VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year from
1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.)

viva.gr

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of **VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company , throughout our appointment, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Taking into consideration, that management is responsible for the preparation of the Directors' Report, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 2 (Part B) of Law. 4336/2015, we note that:

A) In our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of Article 150 of Codified Law 4548/2018 and its content corresponds with the financial statements for the year ended 31/12/2020.

B) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of **« VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.»** and its environment, we have not identified any material inconsistencies in the Report of the General Council.

Palaio Faliro, 13/05/2021
The Certified Public Accountant

MAZARS Certified Public Accountants and Business Advisors S.A.
14 Amfitheas Avenue, Athens,
175 64, Greece
ELTE Reg. No: 17

Konstantinos Makris
ELTE Reg. No: 1483

Annual Report
of the Board of Directors

presented to the

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.

on the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Annual Financial Report of the Board of Directors
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Dear Shareholders,

We wish to present you the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, as well as the current Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. This report was written in accordance with the relevant provisions of Codified Law 4548/2018 and the Law 3556/2007 (F.E.K. 91A/30.4.2007).

This report contains the financial information of "**VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.**" ("The Company") for the financial year 2020 and describes important events that took place during this time period and their effect on the annual financial statements, the objectives and the prospects for the next financial year and, finally, the main risks and uncertainties that the Company may face.

The current fiscal year is the 15th fiscal year in which "**VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.**" operates.
Financial statements for the current fiscal year are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are based on the accounting principles and methods adopted by the Company's Board of Directors.

I.COVID ERA

The pandemic has tested many parts of our societies and economies in ways we had never expected. After 1 year into one of the most severe crises, we are still in the early stages of understanding the pandemic's full ramifications. Some sectors of our economies may never return to their previous size. New business models are being developed. Uncertainty is rising, both within and across countries, and global value chains are being re-examined. History unambiguously suggests that the crisis is likely to fundamentally reshape the way our economies operate.

The Company activated promptly a Business Continuity Plan to mitigate all risks arising from the continuous lockdowns and curfews across Greece, while ensuring safety to its stakeholders and providing all services without the slightest interruption.

<u>Ticketing & Transportation</u>
Ticketing for events, transportation and other related services have been hit very hard form lockdowns, curfews, and new legislation / governmental measures for prohibiting any crowding. Overall combined decrease reached 63,1% in comparison to 2019. Nonetheless specific initiatives were undertaken to limit the losses. To this direction the Company has upgraded its platform to support online streaming events, while it continued to provide transportation services (especially during the summer) to all destinations permittable.

<u>POS card terminals</u>
COVID circumstances resulted to a drastic reduction of transactions via cash, thus increasing contactless transactions through card terminals.
During 2020 Viva Services invested over € 7mil in POS card terminal purchases, to support Viva Payment's (affiliate company within Viva Wallet Group) growth plan across Europe. The purpose of this was the prompt placement of large purchase orders, in order to mitigate the potential risk of lack of adequate stock from our vendors or significant delays in logistics due to consecutive lockdowns.
The Company supplied with a wide range of new modern POS terminals with primary focus to anti-COVID use (easy to clean, 100% contactless - no need for chip and pin).

<u>Funding</u>
At Shareholders General Meeting held on 10 September 2020 a share capital increase of € 2.000.010 (66.667 ordinary shares of € 30 per share.) was decided. Total amount was fully paid on the same day, thus ensuring Company's financial position, and covering operational losses due to COVID.

<u>People</u>
During this period headcount was decreased to 3 staff (from 8 staff in 2019), as the Management decided to shift certain staff to other intra Group companies, thus utilizing manpower across the Group.

At the same time specific actions were undertaken by the Management to maintain high safety standards for all staff and stakeholders:

- Work from Home option to all employees during the 1st COVID waive (March – May 2020)
- Strict policies in company premises for contacting safely every-day business
- Covid-19 tests (4 testing sessions since September 2020) and self-quarantine to all employees after summer vacations
- Use of remote-working and videoconferencing for all meetings
- Provided staff with all the necessary health and safety equipment (masks, antiseptics etc)
- Issued proper resource plan for staff who perform business-critical functions

It is noted that the Company did not use any legislation regrading employee's suspension regime, nor did benefit from any governmental support or subsidies during 2020.

II.PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION

In 2020, the Company continued to be one of the major providers of POS card terminals acceptance in Greece. Additionally, the Company continued to develop new POS solutions and to further enhance its product offering to address wide ranging merchant needs and servicing the high demand of Viva Payments merchants across Europe. COVID circumstances contributed to this direction, as merchant needs for using contactless transactions increased during this period.

Regarding events ticketing sector, the Company faced a significant decrease of 59,7% vs 2019 since all entertainment / cultural events (music concerts, theaters etc) were cancelled or postponed for next periods complying with Government's relevant legislations. Nonetheless, the Company has upgraded its ticketing platform to serve online streaming events, thus limiting the losses. The majority of events were postponed (and not canceled) for taking place in next periods, while the producers adopted a policy of turning already issued tickets to vouchers for next events, rather than refunding them.
Same situation is applied in sports events, for which even though games still take place, no attendance is permitted to any stadium or venue.

Travel & transportation services has also been hit by COVID resulting to a decrease of 68,1% vs 2019, mainly attributed to a dramatic drop in tourism and due to travelling prohibitions to certain destinations, or servicing travelling with significant limitations (restricted number of passengers etc).

Key figures for the 2020 financial year include:

- **Revenue** slightly decreased by 0,2% (from € 8.581.962 in 2019 to € 8.563.239 in 2020) from the prior year, mainly due to the increase in POS Sales covering the decrease in ticketing services & transportation. The POS sales increase is mainly attributable to the increased purchase needs of Viva Payments (affiliate company), which in turn meets its expansion targets in new markets, serving a wider range of merchants.

- **Total Expenses** decreased by 1,8% (from € 8.551.569 in 2019 to € 8.401.163 in 2020) from the prior year, reflecting a proportion of increased POS costs and at the same time decreased ticketing / transportation relevant expenses.

- The Company, has formed an additional provision for the year 2020, which negatively affected both its current year results and retained earnings. Specifically, current year expenses increased by € 271.051, affecting also the below presented figures.

- **EBITDA** for the Company of € 754.009 profit in 2020 compared to € 778.123 profit in 2019.

- **Operating Results** for the Company of € 162.077 profit in 2020 compared to € 30.393 profit in 2019.

- **Profit before tax** amounted to € 112.144 profit in 2020 compared to € (55.632) loss in 2019.

- **Total assets** for the Company amounted to € 11.799.545 in 2020 compared to € 9.486.812 in 2019.

- **Non-current assets** after depreciation for 2020 amount to € 1.212.093 compared to € 2.084.825 in 2019.

- **Net equity** of the Company in 2020 amounts to € 5.431.703 compared to € 3.710.222 in 2019.
- The Company's **short-term liabilities** amount to € 6.353.862 in 2020 compared to € 5.481.167 in 2019.

Key financial indicators for the Company are presented below:

Financial Ratios

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
A) Financial leverage and asset structure ratios		
1. Debt to equity ratio:		
Total Long Term Liabilities / Total equity	0,26%	7,96%
2. Loan ratio		
Borrowings / Total equity	5,08%	53,91%
B) Capitalization ratio		
1. Current asset to total asset:		
Total current assets / Total assets	89,73%	78,02%
2. Fixed asset to total assets:		
Total non-current assets / Total assets	10,27%	21,98%
C) Liquidity ratio		
1. Capital liquidity ratios:		
Total current assets / Total Short Term Liabilities	166,63%	135,04%
2. Cash ratio		
Cash and cash equivalents / Total current assets	1,42%	4,13%
D) Profitability ratio		
1.Operating results on sales		
Operating results / Total revenue	1,89%	0,35%
Return on Equity (ROE):		
Profit/(Loss) after tax / Total equity	-2,25%	0,33%

III. SIGNIFICANTS EVENTS

COVID circumstances has affected most of Company’s activities. Company’s ability to respond promptly to the new challenges, in combination with the operational and financial support of Viva Group, Viva Services managed to maintain its profitability for the 2nd consecutive year.

Despite lockdowns and social distancing, Viva.gr remained one of the very few ticketing platforms that kept providing services through online streaming events, achieving the recognition and awareness of the major ticketing service provider in Greece.

At the same time the rapid expansion of Viva Payments operations in 23 countries, boosted the POS card terminals sales and needs, driving the Company for a major POS terminal purchase for 2020 (over € 7mil)..

Moreover, in addition to the 2mil injected from Viva Wallet Holdings in December 2019, another € 2mil were also injected to the Company in September 2020 as a share capital increase ensuring adequate funding until the market recovers from COVID effects.

IV. NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

The Company will continue the implementation of its development plan as follows:

New investments and products

The Company will continue improvements on its ticketing platform in 2021 by upgrading the underlying technology to provide new services to new and existing traders, both domestic and international (concerts, theaters, sports events).

The Company will continue to implement its plan to dynamically develop new products and types of POS systems in order to meet increasing demands of new merchants and new markets via Viva Payments SA expansion. This will also expand the Company's clientele.

Recent estimations expect for the COVID intensive outbreak to smoothen by Q3-2021, mainly attributed to the extensive efforts of Governments and International Organizations for accelerating people's vaccination process and vaccine production. This will result to gradual lift of lockdowns and social distancing, as the markets will be re-opening and travelling re-permitted. To this view, the Company hasn't stopped and is ready to provide its qualitative services meeting the demand after the severe pandemic period.

In any case the Company continues to update its Business Continuity Plan focused to both protect the health of its employees and to continue to serve clients uninterruptedly. The Company's Management is assessing the conditions continuously, to try to mitigate all risks and shift the next years strategy in line to the prevailing conditions, adjusting to the economic and regulatory climate to ensure that all necessary actions are taken in order to continue normal operations.

The Company possess the adequate funds and determination to overcome this difficulty.

V. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS BETWEEN THE 31 OF DECEMBER 2020 AND THE PREPARATION DATE OF THIS REPORT

At the 20th of April 2021, share capital increase of €3.000.000 was approved by the Company's Board. Funds were injected within May 2021 and after the finalization of share capital process according to Corporate Law 4548/2018.

There were no other significant events after 31 December 2020, which affect the Financial Statements.

VI. RISKS & UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR

The Company, through its business activities, is exposed to a range of financial risks that the Company's management, through existing strategies and procedures continuously assess to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are taken to minimize any negative effect. Also, competitors' actions shall likely have a negative impact on the Company's results, especially when reduced prices due to competition are not offset by reduced costs from increased operational productivity.

Furthermore, economic environment uncertainty with ongoing COVID pandemic circumstances, will also affect the Company's financial results in 2021. The return of domestic economic stability greatly depends on the actions taken and decisions made by both domestic and international institutions regarding on the COVID vaccination process and gradual lift of lockdowns and social distancing.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's financial position and operating cash flows are not sensitive to fluctuations in exchange rates as the Company mainly transacts in Euro (€).

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the probability that a counterparty shall cause financial loss to the Company due to a breach of its contractual obligations. The Company maintains adequate customer dispersion and is thus not dependent on individual customers, largely mitigating credit risks. Introducing prepaid services into the business would further decrease the Company's credit risk exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation when the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, the Company budgets and regularly monitors its cash flows. The Company maintains high creditworthiness with respect to cooperating banks and further maintains high levels of liquidity from its daily transactions. Consequently, the Company does not have any difficulty in fulfilling its financial obligations.

Borrowing and interest rate risk

In the financial sector, the Company cooperates with Greek banks operating in Greece. In light of the Company's existing reciprocal partnerships with credit institutions, the currently approved credit limits, the current low interest rates and other contractual terms, no foreseen short-term risks which may adversely affect the normal operations of the Company exist.

The Company's bank borrowings as of 31 December 2020 amounted to € 275.862 short-term loans.

The Company's borrowed funds are denominated in Euro (€) and therefore are not subject to significant interest rate risk. Bank borrowed funds maintain fixed rate structures and therefore do not expose the Company to risk from fluctuations of interest rates and of future cash flows.

VI. PERSONNEL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Company management is comprised of experienced and competent executives, who have thorough knowledge of the Company and of market conditions, ensuring efficient operations and strategic development.

The relationships between the executives and staff are excellent and no major labor issues have been noted.

The Company recognizes the need for continuous improvement of environmental performance and operates in such a way as to ensure the protection of the environment and the health and safety of its employees through a modern and safe working environment.

VII. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions from and with related parties are carried out under prevailing market terms. All significant related-party transactions, as defined by IAS 24, are fully disclosed in Note 7 of the Annual Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

<u>Transactions and Balances with related parties</u>

The closing balances of receivables and / or liabilities at year end, as well as, the aggregate amounts of sales and purchases from the beginning of the year, which have resulted from transactions with related parties, are as follows:

Amounts in €	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Receivables		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	1.349.575	765.364
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	689.694	385.857
Board members	14.046	17.930
Total	**2.053.315**	**1.169.151**

Amounts in €	**31/12/2020**	**31/12/2019**
Liabilities		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	1.058.449	968.959
VIVA WALLET S.A (Parent Company)	2.723.607	1.022.678
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	-	18.324
Total	**3.782.056**	**2.009.961**

Amounts in €	**1/1/2020- 31/12/2020**	**1/1/2019- 31/12/2019**
Sales		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	3.392.471	2.278.685
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	273.837	385.857
Total	**3.666.308**	**2.664.542**

Amounts in €	**1/1/2020- 31/12/2020**	**1/1/2019- 31/12/2019**
Purchases		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	229.804	298.348
VIVA WALLET S.A (Parent Company)	319.200	479.200
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	-	18.324
Total	**549.004**	**795.872**

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

Share capital structure - Treasury shares

The share capital of the Company consists of 250.002 ordinary shares, each of nominal value € 30,00. All issued shares have been paid in full, provide the same rights to receive dividends and to capital refund.
Each share represents one vote at the Company's General Shareholders' Meeting.

There are no Company shares with special control rights. In addition, the Company's Articles of Incorporation do not provide for any restrictions on voting rights.

The Company does not own treasury shares.

Research and development activities

There are no Research and Development activities.

Litigation cases

There are no litigation or court decisions that are expected to have a significant impact on the financial position or operations of the Company.

Branches

There are no branches.

Financial instruments

The financial instruments, which the Company uses, consist mainly of deposits in banks, bank's accounts, accounts receivables / payables and long term borrowings

IX. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders not to distribute any dividends for 2020.

Dear Shareholders,

Following the above, detailed and substantiated report on the Company's proceedings, and after we thank you for your trust in the Company, the Board of Directors and I personally approve the statutory Financial Statements that are comprised of the Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2020, 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 notes of the annual financial statements.

Marousi Attikis , 20/04/2021

The President & Chief
Executive Officer

Charalampos Karonis

The above annual financial report from the Board of Directors to the General Assembly, consisting of 7 pages, is the one mentioned in the audit report issued on 13/05/2021

VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year from
1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020
in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A on 20/04/2021

Registered Offices	**18-20 Amarousiou Ave., 15125 Marousi Greece**
Reg. Num	**006549001000**

Marousi, 20/04/2021

President & Chief Executive Officer	Member	Chief Financial Officer
Charalampos Karonis	Gerasimos Antypas	Dimitrios Kontoulis
ID AM 207833	ID X 188444	ID AB 597533
		A.M.A 100209 A CLASS

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2020

Amounts in €	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Non-current assets			
Property plant & equipment	**5.1**	677.564	1.002.974
Intangible assets	**5.2**	225.005	466.467
Right-of-use assets	**5.4**	26.371	43.951
Deferred tax assets	**5.3**	271.123	555.579
Other non-current assets	**5.5**	12.030	15.854
Total non-current assets		**1.212.093**	**2.084.825**
Current assets			
Inventories	**5.6**	4.726.545	2.176.138
Trade and other receivables	**5.7**	2.645.391	2.411.056
Prepayments	**5.8**	2.098.807	2.174.694
Income tax receivables	**5.9**	19.229	19.775
Other current assets	**5.10**	947.069	314.306
Cash and cash equivalents	**5.11**	150.410	306.019
Total current assets		**10.587.452**	**7.401.987**
Total assets		**11.799.545**	**9.486.812**
Equity			
Share capital	**5.12**	7.500.060	3.500.040
Share capital proceeds in progress	**-**	-	2.000.010
Reserves	**5.13**	(28.048)	(6.004)
Reserves from actuarial differences	**-**	50.543	41.755
Retained earnings	**5.14**	(2.090.851)	(1.825.579)
Total equity		**5.431.703**	**3.710.222**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	**5.15**	-	250.000
Lease liabilities	**5.4**	9.462	27.691
Employee benefit obligations	**5.16**	4.518	17.733
Total Long Term Liabilities		**13.980**	**295.424**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**5.17**	3.067.411	2.831.502
Borrowings	**5.15**	275.862	1.750.000
Lease liabilities	**5.4**	18.229	17.342
Current tax liabilities	**-**	96.309	198
Other current liabilities	**5.18**	2.896.051	882.124
Total Short Term Liabilities		**6.353.862**	**5.481.167**
Total liabilities		**6.367.842**	**5.776.591**
Total equity & liabilities		**11.799.545**	**9.486.812**

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in €	Note	1/1/2020-31/12/2020	1/1/2019-31/12/2019
Revenues	**5.19**	8.563.239	8.581.962
Net revenues		**8.563.239**	**8.581.962**
Changes in inventories	**5.20**	2.550.407	728.062
Purchase of inventories	**5.20**	(7.694.181)	(4.402.548)
Payroll and related expenses	**5.20**	(213.216)	(187.830)
General, selling and administrative expenses	**5.20**	(2.201.045)	(3.581.412)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**5.20**	(591.932)	(747.730)
Net impairment losses	**-**	(251.195)	(360.111)
Total expenses		**(8.401.163)**	**(8.551.569)**
Operating results		**162.077**	**30.393**
Earnings before tax, interest depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**754.009**	**778.123**
Finance expense	**5.21**	(49.953)	(86.039)
Finance income	**5.21**	20	14
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**112.144**	**(55.632)**
Income tax expense	**5.22**	(377.417)	68.050
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(265.272)**	**12.418**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial (gains) / loss		11.563	(9.661)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		(2.775)	2.319
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**8.788**	**(7.342)**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**8.788**	**(7.342)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(256.485)**	**5.076**
Earnings / (losses) per share	**5.23**	**(1,11)**	**0,11**

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in €	1/1/2020-31/12/2020	1/1/2019-31/12/2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**112.144**	**(55.632)**
Adjustments for the reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities		
Amortization/ Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets	591.932	747.730
Provisions	261.987	363.444
Interest income	(20)	(14)
Interest and other financial expenses	50.130	86.109
Operating results before changes in working capital	**1.016.173**	**1.141.637**
Increase/(Decrease) in:		
Inventory change	(2.550.407)	(728.062)
Decrease / (increase) in receivables	(943.406)	(1.729.620)
Increase/(Decrease) in:	0	0
Change in liabilities	2.238.693	(1.973.508)
Cash flows from operating activities	**(238.946)**	**(3.289.554)**
Payments for income tax	(95.736)	0
Interest paid	(49.953)	(86.039)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(384.635)**	**(3.375.593)**
Cash flows from investment activities		
Payments for purchases of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(7.480)	(8.391)
Interest received	20	14
Net cash flows from investment activities	**(7.460)**	**(8.377)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share capital Increase	2.000.010	2.000.010
Payment for capital concentration tax	(22.044)	0
Proceeds from borrowings	-	1.500.000
Repayment of loans	(1.724.138)	(250.000)
Lease repayments	(17.342)	(16.498)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**236.486**	**3.233.512**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash equivalents and equivalent	**(155.609)**	**(150.458)**
Cash equivalents and equivalent at the beginning of the period	306.019	456.477
Cash equivalents at the end of the period	**150.410**	**306.019**

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in €	Share capital	Share capital proceeds in progress	Reserves	Reserves from actuarial differences	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1/1/2019	**3.500.040**	**-**	**(6.004)**	**49.097**	**(1.837.997)**	**1.705.136**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of	-	-	-	(7.342)	12.418	**5.076**
Share capital Increase	-	2.000.010	-	-	-	**2.000.010**
Balance as at 31/12/2019	**3.500.040**	**2.000.010**	**(6.004)**	**41.755**	**(1.825.579)**	**3.710.222**
Balance as at 1/1/2020	**3.500.040**	**2.000.010**	**(6.004)**	**41.755**	**(1.825.579)**	**3.710.222**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	8.788	(265.272)	**(256.485)**
Share capital Increase	4.000.020	(2.000.010)	(22.044)	-	-	**1.977.966**
Balance as at 31/12/2020	**7.500.060**	**-**	**(28.048)**	**50.543**	**(2.090.851)**	**5.431.703**

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

1. General Information

1.1 The Company

The Company **"VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A"**, with the distinctive title "**VIVA SERVICES**" (the Company), is registered in Greece as a Societe Anonyme Company according to the provisions of Company Law 4548/2018, with headquarters in Marousi, 18-20 Amaroussiou - Chalandriou street, 15125.

The Company was established in 2005 with the aim of providing innovative Telecommunication and OnLine services to businesses and consumers (B2B & B2C). The Company is 100% owned by Viva Wallet Holdings S.A.

1.2 Activities

The Company's main activities are, as follows:

- POS terminals sales for payment transactions
- Show ticket (theatre, concerts, etc.) and sporting event ticket (football, basketball games etc.) issuing
- Travel Services (reservation and sale of ferry and air tickets, train tickets, bus tickets, taxi services)
- VoIP Telephony Services and specific IN Services (Intelligent Network Services)

For the provision of Phone services, the Company is licensed, by the Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission – EETT (The Greek Telecom Regulatory Authority) as a Telecommunication Services Provider.

As for the travel services which the Company provides primarily as an on-line travel agency (www.viva.gr), VIVA records a positive growth particularly in the sale of transportation tickets as well as in the sale of show tickets. The Company has a Travel Agent license from the GNTO and is a member of IATA.

2. Framework for the preparation of the Financial Statements

2.1 Compliance with the IFRS

The financial statements of **VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A**. have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the European Union (EU).

2.2 Basis of preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of **VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.** have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle and historical cost convention.

2.3 Approval of the Financial Statements

The present annual financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 20/04/2021 and are subject to the approval of the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

2.4 Period

The present financial statements of **VIVA ONLINE SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.** cover the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

2.5 Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in €, which is the functional currency of the Company, namely the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.
All amounts are in Euro (€), unless otherwise explicitly indicated.
Any differences in totals are due to rounding.

2.6 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Company's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

<u>Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year</u>

IFRS 3 (Amendments) "Definition of a business":

The amended definition emphasises 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.

The amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments) "Definition of material"

These amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance which until now was featured elsewhere in IFRS. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRSs.

The amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (Amendments) "Interest rate benchmark reform"

These amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

The amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendments)

The amendment states that the lessee may elect not to assess whether a covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification according to the above conditions:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company is currently investigating the impact of the amendment.

Revision of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

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 IASB also issued an accompanying document (amendments to the references in the Conceptual Framework) which referred to the amendments to the standards affected in order to update the references in the revised Conceptual Framework. The purpose of this paper is to support the transition to the revised IFRS conceptual framework for companies adopting the conceptual framework for developing accounting policies when no IFRS standard is mentioned.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for subsequent periods and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements as the Company is currently investigating the impact.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021): On August 2020, the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. With publication of the phase two amendments, the IASB has completed its work in response to IBOR reform. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 4 (Amendment) "Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9"

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021): The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' from applying IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 16 (Amendment) "Property, plant and equipment – Proceeds before intended use"

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022): The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also requires entities to separately disclose the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to such items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 37 (Amendment) "Onerous contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract"

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022): The amendment clarifies that "costs to fulfil a contract" comprise the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 (Amendment) "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current"

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023): The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the "settlement" of a liability. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts" and Amendments to IFRS 17

(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023): IFRS 17 has been issued in May 2017 and, along with the Amendments to IFRS 17 issued in June 2020, supersedes IFRS 4. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard and its objective is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. The new standard solves the comparison problems created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values instead of historical cost. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022):

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to certain IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS.

IFRS 9 "Financial instruments":

The amendment addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

IFRS 16 "Leases":

The amendment removed the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 of the standard in order to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.
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2.7 Reclassification of Prior Year Presentation

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for the purpose of more accurate presentation of the financial statements. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results and Equity .The reclassifications adjustments that have been made are between the items "Current tax liabilities"- "Other current liabilities", "General, selling and administrative expenses"- "Net impairment losses" and "Changes in inventories" – "Purchase of inventories".

The reclassifications adjustments are presented below:

Amounts in €	31/12/2019	Reclassifications	Restated 31/12/2019
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities	147.608	(147.410)	198
Other current liabilities	734.714	147.410	882.124

Amounts in €	1/1/2019-31/12/2019	Reclassifications	Restated 1/1/2019-31/12/2019
Changes in inventories	(3.674.487)	4.402.548	728.062
Purchase of inventories	-	(4.402.548)	(4.402.548)

Amounts in €	1/1/2019-31/12/2019	Reclassifications	Restated 1/1/2019-31/12/2019
General, selling and administrative expenses	(3.941.522)	360.111	(3.581.412)
Net impairment losses	-	(360.111)	(360.111)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires estimates and management judgements, which may affect the application of the accounting policies and the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

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

3.1 Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

3.2 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets include certain amounts which relate to carried forward tax losses. In most cases, depending on the jurisdiction in which such tax losses have arisen, such tax losses are available for set off for a limited period of time since they are incurred. The Company makes assumptions on whether these deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets for relevant entity.

3.3 Estimation of the useful life and residual value of tangible assets

Judgment is required in determining the useful life and the residual value of tangible assets. The estimation of the useful life of an asset is a matter of judgment based on the experience of the

Company's management of similar assets. The residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at least annually, taking into account new facts and prevailing market conditions.

3.4 Provision for impairment of receivables

Management evaluates the estimated allowance based on specific reviews of customer balances taking into account its experience with collection trends in the market, the current economic conditions and also the securities and collaterals obtained from specific customers. The Company regularly reassesses the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable in conjunction with the customer's commercial behavior taking into consideration reports from its legal department. Estimates are involved of amounts expected to be recovered in the case of defaulted customers taking into account any settlement arrangements, whether the customer is repaying agreed instalments, and expected recoveries from any collaterals held.

3.5 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are calculated at the discounted present value of future compensation benefits of employees which will have been accrued at year-end based on the assumption that those benefits are accrued equally during the employment period. Post-employment benefits are calculated on the basis of financial and actuarial assumptions that require management to make assumptions about discount rates, salaries increase rates, mortality and disability rates, retirement age and other factors. Due to the long term nature of these projections, these assumptions are subject to considerable uncertainty.

3.6 Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, they use the Group's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies that have been adopted by the Company for the preparation of financial statements are summarized below:

4.1 Intangible assets

Other intangible assets
The software licenses (internally and externally acquiring) evaluated on the basis of cost less the accumulated amortizations. Their estimated useful life is five to ten years. Depreciation is recorded in the results of the financial year in the 'Depreciation' item, calculated using the fixed method

In the current year no internally developed software was recognized.

The costs associated with maintenance of computer software costs are recognized in the period in which they occur.

The costs capitalized, are amortized on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (five to ten years). In addition, the acquired software is reviewed for impairment annually.

4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and possible impairment. The acquisition cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is recorded in the results when such is incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other of tangible assets is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life as follows:

- Facilities in the property of third parties, the purchase price, to the years of leasing or the years of their useful life (if less than the year lease)
- Computers and general Hardware (H/Y, screens, cameras, scanners etc.), 5 years
- Furniture and other equipment, 5 – 10 years
- For other tangible assets, the depreciation rates set out in the tax legislation were considered adequate

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within "Other (losses)/gains – net" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4.3 Financial assets

A) Initial Recognition

A financial asset is recognized in the statement of financial position of the Company when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the instrument.

B) Initial Measurement

The Company measures financial assets at initial recognition at fair value plus / minus transaction costs, associated with the acquisition of financial assets, respectively (other than financial assets and liabilities in FVPL).

The Company initially recognizes the trade receivables where no significant part of the finance is included in their transaction price.

Classification and Measurement of financial assets

i) Commercial claims and Debt securities

All financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are measured after their initial recognition at amortized cost or at fair value. The basis for their measurement depends both on the Company's business model for the management of its financial assets and on the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The Company's assessment of its business model is determined at the portfolio level, reflecting how groups of financial assets held in the same portfolio are managed together to achieve the Company's business objective instead of each individual asset.

Cash-generating financial assets, consisting exclusively of capital and interest payments, are classified by taking into account the business model of holding these instruments. Financial assets held under a business model for the purpose of holding them to maturity and collecting the contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost. If the business model is intended to hold the financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows but is expected to be sold when necessary (e.g. to meet a specific liquidity need), then these instruments are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets held in a business model other than the above are measured at FVPL.

The company has a business model in which it manages the financial assets, which reflects the way the Company manages them to generate cash flows.

Specifically, the Company's financial assets are held within a business model that is intended to hold the financial assets for the collection of the contractual cash flows. According to this, the financial assets of the Company are held until their maturity and their contractual cash flows are collected.

The Company, for the purpose of assessing whether the cash flows will be realized by collecting the corresponding payments during the life of the financial asset, examines the frequency, value and timing of sales of previous periods, the ratio of such sales and expectations of the Company regarding future sales.
In addition to the above, the Company examines all relevant information to evaluate the business model.

Upon initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether it is part of the existing business model or whether it represents a new business model.

The Company re-evaluates the business model in each reporting period to determine whether the business model has changed since the previous reporting period. For the current reporting periods of the current year, the Company has not identified any change in its business model

ii) Shares

Financial instruments that meet the definition of shares, as provided by IAS 32, are measured subsequent to initial recognition in the FVPL. The Company may irrevocably choose to disclose fair value changes in other comprehensive income provided that the shares are not held for trading and are not a consideration recognized by the Company in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies.

The Company makes the above irrevocable option individually for each asset that meets the definition of a share in accordance with IAS 32.

iii) Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds its financial assets changes due to external or internal changes that are considered material to the Company's business and is demonstrably reclassified to all the financial assets that have been affected. Reclassification is applied prospectively to the reclassification date, which is the first day of the first quarterly reporting period after the business model change. Reclassifications are expected to be very rare. Investments in shares in respect of which the Company has irrevocably selected the FVOCI and any financial asset identified in the FVPL at initial recognition cannot be reclassified as their determination at the initial recognition is irrevocable.

iv) Measurement of impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the provision for impairment of receivables from customers as an estimate of the present value of cash flow lags over the life of receivables from customers. Cash flow hazards are the difference between the cash flows attributable to the Company as conventionally stated and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and changes the requirements for the impairment of the Company's financial assets.

The Company applied the standard retrospectively without restatement of the comparative information for prior years, on 1 January 2018.

The Company has applied the simplified approach in paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS. 9 for the impairment of the expected credit losses on balances of trade and other receivables at the date of initial application.

The Company recognized three categories of trade receivables:

- **Common Clients:** Customers with whom the Company has cooperation according common trade term agreement,
- **Bartering Clients:** Collaborations with clients which include both sales and purchase agreement equally amounted throughout the contracted duration and eventually is being offset,
- **Bad debt:** Customers with uncollected amounts more than a year.

4.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities in the FVPL or as other financial liabilities (i.e. amortized cost). The Company has not assigned any of its financial obligations to FVPL.

A) Financial liabilities (excluding loans)

The Company's financial liabilities (excluding loans) reflected on the balance sheet, the item "Long term financial liabilities" and the item "Other trading liabilities."

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company is involved in a contractual agreement of the instrument and are derecognized when the Company is exempted from or is canceled or expires.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as the implementation of the effective interest method.

Dividends to shareholders are recognized in the item "Other current financial liabilities", when they are approved by the General Assembly.

B) Loans

The bank loans provide long-term financing of the operations of the Company. All loans are initially recognized at cost being the fair value of consideration received, excluding direct costs of issue.

After initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and any difference is recognized in the income statement, during the duration of the borrowings.

C) Ordinary shares

The share capital issued by the company is identified as the product of recovery reduced the direct costs of issue, after the calculation of income tax attributable to them. When the Company acquires its own equity securities, those securities (the "treasury shares) are deducted from equity. During the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of own equity instruments of the entity, no gain or loss is recognized in the income statement.

4.5 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Accounting by lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases (including short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognize right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term or its cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company has lease contracts for buildings (used as offices). The lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead to account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single combined lease component.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment, as described in the accounting policy Impairment of Non - Financial Assets

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognize lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company use the Company's incremental borrowing rate (5%) because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced through the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a reassessment or modification of the lease contract.

Accounting by lessor

Leases in which the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position based on the nature of the asset. Lease income on operating leases is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item is classified as finance lease.

The lessor in a finance lease derecognizes the leased asset and recognizes a receivable in the amount of the net investment in the lease. The lease receivable is discounted using the effective interest method and the carrying amount is adjusted accordingly. Lease receivable is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced through the lease proceeds made.

Subleases

When the Company is the intermediate lessor in a sublease agreement it classifies the sublease as finance lease or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease and account for the head lease and the sublease as two different contracts. When the sublease is classified as finance lease, the right-of-use asset related to the head lease is derecognized and a lease receivable is recognized.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of acquisition cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of finished and semi-finished inventories includes cost of design, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses and in case of work-in-progress estimated costs to completion.

Provision for slow-moving or obsolete inventories is formed when necessary.

4.7 Current and deferred income tax

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

Current income tax is computed based on the tax legislation established as of the Financial Statement Position date, in accordance with the tax rules in force in Greece. Current income tax expense consists of income taxes for the current year based on entity's profits as adjusted in its tax returns and additional income taxes to cover potential tax assessments which are likely to occur from tax audits by the tax authorities, using the enacted tax rates.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Financial Statement Position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

4.8 Employee benefits

a) Post-employment benefits
The employee benefits after their retirement include defined contribution programs and defined benefit programs. A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Company makes fixed payments to a separate legal entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The regular contributions for defined contribution plans constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability that is reported in the Financial Statement Position with respect to defined benefit schemes is the present value of the liability for the defined benefit on the Financial Statement Position date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by using the rate of long-term Greek government bonds, however, because of current economic conditions the yield curve of the European Central Bank bonds was used instead of Greek government bonds.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

b) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after Financial Statement Position date are discounted to present value.

Where there is uncertainty about the number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits, the Company discloses information about the contingent liability.

4.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: The Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as financial expense. Provisions are reviewed on each date of financial statements and if an outflow of funds to settle the obligation is unlikely, they are reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
When the Company expects the recovery of a compensation to settle a provision, for instance under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain.

4.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods or services supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below. The Company bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

a) Sales of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the good is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The main products of Company are POS Card Terminals, Debit Cards, VoIP devices and talk time renewal codes (mobile cards) for cell phones.

Sales are recorded based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated volume discounts at the time of sale. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, which are assessed based on anticipated annual purchases.

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

c) Sales of services
Sales of services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the stage of completion of the specific service.

In the case where the Company acts as an agent, the commission rather than gross revenue is recognized as revenue.

d) Dividends
Dividends are recognized as income when the payment is accrued.

5. Notes on the Financial Statement Position and the Statement of Comprehensive Income

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Amounts in €	POS Terminals	Furniture & Other Equipment	Total
Acquisition cost on 1/1/2019	**1.363.876**	**747.640**	**2.111.516**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(323.765)**	**(420.644)**	**(744.409)**
Net book value on 1/1/2019	**1.040.111**	**326.996**	**1.367.107**
Additions	-	6.552	6.552
Depreciation	(247.084)	(123.601)	(370.685)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2019	**1.363.876**	**754.192**	**2.118.068**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(570.849)**	**(544.245)**	**(1.115.094)**
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**793.027**	**209.947**	**1.002.974**
Additions	-	7.480	7.480
Depreciation	(276.696)	(56.193)	(332.890)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2020	**1.363.876**	**761.672**	**2.125.548**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(847.545)**	**(600.438)**	**(1.447.983)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**516.331**	**161.233**	**677.564**

Depreciation expenses are allocated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The property, plant and equipment are free of pledges/collaterals.

5.2 Intangible Assets

Amounts in €	Software	Total
Acquisition cost on 1/1/2019	**3.857.991**	**3.857.991**
Minus: Accumulated amortization	**(3.033.898)**	**(3.033.898)**
Net book value on 1/1/2019	**824.093**	**824.093**
Additions	1.839	1.839
Depreciation	(359.465)	(359.465)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2019	**3.859.830**	**3.859.830**
Minus: Accumulated amortization	**(3.393.362)**	**(3.393.362)**
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**466.467**	**466.467**
Depreciation	(241.462)	(241.462)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2020	**3.859.830**	**3.859.830**
Minus: Accumulated amortization	**(3.634.825)**	**(3.634.825)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**225.005**	**225.005**

The Intangible Assets mainly concern software (e.g. ticketing platform etc.) used by the Company.

Amortization expenses are allocated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5.3 Deferred tax asset

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

Deferred tax assets

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Tax on temporary differences	271.123	214.724
Deferred tax from previous year tax losses	-	340.855
Total	**271.123**	**555.579**

Tax on temporary differences

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Deferred assets/(liabilities) on right of use assets	317	260
Deferred assets/(liabilities) on impaired trade receivables	198.476	204.014
Deferred assets/(liabilities) on other assets	71.246	6.194
Deferred assets/(liabilities) on employee benefits	1.084	4.256
Total	**271.123**	**214.724**

Current tax liabilities include short-term liabilities payable to the tax authorities related to the above taxes payable (tax on assets for the Company). Management regularly evaluates its position on matters related to the tax authorities and considers provisions where necessary for the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Up until 31 December 2020 the tax authorities have not notified for any audit mandate order of the Company for the fiscal years 2010- 2014. Therefore the right of relevant tax audits by Authorities for the aforementioned periods is considered as time-lapsed for the aforementioned, reported periods pursuant to (a) paragraph 1 of article 84 of law 2238/1994 (unaudited income tax cases); b) paragraph 1 of article 57 of Law 2859/2000 (non-audited cases of VAT and c)) of par. 5 of article 9 of Law 2523/1997 (imposition of fines for income tax cases). Management considers that the circumstances on which the five-year limitation could be extended to ten years, are not met.

In addition, the Company has been audited by a certified auditor according to Law 4174/2013 article 65A and the POL no. 1124/18.6.2015 decision of the General Secretary of Public Revenue of the Ministry of Finance and has received a tax certificate for the years 2014 -2019. The Company expect to receive the tax certificate for the year 2020.

For the current and previous fiscal year, income and deferred taxes were calculated with 24% rate based on law 4646/2019 (article 22).

5.4 Leases

Rights of use assets are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Leased buildings	Total
Initial recognition	**61.531**	**61.531**
Depreciation	(17.580)	(17.580)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2019	**61.531**	**61.531**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(17.580)**	**(17.580)**
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**43.951**	**43.951**
Depreciation	(17.580)	(17.580)
Acquisition cost on 31/12/2020	**61.531**	**61.531**
Minus: Accumulated depreciation	**(35.161)**	**(35.161)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**26.371**	**26.371**

Lease liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	Current lease liabilities	Non-current lease liabilities
Balance as at 1/1/2019	**-**	**-**
Initial recognition	16.498	45.033
Transfer from non-current lease liabilities	17.342	(17.342)
Interests	2.702	-
Lease repayments	(19.200)	-
Net book value on 31/12/2019	**17.342**	**27.691**

Amounts in €	Current lease liabilities	Non-current lease liabilities
Balance as at 1/1/2020	**17.342**	**27.691**
Transfer from non-current lease liabilities	18.229	(18.229)
Interests	1.858	-
Lease repayments	(19.200)	-
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**18.229**	**9.462**

The Company has come to lease agreement for buildings. Duration of these agreement is 3 years, while the imputed annual discount factor amounts to 5%.

5.5 Other non-current assets

The analysis of Other non-current assets is as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Utilities guarantees	12.030	15.854
Total	**12.030**	**15.854**

5.6 Inventories

The Inventories are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Inventories	5.113.924	2.326.449
Total realisable value	**5.113.924**	**2.326.449**
Impairment of inventories	(387.379)	(150.311)
Total net realisable value	**4.726.545**	**2.176.138**

The Impairment of inventories are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	**150.311**	**-**
New provision	237.068	150.311
Balance at the end of the year	**387.379**	**150.311**

Inventory impairment concern obsolete & non performing card terminals and cards.

Company's inventories include:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
POS terminals	4.695.468	1.946.939
Prepaid cards	-	169.196
Top up cards	27.857	56.784
Voip devices	3.219	3.219
Total	**4.726.545**	**2.176.138**

The major portion of the Company's inventories consists of the POS terminals which the Company buys and resells to cooperating traders.

It is noted that inventories are valued at each Statement of Financial Position date at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense within “Cost of Sales” during the current and prior year for the Company was € 5.143.774 and € 3.674.487 respectively.

The inventories are subject to impairment. The amount of impairment was recognised as an expense for the period 1/1/2020- 31/12/2020 and included in Changes in inventories in the comprehensive income statement as the previous year.

In addition, there are no stocks that have been pledged to secure claims.

5.7 Trade and other receivables

The analysis of Trade and other receivables is as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Domestic Customers	2.162.231	2.083.927
Foreign Customers	1.310.144	1.173.967
Total	**3.472.375**	**3.257.894**
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(826.984)	(846.839)
Total	**2.645.391**	**2.411.056**

Trade receivables include intercompany balance of € 1.905.818

The customers receivables do not constitute of interest-bearing items and are usually regulated from the course activities of the Company, in a short period of time.

For all the Company's receivables, an estimate of the probable impairment has been made. Some of the claims have been impaired. The impaired receivables mainly relate to certain levels of aged balances that are considered to be irrecoverable. During the fiscal year, the Company has proceed with the reverse of provision of the amount of € (19.855).

The fair value of these short-term financial assets is not determined independently, as the carrying amount is considered to approximate their fair value.

The movement in the provision of impairment of Customers and other trade receivables is set out below.

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	**846.839**	**564.233**
New / (reversal) provision	(19.855)	282.605
Balance at the end of the year	**826.984**	**846.839**

The movement in the provision for impairment has been included in the statement of comprehensive income.

For all trade receivables, an assessment for possible impairment has been undertaken upon relevant indications. Certain receivables have been impaired. The impaired receivables relate mainly to customers who face financial difficulties and their balances are estimated as non-recoverable.

The aging analysis of the receivables as well as the analysis of the provision for impairment based on the expected credit losses on the balances of trade and other receivables is as follows:

Amounts in €	*Not past due amount*	0-180	180-360	>360	Total
			31/12/2020		
Category A (Common clients)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	121.028	36.381	703.865	861.273
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**121.028**	**36.381**	**703.865**	**861.273**
Loss percentage	*0,0%*	*1,5%*	*40,0%*	*100,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**1.815**	**14.552**	**703.865**	**720.232**
Category B (Compensatory collaboration)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	543.419	12.004	53.392	608.815
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**543.419**	**12.004**	**53.392**	**608.815**
Loss percentage	*0,0%*	*0,1%*	*5,0%*	*10,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**543**	**600**	**5.339**	**6.483**
Category C (Bad debt)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	-	-	100.269	100.269
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**100.269**	**100.269**
Loss percentage	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.269**	**100.269**
Total loss amount	**-**	**2.359**	**15.152**	**809.472**	**826.984**

Impairment losses 1/1/2020	**846.839**
Impairment results charged to profit and loss account for the period 1/1/2020-31/12/2020:	**(19.855)**

Amounts in €	*Not past due amount*	0-180	180-360	>360	Impairment results charged to profit and loss account for the period
			31/12/2019		
Category A (Common clients)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	36.387	11.922	688.907	737.216
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**36.387**	**11.922**	**688.907**	**737.216**
Loss percentage	*0,0%*	*1,5%*	*40,0%*	*100,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**546**	**4.769**	**688.907**	**694.221**
Category B (Compensatory collaboration)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	1.332.059	383.707	312.958	2.028.725
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**1.332.059**	**383.707**	**312.958**	**2.028.725**
Loss percentage	*0,0%*	*0,1%*	*5,0%*	*10,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**1.332**	**19.185**	**31.296**	**51.813**
Category C (Bad debt)					
Outstanding amount receivables	-	-	523	100.281	100.804
minus: Provisions for bad dept	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**523**	**100.281**	**100.804**
Loss percentage	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	*100,0%*	
Loss amount	**-**	**-**	**523**	**100.281**	**100.804**
Total loss amount	**-**	**1.878**	**24.477**	**820.484**	**846.839**

Impairment losses 1/1/2019	**564.233**
Impairment results charged to profit and loss account for the period 1/1/2019-31/12/2019:	**282.605**

5.8 Prepayments

This item shows the debit balances of the Company's suppliers:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Advances to domestic suppliers	2.602.838	2.407.674
Total	**2.602.838**	**2.407.674**
Provision for impairment of suppliers prepayments	(504.031)	(232.980)
Total	**2.098.807**	**2.174.694**

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	**232.980**	**155.475**
New provision	272.530	77.505
Reversal of unused provision	(1.479)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**504.031**	**232.980**

5.9 Income tax receivables

The analysis of the item is as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Other withholding taxes	-	129
Greek State – Taxes Prepaid - Taxes withheld	19.226	19.613
Interest income tax	3	32
Total	**19.229**	**19.775**

5.10 Other current receivables

The item “Other current receivables” includes:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Prepaid expenses	68.410	178.730
Other receivables	87.450	87.191
Staff advances	5.630	5.630
Other receivables for related parties	14.046	31.624
Accrued revenue	11.130	11.130
VAT payable	760.403	-
Total	**947.069**	**314.306**

The fair values are considered to approximate their book value. Additionally, the maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding guarantees and credit enhancement, are considered to approximate their book value.

5.11 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's Cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as shown in the table below:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Bank deposits	150.410	306.019
Total	**150.410**	**306.019**

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year.

5.12 Share Capital

The share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020 amounts to € 7.500.060 divided in 250.002 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 30 € each one. All issued shares have been fully paid, provide the same rights to receive dividends and to the repayment of the capital and represent one vote per share at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company.

Amounts in €	31/12/2019	
Approved shares	**Number of Shares**	**Nominal Value**
Ordinary shares	116.668	30 €

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	
Approved shares	**Number of Shares**	**Nominal Value**
Ordinary shares	250.002	30 €

The Shareholders General Meeting held on 11 December 2019 decided a share capital increase of € 2.000.010 (66.667 ordinary shares of € 30 per share). The capital injection was realized on the 18 December 2019 and has been certified within January 2020.

Furthermore, the Shareholders General Meeting held on 10 September 2020 decided a share capital increase of € 2.000.010 (66.667 ordinary shares of € 30 per share.).

The Share Capital has formed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Share capital at the beginning of the period	**3.500.040**	**3.500.040**
Increase in share capital	4.000.020	-
Share capital at the end of the period	**7.500.060**	**3.500.040**

5.13 Reserves

Reserves are analyzed below:

Amounts in €	Statutory reserves	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1/1/2019	**19.316**	**-**	**19.316**
New reserves			-
Balance as at 31/12/2019	**19.316**	**-**	**19.316**
New reserves	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/12/2020	**19.316**	**-**	**19.316**

Statutory reserves
According to Codified Law 4548/2018 5% of profits after tax must be transferred to a statutory reserve until this amount to 1/3 of the Company's share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed but may be used to offset losses.

Other reserves
Extraordinary reserves represent prior years retained earnings and may be distributed to the shareholders with no additional tax following a relevant decision by the Annual General Meeting.

5.14 Retained earnings

Retained earnings include cumulative retained earnings and IFRS adjustments. The current year's movement is depicted in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

5.15 Long -term and short -term debts

The Company's borrowings are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term loans	-	250.000
Total	**-**	**250.000**
Current liabilities		
Short-term loans	275.862	1.750.000
Total	**275.862**	**1.750.000**
Total	**275.862**	**2.000.000**

The maturities of all loans are as follows for 2020 and 2019:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020		
	less than 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Short-term loans	275.862	-	275.862
Total	**275.862**	**-**	**275.862**

Amounts in €	31/12/2019		
	less than 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Long-term loans	-	250.000	250.000
Short-term loans	1.750.000	-	1.750.000
Total	**1.750.000**	**250.000**	**2.000.000**

Loans refer to long and short term borrowing from domestic commercial banks at a weighted interest rate 5,00% (2019: 5,00%) plus special Levy L/128 of 0.06%.

5.16 Retirement benefit obligation

Employee compensation obligations were determined through an actuarial study carried out by an actuary who provided a relevant study to the Company.

Actuarial assumptions	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Technical interest rate	1,0%	1,0%
Salary future increase	0,5%	0,5%
Inflation rate	1,4%	1,4%

On 31 December 2020 , the Company had 3 employees. On 31 December 2019 the Company had 8 employees. The amount of the liability recognized in the Company's financial statements is:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Provision for personnel compensation	4.518	17.733
Liability in statement of financial position	**4.518**	**17.733**

In accordance with the revised IAS 19 (paragraph 63), the liability for benefits to employees recognized in the Financial Statement Position is equal to the actuarial liability at the date of calculation.

Also, in accordance with the revised IAS 19 (paragraph 141), the liability for employee benefits recognized in the year-end Financial Statement Position is equal to the opening Financial Statement Position liability after the effect of the following:

- Service cost
- Interest cost
- Contribution of employees and employers
- Benefit paid
- Gain and losses from reductions
- Changes to actuarial liability or to the assets of the program
- Changes in exchange rate for calculation of plan assets in case of using different currency from that than this of the country's in which the subject Company is located etc.

In accordance with the revised IAS 19 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (OCI), the actuarial gains / (losses) arising in each fiscal year are recognized in full. The amount recognized in Equity (OCI) amounts to € 11.563 for 2020 compared to € (9.661) for the year 2019.

Accounting Illustrations
On 16 June 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended the IAS 19.

The revised IAS 19 R is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Therefore, for the fiscal year 2020 , the accounting was prepared in accordance with the IAS 19 R.

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Opening balance of defined benefit plans	**17.733**	**4.669**
Current service cost	2.628	-
Past service cost	6.685	3.333
Employer's paid benefit	(11.142)	-
Actuarial interest	177	70
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(11.563)	9.661
Liability in statement of financial position	**4.518**	**17.733**

5.17 Trade and other payables

The item Trade and other payables is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Domestic suppliers	3.023.394	2.740.042
Foreign suppliers	44.017	91.461
Total	**3.067.411**	**2.831.502**

Trade and other payables mainly comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and operating expenses. Total amount of € 1.115.077 concerns intercompany balance.

The total of the above liabilities is considered to be of short-term maturities.

The fair value of these short-term financial liabilities is assumed to approximate their carrying amount.

Trade payables to suppliers are not interest-bearing accounts and the average credit period received for purchases, is approximately 30 days from invoicing day unless agreed otherwise, in contracts or private agreements.

5.18 Other current liabilities

The "Other short-term liabilities" account for the Company is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Customers advances	2.445.779	283.784
Other short-term liabilities	72.375	89.757
Viva Payments agency fees	315.372	315.372
VAT liabilities	836	136.935
Other taxes	2.184	4.268
Social security	3.548	9.783
Tax liabilities due to municipal fee 2%	3.933	6.207
Sundry Debtors	52.024	36.018
Total	**2.896.051**	**882.124**

The comparatives presented in the analysis of “Other current liabilities” have been reclassified for comparability purposes. The above reclassifications do not have an impact on equity and results as mentioned to Note 2.6.

Customers advances include amount of € 2.351.607 to Viva Wallet S.A. for future provision of services.

5.19 Revenues

The Company's revenue is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Revenue from sales	6.465.419	4.231.463
Revenue from services	2.097.820	4.350.499
Total	**8.563.239**	**8.581.962**

More in depth, we analyse revenues in different categories as presented below:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
POS Sales	6.465.419	4.231.463
Phone Services	577.539	1.070.630
Ticketing Services	678.761	1.685.225
Transportation	354.210	1.109.346
Mobile cards	477.371	485.034
Other income	9.939	264
Total	**8.563.239**	**8.581.962**

5.20 Expenses

The total of the Company's expenses is analyzed as follows:

Changes in inventories

The item is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Inventories at the beginning of the period	2.326.449	1.448.077
Inventories at the end of the period	5.113.924	2.326.449
Changes in inventories	**2.787.475**	**878.372**
Provision for inventories impairment	(237.068)	(150.311)
Total changes in inventories	**2.550.407**	**728.062**

Changes in inventories” mainly concerns POS card terminals.

The comparatives presented in the analysis of “Changes in inventories” have been reclassified for comparability purposes. The above reclassifications do not have an impact on equity and results as mentioned to Note 2.7.

Purchase of inventories

The item is analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Purchases	7.694.181	4.402.548
Total	**7.694.181**	**4.402.548**

The comparatives presented in the analysis of "Purchase of inventories" have been reclassified for comparability purposes. The above reclassifications do not have an impact on equity and results as mentioned to Note 2.7.

Payroll and related expenses

The expenses recognized for employee benefits are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Salaries, Wages & benefits	160.390	144.731
Contributions to Social security	37.667	34.733
Other employees benefits	5.846	5.034
Retirement and severance payments	11.142	-
Current service cost	2.628	-
Past service cost	6.685	3.333
Employer's paid benefit	(11.142)	-
Total	**213.216**	**187.830**

The Company's number of employees as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is presented below:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Employees	3	8
Total	**3**	**8**

General, selling and administrative expenses

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Other third parties fees	1.832.107	3.057.388
Other tax	10.498	74.416
Travelling expenses	59.811	85.264
Production costs	22.689	12.633
Promotion & advertising expenses	165.810	310.713
Stationary	12.118	15.142
Subscriptions - contributions	35.966	11.350
Other operating expenses	62.045	14.506
Total	**2.201.045**	**3.581.412**

Third parties' fees and expenses for the Company are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Legal & other fees	5.200	7.140
Administration fees	348.245	512.679
Ticket Commissions	160.780	501.997
Transportation fees	105.531	456.722
Other third parties fees	44.660	66.440
IT & infrastructure	62.093	81.184
Marketing fees	58.981	269.026
Phone fees	92.510	115.858
POS sales & other commissions	573.069	439.899
Customer support	94.859	342.665
Housing & accomodation expenses	2.956	765
Other fees commissions	283.223	263.012
Total	**1.832.107**	**3.057.388**

The comparatives presented in the analysis of "General, selling and administrative expenses" have been reclassified for comparability purposes. The above reclassifications do not have an impact on equity and results as mentioned to Note 2.7

Depreciation / Amortization

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Depreciation of furniture and other equipment	56.193	123.601
Depreciation of POS	276.696	247.084
Amortization of intangible assets	241.462	359.465
Depreciation on right of use assets buildings	17.580	17.580
Total	**591.932**	**747.730**

5.21 Financial expenses - income

The analysis of the financial expenses of the Company is as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Loan interest	45.991	72.875
Rights of use assets interest	1.858	2.702
Actuarial interest	177	70
Other bank expenses	1.927	10.392
Total	**49.953**	**86.039**

The analysis of the financial income of the Company is as follows:

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Interest income and related income	20	14
Total	**20**	**14**

5.22 Income Tax

The tax on the losses before tax of the Company differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits/losses of the Company as follows:

According to law 4646/2019, the corporate income tax rate in Greece is to 24% for fiscal year 2019 onwards.

Amounts recognized through P&L

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Deferred tax from temporary differences	59.174	(92.111)
Deferred tax from tax rate change	-	24.061
Deferred tax expense	(340.855)	-
	(281.681)	***(68.050)***
Amounts recognized through OCI		
Deferred tax on actuarial gain/loss	(2.775)	(2.319)
	(2.775)	***(2.319)***
Total	**(284.456)**	**(70.369)**

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Income tax	(95.736)	-
Amounts recognized through P&L	(281.681)	(68.050)
Total	**(377.417)**	**(68.050)**

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**112.144**	**(55.632)**
Tax rate	*24%*	*24%*
Expected tax expense/income	***(26.915)***	***13.352***
Non-deductible expenses	(60.126)	(45.328)
Expenses that no deferred tax is recognised	(51.606)	(36.074)
Time-difference of deductible expenses	(773)	-
Other	(237.997)	-
Total	***(350.502)***	***(81.402)***
Amounts recognized through P&L	**(377.417)**	**(68.050)**

Tax audit Certificate:

From the financial year 2011 and onwards, Greek Société Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies that are required to prepare audited statutory financial statements are subject to the "Annual Tax Certificate" process as provided for by paragraph 5 of Article 82 of law 2238/1994 and article 65a of law 4174/2013. This "Annual Tax Certificate" is issued by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the entity a "Tax Compliance Report" which is subsequently submitted electronically to the Ministry of Finance, by the statutory auditor or audit firm.

For the fiscal years 2014-2019 has been issued the "Tax Compliance Report" for the Company, out of which no additional tax liabilities arose regarding tax expense, according to the relevant laws and regimes.

The tax audit for the financial year 2020 is being performed by "Mazars S.A." and the relevant tax compliance report is expected to be issued after the publication of the annual financial statements of year 2020. Any additional tax liabilities may arise will be add to the fiscal year that the income tax declaration is submitted The Company's Management does not expect that significant additional tax liabilities will arise, in excess of these recorded disclosed in the financial statements.

5.23 Profit/(Loss) per share

The basic Profit/(Loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the fiscal year, minus any dividends, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the period.

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(265.272)	12.418
Weighted average number of shares	239.774	116.668
Basic Profit/(Loss) per share (€/share)	**(1,11)**	**0,11**

The weighted number of shares is as follows:

	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Balance of shares at 01/01	116.668	116.668
Balance of shares at 31/12	250.002	116.668
Weighted average number of shares	**239.774**	**116.668**

5.24 Dividends

During the current year of 2020, the Company did not pay dividends to its shareholders.

6. Contingent assets and liabilities

a) There are no outstanding legal cases against the Company, which are expected to flourish and to compel the Company to compensation.

b) The tax audit for the financial year 2020 is still in progress by the statutory auditors «Mazars S.A.». Upon completion of the tax audit, the Company's Management does not expect that significant additional tax liabilities will arise, in excess of these recorded and disclosed in the financial statements.

c) The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of banks, other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business, from which it is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise.

In conclusion no material charges are expected arise from contingent liabilities. No additional payments are expected after the date of preparation of these financial statements. Against credit guarantees issued by credit institutions, tangible collaterals have not been granted.

7. Related Party transactions

The following transactions are transactions with related parties as defined by IAS 24, cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of it as well as the rest of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the current fiscal year, resulting from the specific transactions of related parties.

Transactions and Balances with related parties

Transactions in the years 2020 and 2019 and the balances at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 with related parties within the meaning of IAS 24 are as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Receivables		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	1.349.575	765.364
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	689.694	385.857
Board members	14.046	17.930
Total	**2.053.315**	**1.169.151**

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Liabilities		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	1.058.449	968.959
VIVA WALLET S.A (Parent Company)	2.723.607	1.022.678
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	-	18.324
Total	**3.782.056**	**2.009.961**

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Sales		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	3.392.471	2.278.685
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	273.837	385.857
Total	**3.666.308**	**2.664.542**

Amounts in €	1/1/2020- 31/12/2020	1/1/2019- 31/12/2019
Purchases		
VIVA PAYMENTS S.A (Group Subsidiary)	229.804	298.348
VIVA WALLET S.A (Parent Company)	319.200	479.200
VIVA WALLET LTD(Group Subsidiary)	-	18.324
Total	**549.004**	**795.872**

No provision has been made to doubtful debts in respect to the amounts due from related parties.

8. Capital Management policies and procedures

The Company manages its capital to ensure that will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company monitors the capital using the Gearing ratio of net total liabilities to equity. The net debt includes interest-bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Board of Directors monitors the capital structure on a frequent basis and takes into account the associated cost of capital and risks in order to determine the follow up strategy.

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Total net liabilities	6.217.431	5.470.571
Equity attributable to company’s shareholders	5.431.703	3.710.222
Total net liabilities / Equity	**1,14**	**1,47**

9. Risk management policies

The Company's activities create a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange risks and interest rate, credit and liquidity risks. The overall risk management program of Company's movements focuses in financial markets fluctuations and intends to minimize potential adverse effects of these fluctuations on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company does not perform speculative transactions or transactions that are not related to its commercial, investing or borrowing activities.

The financial instruments, which use the Company, mainly consisted of deposits in banks, bank’s accounts, accounts receivables and payables and long term borrowings.

9.1 Foreign exchange risk

Company's financial situation and cash flows from operating activities are not sensitive to fluctuations in exchange rates as its transactions are in Euro (€).

9.2 Interest rate risk

The operation results and cash flows from operating activities of the Company are not sensitive to fluctuations in interests rates as well as the Company has no floating rate contracts.

9.3 Credit risk

The Company has no significant credit risk. Any remaining credit risk relates to cases of customers' failure to fulfill their transactional obligations.

The transactions of the Company's customers are developed after their credit rating and reliability check, to avoid late payment problems and therefore bad debts.

Potential credit risk may exist in cash and cash equivalents and investments. In these cases, the risk may arise from failure of the counterparty to meet its obligations to the Company.

To minimize this credit risk, the Company deals only with recognized financial institutions of high credit rating.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

Amounts in €	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Other non-current assets	12.030	15.854
Trade and other receivables	2.645.391	2.411.056
Prepayments	2.098.807	2.174.694
Other current assets	947.069	314.306
Cash and cash equivalents	150.410	306.019
Total	**5.853.708**	**5.221.928**

9.4 Liquidity risk

The prudent liquidity management is achieved by the existence of an appropriate combination of cash and bank credit.

The Company manages the risks which may arise from lack of sufficient liquidity, by ensuring that there are always secured bank credits to use.

The following table summarizes the maturity dates of the financial liabilities of the Company, which are presented in the Financial Statement Position, at discounted prices, based on payments resulting from the relevant loan agreements or the agreements with the suppliers.

Amounts in €	31/12/2020		
	less than 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Borrowings	275.862	-	275.862
Trade and other payables	3.067.411	-	3.067.411
Other current liabilities	2.896.051	-	2.896.051
Total	**6.239.324**	**-**	**6.239.324**

Amounts in €	31/12/2019		
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1.750.000	250.000	2.000.000
Trade and other payables	2.831.502	-	2.831.502
Other current liabilities	882.124	-	882.124
Total	**5.463.626**	**250.000**	**5.713.626**

10. Events after the reporting period

At the 20th of April 2021, share capital increase of €3.000.000 was approved by the Company's Board. Funds injected within May 2021 and after the finalization of share capital process according to Corporate Law 4548/2018.

There were no other significant events after 31 December 2020, which affect the Financial Statements.

Marousi, 20/04/2021

President.& Chief Executive Officer	Member	Chief Financial Officer
Charalampos Karonis	**Gerasimos Antypas**	**Dimitrios Kontoullis**
ID AM 207833	**ID X 188444**	**ID AB 597533**
		A.M.A 100209
		A CLASS

The above Notes to the Financial Statements (pages 17–48) are those mentioned in the auditor's report dates at 13/05/2021