CITY ELECTRIC
SOCIETE ANONYME

Distinctive title : CITY ELECTRIC S.A.

128 Vouliagmenis Avenue - 166 74

Glyfada, Attiki

G.E.M.I Reg. No. 44422007000

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

January 1st, 2020 - December 31st , 2020

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CITY ELECTRIC S.A.

STATEMENTS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We

1. Georgios Feidakis, Vice-President of Bod and Managing Director
2. Evangelos Korovesis, President of Bod
3. Ioannis Pantousis, Member of Bod
4. Dimitra Marantou,Member of Bod
5. Nikoalos Piblis, Member of Bod

STATE THAT

To the best of our knowledge:

a. Financial Statements for the period 1/1/2020-31/12/2020, which have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in force, present all figures pertaining to assets, liabilities, shareholders equity and financial results of the Company CITY ELECTRIC S.A.. and

b.

c. The Board of Directors Annual Report on the annual Financial Statements presents in a truthful manner all such issues as development, financial performance and financial position of CITY ELECTRIC S.A.., as well as any major risks and uncertainties that the Company may face.

Glyfada, April 29th, 2021

President of Bod	Vice-President of Bod and Managing Director	Member of Bod
Evangelos Korovesis	Georgios Feidakis	Ioannis Pantousis

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY ELECTRIC S.A.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020

(01/01/2020 – 31/12/2020)

I. DEVELOPMENTS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY FOR THE PERIOD

The company holds electricity generation license related to wind farm with total capacity 25.5 MW located to “PAPARITSA” of the municipal Union of Aigialeias,Erimanthos, regional Union of Achaia as well as related to offshore wind farm with total capacity 498.15 Mw located to “PLAKA”, a sea territory northeast to island Limnos.

It is worth noting, that the licensing and the implementation of the abovementioned business plan is considering with the best possible quality which is ensured by certifications taking place by specific companies at all stages, always with respect to the environment and the local community with which there is mutual respect and relationship of collaboration.

Finally, has to be mentioned that since 2009 the company maintains internal system of management ISO 9001, which certificates the normal and optimal operation.

Financial figures of the Company during fiscal year period 2020, compared to relevant figures in the previous fiscal period, are presented in the table below:

			Change	
	31/12/2020	**31/12/2019**	**Amount**	**%**
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Less : Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-
Gross Profit	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	(47)	(21)	(26)	124%
Other expenses	(1)	(1)	-	-
Operating losses before taxation & finance cost	**(48)**	**(22)**	**(26)**	**118%**
Finance income	-	-		
Earnings before tax	**(48)**	**(22)**	**(26)**	**118%**
Income Tax	(-)	(-)	(-)	
Net earnings after tax	**(48)**	**(22)**	**(26)**	**(118%)**

Amounts in € thousands

1. Revenue

The company did not report sales during 2020.

2. Gross Profit/ (Loss)

The company did not perform revenues consiqunetly did report neither Cost of Sales nor Gross profit.

3.Administrative Expenses

Operating expenses remained stable compared to previous fiscal period.

4. Operating Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)

The losses before taxes configured to € (48) against € (22) in 2019.

5.Losses before taxes

The losses before taxes configured to € (48) against € (22) in 2019.

6. Taxes

The corporate income tax rate in Greece was set at 24% for 2020, according to Article 23 of Law 4646/2019.

The company has not been audited from tax authorities for the period 2010 until 2020. The annual tax compliance certificate which is provided from the par.5 of article 82 of law 2238/1994 has been implemented for the period 2011,2012 and 2013. According to instruction 1124/2015, the company is excluded from the annual tax compliance certificate from legal auditors which is provided by the article 65a of law 4174/2013, because the gross revenues don't exceed the amount of 150.000€ annualy.

According to instruction 1006/2016, even if the tax compliance certificate has been issued without notice, the companies are not excluded from tax audit from authorities.

	01/01/2020-31/12/2020	**01/01/2019-31/12/2019**
Tax income		
Deffered tax (asset)/liability In income statement	-	-
Tax income arising from financial results	-	-

Amounts in € thousands

7. Losses After Taxes

The results of the period 2020 was configured losses €(48) against € (22) in 2019.

8.Tagible assets

Tagible assets of the company are referred to studies of measurement from specialized companies as well as other necessary studies for the progress of the license procedure of the offshore wind farm in Limnos.

9. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no other significant event which effect on the financial position or the business plan after the preparation of the financial statement.

II. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In addition to the risks referred to in paragraph VII.3 of the Board of Directors' Annual Report, there are no other risks that are expected to have a material effect on the Company's activities.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental issues are monitored with great sensitivity by all members of the company. According to its business plan, it is strictly planned to observe long distances from the settlements and points of interest in order to fully cover the minimum environmental requirements of the Law for the construction of this wind farm, as well as various projects for the protection of the environment. (works to protect against soil erosion, tree planting, etc.).

The Company has an understanding of the impact of its activity on society, especially in areas adjacent to its facilities. Consequently, our communication and co-operation with wider society, and especially neighboring local communities, is multidimensional, including actions in infrastructure projects, support for local economic activity and emphasis on vulnerable social groups and the younger generation.

At the same time, the Company is actively involved in the recycling of paper and other recyclable materials for everyday use. Also the used printing materials, batteries and devices to be withdrawn are forwarded to Recycling Companies.In addition, our Company tries, where possible, to use electronic files to restrict the use of paper.

IV. LABOR ISSUES

The industry in which the Company operates, requires specialized skills, training and experience. As a result, the ability to attract and retain the right human resources is an important factor in the smooth operation of the Group. Any inability to find and employ competent staff, especially middle and senior management and highly specialized, could adversely affect the Company's operation and financial position. The provision of a safe working environment, which in addition motivates employees and treats them with respect, giving equal opportunities to all, is a priority of the Company. Relations with workers are based on the principle of equal treatment. Both the integration and the progress of each employee within the Company are judged on the basis of his qualifications, performance and ambitions, without any distinction.

In occupational risk management, emphasis is placed on prevention in order to anticipate and control all possible health and safety risks in accordance with the criteria of Greek law (N.3850 / 2010), European and international codes and good practices .

Employee training is another area of emphasis, so that each employee understands the Company's strategic goals, defines its role more effectively and develops its skills. The company monitors relevant labor law, respect for human rights and working conditions and is in full compliance with collective and relevant international conventions

V. BASIC FINANCIAL RATIOS

Certain financial ratios which can express the Company's financial standing as at the end of fiscal 2019, are presented in the table below:

	FY 2020	FY 2019	explanation
Current ratio	3,50	16,00	Current assets / Short-term liabilities

Loans/ Equity	0,06	0.03	(Long-term loan liabilities + Short-term liabilities)/ Equity

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. LIKELIHOOD AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company and the Group are committed to maintaining their productive equipment and facilities in the best possible condition in order to achieve optimum returns.

2. EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES - INVESTMENTS - RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Evaluaton of the projects took place by a privete company which is specialized at similar subjects, whith which confirmed the sustainability of the projects. It was mentioned that the licensing and the implementation of the business plan was done at all stages considering the best potential quality which is ensured by the certifications that private company issued.

3. RISKS ANALYSIS

- Exchange risk: The company is not exposed to exchange risk arising from trading in foreign currencies with customers and vendor.

- Credit risk: The company is not exposed to credit risk arising from uncollectability.

- Cash flow risk The Group and the company are exposed to cash flow risk which could arise from a potential future change of cumulative interest, which will difer positively or negatively the cash flows which are related to assets.

-Market risk: The company is not exposed to significant market risk

4. AC**COUNTING PRINCIPALS IMPLEMENTED**

In preparation of the statement of Financial Position and Income Statement for the fiscal year 2020, the Company has applied the basic accounting principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards, as described in the Appendix of the 31/12/2020 Financial Statements.

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The company receives accounting support services from the parent company RF ENERGY SA. The total amount of the services provided in 2020 amounted to € 12 compared to € 12 the previous period. The payable amount arising from these transactions on 31/12/2020 and 31/12/2019 amounting to € 1 and € 4 retrospectevely.

Moreover, the company accepts and provides cash facilitation to parent company RF ENERGY. There is no receivable or paypable on 31/12/20 and 31/12/19.

The company leases registered offices from CYBERONICA SA, a company with common ownership, amounting to € 1.

6. OWN SHARES

As at 31/12/2020 and 31/12/2019, Company doesn’t hold own shares and no trading of shares took place.

The Vice President of the BoD and Managing Director

GEORGIOS FIDAKIS

CITY ELECTRIC

SOCIETE ANONYME

Distinctive title : CITY ELECTRIC S.A.

128 Vouliagmenis Avenue - 166 74

Glyfada, Attiki

G.E.M.I Reg. No. 44422007000

Annual Financial Statements for the period ended December 31st 2020

According to IFRS

The Board of Directors of CITY ELECTRIC S.A. approved the Financial Statements on 29/04/2021. The Financial Statements have been made available to the public at the website, www.rfenergy.gr.

Vice - President of Bod and Managing Director	Member of Bod	Accounting Supervisor
GEORGIOS FIDAKIS	**IOANNIS PANTOUSIS**	**CHRISTOPOULOS PANAGIOTIS**
ID No. AK 723945	**ID No. AK 723945**	**Reg. No. 78722**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of City Electric Single Member SA

Report on the Audit of thw Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of CITY ELECTRIC Single Member SA.(the Company), which is comprised the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting principles and methods and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the abovementioned Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CITY ELECTRIC Single Member SA. as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and Cash Flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as incorporated in Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the separate and consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)as incorporated in Greek Law, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of theseparate and consolidated 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 the Management for theseparate and consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate and consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of theseparate and consolidated Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether theseparate and consolidated 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 ISAsas incorporated in 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 theseseparate and consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of theseparate and consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 theseparate and consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of theseparate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether theseparate and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with management 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 Matters

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

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in compliance with the effective legal requirements of Article 43a and 107A, CL 2190/1920, and its content corresponds to the accompanyingseparate and consolidated financial statements for the year ended as at 31/12/2020.

b) Based on the knowledge we obtained from our audit for the Company CITY ELECTRIC SINGLE MEMBER SA. and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatement to the Board of Directors report.

Athens, April 29, 2021

The Chartered Accountant

Manolis Mihalios

SOEL Reg. No.: 25131

Grant Thornton

An instinct for growth™

Chartered Accountants Management Consultants
56, Zefirou str., 175 64 Palaio Faliro, Greece
Registry Number SOEL 127

CITY ELECTRIC SA

Income Company Statement

For the Period ended December 31, 2020

(All amounts in Euro thousands, unless otherwise specified)

		Company	
	Notes	**1/1/2020-31/12/2020**	**1/1/2019-31/12/2019**
Sales	**6**	**-**	**-**
Cost of sales	**7**	-	-
Gross profit		**-**	**-**
Administrative expenses	**8**	(47)	(21)
Other operating expenses		(1)	(1)
Earning before interest		**(48)**	**(22)**
Finance income/cost		-	-
Earnings/losses before tax		**(48)**	**(22)**
Tax income	**9**	**-**	**-**
Earnings/losses after tax		**(48)**	**(22)**

Attached notes should be considered as part of the annual corporate Financial Statements.

CITY ELECTRIC S.A.

Statement of financial position

For the Period ended December 31, 2020

(All amounts in Euro thousands, unless otherwise specified)

		Company	
		1/1-31/12/2020	**1/1-31/12/2019**
ASSETS	note		
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**11**	151	121
Intangible assets		2	-
Total non-current assets		**153**	**121**
Current assets			
Trade receivables	**10**	6	4
Cash and cash equivalents	**12**	29	108
Total current assets		**35**	**112**
Total assets		**188**	**233**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Share capital	**13**	416	416
Share premium	**13**	343	343
Reserves		(1)	(1)
Retained earnings		(580)	(532)
Total shareholders' equity		**178**	**226**
LIABILITIES			
Short-term liabilities			
Trade and other obligations	**14**	10	7
Total short-term liabilities		**10**	**7**
Total liabilities		**10**	**7**
Total equity and liabilities		**188**	**233**

Attached notes should be considered as part of the annual corporate Financial Statement

CITY ELECTRIC SA

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period ended

December 31, 2020

(All amounts in Euro thousands, unless otherwise specified)

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance on 1/1/2019	**316**	**343**	**(510)**	**149**
Change in the fiscal period				
Accumaletd total expenses	-	-	(22)	(22)
Share Capital increase	100	(1)		99
Balance on 31/12/2019	**416**	**342**	**(532)**	**226**
Change in the fiscal period				
Accumaletd total expenses	**-**	**-**	(48)	**(48)**
Balance on 31/12/2020	**416**	**342**	**(580)**	**178**

Any differences in totals are due to rounding.

Attached notes should be considered as part of the annual corporate Financial Statements

CITY ELECTRIC SA.

Statement of Cash flows

For the Period ended December 31, 2020

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise specified)

	01/01/2020-31/12/2020	01/01/2019-31/12/2019
Operating activities		
Earnings before tax	(48)	(22)
Depreciation and amortization	2	0
Operating result before changes in working capital	**(46)**	**(22)**
Add / less adjustments for:		
Decrease / (increase) of receivables	2	-
(Decrease) / increase of payables (except towards banks)	3	-
Add / less adjustments for changes in working capital items:		
Total inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**(45)**	**(22)**
Total net inflow / (outflow) from operating activities (a)	**(45)**	**(22)**
Investing activities		
(Purchase) of PPE and intangible assets	(34)	-
Total net inflow / (outflow) from investing activities (b)	**(34)**	-
Financing activities		
Receives from share capital increase	-	**99**
Total net inflow / (outflow) from financing activities (c)	-	**99**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)	**(79)**	**77**
Cash and cash equivalents at the starting of the fiscal year	**108**	**31**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	**29**	**108**

Attached notes should be considered as a part of the annual corporate Financial Statements.

1. Incorporation and business activities of the Company

The Company was incorporated under Greek law in 1999. Its scope lies in participation in Greek or foreign companies with business activities in the energy production sector.. The Company's headquarters have been set to be in the Municipality of Glyfada, at 128 Vouliagmenis Avenue, GR 16674.

According to its constitution, the scope of the company is the production and exploitation of electric generation units from renewable energy sources, the construction of networks and infrastactures at energy transmition projects and provide expertise as well as technology to companies either foreign or domestic with similar scope. Moreover, participating and collaborating with every foreign or domestic entity.

In 2009, the Company did a study of the Evaluation of the Wind at the sea territory northeast to Limnos consiquently proceeded to study and development of a large size offshore with total capacity of 500MW. The application for electricity generation license was tabled to Regulatory Authority for Energy on 9/1/2009 (prot.I-102120) as well as to Ministry of Energy(prot.25313)

In June 2012, the Regulatory Authority for Energy with the number 518/2012 decision decided to provide Electricity generation license to the offshore wind farm with total capacity 498,15 MW, comprised of 81 wind generator with power 6,15 mw each, located to northeast to limnos.

During the 4rth Quarter of 2015, the company was licensed for Electricity generation for the wind farm with total capacity 25,5MW located to “PAPARITSA”, Achaia and is expected to proceed with the licensing procedure for the above project.

Company's current Board of Directors was elected on the General Assembly of Shareholders on 08/12/2021. Its tenure expires on 30/6/2026 and it is comprised of the following members:

NAME	POSITION
Evangelos Korovesis	President
Georgios Feidakis	Vice - President
Georgios Feidakis	Managing Director
Ioannis Pantousis	Member
Dimitra Marantou	Member
Nikolaos Pimblis	Member

2. Basic accounting policies

2.1 Framework of basic principles implemented in preparation of the Financial Statements

Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they have been adopted by the European Union, Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements are described below, The preparation of the Financial Statements according to IFRS requires use of accounting estimates and use of judgment for the application of the accounting principles followed, Such cases are described in note 4, There are no Standards which have been implemented prior to having officially been put in force, Figures are presented in Euro thousands and all amounts have been rounded to the most approximate thousand.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

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

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2020.

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

In March 2018, the IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework), the objective of which was to incorporate some important issues that were not covered, as well as update and clarify some guidance that was unclear or out of date. The revised Conceptual Framework includes a new chapter on measurement, which analyzes the concept on measurement, including factors to be considered when selecting a measurement basis, concepts on presentation and disclosure, and guidance on derecognition of assets and liabilities from financial statements. In addition, the revised Conceptual Framework includes improved definitions of an asset and a liability, guidance supporting these definitions, update of recognition criteria for assets and liabilities, as well as clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting. The amendments affect/ do not affect the consolidated/ separate Financial Statements.

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

In March 2018, the IASB issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework, following its revision. Some Standards include explicit references to previous versions of the Conceptual Framework. The objective of these amendments is to update those references so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework and to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework. The amendments affect/ do not affect the consolidated/ separate Financial Statements.

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

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to its definition of material to make it easier for companies to make materiality judgements. The definition of material helps companies decide whether information should be included in their financial statements. The updated definition amends IAS 1 and IAS 8. The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. The amendments affect/ do not affect the consolidated/ separate Financial Statements.

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

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the Interest Rate Benchmark reform. The amendments are designed to support the provision of useful financial information by companies during the period of uncertainty arising from the phasing out of interest – rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs). It requires companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments affect/ do not affect the consolidated/ separate Financial Statements.

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

In October 2018, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 to improve the definition of a business. The amendments will help companies determine whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amended definition emphasizes that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. In addition to amending the wording of the definition, the Board has provided supplementary guidance. The amendments affect/ do not affect the consolidated/ separate Financial Statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/06/2020)

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 that provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a Covid-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. More specifically, the amendments clarify that if certain conditions are met, lessees are not required to assess whether particular Covid-19-related rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, lessees that apply the practical expedient, would account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. It applies to Covid-19-related rent concessions that reduce lease payments due on or before June 30, 2021. The amendments affect the consolidated/ separate Statement of Comprehensive Income (Gains € 332).

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

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

Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" – deferral of IFRS 9 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2021)

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments that declare deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. As a consequence, the IASB also extended the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", so that the entities are required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Group will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2021.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16:" Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2021)

In August 2020, the IASB has finalized its response to the ongoing reform of IBOR and other interest benchmarks by issuing a package of amendments to IFRS Standards. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and focus on the effects on financial statements when a company replaces the old interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform. More specifically, the amendments relate to how a company will account for changes in the contractual cash flows of financial instruments, how it will account for a change in its hedging relationships as a result of the reform, as well as relevant information required to be disclosed. The Group will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2021.

Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and "Annual Improvements 2018-2020" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2022)

In May 2020, the IASB issued a package of amendments which includes narrow-scope amendments to three Standards as well as the Board's Annual Improvements, which are changes that clarify the wording or correct minor consequences, oversights or conflicts between requirements in the Standards. More specifically

- **Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations** update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
- **Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment** prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- **Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets** specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.
- **Annual Improvements 2018-2020** make minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 41 Agriculture and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases.
- The Group will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2017, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 17, which replaces an interim Standard, IFRS 4. The aim of the project was to provide a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. A single principle-based standard would enhance comparability of financial reporting among entities, jurisdictions and capital markets. IFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in reporting information about insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. Furthermore, in June 2020, the IASB issued amendments, which do not affect the fundamental principles introduced when IFRS 17 has first been issued. The amendments are designed to reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard, make financial performance easier to explain, as well as ease transition by deferring the effective date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying the Standard for the first time. The Group will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 that affect requirements for the presentation of liabilities. Specifically, they clarify one of the criteria for classifying a liability as non-current, the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments include: (a) specifying that an entity’s right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period; (b) clarifying that classification is unaffected by management’s intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement; (c) clarifying how lending conditions affect classification; and (d) clarifying requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments. Furthermore, in July 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to defer by one year the effective date of the initially issued amendment to IAS 1, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Group will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value, Cost includes all directly related costs for the acquisition of the asset, Expenses in subsequent periods are capitalized in the cost amount of the related assets if they increase the useful life of the asset and / or its production potential or reduce its operating cost, Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement as incurred, The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets retired or sold are removed from the accounts at the time of sale or retirement, and any gain or loss is included in the consolidated statements of income, The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, When the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount an impairment loss is recognized and the asset is written down to its recoverable amount, The recoverable amount is the greater between fair value less costs to sell and value in use, In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset, According to IAS 16 the Company recognizes costs related to obligations arising from the removal of assets in the period of occurrence and in the extent in which an estimate of its fair value is feasible, The related costs of removal are capitalized in the assets carrying amount and are depreciated relatively.

2.4 Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed based on the straight-line method at rates, which approximate average economic useful lives reviewed on an annual basis.

2.5 Impairment of assets excluding goodwill

Assets that are depreciated are tested of impairment each time there is an indication that the carrying amount is not recoverable, The recoverable amount is the maximum between the net selling price representing the possible proceeds from the sale of an asset in an arms' length transaction, after deduction of any additional direct cost for the sale of the asset, and the value in use representing the discounted future net cash flows from the continuing use and ultimate disposal of an asset using an appropriate discount rate, If the recoverable amount is less that the carrying amount the carrying amount is written down to the level of the recoverable amount, An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement of the related period occurred except if the asset was adjusted in value, when the

loss reduces the special value adjustment reserve, When in subsequent periods the loss must be reversed the carrying amount of the asset is increased to of the reviewed estimated recoverable amount in the extent that the new carrying amount is not greater than the carrying amount that would result as if the impairment was never recorded in prior periods, The reversal of an impairment loss is recorded as income in the income statement except for the case that the asset was value adjusted, case in which the reversal of the impairment loss increases the related special value adjustment reserve, For the assessment of impairments, assets are ranked in the minimum cash flow class

2.6 Finance instruments

On 1/01/2018, the company adopted IFRS 9, without adjusting the comperative figures, consequently recognising from the beginning the accumulated effect of the initial implement on the starting balance of equity on this date(1/1/18). The initial implementation of the abovementioned standard didn’t have effect on the equity dated 1/1/2018, consiquently there is no adjustments in the starting balances both of company and consolidated financial statements of 2020.

Classification and Measurement

The classification destines the way which the financial assets and liabilities are accounted in financial statements, consiquently how they being measured on consistent basis. IFRS 9 introduce a logical approach for the classification of the financial assets and liabilities which is driven by the characteristics of cash flows and the business model which the instrument is being included. This unique and based on these principles approach substitutes the existing model which is actually recognized as complicated and hardly implemented. The new model has also as result the implementation of a unique model of impairment which is implemented in all financial instruments, ending a complexity which is related to the previous accounting demands.

Impairment

During the financial crisis, the delayed recognition of credit losses from borrowings has been reported as a weekness of the current accounting standards. As part of IFRS, IASB introduce a new model of impairment based on expected credit losses, which will demand more timely recognition of the above losses. Specifically, the new standard demands from the companies to account the expected credit losses from the time that the financial instrument are initially recognized and also recognize the expected losses during their lives at a more timeliness basis.

The company reports provisions of impairment for expected credit losses for all the financial assets, except those which are measured at fair value through income statement. The expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows. The difference is discounted by using the initial effective rate of the instrument.

For the conventional assets and receivables, the Group has implemented the simple approach and account the expected credit losses based on the expected credit losses of the total life of the the above assets.For the rest financial assets, the expected credit losses are accounted, based on the losses of the last 12 month. The expected credit losses of the next 12 months is a part of the expected credit losses of the duration of the life which arise from the denial of payment of an asset during the 12 month from the reporting date. Although, when there is a significant increase of the credit risk dated after the initial recognition, the provision of impairment will be based on the expected credit losses of the duration of the asset.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash, time deposits and other highly liquid, low risk investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

2.8 Share Capital

Common shares are recognized in Equity, cost of issuance of new shares, net of deferred tax, are reflected as a deduction of Paid-in-Surplus, Share issuance costs related to business combinations are included in the cost carrying amount, he purchase cost of treasury shares less any income tax (if applicable) is presented as a deduction of equity unless the treasury shares are sold or cancelled, Gains or losses from the sale of treasury shares net of any direct transaction costs or income tax, if applicable, are presented as reserve in equity.

2.9 Income Tax – Deferred Tax

Income Tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred taxes, i,e, the tax (or the tax discount) associated with income (or loss) that are reported, for accounting purposes, in the current period but will generate a tax liability or asset in future accounting periods, Income taxes are recognized in the income statement, except for tax with regard to transactions charged directly to equity, In the latter case, the tax is also charged directly to equity.

Current income taxes are recognized based on taxable income of the period, in accordance with the Greek tax laws for each of the consolidated subsidiaries, The current income tax is based on taxable profits of the Company adjusted according to the requirements of tax legislation and is calculated with the current tax rate in force, Deferred income taxes have been provided using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse, Deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method for all temporary tax differences as of the balance sheet date between taxable base and accounting base of the assets and liabilities.

Expected impacts from temporary tax differences are recognized and recorded either as future (deferred) tax liabilities or as deferred tax assets, Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against the above and can be utilized, The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. The Company writes off deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities only in cases when the Company has a legal right to write off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax and are imposed by the same tax authority

2.10 Revenue recognition

On 1/1/2018, the company adopted IFRS 15, by using the amended retroactived method, i.e. the effect of transimition has been cumulatively recognized in "Retaining Earnings" account while the comperative figures have not been adjusted.Although, the Company did not have any effect on the profit or financial position during the initial implementation of IFRS 15. Consiquently, there is no adjustement in the "Retaining Earnings" account.

The new standard establish a new model of five stages for the identification of the revenues arising from contracts with customers.According to IFRS 15, the revenues are recognized at the amount which an economic entity expects to have the right as exchange for the tranfer of the products to the customers. Moreover, the standard defines the accounting of the additional expenses for the undertaking of a contract and the direct expenses as well which are required for the completion of the contract.

Revenue is defined the amount which an economic entity expect to entitle as exchange for the products and services which transfer to the customer, except of the amount that are received for third parties(VAT,other taxes upon sales). The variable amount includes the consideration and are accounted by the "estimating method" or the most likely amount.
An economic entity recognizes revenues when complies the criteria of the execution of a contract, by transferring the goods and the services to the customer. The customer has the control of the product, if has the ability to steer the use and have economic benefits from it. The control is transferred during a period or specific moment.

The revenues arising from the sale of products are recognized when the control is transferred to the customer,most likely during the delivery, and there is no other pending obligation which could effect the acceptance of the goods.

The revenues arising from services are recognized in the accounting period which the services are provided and counted according to the nature of the services, by using input or output method.

The receivable are recognized when there is right without conditions to receive the consideration for the executed obligations to the customer.

The conventional asset is being recognized by the Group when the Group has satisfied all the obligations to the customer before the customer pay or the payment become demandable, for example when the goods has been transferred before the issue of the invoice.

The conventional obligation are being recognizrd when the entity receives the consideration or mantains the right upon the consideration which is unconditional(deffered revenue) before the execution of the contract and the transfer of the goods. The conventional obligation are being recognized when the obligations are being executed and the revenue is reported in the income statement.

Interest income: Interest income is recognized when the interest is accrued(based on the effective interest method). The adoption of IFRS 15 for the recognition of revenues arising from interest income does not effect on the accounting policy of the Group

2.11 Dividend distribution

Dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized and presented as liability in the period in which the General Shareholders Assembly approves them.

2.12 Related Parties

Related party transactions and balances are disclosed separately in the consolidated financial statements, Such related parties mainly refer to major shareholders, Management, companies with common ownership and/or management with the company and its consolidated subsidiaries, or other affiliates of these companies.

3. Financial Risk Management

3.1 Financial risk factors

a. ***Foreign exchange risk:*** The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

b. ***Credit risk:*** The Company is not exposed to credit risk,

d. ***Cash flow risk:*** The Company is exposed to cash flow risk that may arise through the fluctuation of variable interest rates and may cause positive or negative fluctuations in cash inflows and/ or outflows of assets and/ or liabilities connected with these variable interest rates.

e. ***Market risk**:* The Company is not exposed significantly to market risk,

4. Important accounting assumptions and estimates

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, required disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, Reasonable use of available information and subjective judgement are important elements of an assumption, Actual results may differ from estimates and deviations may significantly affect Financial Statements, The Company makes estimates and assumptions with regard to the outcome of future events, The majority of estimates concerns assets depreciation and calculation of deferred taxes, Management’s estimates and assumptions are under continuous review based on historical data and expectations of future events, that are deemed highly probable based on current facts.

5. Share capital structure

The Company sees to it that its share capital structure is persistent to respective conditions of the subsidy programs in which the Company has entered.

6. Revenues

During 2020, the company did not perform sales.

7. Cost of sales

The company did not perform sales consiquently neither cost of sales nor gross profit was calculated.

8. Administrative expenses

	1/1/20-31/12/2020	1/1/2019-31/12/2019
Third party fees and expenses	(17)	(14)
Supplies to third parties	(1)	(1)
Tax and stamp duty	(26)	(5)
Other expenses	(1)	(1)
Depreciations	(2)	-
Total	**(47)**	**(21)**

9. Income Tax

The corporate income tax rate in Greece was set at 24% for 2020, based on Article 22 of Law 4646/2019.

The Greek tax legislation and respective provisions are subject to interpretation by the tax authorities. Income tax statements are submitted to the tax authorities on an annual basis but profit or loss stated for tax purposes, remain temporary until the tax authorities conclude audits of the tax statements and records of the company, at which time the respective tax liabilities of the company become final. Tax losses, if any, and in the amount recognized by tax authorities, can be carried forward to offset against profits for a period of five consecutive years after their occurrence.The company has actioned closure according to law 3888/2010 until the period 2009. The company has not been audited from tax authorities for the period 2010 until 2019.For the periods 2011,2012 and 2013, the company, due that was included in tax audit from chartered accountants which is provided by the article 82 par.5 of law 2238/1994, has received tax compliance report without notice. Based on the instruction 1124/2015 the company is excluded from annual tax compliance certificate according to article 65A of law 4174/2013 because the annual sales don’t exceed the amount of 150.000 €

According to POL.1006/2016 the companies are not excluded from tax audit despite having tax compliance certificate without notice of breach of tax legislation .

During 2020, The company has not recognized deffered tax assets or liabilities:

	01/01/2020-31/12/2020	**01/01/2019-31/12/2019**
Tax income		
Deffered tax (asset)/liability In income statement	-	-

Tax income arising from financial results	**-**	**-**

Amounts in € thousands

Below reconciliation of the tax attributable to the accounting results and what the results were accounted for:

	1/1/20-31/12/20	01/01/19-31/12/19
Accounting Losses	-	-
Tax income accounted based on the nominal rate	-	-
Derecognition of deffered asset	-	-
Tax income accounted to tax losses where no deffered tax recognised	-	-
Income tax	**-**	**-**

10. Trade and other Receivables

	Company	
	1/1-31/12/2020	**1/1-31/12/2019**
Greek state - Debited VAT	6	4
Total	**6**	**4**

11. Plants, property and equipment

	Land	**Furniture and miscellaneous equipment**	**Capital commitment underway**	**Total**
Purchase cost 01/01/19	-	1	121	122
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1)	-	**(1)**
Net book value on 01/1/2019	**-**	**-**	**121**	**121**
Purchase cost 31/12/19	-	1	121	**122**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1)	-	**(1)**
Net book value on 31/12/19	**-**	**-**	**121**	**121**
Additions	30	-	-	**30**

Purchase cost at 31/12/20	30	1	121	**152**
Accumulated deprications	-	(1)	-	**(1)**
Net book value on 31/12/2020	**30**	**-**	**121**	**151**

12. Cash and Cash Equilavents

	31/12/2020	**31/12/2019**
Cash in hand	**-**	**-**
sight and time deposit	29	108
Total	**29**	**108**

13. Share Capital (All amounts in this notes refer to Euro)

On 31/12/2020, the Company's share capital amounted to four hundred sixty thousand ten euros (416.010 €), divided into thirteen thousand eight houndred sixty seven nominal shares of a nominal value thirty euros (€ 30,00) each.

14. Trade and other payables

	Company	
	31/12/2020	**31/12/2019**
Trade payables to suppliers	4	
Accrued expenses	3	2
Tax provision for unaudited fiscal years	1	1
Other short-term liabilities	1	
Obligations to related parties	1	4
Total	**10**	**7**

15. Transactions with related parties

The company receives accounting support services from the parent company RF ENERGY SA. The total amount of the services provided in 2020 amounted to € 12 compared to € 12 the previous period. The payable amount arising from these transactions on 31/12/2020 and 31/12/2019 amounting to € 1 and € 4 retrospectevely.

Moreover, the company accepts and provides cash facilitation to parent company RF ENERGY. There is no receivable or paypable on 31/12/20 and 31/12/19.

The company leases registered offices from CYBERONICA SA, a company with common ownership, amounting to € 1.

16. Contingent liabilities and uncertainties

There are no guarantees and colleterals on the assets of the company.

Whatever matter in issue arise are not expect to effect on the financial position of the company.

The company has not been audited from tax authorities for the period 2010 until 2020. The annual tax compliance certificate which is provided from the par.5 of article 82 of law 2238/1994 has been implemented for the period 2011,2012 and 2013. According to instruction 1124/2015, the company is excluded from the annual tax compliance certificate from legal auditors which is provided by the article 65a of law 4174/2013, because the gross sales didin't exceed the amount of 150.000 € annualy.

For the unaudited years the company has made provision amounting to € 1.

17. Capital Commitments

The company does not have contract in progress with vendors on 31/12/2020 as well as commitments arising from leases.

18. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRED AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Until now, there is other significant events after the 31/12/2020 which have to be reported or adjust the financial statements of 2020.