HELLENIC PETROLEUM S.A.

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED

31 MARCH 2020

CONTENTS

I. Company Information

Directors	Ioannis Papathanasiou – Chairman of the Board Andreas Shiamishis – Chief Executive Officer Georgios Alexopoulos – Member Theodoros–Achilleas Vardas – Member Michail Kefalogiannis – Member Alexandros Metaxas –Member Iordanis Aivazis – Member Loukas Papazoglou – Member Alkiviades-Konstantinos Psarras – Member Theodoros Pantalakis – Member Spiridon Pandelias - Member Georgios Papakonstantinou – Member Constantinos Papagiannopoulos – Member
Registered Office:	8^{A} Chimarras Str. GR 15125 Maroussi, Greece
General Commercial Registry:	000296601000

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

II. Interim Condensed Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2.677.554	2.693.794
Right-of-use assets	10	30.876	32.084
Intangible assets	11	8.862	8.704
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		1.055.138	1.045.138
Investment in equity instruments	3	519	965
Loans, advances and long-term assets		10.616	22.089
		3.783.565	**3.802.774**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	588.244	899.760
Trade and other receivables	13	550.786	791.257
Income tax receivable		88.445	87.616
Derivative financial instruments	3	-	3.474
Cash and cash equivalents	14	738.388	888.564
		1.965.863	**2.670.671**
Total assets		**5.749.428**	**6.473.445**
EQUITY			
Share capital and share premium	15	1.020.081	1.020.081
Reserves	16	257.294	283.106
Retained Earnings		555.005	935.648
Total equity		**1.832.380**	**2.238.835**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	17	1.225.765	1.607.838
Lease liabilities		20.639	21.264
Deferred income tax liabilities		55.272	182.065
Retirement benefit obligations		148.463	147.074
Provisions		22.797	22.797
Other non-current liabilities		13.455	13.620
		1.486.391	**1.994.658**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	1.056.016	1.271.809
Derivative financial instruments	3	30.044	-
Income tax payable		5.192	5.785
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	17	1.329.283	875.576
Lease liabilities		8.846	9.919
Dividends payable		1.276	76.863
		2.430.657	**2.239.952**
Total liabilities		**3.917.048**	**4.234.610**
Total equity and liabilities		**5.749.428**	**6.473.445**

The notes on pages 8 to 28 are an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

A. Shiamishis	C. Thomas	S. Papadimitriou
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Accounting Director

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

III. Interim Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	**4**	**1.740.600**	**1.824.373**
Cost of sales		(2.173.932)	(1.703.824)
Gross profit / (loss)		**(433.332)**	**120.549**
Selling and distribution expenses		(27.553)	(24.294)
Administrative expenses		(20.612)	(21.043)
Exploration and development expenses		(1.017)	(29)
Other operating income/(expenses) & other gains/(losses)	5	4.464	2.851
Operating profit / (loss)		**(478.050)**	**78.034**
Finance income		2.220	2.388
Finance expense		(25.392)	(30.567)
Lease finance cost		(358)	(219)
Currency exchange gains/(losses)	6	2.295	1.563
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		**(499.285)**	**51.199**
Income tax credit / (expense)	7	118.642	(15.144)
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**(380.643)**	**36.055**
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Other comprehensive income/(loss), that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax):			
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	16	(338)	(17)
		(338)	**(17)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss), that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (net of tax):			
Fair value gains / (losses) on cash flow hedges	16	(25.474)	7.889
		(25.474)	**7.889**
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		**(25.812)**	**7.872**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period		**(406.455)**	**43.927**
Basic and diluted earnings / (losses) per share (expressed in Euro per share)	**8**	**(1,25)**	**0,12**

The notes on pages 8 to 28 are an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

IV. Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2019		**1.020.081**	**262.263**	**864.333**	**2.146.677**
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	**16**	-	(17)	-	(17)
Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	**16**	-	7.889	-	7.889
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**-**	**7.872**	**-**	**7.872**
Profit/(Loss) for the period		-	-	36.055	36.055
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**-**	**7.872**	**36.055**	**43.927**
Balance at 31 March 2019		**1.020.081**	**270.135**	**900.388**	**2.190.604**
Balance at 1 January 2020		**1.020.081**	**283.106**	**935.648**	**2.238.835**
Movement - 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020					
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	**16**	-	(338)	-	(338)
Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	**16**	-	(25.474)	-	(25.474)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**-**	**(25.812)**	**-**	**(25.812)**
Profit/(Loss) for the period		-	-	(380.643)	(380.643)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**-**	**(25.812)**	**(380.643)**	**(406.455)**
Balance at 31 March 2020		**1.020.081**	**257.294**	**555.005**	**1.832.380**

The notes on pages 8 to 28 are an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

V. Interim Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

		For the three-month period ended	
	Note	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**19**	(246.288)	9.176
Income tax received / (paid)		(795)	(1.768)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operations		**(247.083)**	**7.408**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible	**9,11**	(24.360)	(25.851)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets		-	4
Dividends received		150.000	-
Interest received		2.220	2.388
Participation in share capital increase of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(10.000)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**117.860**	**(23.459)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(14.237)	(23.295)
Dividends paid		(76.215)	(7)
Proceeds from borrowings		218.120	4.442
Repayments of borrowings		(152.002)	-
Payment of lease liabilities - principal		(2.759)	(1.635)
Payment of lease liabilities - interest		(358)	(219)
Net cash generated from /(used in) financing activities		**(27.451)**	**(20.714)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(156.674)**	**(36.765)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**14**	**888.564**	**1.071.585**
Exchange gains / (losses) on cash and cash equivalents		6.498	4.559
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(156.674)	(36.765)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**14**	**738.388**	**1.039.379**

The notes on pages 8 to 28 are an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

VI. Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Hellenic Petroleum S.A. (the "Company" or "Hellenic Petroleum") operates in the energy sector in Greece. The Company's activities include refining and marketing of oil products, production and marketing of petrochemical products and exploration for hydrocarbons.

The Company is incorporated in Greece and the address of its registered office is 8A Chimarras str., Maroussi 15125. The shares of the Company are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange through GDRs.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION, ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Basis of preparation of the interim condensed financial statements

These interim condensed financial statements are separate financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are available on the Company's website and also include a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

The interim condensed financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 (IAS 34) – *Interim Financial Reporting*, and present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company on a going concern basis. Management has concluded that the going concern basis of preparation of the condensed financial statements is appropriate.

The interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- financial instruments – some of which are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale – measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value, less cost to sell.

Where necessary and as described in relevant notes, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in the presentation of the current period.

These interim condensed financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required for the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, which can be found on the Company's website www.helpe.gr.

The interim condensed financial statements for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 May 2020.

Accounting policies and the use of estimates

The preparation of the interim condensed financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the interim condensed financial statements are disclosed where considered necessary. Estimates and judgements are discussed in detail in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events as assessed to be reasonable under the present circumstances.

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company:

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in the preparation of the interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and have been consistently applied in all periods presented in this report, except for the following IFRSs, which have been adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2020. Amendments and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2020 do not have a significant impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Company for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020. These are also disclosed below.

- *Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards:* The IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting on 29 March 2018. The Conceptual Framework sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standard setting, guidance for preparers in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to others in their efforts to understand and interpret the standards. IASB also issued a separate accompanying document, Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, which sets out the amendments to affected standards in order to update references to the revised Conceptual Framework. Its objective is to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework for companies that develop accounting policies using the Conceptual Framework when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction.

- *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of 'material' (Amendments).* The Amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied. 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'. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. The Amendments also ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards.

- *IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (Amendments) "Interest rate benchmark reform"*. The 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

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted:

The Company has not early adopted any other of the following standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued, but are not yet effective. In addition, the Company assessed all standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but are not yet effective and concluded that they will not have any significant impact to the financial statements.

- *IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendments):* The IASB issued amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) aimed at resolving the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- *IFRS 10 (Amendment) Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture:* The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities are primarily centred on Downstream Refining (incl. Petrochemicals) & Marketing of petroleum products; with secondary activities relating to exploration of hydrocarbons. As such, the Company is exposed to a variety of financial and commodity markets' risks including foreign exchange and commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and interest-rate risk. In line with international best practices and within the context of local markets and legislative framework, the Company's overall risk management policies aim at reducing possible exposure to market volatility and / or mitigating its adverse effects on the financial position of the Company to the extent possible. In general, the key factors that impact the Company's operations are summarised as follows:

Greek Macros: The Greek economy boosted its growth momentum in the period January-December 2019, despite the slowdown on a global level. Positive developments in the financial sector have taken place, including increased deposits and improved lending conditions for banks. Confidence in the banking sector has grown significantly and restrictions on capital movements have been fully abolished since 1 September 2019.

GDP grew by 1% in the fourth quarter of 2019, compared to the corresponding period of 2018 (GDP corresponding increase in the year 2019 was 1,9%), mainly driven by higher exports of services, private sector investments, as well as increased private consumption and decreased imports of goods. On the other hand, an increase in imports of services and a decrease in exports of goods limited a further upward performance.

Total domestic fuels consumption in the first quarter of 2020 decreased by 3,8% compared to the respective period of 2019, mainly affected by lower demand for gasoline and heating gasoil, which is attributed to the coronavirus outbreak and the higher temperatures during the first quarter of the year. Net demand for motor fuels decreased by 3,6%, driven by lower gasoline demand (- 7,8%), partially offset by marginally higher auto diesel consumption (+0,1%).

The Greek economy still faces a number of significant challenges, such as the relatively low growth rates, comparing to the other countries in the Eurozone and the lower than the investment class Greek government's credit rating. At the same time, there are significant risks and uncertainties coming from the external environment, such as the slowdown in global economic activity due to growing trade protectionism and geopolitical tensions. The lockdown imposed by the Greek government due to the outbreak of COVID-19 also had a significant impact on demand and private consumption (see below). Management continually assesses the situation and its possible future impact to ensure that all necessary actions and measures are taken in order to minimize the impact on the Company's operations.

COVID-19: On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Many governments have taken increasingly stringent steps to help contain and delay the spread of the virus, which have slowed down the economies worldwide, causing considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life.

Many countries, including Greece, have adopted extraordinary and economically costly containment measures, including requiring companies to limit or even suspend normal business operations. Governments have also implemented restrictions on travelling as well as strict quarantine measures. Industries such as tourism, hospitality and entertainment are expected to be directly disrupted significantly by these measures. Other industries such as manufacturing and financial services are expected to be indirectly affected. Nonetheless, the Greek government has put forward a phased approach towards lifting coronavirus containment, increasing hopes of a fast recovery of the Greek economy in anticipation of the peak summer period. Small commercial shops commenced operations on 4 May and larger commercial shops commenced operations on 11 May. To date, it is estimated that 35% of the businesses that had suspended operations at the beginning of the lockdown have commenced operations.

The Company immediately responded to the outbreak of the pandemic and since the end of February has taken various initiatives to this end primarily focusing on ensuring the health and safety of its employees and all of its stakeholders, as well as the smooth operation of its activities and continuing to supply our markets.

These initiatives include:

- Adopting a timely and successful new remote working model (teleworking) where possible, remotely supporting information systems and modifying shift programs.

- Utilizing digital technology and upgrading teleworking infrastructures.

- Drafting a Policy addressing how to prevent and manage issues arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, including detailed prevention guidelines and testing response under various scenarios, planning for and implementing procedures for handling any suspected Covid-19 cases.

- Continuously keeping employees up to date, along with ongoing health support (medical network, psychological support line).

- Regular disinfection in all workplaces and appropriate disposal of personal protection equipment (PPE).

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the outbreak expands and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess any potential further impact on the Company's financial position and performance, including the recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries, in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

United Kingdom's exit from the European Union: The Company is sourcing funds from international debt capital markets, through Eurobonds, issued by its London based subsidiary, Hellenic Petroleum Finance plc, listed in the Luxembourg stock exchange, for the optimal management of its debt liabilities. It is uncertain, how the exit of the UK from the EU, will affect existing HPF Eurobonds, as well as the Company's funding from international debt capital markets. The Company is closely following relevant developments and assessing alternatives in order to maintain its ability to source funding through the international debt capital markets.

Currency: The Company's business is naturally hedged against a functional currency risk. All petroleum industry transactions are referenced to international benchmark quotes for crude oil and oil products in USD. All international purchases and sales of crude oil and products are conducted in USD and all sales into local markets are either in USD prices or converted to local currency for accounting and settlement reasons using the USD reference on the date of the transaction.

Prices: Commodity price risk management is supervised by a Risk Management Committee which includes Finance and Trading departments' Senior Management. Non-commodity price risk management is carried out by the Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance Department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

Securing continuous crude oil supplies: Developments in the global and regional crude oil markets during the first quarter of 2020 (COVID-19 implications and price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia) resulted in a significant decrease in the cost of raw material for the Company and increased optionality. Average international crude oil reference prices in the first quarter of 2020 decreased by more than 20% compared to average prices in 2019. These developments led to lower cost of crude, for both sweet and especially sour grades, which represent the key source of feedstock for complex refiners like Hellenic Petroleum, improving the competitive position of Med refiners vs. their global peers. The Company was able to take advantage of this development and diversify its crude basket. Concerning the USA's decision for the re-imposition of the nuclear-related sanctions against Iran, Hellenic Petroleum has successfully managed to replace the Iranian oil supply with other alternatives in the region, without any significant effect in the continuity and cost of its operations (Note 18).

Financing of operations: Given financial market developments since 2011, the key priorities of the Company have been the management of the 'Assets and Liabilities' maturity profile, funding in accordance with its strategic investment plan and liquidity risk for operations. As a result of these key priority initiatives and in line with its medium term financing plan, Hellenic Petroleum has maintained a mix of long term, medium term and short term credit facilities by taking into consideration bank and debt capital markets' credit capacity as well as cash flow planning and commercial requirements. Approximately 50% of total debt is financed by medium to long-term committed credit lines while the remaining debt is being financed by short term working capital credit facilities. Further details of the relevant loans and refinancing are provided in Note 17 "Interest-bearing loans and borrowings".

Capital management: Another key priority of the Company has been the management of its Assets. Overall the Company has around €3,7 billion of capital employed which is driven from working capital, investment in fixed assets and its investment in the DEPA Group. Current assets are mainly funded with current liabilities (incl. short-term bank debt) which are used to finance working capital (inventories and receivables). As a result of the implementation of the Company's investment plan, during the period 2007-2012, net debt level, excluding leases, has increased to 49% of total capital employed, while the remaining is financed through shareholders equity. The Company has started reducing its net debt levels through utilisation of the incremental operating cashflows, post completion and operation of the new Elefsina refinery. This is expected to lead to lower Debt to Equity ratio, better matched Asset and Liability maturity profiles as well as lower financing costs.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

The interim condensed financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures that are required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

There have been no changes in the risk management or in any risk management policies since 31 December 2019.

Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The different levels are defined as follows:

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

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 March 2020:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets				
Investment in equity instruments	519	-	-	519
	519	**-**	**-**	**519**
Liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	30.044	-	30.044
	-	**30.044**	**-**	**30.044**

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2019:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	3.474	-	3.474
Investment in equity instruments	965	-	-	965
	965	**3.474**	**-**	**4.439**
Liabilities				
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency. These financial instruments are included in level 1.

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

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

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of commodity swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period. There were no transfers between levels during the period.

The fair value of the following financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount, due to their short-term nature:

- Trade receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other payables
- Borrowings

4. ANALYSIS BY OPERATING SEGMENT

All critical operating decisions are made by the Executive Committee, which reviews the Company's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Management has determined the operating segments based on these reports. The committee assesses performance taking into account a number of measures which may vary depending on the nature and evolution of a business segment by taking into account the risk profile, cash flow, product and market considerations. Information provided to the committee is measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements.

Financial information regarding the Company's operating segments for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 is presented below:

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020

	Note	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers		1.666.453	74.147	-	-	1.740.600
EBITDA		**(450.046)**	**16.072**	**(1.026)**	**(202)**	**(435.202)**
Depreciation and amortisation (PPE & Intangible assets)	**9,11**	(39.484)	(896)	(155)	-	(40.535)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**10**	(1.415)	(893)	(2)	(3)	(2.313)
Operating profit / (loss)		**(490.945)**	**14.283**	**(1.183)**	**(205)**	**(478.050)**
Finance income /(expense)		(14.076)	(447)	-	(8.649)	(23.172)
Lease finance cost		(336)	(22)	-	-	(358)
Currency exchange gains/(losses)	**6**	2.295	-	-	-	2.295
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		**(503.062)**	**13.814**	**(1.183)**	**(8.854)**	**(499.285)**
Income tax credit / (expense)	**7**					118.642
Profit / (Loss) for the period						**(380.643)**

EBITDA is calculated as Operating profit/(loss) per the statement of comprehensive income plus depreciation and amortisation

Financial information regarding the Company's operating segments for the three-month period ended 31 March 2019 is presented below:

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers		1.744.792	79.581	-	-	1.824.373
EBITDA		**91.674**	**22.343**	**1.020**	**(254)**	**114.783**
Depreciation and amortisation (PPE & Intangible assets)	**9,11**	(34.189)	(927)	(32)	-	(35.148)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**10**	(1.584)	(12)	(3)	(2)	(1.601)
Operating profit / (loss)		**55.901**	**21.404**	**985**	**(256)**	**78.034**
Finance income /(expense)		(14.389)	(447)	-	(13.343)	(28.179)
Lease finance cost		(218)	(1)	-	-	(219)
Currency exchange gains/(losses)	**6**	1.563	-	-	-	1.563
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		**42.857**	**20.956**	**985**	**(13.599)**	**51.199**
Income tax credit / (expense)	**7**					(15.144)
Profit / (Loss) for the period						**36.055**

EBITDA is calculated as Operating profit/(loss) per the statement of comprehensive income plus depreciation and amortisation

There were no changes in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss, as compared to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. There has been no material change in the definition of segments or the segmental analysis of total assets or total liabilities from the amounts disclosed in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

An analysis of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers by type of market (domestic, aviation & bunkering, exports) and business unit, is presented below:

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020

	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Domestic	532.487	22.155	-	-	554.642
Aviation & Bunkering	180.874	-	-	-	180.874
Exports	953.092	51.992	-	-	1.005.084
Revenue from contracts with customers	**1.666.453**	**74.147**	**-**	**-**	**1.740.600**

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2019

	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Domestic	633.660	27.308	-	-	660.968
Aviation & Bunkering	213.490	-	-	-	213.490
Exports	897.642	52.273	-	-	949.915
Revenue from contracts with customers	**1.744.792**	**79.581**	**-**	**-**	**1.824.373**

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES) AND OTHER GAINS / (LOSSES)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other operating income and other gains		
Income from grants	199	156
Services to third parties	1.389	1.245
Rental income	391	354
Insurance compensation	143	102
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	0	1.074
Gains from discounting of long-term receivables and liabilities	1.216	61
Other	1.676	587
Total	**5.014**	**3.579**
Other operating expenses and other losses		
Impairment of fixed assets	-	(678)
Other	(550)	(50)
Total	**(550)**	**(728)**
Total other operating income/(expenses) and other gains/(losses)	**4.464**	**2.851**

Restatement: Comparative balances as at 31 March 2019 are restated to conform to changes in presentation of the current year.

Other operating income / (expenses) and other gains / (losses), include amounts, which do not relate to the trading activities of the Company.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

6. CURRENCY EXCHANGE GAINS / (LOSSES)

Foreign currency exchange gains of €2,3 million, reported for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020, mainly relate to unrealized gains arising from the valuation of bank accounts denominated in foreign currency (mostly US$), as well as unrealised exchange losses arising from the valuation of borrowings denominated in US$. The corresponding amount for the three-month period ended 31 March 2019 was a gain of €1,6 million.

7. INCOME TAX

The tax (charge) / credit relating to components of comprehensive income, is as follows:

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Current year tax	-	(11.594)
Deferred tax	118.642	(3.550)
Income tax credit / (expense)	**118.642**	**(15.144)**

The corporate income tax rate for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 is 24% (three-month period ended 31 March 2019: 28%).

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

Audits by Certified Auditors – Tax Compliance Report

Effective from fiscal years ending 31 December 2011 onwards, Greek companies meeting certain criteria can obtain an "Annual Tax Compliance Report" as provided for by par.5, article 82 of L.2238/1994 and article 65A of L.4174/2013, as of 2014 from their statutory auditor in respect of compliance with tax law. The issuance of a Tax Compliance Report, under certain conditions, substitutes the full tax audit by the tax authorities; however the tax authorities reserve the right of future tax audit, taking into consideration the statute of limitation provisions. The Company has received unqualified Tax Compliance Reports for fiscal years up to 2018 (inclusive), the same is also expected for the fiscal year 2019.

Audits by Tax Authorities

The Company has undergone full tax audits for the financial years ended up to and including 31 December 2011.

Notwithstanding the possibility of future tax audits, Management believes that no additional material liability will arise as a result of unaudited tax years over and above the tax liabilities and provisions recognised in the condensed financial statements as of 31 March 2020 (Note 22).

8. EARNINGS / (LOSSES) PER SHARE

Basic earnings / (losses) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding the weighted average number of treasury shares. Diluted earnings / (losses) per share equal basic earnings / (losses) per share.

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Earnings/(Losses) per share attributable to the Company Shareholders (expressed in Euro per share):	**(1,25)**	**0,12**
Net income / (loss) attributable to ordinary shares (Euro in thousands)	(380.643)	36.055
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	305.635.185	305.635.185

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Plant & Machi-nery	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Assets Under Cons-truction	Total
Cost							
As at 1 January 2019	**142.850**	**541.928**	**3.992.671**	**15.583**	**91.296**	**82.288**	**4.866.616**
Additions	-	14	250	8	383	25.135	25.790
Capitalised projects	-	392	13.730	-	38	(14.160)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(20)	(2)	-	(22)
Impairment / Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	(678)	(678)
Transfers and other movements	-	-	(113)	-	-	(1.530)	(1.643)
As at 31 March 2019	**142.850**	**542.334**	**4.006.538**	**15.571**	**91.715**	**91.055**	**4.890.063**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2019	**-**	**232.169**	**1.858.332**	**11.226**	**80.652**	**-**	**2.182.379**
Charge for the period	-	3.869	29.644	101	571	-	34.185
Disposals	-	-	-	(20)	(2)	-	(22)
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**236.038**	**1.887.976**	**11.307**	**81.221**	**-**	**2.216.542**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	**142.850**	**306.296**	**2.118.562**	**4.264**	**10.494**	**91.055**	**2.673.521**
Cost							
As at 1 January 2020	**142.850**	**546.816**	**4.105.313**	**15.699**	**94.480**	**114.193**	**5.019.351**
Additions	-	-	324	-	522	22.764	23.610
Capitalised projects	-	408	34.732	-	37	(35.177)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Impairment / Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and other movements	-	-	93	-	-	(640)	(547)
As at 31 March 2020	**142.850**	**547.224**	**4.140.462**	**15.699**	**95.026**	**101.140**	**5.042.401**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2020	**-**	**247.468**	**1.983.400**	**11.615**	**83.074**	**-**	**2.325.557**
Charge for the period	-	3.696	34.846	103	658	-	39.303
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
As at 31 March 2020	**-**	**251.164**	**2.018.246**	**11.718**	**83.719**	**-**	**2.364.847**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	**142.850**	**296.060**	**2.122.216**	**3.981**	**11.307**	**101.140**	**2.677.554**

'Transfers and other movements' include the transfer of computer software development costs to intangible assets (Note 11) and the transfer of spare parts for the refinery units between inventories and fixed assets.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

10. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	Commercial Properties	Plant & Machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2019	**17.054**	**6.285**	**2.405**	**25.744**
Additions	24	144	-	168
As at 31 March 2019	**17.078**	**6.429**	**2.405**	**25.912**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the period	1.172	235	194	1.601
As at 31 March 2019	**1.172**	**235**	**194**	**1.601**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	**15.906**	**6.194**	**2.211**	**24.311**
Cost				
As at 1 January 2020	**23.363**	**8.869**	**6.645**	**38.877**
Additions	-	1.043	73	1.116
Modification	3	30	(44)	(11)
As at 31 March 2020	**23.366**	**9.942**	**6.674**	**39.982**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2020	**4.644**	**1.134**	**1.015**	**6.793**
Charge for the period	838	461	1.014	2.313
As at 31 March 2020	**5.482**	**1.595**	**2.029**	**9.106**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	**17.884**	**8.347**	**4.645**	**30.876**

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software	Licences & Rights	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2019	**97.902**	**24.299**	**122.201**
Additions	61	-	61
Transfers & other movements	1.530	-	1.530
As at 31 March 2019	**99.493**	**24.299**	**123.792**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 January 2019	**93.107**	**24.295**	**117.402**
Charge for the period	963	-	963
As at 31 March 2019	**94.070**	**24.295**	**118.365**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	**5.423**	**4**	**5.427**
Cost			
As at 1 January 2020	**105.334**	**25.536**	**130.870**
Additions	306	444	750
Transfers & other movements	640	-	640
As at 31 March 2020	**106.280**	**25.980**	**132.260**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 January 2020	**97.602**	**24.564**	**122.166**
Charge for the period	1.146	86	1.232
As at 31 March 2020	**98.748**	**24.650**	**123.398**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	**7.532**	**1.330**	**8.862**

'Licenses and Rights' include net exploration license costs relating to the exploration & production of hydrocarbons' concessions in Greece. 'Transfers and other movements' in computer software include the transfer of computer software development costs from assets under construction to intangible assets (Note 9).

12. INVENTORIES

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Crude oil	213.620	331.447
Refined products and semi-finished products	297.362	487.614
Petrochemicals	20.547	25.554
Consumable materials, spare parts and other	87.055	85.485
- Less: Impairment provision for consumables and spare parts	(30.340)	(30.340)
Total	**588.244**	**899.760**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "Cost of sales" amounted to €1,8 billion (31 March 2019: €1,6 billion). As at 31 March 2020, the Company wrote down inventories to their net realisable value, recording a loss of €285 million (31 March 2019: loss of €0,2 million), included in 'Cost of Sales' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Under IEA and EU regulations Greece is obliged to hold crude oil and refined product stocks in order to fulfil the EU requirement for compulsory Stock obligations (90 days stock directive), as legislated by Greek Law 3054/2002. This responsibility is passed on to all companies, including Hellenic Petroleum S.A., which import and sell in the domestic market and who have the responsibility to maintain and finance the appropriate stock levels. Such stocks are part of the operating stocks and are valued on the same basis.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Trade receivables	337.864	449.115
- Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(100.735)	(100.543)
Trade receivables net	**237.129**	**348.572**
Other receivables	318.951	443.101
- Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(14.438)	(14.438)
Other receivables net	**304.513**	**428.663**
Deferred charges and prepayments	9.144	14.022
Total	**550.786**	**791.257**

As part of its working capital management, the Company utilises factoring facilities to accelerate the collection of cash from its customers in Greece. Non-recourse factoring, is excluded from balances shown above, since all risks and rewards of the relevant invoices have been transferred to the factoring institution.

‘Other receivables’ include balances in respect of advances to suppliers, advances to personnel, VAT, withholding taxes and taxes paid (other than income taxes), as a result of tax audit assessments from the tax authorities during previous years. The Company has disputed the relevant assessments and has commenced legal proceedings. The timing of the finalisation of these disputes cannot be estimated and the Company has classified the amounts as current assets.

Other receivables as at 31 March 2020 also include the following:

a) €54m of VAT approved refunds (31 December 2019: €54 million), which has been withheld by the customs authorities due to a dispute relating to stock shortages. The Company has filed a specific legal objection and claim against this action and expects to fully recover this amount, following the conclusion of the relevant legal proceedings (see Note 22).
b) A one-year bond loan of €138 million (31 December 2019: €138 million) to EKO ABEE, a Group company (Note 20).

The Company recognised impairment losses on trade and other receivables, included in the statement of comprehensive income, amounting to €0,2 million and €0,4 million for the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, respectively.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Cash at Bank and in Hand	738.388	888.564
Cash and cash equivalents	**738.388**	**888.564**

The balance of US Dollars included in Cash at bank as at 31 March 2020 was US$605 million (Euro equivalent €552 million). The respective amount for the year ended 31 December 2019 was US$ 822 million (Euro equivalent €732 million).

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of Shares (authorised and issued)	Share Capital	Share premium	Total
As at 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019	305.635.185	666.285	353.796	1.020.081
As at 31 March 2020	**305.635.185**	**666.285**	**353.796**	**1.020.081**

All ordinary shares were authorised, issued and fully paid. The nominal value of each ordinary share is €2,18 (31 December 2019: €2,18).

16. RESERVES

	Statutory reserve	Special reserves	Tax-free & Incentive law reserves	Hedging reserve	Actuarial gains/ (losses)	Equity instrum. FVOCI gains/ (losses)	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	**144.838**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**(11.751)**	**(28.065)**	**(509)**	**262.263**
- Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	7.889	-	-	7.889
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
Balance at 31 March 2019	**144.838**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**(3.862)**	**(28.065)**	**(526)**	**270.135**
Balance at 1 January 2020	**160.656**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**2.640**	**(37.900)**	**(40)**	**283.106**
- Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(25.474)	-	-	(25.474)
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(338)	(338)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**160.656**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**(22.834)**	**(37.900)**	**(378)**	**257.294**

Statutory reserves

Under Greek law, corporations are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profit as reflected in their statutory books to a statutory reserve until this reserve is equal to one third of the outstanding share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed during the existence of the entity, but can be used to offset accumulated losses.

Special reserves

Special reserves primarily relate to reserves arising from tax revaluations in accordance with the relevant legislation in prior years.

Tax-free and incentive law reserves

These reserves relate to retained earnings that have not been taxed with the prevailing corporate income tax rate as allowed by Greek law under various statutes and include reserves relating to investments under incentive laws. These reserves will become liable to tax at the rate prevailing at the time of distribution to shareholders or conversion to share capital under certain conditions.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

Other reserves

These include:

(i) Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans resulting from a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and b) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

(ii) Changes in the fair value of investments that are classified as investments in equity instruments.

17. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	66.667	66.667
Intercompany borrowings	537.900	689.900
Bond loans	621.198	851.271
Non-current borrowings	**1.225.765**	**1.607.838**
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Short-term bank borrowings	1.284.839	831.132
Current portion of long-term bank borrowings	44.444	44.444
Total current borrowings	**1.329.283**	**875.576**
Total borrowings	**2.555.048**	**2.483.414**

Hellenic Petroleum and its subsidiaries (the "Group") has centralised treasury operations, which coordinate and control the funding and cash management activities of all group companies. Within this framework, Hellenic Petroleum Finance plc ("HPF") was established in November 2005 in the U.K. as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. to act as the central treasury vehicle of the Hellenic Petroleum Group.

Borrowings by maturity as at 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019 are summarised in the table below (amounts in € million):

		As at	
	Maturity	**31 March 2020 (millions)**	**31 December 2019 (millions)**
Bond loan €400 million	Jun 2023	394	394
Bond loan €400 million	Nov 2020	224	224
Bond loan €300 million	Feb 2021	299	299
Bond loan $250 million	Jun 2021	227	159
European Investment Bank ("EIB") Term loan	Jun 2022	111	111
HPF Loan, October 2016	Oct 2021	440	442
HPF Loan, October 2019	Oct 2024	65	215
Bilateral lines	Various	795	639
Total		**2.555**	**2.483**

No loans were in default as at 31 March 2020 (none as at 31 December 2019).

Significant movements in borrowings for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Bond loan $250 million, maturing in June 2021

In March 2020, Hellenic Petroleum S.A. drew on the remaining portion ($70 million) of its $250 million 3 year revolving bond loan facility to finance general working capital needs.

HPF Loan, maturing in October 2021 (Eurobond €450 million)

Total repayments during the three-month period ended 31 March 2020, amount to €150 million.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

Bilateral lines

The Company has credit facilities with various banks, to finance general corporate needs, which are being renewed in accordance with the Company's finance needs. The facilities mainly comprise of short-term loans.

Bilateral loan balances increased by €156 million during the first quarter of 2020, in line with the Company's liquidity and risk management strategy to build up its cash reserves as the Covid-19 crisis was unfolding.

Certain medium-term credit facility agreements include financial covenants, mainly for the maintenance of certain ratios at Group level, such as: "Consolidated Net Debt/ Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA", "Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA/ Consolidated Net Interest" and "Consolidated Net Debt/ Consolidated Net Worth". Management monitors the performance of the Group to ensure compliance with the above covenants.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Trade payables	959.383	1.165.580
Accrued Expenses	80.708	64.280
Other payables	15.925	41.949
Total	**1.056.016**	**1.271.809**

Trade payables comprise amounts payable or accrued in respect of supplies of crude oil, products and services.

Trade payables, as at 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019, include amounts in respect of crude oil imports from Iran, which were received between December 2011 and March 2012 as part of a long-term contract with NIOC. Despite repeated attempts to settle the payment for these cargoes through the international banking system between January and June 2012, it was not possible to do so. In the period from 16 January 2016 up to 8 May 2018, when sanctions were suspended, the Company successfully made several payments against a significant part of these amounts. Since 8 May 2018, following the re-imposition of relevant sanctions by the United States, no deliveries of Iranian crude oil or payments have taken place.

Accrued expenses mainly relate to accrued interest, payroll-related accruals and accruals for operating expenses not yet invoiced.

Other payables include amounts in respect of payroll-related liabilities, social security obligations and sundry taxes.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

19. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Note	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(499.285)**	**51.199**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	**9,10**	41.616	36.464
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**11**	1.232	963
Amortisation of grants	**5**	(199)	(156)
Financial expenses / (income) - net		23.530	28.398
Provisions for expenses and valuation changes		6.224	11.148
Amortization of long-term contracts costs	**5**	(1.216)	(61)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(1.074)
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	**6**	(2.295)	(1.563)
		(430.393)	**125.318**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		310.214	(132.306)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		102.967	(305.845)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		(229.076)	322.009
		184.105	**(116.142)**
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**(246.288)**	**9.176**

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The interim condensed statement of comprehensive income includes transactions between the Company and related parties. Such transactions mainly comprise sales and purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sales of goods and services to related parties		
Group entities	543.074	615.529
Associates	74.904	71.784
Joint ventures	144	133
Total	**618.122**	**687.446**
Purchases of goods and services from related parties		
Group entities	10.958	13.363
Associates	94.021	91.738
Joint ventures	12.826	6.081
Total	**117.805**	**111.182**

Other operating income/(expenses) & other gains/(losses)-net for the three-month period to 31 March 2020 include income from subsidiaries, amounting to €1,2 million (31 March 2019: €1,3 million).

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

The statement of financial position includes balances, which derive from sales / purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

	As at	
	31 March 2020	**31 December 2019**
Balances due to related parties		
(Trade and other creditors)		
Group entities	19.654	14.469
Associates	8.462	8.732
Joint ventures	43	0
Total	**28.159**	**23.201**
Balances due from related parties		
(Trade and other debtors)		
Group entities	73.281	97.232
Associates	11.545	14.283
Joint ventures	127	256
Total	**84.953**	**111.771**

Transactions have been carried out with the following related parties:

a) Hellenic Petroleum Group companies

b) Associates and joint ventures of the Group, which are consolidated under the equity method.
- Athens Airport Fuel Pipeline Company S.A. (EAKAA)
- Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. (DEPA)
- Elpedison B.V.
- Spata Aviation Fuel Company S.A. (SAFCO)
- HELPE Thraki S.A.
- D.M.E.P. HoldCo

The Company has provided letters of comfort and guarantees in favour of banks as security for loans granted by them to Elpedison B.V. The outstanding amount of these as at 31 March 2020 was €104 million (31 December 2019: €105 million).

c) Government related entities which are under common control with the Company due to the shareholding and control rights of the Hellenic State and with which the Company has material transactions or balances:
- Public Power Corporation Hellas S.A.
- Hellenic Armed Forces
- Hellenic Distribution Network Operator S.A. (HEDNO)

During the three-month period ended 31 March 2020, transactions and balances with the above government related entities are as follows:
- Sales of goods and services amounted to €20 million (31 March 2019: €24 million);
- Purchases of goods and services amounted to €14 million (31 March 2019: €16 million);
- Receivable balances of €54 million (31 December 2019: €27 million);
- Payable balances of €1 million (31 December 2019: €16 million).

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

d) Key management includes directors (Executive and non -Executive Members of the Board of Hellenic Petroleum S.A.) and General Managers. The compensation paid or payable for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 to the aforementioned key management amounted as follows:

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Short-term employee benefits	1.317	1.659
Post-employment benefits	36	40
Total	**1.353**	**1.699**

e) The Company participates in the following jointly controlled operations with other third parties relating to exploration and production of hydrocarbons in Greece, either directly or indirectly, through its subsidiaries:

- Edison International SpA, HELPE Patraikos, a group company – Greece, Patraikos Gulf
- Total E&P Greece BV, Edison International SpA, HELPE West Kerkyra SA, a group company – Greece, Block 2, West of Corfu Island
- Total E&P Greece BV, Exxon Mobil Exploration and Production Greece (Crete) BV, Hellenic Petroleum SA – Greece, Block West Crete
- Total E&P Greece BV, Exxon Mobil Exploration and Production Greece (Crete) BV, Hellenic Petroleum SA – Greece, Block South West Crete
- Repsol Exploracion, Hellenic Petroleum SA – Greece, Block Ionian
- Calfrac Well Services Ltd, HELPE Sea of Thrace SA, a group company – Greece, Sea of Thrace concession

f) The Company has extended loans to its subsidiaries. The outstanding balance of these loans as at 31 March 2020 was €142,3 million (31 December 2019: €141,5 million). Interest income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 was €1,4 million (31 March 2019: €1,7 million). All loans are at variable interest rates. The average interest rate on inter-company loans due was 3,64%.

The Company has also received loans from its subsidiaries. The outstanding balance of these loans as at 31 March 2020 was €537,9 million (31 December 2019: €689,9 million). Interest expense for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 was €6,0 million (31 March 2019: €10,1 million). All loans are at variable interest rates. The average interest rate on inter-company loans during the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 was 4,05%.

21. COMMITMENTS

a) Capital commitments

Significant contractual commitments of the Company, amount to €40 million as at 31 March 2020 (31 December 2019: €34 million), which mainly relate to improvements in refining assets.

b) Letters of Credit

The Company may be requested to provide bank letters of credit to suppliers in order to obtain better commercial and credit terms. To the extent that such items are already recorded as liabilities in the financial statements there is no additional commitment to be disclosed. In cases where the underlying transaction occurs after the year end, the Company is not liable to settle the letter of credit and hence no such liability exists as at the year end.

22. CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATION

The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business, the most significant of which are disclosed below:

Business issues

(i) Unresolved legal claims:

The Company is involved in a number of legal proceedings and has various unresolved claims pending arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on currently available information and the opinion of legal counsel, management believes that the final outcome will not have a significant effect on the Company's operating results or financial position and that no additional provisions, over and above provisions already reflected in the interim condensed financial statements, are required.

During the current and preceding years, a number of Municipalities proceeded with the imposition of duties and fines relating to the rights of way occupied by underground pipelines operated by the Company within the boundaries of each respective municipality. As at 31 March 2020, the total amounts imposed amount to €33,4 million (31 December 2019: €30,3 million) . In order to appeal against these, and in accordance with legislation, the Company has paid an amount of €14 million (31 December 2019: €14 million), which is included in other receivables in the interim condensed financial statements. During the three-month period ended 31 March 2020, the Municipality of Aspropyrgos communicated a new duty/fine for the year 2019, amounting to €3,1 million.

The Company has exercised all available legal recourse relating to these cases and Management have assessed that it is most probable that the outcome of all appeals will be favourable. Therefore the Company has not raised a provision with regard to these cases.

(ii) Guarantees:

The Company has provided letters of comfort and guarantees in favour of banks as security for loans granted by them to subsidiaries and associates of the Group, the outstanding amount of which as at 31 March 2020 was the equivalent of €926 million (31 December 2019: €912 million).

Taxation and customs

The tax framework and practices in Greece, which determine the tax base for the Company's transactions, may result in inherent uncertainties, due to its complexity and it being subject to changes and alternative interpretation by relevant authorities at different points in time and across different entities. As a result, there may be types of expenses or treatments for which a company may be assessed on a different basis than the one adopted during the preparation of its tax return and the financial statements. Based on past experience tax audits were carried out by tax authorities on average 5-7 years after the filing of the tax return. In addition, where a tax audit results in a different view to that adopted by the Company, the process for resolving the issue is usually through a court of law proceeding, which has many stages and can take a considerable number of years to reach its final and irrevocable ruling. For an entity to engage in this process, a minimum down payment of 50% of the total tax and surcharges assessed is required.

All of the above result in inherent difficulties in the determination and accounting of tax liabilities. As a result, management aims to determine its policy based on specific legislation available at the time of accounting for a transaction, obtain specialist legal and tax advice on individual cases, if required and utilise prior tax audits experience and rulings, including relevant court decisions. This process ensures that the financial statements reflect any material tax and customs liabilities as accurately and completely as possible.

(i) Open tax years – Litigation tax cases:

As disclosed in Note 7, tax audits have been completed by the Tax Authorities up to and including the financial year ended 31 December 2011. The Tax audit reports for years ended 31 December 2010 and 2011 were received in December 2017 and they are subject to legal dispute by the Company. In summary, the reports assess additional taxes of €22,5 million and penalties of €23,5 million for items relating to stamp duty, various non-deductible expenses and other income tax adjustments. Following a detailed review of the Tax Audit Report, the Company has disputed the additional taxes imposed (which are over and above the amounts already included in the Company's normal tax returns) and proceeded with all possible legal means and actions to appeal against these additional taxes and surcharges imposed.

Even though the Company disputed the additional taxes and surcharges imposed, it was obliged to pay 50% of the assessed amounts (taxes and surcharges) to the Tax Authorities, in order to appeal the results of the tax audits. This was paid within the applicable deadline, while the remaining amounts have been fully offset by the Authorities, with tax and other State receivables of the Company, within 2018. These amounts are included in 'Income tax receivable, if they relate to income tax, or in Trade and Other Receivables', if they relate to other taxes, as the Company assesses that it will succeed in its appeals. As far as surcharges are concerned, the report has assessed amounts at 120% of the original tax instead of the applicable 50%; this is also being legally challenged by the Company.

Notification for audit has been received for the year ended 31 December 2012, which according to the general provisions is time-barred. During March 2020, a notification for audit was received, for the years 2014 up to and including 2017. The audit is in progress.

Management believes that no additional material liability will arise either as a result of open tax years or from the outcome of current litigation cases over and above the tax liabilities and provisions already recognised in the financial statements as at 31 March 2020. The Company has recorded down payments made for taxes and penalties assessed in previous disputes with the tax authorities in income tax receivable, to the extent that the Company has assessed that the amounts will be ultimately recoverable.

It is noted that for financial years ending 31 December 2011 up to and including 31 December 2018, the Company obtained unqualified "Annual Tax Compliance Reports" from their Statutory Auditors, as provided for by par. 5, article 82 of L.2238/1994 and article 65A of L. 4174/2013. The same is also expected for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(ii) Assessments of customs and fines:

In 2008, Customs authorities assessed additional customs duties and penalties amounting to approximately €40 million for alleged "stock shortages" during the years 2001-2005. The Company has duly filed contestations before the Administrative Court of First Instance and Management believes that this case will have a positive outcome when the legal procedure will be concluded.

Notwithstanding the filing of the above contestations, the Customs office withheld an amount of €54 million (full payment plus surcharges) of established VAT refunds (Note 13), an action against which the Company filed two Contestations before the Administrative Courts of Athens and Piraeus. The Administrative Court of Athens ruled that the withholding effected by the Tax Office was unlawful.

The Company considers that the above amounts will be recovered.

23. DIVIDENDS

At its meeting held on 5 November 2019, the Board of Directors decided to distribute an interim dividend of €0,25 per share for the financial year 2019. The dividend amounts to a total of €76,4 million and was paid during the first quarter of 2020.

A proposal to the AGM for a final dividend of €0,25 per share for the year 2019 was approved by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2020. The total final dividend amounts to €76,4 million and is not included in the interim condensed financial statements for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020, as it has not yet been approved by the shareholders' AGM.

The Board did not approve a change in dividend policy overall and will re-evaluate the payment of an additional dividend, or an additional special dividend during 2020.

24. EVENTS OCCURING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Other than the events already disclosed in Note 3, no material events took place after the end of the reporting period and up to the date of the publication of the financial statements.