DirectorEvangelos Charatsis
I.D. No. AB 649034

The Vice President of the B.o.D.

Loukas Deligiannis
I.D. No. ≡ 141512

The Chief Accounting Officer

Fotios Tzigos
I.D. No. AK 082458

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Changes in Equity of year 1/1 - 31/12/2018				
Balance at January 1st 2018	6.976.143	1.259.134	-4.446.515	3.788.761
Total Comprehensive Income of year 1/1 - 31/12/18	0	0	-425.359	-425.359
Total recognized income/expense of year	0	0	-425.359	-425.359
Balance at December 31st 2018	6.976.143	1.259.134	-4.871.874	3.363.402
Changes in Equity of year 1/1 - 31/12/2019				
Balance at January 1st 2019	6.976.143	1.259.134	-4.871.874	3.363.402
Total Comprehensive Income of year 1/1 - 31/12/19	0	0	-171.987	-171.987
Total recognized income/expense of year	0	0	-171.987	-171.987
Balance at December 31st 2019	6.976.143	1.259.134	-5.043.861	3.191.415

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Operating activities		
Earnings before tax	-144.178	-426.370
Plus / minus adjustments for :		
Depreciation	105.498	22.310
Provisions	0	18.465
Other non-cash transactions	-42.102	0
Earnings (income, expenses, profit and loss) of investing activity	-242.474	-212.241
Debit interest and related expenses	50.113	26.190
Plus / minus adjustments for changes in accounts related to working capital or operating activities:		
Decrease / (increase) of receivables	1.790.981	-2.687.349
(Decrease) / increase of liabilities (except for banks)	-1.596.931	2.458.405
Minus:		
Debit interest and related expenses paid	-50.113	-26.190
Taxes paid	0	0
Total inflows / outflows from operating activities (a)	-129.206	-826.780
Investing activities		
Sale/(purchase) of securities	31.269	2.543
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	-68.888	-96.689
Interest received	210.566	212.241
Total inflows/ outflows from investing activities (b)	172.947	118.095
Financing activities		
Loan payments	-114.870	400.000
Total inflows/outflows from financing activities (c)	-114.870	400.000
Net increase (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents of the year (a)+(b)+(c)	-71.129	-308.685
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	375.705	684.390
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	304.576	375.705

EXPLANATORY NOTES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information for the company

The company «BETA SECURITIES S.A.» (there on «the company») presents its financial statements along with the explanatory notes which comprise an integral part of them for the fiscal year 1/1/2019 – 31/12/2019.

The company was established in 1995 (Government Journal 4880/21.08.1995), by the license provided by the Securities and Exchange Committee of Greece No. 44/6-6-1995, with Societe Anonyme registration No. 34042/06/B/95/25 and operates according to the provisions of Law 3606/2007 and according to the Decision No. 9/473/5-6-2008 of the Securities and Exchange Committee by which the operation license of the company has been modified.

The financial statements of the company are available at the web site www.betasecurities.com

The company’s shareholders and their shares are presented below:

SHAREHOLDERS	PARTICIPATION
Evangelos Charatsis	50,00 %
Nikolaos Ritsonis	50,00 %
Total	100,00 %

The duration of the company has been set at ninety nine (99) years by the recording date in the Register of Societe anonymes.

The company has occupied in the fiscal years 1/1–31/12/19 and 1/1–31/12/18 an average of forty (40) and forty one (41) employees respectively.

The financial statements are presented in euro (€). All amounts are presented without rounding’s, unless stated differently.

The company offers the following services:

- a) Execution of transactions in shares, bonds and derivatives in the Greek and foreign capital markets (the company holds a trading license for derivatives).
- b) Portfolio management and investment advice.
- c) Credit for margin accounts.
- d) Undertaking of financial means or placement of financial means and related services.
- e) Safekeeping and management of financial assets on account of clients including services of custody and other related services like cash management or safety.
- f) Offer advice in companies for capital structure, segment strategy and related issues and also offer advice for merger and acquisitions.
- g) Research on investing sector and financial analysis

2. Preparation of financial statements

The attached financial statements (there on «financial statements»), have been prepared by the Management based on the principal of historical cost, as modified by the re-adjustment of certain assets and liabilities at fair values through the income statement and the principal of going concern and are in agreement with the International Financial Reporting Standards (thereon I.F.R.S.) and the International Accounting Standards (there on I.A.S.), as adopted by the European Union (according to Regulation (E.U.) No.1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Board of the European Union of the July 19th 2002) and have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and also their Interpretations, as published by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (I.F.R.I.C.) of the IASB. The period of adaptation of every I.A.S./I.F.R.S. is defined by the related regulations published by the committee of the European Union.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the operational currency of the company. All amounts are presented in Euro unless stated differently.

Any differences in amounts of figures of the financial statements and the explanatory notes are caused by roundings.

The preparation of financial statements according to the I.F.R.S. requires the adaptation of assessments, principles and assumptions which affect the valuation of assets, liabilities, the recognition of contingent liabilities and also the recognition of revenues and expenses in the financial statements.

It also requires judgment by Management at the procedures of applying the accounting principles of the company.

The current financial statements reflect a fair presentation of the financial position of the company at the date of preparation.

3. Basic accounting principles

The major accounting principles adopted and followed at the preparation of the attached financial statements according to the I.F.R.S. are presented in the following paragraphs and have been applied consistently in all reporting periods, unless stated differently:

3.1. Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets are initially recognized at cost, minus their accumulated depreciation and impairment if any. The cost of tangible assets includes all directly attributable purchase expenses.

Subsequent expenses are recorded in addition to the accounting value of tangible assets, or as a separate asset only at the extent that those expenses increase the future economic benefits expected to inflow from the use of the asset and its cost can be reliably measured. The cost of repairs and maintenance is recorded in the income statement when realized.

Depreciation is recorded in order to reduce cost minus the residual value of tangible assets, according to the useful life, by using the straight line method.

The expected useful life of tangible assets are the following:

Vehicles	5 - 7 years
Furniture & Other equipment	5 years
Computers	4 years
Telecom equipment	5 years
Other tangible assets	5 years

Residual values and useful lives of tangible assets are subject to a reassessment in every reporting date. In case the accounting values of tangible assets are considered to be higher than their recoverable value, then the difference (impairment) is recorded directly as an expense in the income statement.

At the time of sale of tangible assets, the differences between the price received and the accounting value are recorded as earnings or losses in the income statements.

3.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software, which are recognized at cost minus depreciation. Depreciation is calculated according to the straight line method during the useful life of the assets, which has been set at five years.

3.3. Impairment of assets

Assets with indefinite useful life are not depreciated and are subject to impairment test annually or when events occur that indicate that the accounting value may not be recoverable. Assets depreciated are also subject to impairment test when there are indications that their accounting value is not recoverable. The recoverable value is the greater amount among the net selling value and the value in use. The difference between the net value of the asset and the directly recoverable value of the underlying asset consists an impairment loss. Tangible assets are classified to the lowest level in order to be connected to separate cash flow units, for impairment reasons.

3.4. Financial assets

As a financial asset is defined every contract that creates a financial asset in one company and a financial liability or a participation to another one.

The financial assets of the company are classified in the following categories based on the essence of the contract and the purpose of acquisition. Management defines the category for every financial asset at the initial date of recognition and reassess this classification at every reporting date.

3.4.1. Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

This category includes financial assets which satisfy any of the following conditions:

- Financial assets acquired in order to be sold in short time or have been defined as financial assets by management.
- Upon initial recognition, the entity defines them as assets being valued at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss

Assets in this category are included in current assets either because they are intended for sale or they are intended to be liquidated within twelve months since the end of the reporting period. The financial assets at fair value through the income statement refer to the trade portfolio of the company which includes mainly shares and derivatives traded in organized capital markets, acquired in order to be liquidated in the near future. The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (e.g. derivatives, shares, bonds, mutual funds), is estimated by the published prices referring at each reporting date. The fair value

of those financial assets not traded in active markets can be estimated by the use of valuation techniques and assumptions based on market data at the reporting date.

The financial assets at fair value through the income statement of the company are included in the current assets of the Statement of Financial Position.

3.4.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short term highly liquidated investments, close to maturity facing very low risk for changes in valuation at the time of liquidation and also sight deposits.

3.4.3. Loans and receivables

This category comprises any non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments. However, a financial asset that is quoted in an active market does not qualify for classification as a loan or receivable. This category does not comprise:

- Receivables that do not result transfer of cash or other financial assets.
- Advances for purchases of goods, tangible and intangible assets or services because they will not be covered by cash or other financial assets. They will be covered by inventories, tangible or intangible assets or services.
- Prepaid expenses which do not constitute conventional obligations for receiving or delivery of cash or other financial non current assets.
- Requirements that they are not conventional; they are imposed by government regulations.
- Requirements which are related with tax transactions and which have been imposed with law by the government,
- Anything not covered by a contract so as to give the entity the right to receive cash or other financial non- current assets.

Loans and Receivables with a fixed term are valued at net book value cost based on the interest rate method, while Loans and Receivables without fixed term are valued at cost. Revenues or expenses that arise from revaluation are recognized in profit or loss.

The Loans and Receivables of the company are included in the Current Assets of the Statement of Financial Position in the figures «Trade and other Receivables» and «Other Long term Receivables».

3.4.4. Investments held to maturity

This category includes non-derivatives financial assets with fixed of determined payments and certain expiration and which the company has the intention and ability to hold until expiration.

Investments held to maturity are valued at amortized cost based on the method of real interest. The profit or loss from this valuation are recorded in the income statement.

The company does not own any investments held to maturity.

3.5. Financial liabilities

It comprises contractual obligations that concern:

- Delivery of cash or another financial asset to another entity
- The exchange of financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity
- A contract which will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is: a) a non derivative for which the entity is obliged or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of entity's own equity instruments or b) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are valued at fair value after deducting the expenses which are directly attributable to the conduct of a particular transaction. As fair value, generally is regarded the net cash inflow from the issue of financial instrument or the fair value of the asset which is acquired during the creation of the liability.

Besides some exemptions (such as the case of financial liabilities via results), financial liabilities are valued at net book value cost using the method of effective interest.

The financial liabilities at amortized cost are included in the Short term Liabilities of the Statement of Financial Position in the figure «**Trade and other payables**» and «**Other Liabilities**».

3.6. Income tax & deferred tax

Income tax appearing in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises from both current income tax and deferred income tax related to transactions and events recognized in the income statement.

Payable income tax is based on taxable Income Statement. However, taxable profits may differ from the profit or loss presented in the income statement because they do not include non-taxable revenue or non-deductible taxable expenses, as well as, they do not include revenue or expenses which are taxable or deductible in next periods.

The current (payable) tax of the company is calculated according to the tax rate effective at each reporting date over the taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recorded either as an asset (regarding taxes expected to be returned or offset in the future with tax liabilities) or as a liability (for taxes expected to be paid in the future) related to all temporary (tax wise) differences between book value and recognized tax basis of assets or liabilities, by the use of the liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recorded for all temporary tax (tax wise) differences, while deferred tax assets are recorded for all deductible tax differences, to the extent that tax benefits are expected.

The current tax is calculated based on the applicable tax rate, while deferred taxes are calculated at the rate expected to occur when the assets or liabilities are settled.

The company records the tax effects of transactions and other events and further the amount of deferred tax by the same way it records the transactions themselves. This means that for transactions and other events recognized in the income statement, the respective tax effects will be recognized in the income statement as well. Regarding transactions and other events recognized otherwise (in the comprehensive income or directly in Equity), any kind of tax effects are recognized similarly (either in the comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when they refer to a temporary (tax wise) difference derived by assets or liabilities of the same nature.

3.7. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefits include items such as:

- Wages, salaries and social security contributions
- Short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short term employee benefits (besides benefits from ceasing employment) in cash and in item are recognized as expense when they accrue. The undiscounted amount of the benefits shall be recognized as a liability, while if the paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity shall recognize that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Termination benefits

These benefits are created, when an entity is engaged to terminate the occupation of the employee or employees, before the normal retirement date.

These benefits are recorded as a liability and as an expense when and only when the entity is engaged to provide them. When these benefits fall due more than twelve months from balance sheet date, they shall be discounted.

In the case of an offer that concerns voluntary redundancy the valuation of the benefits of employment relationship shall be based on the number of the employees that is expected to accept the offer.

When these benefits become payable over a period of twelve months from the balance sheet date, then these benefits are discounted based on the yields of high quality of corporate bonds or government bonds. In the case of the termination of employment that there cannot be easily defined the number of employees who will make use of these benefits, the benefits are not recognized, but they are disclosed as possible liability.

Post-employment benefits

The defined benefit plan pertains to the legal obligation of the company to pay a compensation to the staff at the time of retirement from service. The liability recorded in the statement of financial position for this plan, is equal to the present

value of the obligation for the defined compensation related to the accrued right of the employees and the time it is expected to be paid.

The state-defined obligations for employee benefits are accounted for as liabilities, such as those relating to defined benefit plans. The company records a liability equal to the present value of future cash flows for legal or moral obligations to those employees regarding retirement, firing or voluntary redundancy. The present value of this liability, will be estimated by an actuarial report referring to each reporting date. Increases or decreases in these state-defined obligations for employee benefits are accounted for through the income statement of each year.

3.8. Provisions

A provision shall be recognized when:

An entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event

- b) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation
- c) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Whenever there are similar liabilities, the possibility of an outflow at settlement, is defined by the examination of the category of liabilities in total. A provision is recognized even when the possibility of an outflow related to any element included in the same liability category may be rather small.

Provisions are estimated at the present value of the expenses which, based on the best management estimation, are required to cover the present liability at the end of the reporting period. The discounting rate used for the calculation of present value reflects the current market expectations for the time value of money and may be increased depending on the specific liability.

3.9. Leasing

A lease is defined as financial, when the terms of the related contracts transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to a leased asset to the lessee.

Financial leases are capitalized at the beginning of the lease at the lowest among the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Every lease payment is divided to the liability part and the financial expenses part in order to achieve a stable interest rate for the remaining financial liability. The respective liabilities from lease payments, net of financial expenses, are presented as borrowing liabilities. The part of financial expense referring to a financial lease is recognized in the income statement during the lease. Assets acquired by a financial lease are depreciated in the shortest period between their useful life and the period of lease, if they are classified as tangible assets, while if they refer to investment property they are not subject to depreciation and they are recorded at fair value.

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line over the lease terms unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit, even if the payments are not on that basis

The company does not operate as a leaser with financial or operating leases.

3.10. Revenues and expenses recognition

Revenues: revenues include the fair value of rendering services, net of Value Added Tax or transaction tax over brokerage, rebates or returns. Revenues are recognized as follows:

- Services: The revenue of sales of services is accounted at the period, in which the service is rendered, based on the percentage of completion method. Brokerage and other fees are recognized at the date in which those services are rendered. Brokerage and other fees include mainly commissions from brokerage in the Athens Stock Exchange, the Athens Derivatives Exchange and also foreign capital markets. The clients cover all possible categories (foreign and domestic investors, listed entities, persons and also clients executing orders through affiliated investment entities). The company also holds a license for acting as a market maker for shares in the Athens Stock Exchange and for Derivatives in the Athens Derivatives Exchange.
- Revenues from the use of company assets by third parties that offers interest or dividends, are recorded when:
 - (a) it is considered possible that the economic benefits related to the contract will inflow to the company and
 - (b) the amount of revenue may be reliably measured.

Expenses: Expenses are recognized in the income statement on an accrued basis. Expenses from interest are recognized on accrued basis also.

3.11. Related party transactions

Related parties include entities over which the company applies a substantial influence in their management and financial policy. Related parties are also considered to be the members of management of related entities, their relatives of 1st degree and also companies owned by them or companies in which they apply a substantial influence in business decisions.

All transactions between the company and the related parties are executed by the same financial terms, as referring to similar transactions with non-related parties at the same period.

3.12. Dividends

Dividends distributed to shareholders are recognized as a liability in the financial statements at the date of approval by the General Meeting of shareholders.

3.13. Currency

Financial statements are presented in euro (€), which is the operating currency and the currency of presentation. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated in the operating currency by the use of exchange rates effective at the date of transaction.

Earnings and losses from exchange rate differences are recorded in the income statement, when derived by the settlement of such transactions during the fiscal year as well as when they refer to the translation of assets denominated in foreign currency by the effective exchange rates at reporting date. Exchange rate differences from non-currency elements at fair value, are considered as part of the fair value and therefore they are recorded similarly to the differences of fair value.

3.14. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires from the management to apply judgment, assessment and assumptions which affect the published assets and liabilities at the reporting date of the financial statements. They also affect the disclosures of contingent claims and liabilities at the reporting date of financial statements and also the published amounts of revenues and expenses.

Those assessments and judgment are based on past experience and other factors, including anticipations for future events which are considered reasonable under certain conditions, while they are revaluated constantly by the use of every available information.

Assessments and assumptions involving significant risk to cause substantial adjustments to the book values of assets and liabilities in the following 12 months refer to:

- **Income tax**

The company is subject to taxation, so a judgment is required for the estimation of the provision for income tax. Several transactions and calculations exist that make the final calculation of income tax uncertain. The company recognizes liabilities from expected tax audits, based on estimations for a possible charge of additional taxes. In case the final outcome of such an audit is different than the initially recognized provision, the difference derived will affect the income tax and the provision for deferred tax of the period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the subsequent tax effects derived by the way the company expects at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the book value of assets and liabilities.

- **Impairment test of assets**

The company examines events and indications pointing if the book value of tangible and intangible assets might not be recoverable. In this case an impairment test is applied in order to define the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated as the greater amount between its net selling price (if there is an active market) and its value in use.

- **Useful life of tangible assets**

The company examines the useful lives of tangible assets in every reporting period. Management estimates at the end of the reporting period of the attached financial statements that the useful lives of tangible assets represent the expected utility of those assets.

- **Recoverability of receivables**

When there are objective indications that the company will not be able to receive all receivables from clients or debtors, then an impairment of those is recorded. The amount of impairment is derived from the difference among the accounting value of the receivables and the present value of their expected future cash flows which are discounted by the real interest rate. The amount of the impairment is recorded in the income statement.

4. Changes in accounting policies

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

The following amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2019.

- **IFRS 16 «Leases» (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 16. The objective of the project was to develop a new Leases Standard that sets out the principles that both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'), apply to provide relevant information about leases in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. To meet this objective, a lessee is required to recognize assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

The Company has adopted this Standard for the first time by January 1st 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. All transactions at the transition to the IFRS 16 have been recognized as at January 1st 2019 as adjustments to the opening balance of the respective figures of the Statement of Financial Position, without restatement of the comparative figures.

According to the provisions of IFRS 16 the Company has recognized rights of use of Buildings and the respective leasing liability for all leases that have been previously classified as operating ones. The rights of use of Buildings have been recognized as an amount equal to the amount of lease liability, adjusted by any prepayments that have been previously recognized.

The main effects by the adoption of IFRS 16 are presented below:

	1/1/2019
Non-Current Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	454.088
Total Assets	454.088
Long term Liabilities	
Long term Borrowings	389.218
Total Long term Liabilities	389.218
Short term Liabilities	
Short term Borrowings	64.870
Total Short term Liabilities	64.870
Total Liabilities	454.088

- **Amendments to IFRS 9: "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In October 2017, the IASB published narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 9. Under the existing requirements of IFRS 9, an entity would have measured a financial asset with negative compensation at fair value through profit or loss as the "negative compensation" feature would have been viewed as introducing potential cash flows that were not solely payments of principal and interest. Under the amendments, companies are allowed to measure particular prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements of the company.

- **Amendments to IAS 28: "Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In October 2017, the IASB published narrow-scope amendments to IAS 28. The objective of the amendments is to clarify that companies account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture – to which the equity method is not applied – using IFRS 9. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements of the company.

- **Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2015-2017 Cycle (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In December 2017, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2015-2017 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to several issues addressed during the 2015-2017 cycle. The issues included in this cycle are the following: IFRS 3 - IFRS 11: Previously held interest in a joint operation, IAS 12: Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity, IAS 23: Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements of the company.

- **Amendments to IAS 19: "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In February 2018, the IASB published narrow-scope amendments to IAS 19, under which an entity is required to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after an amendment, curtailment or settlement to a plan. The objective of the amendments is to enhance the understanding of the financial statements and provide useful information to the users. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements of the company.

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

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

- **Revision of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In March 2018, the IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework), the objective of which was to incorporate some important issues that were not covered, as well as update and clarify some guidance that was unclear or out of date. The revised Conceptual Framework includes a new chapter on measurement, which analyzes the concept on measurement, including factors to be considered when selecting a measurement basis, concepts on presentation and disclosure, and guidance on derecognition of assets and liabilities from financial statements. In addition, the revised Conceptual Framework includes improved definitions of an asset and a liability, guidance supporting these definitions, update of recognition criteria for assets and liabilities, as well as clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2020.

- **Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In March 2018, the IASB issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework, following its revision. Some Standards include explicit references to previous versions of the Conceptual Framework. The objective of these amendments is to update those references so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework and to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2020.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: "Definition of Material" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to its definition of material to make it easier for companies to make materiality judgements. The definition of material helps companies decide whether information should be included in their financial statements. The updated definition amends IAS 1 and IAS 8. The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2020.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the Interest Rate Benchmark reform. The amendments are designed to support the provision of useful financial information by companies during the period of uncertainty arising from the phasing out of interest – rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs). It requires companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2020.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3: "Definition of a Business" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2020)**

In October 2018, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 to improve the definition of a business. The amendments will help companies determine whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amended definition emphasizes that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. In addition to amending the wording of the definition, the Board has provided supplementary guidance. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2021)**

In May 2017, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 17, which replaces an interim Standard, IFRS 4. The aim of the project was to provide a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. A single principle-based standard would enhance comparability of financial reporting among entities, jurisdictions and capital markets. IFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in reporting information about insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. The Company will examine the impact of

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

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2022)**

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

5. Risk management

5.1 Use of financial assets

The company uses financial means for trading, financial and investing purposes, as well as for hedging risks. The use of financial means affects materially the financial position, the earnings and its cash flows.

At the Note No. 6.20 the company presents an analysis of the value and the categories of its financial means and the respective figures where they are included in the financial statements. At the note No. 3.4 there is information related to recognition and valuation of those financial means, while below in the current note there is information about risks related to the ownership of those financial means.

Factors of financial risk

The most significant risks related to the financial means of the company are the following:

- Credit risk
- Market risk (exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk)
- Liquidity risk

Risk management process is assigned to the «Risk management division» of the company. This division is responsible to define, assess and hedge all financial risks in co-operation with the services that face those risks. In case of applying hedging processes there is a requirement for approval by those directors responsible for committing the company to counterparties.

5.2 Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk, which refers to the inability of a counterparty to respond to its financial obligations.

This risk affects the company especially in the event of clients that do not cover their open positions.

This kind of credit risk is not considered significant because the company:

- Receives the price of purchases by clients in two days (T+2) from the transaction, according to specific provisions of the legislation for brokerage
- Has already impaired all open positions of clients not covered by their portfolios
- Monitors consistently any delays in payment and enters information directly into the credit control system.

Credit risk for cash (cash and cash equivalents) is considered very small, since they are highly liquidated investments and easily convertible in cash and also because counterparties are banks well known with high credit ratings.

Credit risk management is takes also into account the possible exposure to market fluctuations.

5.2.1 Commitments related to credit

According to the effective provisions of supervisory authorities.

The ability to offer credit to clients in order for them to purchase stocks(margin account), was initially introduced by Law 2843/2000.

This credit model is based on the general principle that credit is offered only by a certain contract among the company and a client and only if this client is able to offer insurance of this credit.

Margin account offers to investors the ability to purchase more shares than they could otherwise by using only their own capital, by using the leverage technique. Nevertheless the purchase of shares by credit is a technique used by investors familiar enough to this tool and its operation.

Special terms and conditions for the process of margin accounts is defined by legislation, and special provisions of the Security and Exchange Committee and the Central bank of Greece, so the company is not exposed to significant credit risk from this operation.

5.2.2 Credit risk for T+3

According to Law 2843/2000 and Decision No. 2/363/30.11.2005 (as modified by Decision No. 8/370/26.1.06) of the Securities and Exchange Committee, the client must pay the price of purchases within two days. In different case the company has to sell the acquired shares the following day (T+ 3) in order to eliminate the risk of loss, so the actual credit risk is rather low.

5.2.3 Deposits in banks of client money

The Securities and Exchange Committee in order to secure the free cash balances of clients, has imposed to the securities firms according to the Decision No. 2/306/22.06.2004 as effective, to maintain the client cash balances to separate bank accounts.

At the Note No. 6.21 there is a table presenting the maximum exposure of the company to credit risk related to its financial assets.

5.3 Market risk

The company is exposed to market risk which refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial means of the company to present fluctuations caused by changes in market prices.

This risk for the company includes mainly the following special risks: (I) exchange rate risk (II) interest rate risk and (III) price risk.

5.3.1 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is derived by the fluctuation of fair value or future cash flows of a financial mean from changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies.

The majority of the transactions of the company is denominated in euro. The exposure of the company to exchange rate risk is derived by cash balances in foreign currency or securities traded in foreign capital markets.

At the Note No. 6.22 there is a table presenting the maximum exposure of the company to exchange rate risk.

5.3.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is derived by the fluctuation of fair value or future cash flows of a financial mean, by changes in market interest rates.

The company is exposed to this risk because of its loans and cash deposits.

At the note no.6.23 there is a table presenting the maximum exposure of the company to the interest rate risk.

5.3.3 Price risk

This risk is related to fluctuations of fair value or future cash flows of the company's own investments (stocks, mutual funds etc.). The company uses derivatives in order to partially hedge this risk.

At the note no.6.24 there is a table presenting the maximum exposure of the company to the risk of fluctuations of the market prices of its securities.

5.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the inability of the company to respond to obligations related to financial liabilities.

The company manages its liquidity needs by careful monitoring of scheduled payments for long term liabilities, and also cash outflows by day to day operations. Liquidity needs are monitored in different time periods (daily, weekly, monthly basis). The company maintains cash and highly liquidated investments, in order to cover its liquidity needs for a period up to 30 days. The ability to finance long term needs is secured by an adequate number of credit lines and the ability to sell long term financial assets.

At the Note No. 6.25 there is a table presenting information regarding the expiry of the company's financial liabilities.

5.5 Risk management procedures

The Board of Directors is responsible for the risk exposure of the company and the constant monitoring of it, as well as the monitoring of capital adequacy requirements.

The Board of Directors has assigned to a risk manager the following tasks:

- a) The risk manager is responsible for setting and applying policies and procedures that allow to track risks related to the company's operations, procedures and systems (mainly credit risk, market risk and operational risk). The tolerable risk level is set by the provisions of Law 3606/2007 and the respective Decisions of the Securities and Exchange Committee.
- (b) the risk manager monitors systematically the suitability and effectiveness of policies and procedures applied by the company related to the risk management process.
- (c) the risk manager takes care that the company possess the required technical and software support, in order to monitor, supervise and apply the appropriate procedures for the calculation of capital adequacy and risk management in general.
- (d) the risk manager is responsible to keep up the internal procedure of capital adequacy valuation of the company. Analytically, the basic principles of risk management related to each separate risk is presented below:

5.5.1 Principles of credit risk management

The risk manager in order to manage the credit risk, forms the appropriate procedures and policies for the effective prevention and management of credit risk. This includes the effective application of procedures and settings such as:

- Evaluation capital requirements towards credit risk, according to Laws and Securities and Exchange Commission's decisions.
- dividing receivables and other open positions to: a) receivables past due and b) impaired receivables.
- Application of the policy of approaching and methods of estimating the value of open positions (e.g. standardized, marked to market method, original exposure method, internal model method) and the adjustment of value and related provisions.
- Setting techniques of reducing credit risk
- Setting policies and procedures of settlement of in balance sheet and off balance sheet assets.
- Setting policies and procedures of valuation and management of guarantees and the type of guarantees acceptable by the company
- Analysis the various categories of open positions per economic segment or type of counterparty (e.g. Banks, companies, institutions)
- Analysis the various categories of open positions based on expiry.
- Evaluates the guarantees offered to the company.
- Consistent application of the method of calculating open positions.
- Examination of the integrity, validity and accuracy of data sources used and the procedure of their update.
- Evaluation of the credibility of counterparties.
- Application of a stress testing program. The reduction of credit risk includes the credibility of counterparties, the country risk and also the economic sector of operations along with qualitative and quantitative elements.

The monitoring of open positions of the company is executed in a daily basis, while every open position higher than the 10% of equity of the company is disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Committee.

Furthermore and according to the provisions of Law 2843/2000 and the Decisions No. 2/363/30.11.2005 and 8/370/26.01.2006 of the Securities and Exchange Committee as effective, the client must pay the price of purchases in two days (T+2). Otherwise the company must sell the client's acquired shares the third day, in order to minimize credit risk.

5.5.2 Principles of liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the inability of finding adequate cash in order to cover the liabilities of the company. Liquidity risk is maintained at low levels by maintaining adequate cash and easily liquidated securities.

5.5.3 Principles of market risk management

The company's own investments in securities are exposed to the risk of price changes. The company estimates the market risk of positions owned for own account by applying the method VaR (Value at Risk) based on different assumptions for market changes.

The risk manager applies policies and procedures appropriate for the effective management of this risk and also takes care of the effective implementation of the appropriate procedures such as:

- Monitoring the capital adequacy of the company to remain in the range required by legislation
- Recording the policy of approaching and estimating the value of open positions (e.g. standardized, mark to market method, original exposure method, internal model method) and the adjustment of the value of those provisions.
- Applying a stress testing program.

6. ANALYSIS OF FIGURES AND OTHER NOTES

6.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment has been valued at the initial acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation. Depreciation has been recalculated based on their real useful life. There are no encumbrances over the tangible assets of the company. The analysis of property:

Amounts in €	Buildings	Machinery	Vehicles	Furniture & other equipment	Total
A. Acquisition cost					
Balance at 01/01/2018	407.761	28.384	48.339	1.461.145	1.945.629
Additions	25.603	0	21.117	49.968	96.689
Balance at 31/12/2018	433.364	28.384	69.457	1.511.113	2.042.318
Recognition of leasing contract of building according to I.F.R.S. 16	454.088	0	0	0	454.088
Additions	5.115	0	0	16.848	21.963
Disposals	0	0	46.309	0	46.309
Balance at 31/12/2019	892.567	28.384	23.148	1.527.961	2.472.060
B. Depreciation					
Balance at 1/1/2018	394.437	28.384	48.340	1.449.316	1.920.477
Depreciation	3.399	0	0	7.650	11.048
Balance at 31/12/2018	397.836	28.384	48.340	1.456.965	1.931.525
Depreciation	68.978	0	5.279	18.700	92.958
Disposals	0	0	46.309	0	46.309
Balance at 31/12/2019	466.814	28.384	7.310	1.475.666	1.978.174
Net balance at 31/12/18	35.528	0	21.117	54.148	110.794
Net balance at 31/12/19	425.753	0	15.838	52.296	493.887

6.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software and are analyzed as follows:

	Software licenses
A. Acquisition cost	
Balance at 1/1/2018	963.841
Additions	0
Balance at 31/12/2018	963.841
Additions	46.925
Balance at 31/12/2019	1.010.766
B. Depreciation	
Balance at 1/1/2018	924.528
Depreciation	11.261
Balance at 31/12/2018	935.789
Depreciation	12.540
Balance at 31/12/2019	948.329
Net balance at 31/12/18	28.052
Net balance at 31/12/19	62.437

6.3 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recoverable in a period that exceeds one year, as well as deferred tax liabilities are payable after one year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has the legal right to do it and all deferred taxes refer to the same tax authority.

The balances of deferred tax assets of the company after the offset of deferred liabilities are the following:

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Deferred tax assets	78.878	106.687
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0
Net balance	78.878	106.687

	Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	Retirement benefit obligations	Valuation of financial assets	Impairment of receivables	Total
Deferred tax assets					
Balance at 1/1/2018	13.754	-1.118	10.177	82.863	105.676
(Debit) / Credit in Income Statement	-3.271	5.355	-1.073	0	1.011
(Debit) / Credit in Equity	0	0	0	0	0
Total changes of year	-3.271	5.355	-1.073	0	1.011
Balance at 31/12/2018	10.483	4.237	9.103	82.863	106.687
(Debit) / Credit in Income Statement	-2.653	-730	-10.139	-14.287	-27.809
(Debit) / Credit in Equity	0	0	0	0	0
Total changes of year	-2.653	-730	-10.139	-14.287	-27.809
Balance at 31/12/2019	7.830	3.507	-1.036	68.576	78.878

6.4 Long term receivables

Long term receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Participation to Auxiliary Fund of Athens Stock Exchange	29.943	49.873
Participation to Guarantee Fund of Athens Stock Exchange	805.584	881.827
Participation to Auxiliary Fund of Athens Derivatives Exchange	29.962	47.237
Participation to Auxiliary Fund of Cuprys stock Exchange	234	30.107
Guarantee of General Clearing Member	465.000	20.000
Other guarantees	389.510	389.510
Total	1.720.233	1.418.553

The Participation to the Auxiliary Fund of the Athens Stock Exchange refers to payment of contribution to this fund according to the provisions of Law 2471/1997 and Law 3371/2005. The Athens Stock Exchange operates as both the administrator and the custodian of this fund.

The Participation to the Guarantee Fund of the Athens Stock Exchange refers to the payment of a guarantee according to the provisions of Law 2533/1997.

There are also the guarantees paid for the clearing of transactions in derivatives according to the E.U. Directive E.M.I.R. The company also co-operates with a bank operating as a general clearing member. The book value of those receivables reflects their fair value as well.

6.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are analyzed as follows:

Clients' accounts	31/12/19	31/12/18
Clients (debit balances)	2.213.009	3.082.225
Foreign brokers	678.311	1.679.720
Margin in foreign markets	129.480	142.740
Clearing houses	28.152	261.576
Impairment of doubtful receivables from clients	(1.106.070)	(1.106.070)
Total	1.942.881	4.060.192

Other receivables	31/12/19	31/12/18
Prepayments to suppliers	533.351	621.321
Pre-payments to personnel	8.269	0
Pre-paid taxes	71.653	48.951
Personnel on account	216.247	225.021
Accrued expenses	1.842	6.413
Accrued income	182.654	70.181
Checks receivable	6.200	0
Other debtors	101.078	124.756
Doubtful debtors	3.109	3.109
Total	1.124.403	1.099.753
Grand total	3.067.284	5.159.945

6.6 Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

Financial assets at fair value through the income statement are analyzed below:

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Shares listed in the Athens Stock Exchange	43.067	24.925
Shares listed in foreign Stock Exchanges	43.119	18.520
Total	86.186	43.445

6.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Cash at hand	6.523	10.407
Sight deposits and repos	298.052	365.298
Total	304.576	375.705

Additionally to the above cash balances of the company, its bank accounts include also the clients' cash balances, deposited by them in order to execute transactions on securities on their behalf and according to their orders.

This clients' cash balances have been transferred off balance sheet, according to the Decision No. 12/2016 of the Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board called «Accounting treatment of client credit balances held by securities on bank accounts», by which the company is no longer obliged to present on balance sheet since those are considered not assets of the company according to the recognition criteria of the International Financial Reporting Standards, the current legislation for securities and also the European Directive 91/674.

Those cash balances of the clients of the company came up to € 28.111.536 as at 31.12.2019 and to € 23.942.690 as at 31.12.2018, respectively.

6.8 Share capital

The company shares are anonymous and not traded in the capital market. An analysis of the number and value of them is given:

	Number of shares	Nominal value	Share Capital
Balance at 01/01/2018	237.688	29,35	6.976.143
Change	0	0	0
Balance at 31/12/2018	237.688	29,35	6.976.143
Change	0	0	0
Balance at 31/12/2019	237.688	29,35	6.976.143

Total Equity of the Company as at 31.12.2019 has been reduced below the level of 50% of its Share Capital. The Board of Directors of the Company will call for a General Meeting of the Shareholders according to the provisions of article 119 of the C.L.4548/2018 within the defined six months period after the date of the financial statements, in order to decide the application of certain measures for the restoration of the amount of total Equity.

6.9 Reserves

Reserves are analyzed below:

	31/12/19	31/12/18
Statutory reserve	690.418	690.418
Other reserves	47.507	47.507
Tax free reserves	521.209	521.209
Total	1.259.134	1.259.134

The Statutory Reserve is recorded according to the provisions of the Greek legislation which requires an amount of at least 5% of annual earnings (after tax), to be transferred to reserves until the accumulated amount reaches the 33% of share Capital. The statutory reserve can be used for the coverage of losses if decided by the General Meeting of the shareholders and cannot be used for any other reason.

6.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

Clients credit balances	31/12/19	31/12/18
Clients (credit balances)	1.207.380	1.918.035
Foreign brokers	0	56.410
Clearing houses	234.311	1.078.046
Total	1.441.691	3.052.491
Suppliers and other creditors	31/12/19	31/12/18
Salaries payable	8.475	14.522
Other creditors	15.228	29.052
Checks payable	33.728	0
Additional payment to Auxiliary Fund of Athens Stock Exchange	0	12.111
Other short term liabilities	215.211	200.087
Withholding taxes	43.891	42.680
Social security	34.226	38.439
Total	350.760	336.891
Grand total	1.792.451	3.389.382

In addition to the above credit balances of clients, there are also the "mature" client credit balances (the cash deposited by clients in order for the company to execute transactions on their behalf and according to their orders).

Those credit balances have been transferred off balance sheet, according to the Decision No. 12/2016 of the Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board as mentioned above, at Note 6.7 «Cash and cash equivalents».

The amount of those client credit balances (the cash deposited by clients in order for the company to execute transactions on their behalf and according to their orders) came up to € 28.111.536 as at 31.12.2019 and € 23.942.690 as at 31.12.2018 respectively.

6.11 Borrowings

The Company's borrowings are analyzed below :

Short-term borrowings	31/12/19	31/12/18
Bond loans	350.000	400.000
Leasing liabilities from buildings according to I.F.R.S. 16	64.870	0
Total	414.870	400.000

Long-term borrowings		
Leasing liabilities from buildings according to I.F.R.S. 16	324.349	0
Total	324.349	0

The average borrowing interest rate of the company came up to 3,1%. An analysis regarding the recognition of the amount of the Leasing Liability for buildings according to the provisions of I.F.R.S. 16 is presented in Note No. 4.1.

6.12 Sales

Sales are analyzed as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Brokerage from Athens Stock Exchange	1.701.192	1.393.768
Brokerage from foreign markets	479.124	539.779
Other brokerage charges	201.233	182.686
Brokerage from derivatives	454.327	280.252
Total	2.835.875	2.396.485

6.13 Cost of sales

Cost of sales is analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Salaries – Wages and Personnel Expenses	853.608	830.740
Third party services	658.753	513.551
Utilities	88.745	151.883
Taxes - Duties	1.897	3.899
Various expenses	564.634	475.983
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	65.070	7.734
Depreciation of intangible assets	8.778	7.883
Total	2.241.485	1.991.673

6.14 Administration expenses

Administration expenses are analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Salaries – Wages and Personnel Expenses	365.832	356.031
Third party services	282.323	220.093
Utilities	38.034	65.093
Taxes - Duties	813	1.671
Various expenses	241.986	203.993
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	27.887	3.315
Depreciation of intangible assets	3.762	3.378
Provisions	0	18.465
Total	960.636	872.039

6.15 Other income / expenses

Other income and expenses are analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Other income		
Income from previous years	1.166	15.019
Other extraordinary income	1.619	1.011
State subsidies	67.844	0
Foreign exchange differences	11.180	0
Total other income	81.809	16.030
Other expenses		
Foreign exchange differences	0	20.657
Tax fines and surcharges	2.019	530
Other extraordinary expenses	1.328	30.296
Expenses from previous years	44.755	46.965
Total other expenses	48.102	98.448
Other income/expenses (offset)	33.707	-82.418

6.16 Financial income

Financial income is analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Gains from sale of shares and derivatives	234.648	41.857
Credit interest	210.566	212.241
Total	445.215	254.098

6.17 Financial expenses

Financial expenses are analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Expenses and losses from shares and derivatives	206.741	104.633
Bond loan interest	22.676	4.785
Loan interest	4.155	8.355
Leasing interest	7.130	0
Commissions for letters of guarantee	11.198	8.936
Other bank charges	4.955	4.113
Total	256.854	130.822

6.18 Income tax

Income tax recorded in the income statement is analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Income tax	0	0
Deferred tax	-27.809	1.011
Total	-27.809	1.011

Deferred tax is derived from differences between accounting basis and tax basis in the figures presented below:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Depreciation	-845	-3.271
Retirement benefits	0	5.355
Valuation of financial assets	-10.104	-1.073
Adjustment of deferred tax to the change of current tax rate	-16.859	0
Total deferred tax	-27.809	1.011

6.19 Basic earnings/losses per share

The basic earnings/losses per share have been calculated as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/19	1/1 - 31/12/18
Earnings/losses of period	-171.987	-425.359
Weighted average of shares	237.688	237.688
Βασικά/ές κέρδη/ζημιές ανά μετοχή		
Basic earnings (losses) per share	-0,7236	-1,7896

6.20 Categories of financial assets

The financial assets owned by the company as at 31/12/2019 and 31/12/2018 are the following:

<i>Financial assets</i>	Statement of financial position	31/12/19	31/12/18
Loans and other debtors	Long term receivables	1.330.723	1.029.043
	Trade and other receivables	2.235.921	4.258.238
Financial assets available for sale	Financial assets available for sale	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	86.186	43.445
	Cash and cash equivalents	304.576	375.705
Total financial assets		3.957.406	5.706.431
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Trade and other payables	1.680.605	3.308.264
	Long term borrowings	324.349	0
	Short term borrowings	414.870	400.000
Total financial liabilities		2.419.824	3.708.264

6.21 Credit risk

The table below presents the maximum exposure of the company towards credit risk of its financial assets:

31/12/2019

	Covered by securities	Covered by Bank guarantees/public or other institutions	Other amounts	Total
Loans and other debtors	1.785.250	28.152	1.753.243	3.566.644
Total	1.785.250	28.152	1.753.243	3.566.644

31/12/2018

	Covered by securities	Covered by Bank guarantees/public or other institutions	Other amounts	Total
Loans and other debtors	3.655.875	261.576	1.369.830	5.287.281
Total	3.655.875	261.576	1.369.830	5.287.281

The above figures «Other amounts» of € 1.753.243 as at 31/12/19 and € 1.369.830 as at 31/12/18 respectively, which are not covered by any insurance, include the Long term Participations in the Auxiliary and Guarantee Funds of the Athens and Cyprous Stock Exchanges by the amount of € 1.330.723 and € 1.029.043, respectively.

More information on those figures is presented at Note No.6.4. An analytical table of financial assets and liabilities along with their expiry is given below.

The above receivables are considered without any risk of collection.

The risk exposure of the company to client receivables covered by their portfolio of amount € € 1.785.250 and € € 3.690.858 as at 31/12/19 and 31/12/18 respectively, changes according to market conditions related to market risk.

6.22 Exchange rate risk

The table below presents the maximum exposure of the company towards exchange rate risk as at December 31st 2019. The table presents the financial assets per currency in accounting values in Euro.

31/12/2019

Short term financial assets

	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Total
(a) Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables	2.091.853	144.069	0	2.235.921
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	389.566	0	1.196	390.762
Total (a)	2.481.419	144.069	1.196	2.626.683
(b) Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2.095.475	0	0	2.095.475
Total (b)	2.095.475	0	0	2.095.475
Short term exposure (a) - (b)	385.944	144.069	1.196	531.208

Long term financial assets

	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Total
(a) Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables	1.330.723	0	0	1.330.723
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Total (a)	1.330.723	0	0	1.330.723
(b) Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	324.349	0	0	324.349
Total (b)	324.349	0	0	324.349
Long term exposure (a) - (b)		0	0	0
Total exposure		144.069	1.196	145.265

31/12/2018

Short term financial assets

	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Total
(a) Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables	4.143.123	115.116		4.258.239
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	399.566	18.520	1.063	419.149
Total (a)	4.542.689	133.636	1.063	4.677.388

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost	3.708.264	0	0	3.708.264
Total (b)	3.708.264	0	0	3.708.264
Short term exposure (a) - (b)	834.425	133.636	1.063	969.124

Long term financial assets

(a) Financial Assets	Σε Euro	Σε USD	Σε άλλα νομίσματα	Σύνολο
Loans and receivables	1.029.043	0	0	1.029.043
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Total (a)	1.029.043	0	0	1.029.043

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost	0	0	0	0
Total (b)	0	0	0	0
Long term exposure (a) - (b)		0	0	0
Total exposure		133.636	1.063	134.699

As presented in the tables above, the financial assets of the company are mainly denominated in euro. The exposure of the company to exchange rate risk is derived by transactions and balances in USD. The following table presents the sensitivity of earnings and equity, related to a change in the exchange rate among euro and USD.

The company makes the assumption of a change of +/- 5% of the exchange rate euro/USD. Sensitivity analysis is based on the amount of financial means in USD owned by the company at every reporting date (31/12/19 and 31/12/18).

In case the exchange rate of euro/USD changed by +/-5% and +/5% for 2019 and 2018, respectively, the effect would be:

		31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Earnings	+/-	7.203	6.682
Equity	+/-	7.203	6.682

The exposure of the company to exchange rate risk, is different during the year depending on the volume of transactions in foreign currencies. Even so, the above analysis is considered representative of the company exposure to exchange rate risk.

6.23 Interest rate risk

The following table summarizes the company exposure to interest rate risk as at 31/12/19 and 31/12/18.

31/12/2019

(a) Financial assets

	Floating interest	Fixed interest	Not bearing interest	Total
Loans and other debtors	0	0	3.566.644	3.566.644
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	298.052		92.709	390.762
Total (a)	298.052	0	3.659.354	3.957.406

(b) financial liabilities

	Floating interest	Fixed interest	Not bearing interest	Total
Trade and other payables	0	0	1.680.605	1.680.605
Long term borrowings	324.349	0	0	324.349
Short term borrowings	414.870	0	0	414.870
Total (b)	739.218	0	1.680.605	2.419.824
Total exposure	-441.166			

As concluded by the above table, the company is exposed as at 31/12/2019 to the changes of the interest rate market, because of its cash which is subject to floating interest rates.

The table below presents the sensitivity of earnings and equity against a reasonable change in the interest rates of amount +/- 1,0%.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Earnings	-4.412	-347
Equity	-4.412	-347

The exposure of the company to the interest rate risk, is different during the year depending on the volume of transactions and balances bearing interest. Despite that the above analysis is considered adequate for the presentation of the company's exposure to interest rate risk.

6.24 Risk of prices

The following table presents the company's exposure to the risk derived by the volatility of fair value or future cash flows of the shares owned by the company.

31/12/2019

	Shares	Bonds	Total
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	86.186	0	86.186
Financial instruments for hedging	0	0	0
Total Exposure	86.186	0	86.186

31/12/2018

	Shares	Bonds	Total
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	43.445	0	43.445
Financial instruments for hedging	0	0	0
Total Exposure	43.445	0	43.445

The following table presents the sensitivity of earnings and equity towards a reasonable change of the stock prices of about +/-20%. Calculations have been based on the shares owned by the company at each reporting date (31/12/19 and 31/12/18).

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Earnings after tax	17.237	8.689
Equity	17.237	8.689

The company's exposure to price risk is different during the fiscal year depending on the volume of transactions in financial means subject to the risk of price changes. The above analysis is still considered as representative more or less, of the level of exposure to the risk of changes in prices of financial means.

6.25 Liquidity risk

The table below presents the expiry of financial liabilities and the liquidity of financial assets.

31/12/2019

(a) Financial Assets

	Short term		Long term		Total
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
Loans and other debtors	2.235.921	0	1.330.723	0	3.566.644
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	390.762	0	0	0	390.762
Total (a)	2.626.683	0	1.330.723	0	3.957.406

(b) Financial liabilities

	Short term		Long term		Total
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
Trade and other payables	1.680.605	0	0	0	1.680.605
Long term borrowings	0	0	324.349	0	324.349
Short term borrowings	0	414.870	0	0	414.870
Financial liabilities at fair value	0	0	0	0	0
Total (b)	1.680.605	414.870	324.349	0	2.419.824
Net amount (a) - (b)	946.078	-414.870	1.006.375	0	1.537.583

31/12/2018

(a) Financial Assets

	Short term		Long term		Total
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
Loans and other debtors	4.258.238	0	1.029.043	0	5.287.281
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	419.149	0	0	0	419.149
Total (a)	4.677.387	0	1.029.043	0	5.706.430

(b) Financial liabilities

	Short term		Long term		Total
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
Trade and other payables	3.308.264	0	0	0	3.308.264
Short term borrowings	0	400.000	0	0	400.000
Total (b)	3.308.264	400.000	0	0	3.708.264
Net amount (a) - (b)	1.369.123	-400.000	1.029.043	0	1.998.166

6.26 Related party transactions

The company is not part of a Group and does not own any subsidiaries or related companies. The transactions and balances of the company with the members of the management are presented below:

	<u>1/1 - 31/12/19</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12/18</u>
Revenues	0	0
Expenses (rents for buildings)	72.000	72.000
Receivables (rent guarantee)	385.758	385.758
Receivables (rent prepayments)	496.746	528.430
Transactions and remuneration of management	3.641	5.126
	<u>31/12/19</u>	<u>31/12/18</u>
Receivables from management	207.244	208.240
Liabilities to management	0	0

6.27 Commitments

The company rents a building by an operating lease. Leases have various terms, adjustment conditions and renewal rights. The company is obliged to offer a warning before the termination of its contract as defined by legislation for rentals. The rent expense recorded in the income statement has been allocated among the cost of sales and the administration expenses and came up to € 72.000,00 for the year 1/1 – 31/12/2019 and 1/1 - 31/12/2018 respectively. The future payable rents according to the contract are presented below:

	<u>31/12/19</u>
	<u>Buildings</u>
Up to 1 year	72.000
Between 2 to 5 years	288.000
More than 5 years	94.000
	<u>454.000</u>

	<u>31/12/18</u>
	<u>Buildings</u>
Up to 1 year	72.000
Between 2 to 5 years	0
More than 5 years	0
	<u>72.000</u>

6.28 Contingent liabilities

The company has been subject to the tax audit of its Certified auditors according the provisions of article 65A paragraph 1 of the Law 4174/2013 and the Decision of the Ministry of Economics No. 1124/18-6-2015 for all fiscal years since 2011 and later. The tax audit of the year 2019 is still in progress and the respective tax report is expected to be issued in September of the current year 2020. Management estimates that any additional tax charges imposed by the completion of this tax audit will not have material effect on financial statements.

The Participation of the company to the Guarantee Fund of the Athens Stock Exchange (see note no. 6.4) regards amounts paid according to the provisions of Law 2533/1997, article 74 § 4 which defines that in case of termination of the company's operations, the Fund will return those guarantees paid, reduced by the amount of any compensation paid to creditors of the company, if there is such a case.

There are no legal disputes or arbitrations expected to have significant effect to the financial position or operation of the company.

The guarantees offered by the company to third parties are the following:

Category of Letter of Guarantee	Value
To Guarantee Fund of Athens Stock Exchange	305.584

6.29 OTHER DISCLOSURES

There are no subsequent events of the reporting date, which affected the company and should be reported according to the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards.

7. DISCLOSURES ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 81 AND 82 OF LAW 4261/2014 (articles 89-90 of Directive 2013/36/E.U.)

7.1 ARTICLE 81, of Law 4261/2014

A) NAME - OPERATIONS - DOMICILE

The company's name is «BETA SECURITIES S.A.»».

The company is based in Athens, 29 Alexandras Avenue.

The nature of its operations refer to:

1. Investment services and activities:

- a) Execution of transactions in shares, bonds and derivatives in the Greek and foreign capital markets (the company holds a trading license for derivatives).
- b) Portfolio management and investment advice.
- c) Credit for margin accounts.
- d) Undertaking of financial means or placement of financial means and related services.
- e) Safekeeping and management of financial assets on account of clients including services of custody and other related services like cash management or safety.
- f) Offer advice in companies for capital structure, segment strategy and related issues and also offer advice for merger and acquisitions.
- g) Research on investing sector and financial analysis

2. Secondary services:

- Safekeeping services and management of financial means on behalf of clients, including the offer of custody services and related services like cash management or insurance.
- Offer credit or loan to investors for transactions to one or more financial means, through the company.
- Offer services to companies related to capital structure, sector strategy and related issues, as well as offer advice and services regarding mergers and acquisitions.
- Research in the area of investment sector and financial analysis or other types of general advice related to transactions in financial means.
- Offer services related to introduction to Stock markets.

B) REVENUES

Revenues of the fiscal year 2019 came up to € 2.835.875.

C) EMPLOYEES

The number of full time employees during 2019 came up to 40 persons.

D) EARNINGS BEFORE TAX

Losses of amount (144.178) €.

E) INCOME TAX

Deferred tax of amount 27.809 €.

F) GOVERNMENT GRANTS

There was no government grant received in 2019.

7.2 ARTICLE 82, OF LAW 4261/2014

Asset performance ratio

The company discloses its asset performance ratio, calculated by net earnings divided to assets, as required by article 82 of Law 4261/2014. For the year 2019 this ratio came up to -2,96%.