HELLENIC PETROLEUM S.A.

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED

31 March 2021

HELLENIC
PETROLEUM

CONTENTS

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

I. Company Information

Directors	Ioannis Papathanasiou - Chairman of the Board Andreas Shiamishis - Chief Executive Officer Georgios Alexopoulos - Member Theodoros-Achilleas Vardas - Member Alexandros Metaxas - Member Iordanis Aivazis - Member Alkiviadis-Konstantinos Psarras - Member Theodoros Pantalakis - Member Spiridon Pantelias - Member Georgios Papakonstantinou - Member Konstantinos Papagiannopoulos - Member Anastasia Makarigaki - Member (From 17/05/2021) Anastasia Martseki - Member (From 17/05/2021)
Other Board Members during the year	Michail Kefalogiannis - Member (Until 17/05/2021) Loukas Papazoglou - Member (Until 17/05/2021)
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 2021	31 December 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	2.752.646	2.766.635
Right-of-use assets	**10**	29.892	32.157
Intangible assets	**11**	7.558	8.094
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		1.066.366	1.064.566
Investment in equity instruments	**3**	535	587
Loans, advances and long-term assets		41.605	42.956
		3.898.602	**3.914.995**
Current assets			
Inventories	**12**	988.426	599.613
Trade and other receivables	**13**	516.941	489.979
Income tax receivables		33.830	33.830
Derivative financial instruments	**3**	9.875	9.945
Cash and cash equivalents	**14**	493.793	992.748
		2.042.865	**2.126.115**
Total assets		**5.941.467**	**6.041.110**
EQUITY			
Share capital and share premium	**15**	1.020.081	1.020.081
Reserves	**16**	280.186	279.576
Retained Earnings		594.480	520.475
Total equity		**1.894.747**	**1.820.132**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**17**	1.929.658	2.064.808
Lease liabilities		19.842	21.279
Deferred income tax liabilities		27.410	2.773
Retirement benefit obligations		160.338	159.782
Provisions		22.287	22.287
Other non-current liabilities		12.558	12.685
		2.172.093	**2.283.614**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**18**	1.185.239	1.427.067
Derivative financial instruments	**3**	6.992	4.635
Income tax payable		450	450
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**17**	672.855	494.675
Lease liabilities		7.843	9.284
Dividends payable		1.248	1.253
		1.874.627	**1.937.364**
Total liabilities		**4.046.720**	**4.220.978**
Total equity and liabilities		**5.941.467**	**6.041.110**

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 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue from contracts with customers	**4**	**1.572.464**	**1.740.600**
Cost of sales		(1.419.307)	(2.173.932)
Gross profit / (loss)		**153.157**	**(433.332)**
Selling and distribution expenses		(20.780)	(27.553)
Administrative expenses		(18.653)	(20.612)
Exploration and development expenses		(30)	(1.017)
Other operating income and other gains	**5**	3.838	5.014
Other operating expense and other losses	**5**	(2.599)	(550)
Operating profit/(loss)		**114.933**	**(478.050)**
Finance income		1.511	2.220
Finance expense		(22.788)	(25.392)
Finance expense - Lease finance cost		(305)	(358)
Currency exchange gains/(losses)	**6**	5.098	2.295
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**98.449**	**(499.285)**
Income tax	**7**	(24.444)	118.642
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**74.005**	**(380.643)**
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**	(39)	(338)
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**	649	(25.474)
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		**610**	**(25.812)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**74.615**	**(406.455)**
Basic and diluted earnings/(losses) per share (expressed in Euro per share)	**8**	**0,24**	**(1,25)**

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 2020		**1.020.081**	**283.106**	**935.648**	**2.238.835**
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**
Balance at 1 January 2021		**1.020.081**	**279.576**	**520.475**	**1.820.132**
Movement - 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021					
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	**16**	-	(39)	-	(39)
Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	**16**	-	649	-	649
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**-**	**610**	**-**	**610**
Profit/(Loss) for the period		-	-	74.005	74.005
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**-**	**610**	**74.005**	**74.615**
Balance at 31 March 2021		**1.020.081**	**280.186**	**594.480**	**1.894.747**

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

	Note	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**19**	(501.338)	(246.288)
Income tax received / (paid)		-	(795)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**(501.338)**	**(247.083)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	**9,11**	(24.732)	(24.360)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets		29	-
Dividends received		-	150.000
Interest received		1.511	2.220
Participation in share capital increase of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(1.799)	(10.000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**(24.991)**	**117.860**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(15.956)	(14.237)
Dividends paid		(5)	(76.215)
Proceeds from borrowings		51.040	218.120
Repayments of borrowings		(9.540)	(152.002)
Payment of lease liabilities - principal		(2.958)	(2.759)
Payment of lease liabilities - interest		(305)	(358)
Net cash generated from /(used in) financing activities		**22.276**	**(27.451)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(504.053)**	**(156.674)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**14**	**992.748**	**888.564**
Exchange gains / (losses) on cash and cash equivalents		5.098	6.498
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(504.053)	(156.674)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**14**	**493.793**	**738.388**

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

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. The Company is also engaged in exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

The Company is incorporated in Greece, with an indefinite corporate life and the address of its registered office is 8A Chimarras str., Maroussi, 15125 Greece. 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 unaudited 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 considered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, as described in Note 3, up to the date of authorization of these condensed financial statements, the funding available and the refinancing plans in place and has concluded that the going concern basis of their preparation 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 audited annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, 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 2021 have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 May 2021.

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 which are discussed in detail in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, 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.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic impact thereof, management reviewed its estimates with regards to future cash flows utilized in estimating the recoverable amount of its investments as well as the estimations for future credit losses on trade receivables.

Estimates in value-in-use calculations

Given the impact of Covid-19, the Company proceeded with a further assessment of impairment indicators on the various segments it operates. Despite the effect of Covid 19 during the three month period as compared to the assumptions used in the respective impairment tests prepared for the year ended 31 December 2020, management concluded that no further impairment losses need to be recorded. However, management will continue to monitor the developments for the rest of the year and adjust their estimates accordingly.

Provision for expected credit losses of receivables

Management assessed forward-looking information specific to its trade debtors and the economic environment taken into account the impact of Covid-19 and recorded additional losses in line with its policies, when needed (Note 13).

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 2020 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 2021. Amendments and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2021 did not have a significant impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Company for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021. These are also disclosed below.

- *IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (Amendments) 'Interest rate benchmark reform – Phase 2' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).* In August 2020, the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, completing its work in response to IBOR reform. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). In particular, the amendments provide for a practical expedient when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, to require the effective interest rate to be adjusted, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Also, the amendments introduce reliefs from discontinuing hedge relationships including a temporary relief from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component. Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 4 are designed to allow insurers who are still applying IAS 39 to obtain the same reliefs as those provided by the amendments made to IFRS 9. There are also amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with earlier application permitted. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted:

The Company has not early adopted any other of the following standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued, but is not yet effective. In addition, the Company assessed all standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but are not yet effective on the financial statements.

- *IFRS 16 (Amendment) 'Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).* The amendment applies, retrospectively, to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted, including in financial statements not yet authorized for issue at 28 May 2020. IASB amended the standard to provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The amendment provides a practical expedient for the lessee to account for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change was not a lease modification, only if all of the following conditions are met:

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

In March 2021 the IASB issued a proposal to extend the relief period by another year, i.e. to apply the practical expedient on rent concessions to a change in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021, with earlier application permitted.

- *IAS 1 (Amendment) 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).* The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted. The IASB has issued an exposure draft to defer the effective date to 1 January 2023. The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current or non-current. The amendments affect the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and do not change existing requirements around measurement or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, nor the information that entities disclose about those items. Also, the amendments clarify the classification requirements for debt which may be settled by the company issuing own equity instruments. The 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.

- *IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as well as Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (Amendments).* The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted. The IASB has issued narrow-scope amendments to the IFRS Standards as follows:

  - *IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendments)*, update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
  - *IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)*, 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 recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
  - *IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)*, specify which costs a company includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous.
  - *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.

- *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (Amendments).* The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted. The amendments provide guidance on the application of materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose 'material' accounting policies. Also, guidance and illustrative examples are added in the Practice Statement to assist in the application of the materiality concept when making judgements about accounting policy disclosures.

- *IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments).* The amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates, defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Also, the amendments clarify what changes in accounting estimates are and how these differ from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors.

  The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

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: During 2020, the coronavirus pandemic affected significantly the global and Greek economy and disrupted the global financial stability. The growth prospects were reversed and the Greek economy was led into a deep recession. However, during 2021 the spread of Covid-19 is expected to be contained, mainly as a result of the vaccination programs which are currently in progress. The gradual easing of the restrictions during the second quarter of 2021, as well as the anticipated increase in private consumption and demand from the second half of the year are expected to lead Greek economy to positive growth rates. However, the uncertainty associated with the impact of Covid-19 during the current year remains the fundamental underlying factor of the expected recovery. 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 Greek operations.

GDP increased by 2.7% in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter (GPD decreased by 7,9% as compared to the corresponding period in 2019) reflecting the impact of the pandemic and the containment measures imposed by the Greek government. The increase in GDP during the fourth quarter was driven mainly by an increase in exports and investments, partially offset by a drop in imports and private consumption.

Total domestic fuels consumption in the first three months of 2021 decreased by 14% compared to the respective period of 2020 (total demand for motor fuels decreased by 15,9%), mainly affected by lower demand for gasoline and auto diesel, as a result of mobility restrictions to counter the effects of the coronavirus outbreak.

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 countries, including Greece, adopted extraordinary and economically costly measures to contain and delay the spread of the virus, including requiring companies to limit or even suspend normal business operations. These measures have slowed down the economies worldwide, causing considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life.

As a result of the considerable rise in the number of infections and the new virus variants emerging during the final months of 2020, the Greek government announced even more strict measures, including lockdowns, in order to control the spread of the pandemic and ensure public health. These measures, remained in force during the first quarter of 2021. However, the commencement of the vaccination programmes as well as the gradual relaxation of the strict containment measures during May are expected to lead in a partial recovery of the domestic demand during the next months of the year.

The Company immediately responded to the outbreak of the pandemic and took 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).

However, the Company’s strategic orientation and targets have not altered and the current operations are largely unaffected.

Although the refining margins and the Greek market demand remained very low during the first quarter of the year, the reported profitability of the Company was high mainly as a result of the crude oil price recovery recorded. The evolution of the pandemic, in Greece and globally, is expected to affect the financial results and financial position for at least 2021. While a strong global economic recovery in 2021 remains very likely, the impact on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, due to the high level of the associated uncertainties. 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 its investments, in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

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. As a result, the Company's operations are mainly exposed to the risk of fluctuating the dollar exchange rate against the euro. The strengthening of the US Dollar against the Euro has a positive effect on the Company’s financial results while in the opposite event, both the financial results and balance sheet items (inventory, investments, receivables, liabilities in US dollar) would be valued at lower levels.

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. During the three-month period ended on 31 March 2021 the Company entered into certain derivatives to hedge cash flows related to purchases and sales of crude oil and petroleum products.

Securing continuous crude oil supplies: The Company procures crude oil from a number of suppliers, including national oil companies and international traders primarily in, but not limited to, the Middle East, North Africa and Black Sea region. The process of sourcing of crude oil is coordinated by the Supply and Trading department in line with production plans. The Company’s three coastal refineries location provide access to a wide range of feedstock sourcing opportunities, which enables the Company to respond to supply shortages of certain crude grades, without materially affecting its operations and financial performance.

Financing of operations: The key priorities of the Company are the management of the ‘Assets and Liabilities’ maturity profile, funding in accordance with its strategic investment plan and the liquidity risk management for its operational needs. As a result of these key priority initiatives and in line with its medium-term financing plan, Hellenic Petroleum has maintained a mix of committed long term credit facilities and uncommitted short-term credit facilities by taking into consideration banks’ and debt capital markets’ credit capacity, as well as cash flow planning and commercial requirements.

There were no significant movements in borrowings during the three-month period ended 31 March 2021. As of 31 March 2021, approximately 76% of total debt (approximately 82% as of 31 December 2020) is financed by long-term committed credit lines while the remaining debt is being financed by short term credit facilities (bilateral lines). Further details of the relevant loans are provided in Note 17, “Interest bearing loans and borrowings”.

The Company’s plans with respect to facilities expiring within the next 12 months are presented below in million Euros:

(€ million)	**9M21**	**1Q22**	**Total**
Contractual Term Facilities			
Bond loan €400 million	100	-	100
HPF Loan, October 2016	201	-	201
European Investment Bank ("EIB") Term loan	44	-	44
Total	**345**	**-**	**345**

The Company assesses its options regarding the refinancing of the bond loan maturing during the second half of 2021 and expects the refinancing to be completed in due time before maturity of existing loans. The Company’s bilateral lines are uncommitted credit facilities with various banks to finance general corporate needs, which have been consistently renewed in the last 20 years in accordance with the Company’s finance needs. The Company expects it will be able to continue to renew these in the future or will refinance part of them into term loans.

Capital management: Another key priority of the Company has been the management of its Assets. Overall the Company has approximately €4 billion of capital employed which is driven from working capital, investment in fixed assets and its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Current assets are mainly funded with current liabilities (incl. short-term bank debt) which are used to finance working capital (inventories and receivables). 53% of total capital employed is financed through net debt, excluding leases, while the remaining is financed through shareholders equity.

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 2020.

There have been no changes in the risk management or in any risk management policies since 31 December 2020.

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 2021:

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total balance**
Assets				
Derivatives at fair value through the income statement	-	1.510	-	1.510
Derivatives used for hedging	-	8.366	-	8.366
Investment in equity instruments	535	-	-	535
	535	**9.875**	**-**	**10.410**
Liabilities				
Derivatives at fair value through the income statement	-	6.992	-	6.992
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	-	-
	-	**6.992**	**-**	**6.992**

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets				
Derivatives at fair value through the income statement	-	2.433	-	2.433
Derivatives used for hedging	-	7.512	-	7.512
Investment in equity instruments	587	-	-	587
	587	**9.945**	**-**	**10.532**
Liabilities				
Derivatives at fair value through the income statement	-	4.635	-	4.635
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	-	-
	-	**4.635**	**-**	**4.635**

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 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 is 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 three-month period ended 31 March 2021.

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

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

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 considers the business from 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 2021 is presented below:

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Note	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers		1.481.631	90.833	-	-	1.572.464
EBITDA *		**121.406**	**35.305**	**287**	**(264)**	**156.734**
Depreciation and amortisation (PPE & Intangible assets)	**9,11**	(38.272)	(1.160)	(23)	-	(39.455)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**10**	(1.556)	(786)	(1)	(3)	(2.346)
Operating profit/(loss)		**81.578**	**33.359**	**263**	**(267)**	**114.933**
Finance (expense)/income		(13.581)	(443)	-	(7.253)	(21.277)
Lease finance cost		(289)	(16)	-	-	(305)
Currency exchange gains/(losses)	**6**	5.098	-	-	-	5.098
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**72.806**	**32.900**	**263**	**(7.520)**	**98.449**
Income tax	**7**					(24.444)
Profit/(Loss) for the period						**74.005**

** 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 2020 is presented below:

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 (expense)/income		(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	**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*

There were no changes in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segmental profit or loss, as compared to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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 2020.

(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 2021

	Refining	Petro-chemicals	Exploration & Production	Other	Total
Domestic	451.729	27.927	-	-	479.656
Aviation & Bunkering	138.289	-	-	-	138.289
Exports	891.613	62.906	-	-	954.519
Revenue from contracts with customers	**1.481.631**	**90.833**	**-**	**-**	**1.572.464**

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**

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Other operating income and other gains		
Income from grants	144	199
Services to third parties	1.957	1.389
Rental income	389	391
Insurance compensation	-	143
Gains from discounting of long-term receivables and liabilities	955	1.216
Other	393	1.676
Total	**3.838**	**5.014**
Other operating expenses and other losses		
Covid-19 related expenses	(2.253)	-
Other	(346)	(550)
Total	**(2.599)**	**(550)**

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

Covid-19 related expenses of €2,2 million comprise of €1,4 million payroll costs mainly related to required modifications in the working shifts in the refineries and €0,8 million for protective measures in all Company's premises.

6. CURRENCY EXCHANGE GAINS / (LOSSES)

Foreign currency exchange gains of €5,1 million for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021, mainly relate to unrealized gains arising from the valuation of bank accounts denominated in foreign currency (mostly US$). The corresponding amount for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 was a gain of €2,3 million.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

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

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(24.444)	118.642
Income tax (expense) / credit	**(24.444)**	**118.642**

The corporate income tax rate of legal entities in Greece for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 is 24% (31 March 2020: 24%). On May 2021 the Greek Parliament passed law 4799/2021, which amends the corporation income tax rate to 22%, effective for tax year 2021. The change of the rate would not materially affect the results of the Company for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021. The aforementioned change in the corporate income tax rate had not been enacted at the end of the current reporting period therefore the effect of the change has not been reflected in the results.

The deferred tax charge of €24 million included within income taxes mainly relates to the utilization of tax losses carried forward from previous years. As at 31 March 2021 the deferred tax asset on tax loss carry-forwards amounts to €120 million (31 December 2020: €132 million).

In accordance with thin capitalization rules the net interest expense is deductible up to a certain percentage of tax EBITDA. This resulted in a deferred tax asset of €13 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 December 2020: €20 million), which can be offset against future taxable profits without time constraints, following relevant conditions.

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

a. 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, 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 2019 (inclusive). Management expects that the same will also apply for the year ended 31 December 2020.

b. Audits by Tax Authorities

The Company has undergone full tax audits for the financial years ended up to and including 31 December 2014, while it also noted that, according to the general provisions fiscal years up to (and including) 2014 are time-barred.

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 2021 (Note 22).

As of 31 March 2021, the income tax receivables include amounts of €32,1 million advanced by the Company, relating to uncertain tax positions, relating to income taxes and related interest and penalties (31 December 2020: €32,1 million). The timing of the finalization of these disputes cannot be estimated and the Company has classified these amounts as current assets.

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. As of 31 March 2021, and 31 March 2020, there were no treasury shares. Diluted earnings/(losses) per share equal basic earnings/(losses) per share.

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Earnings/(Losses) per share attributable to the Company Shareholders (expressed in Euro per share):	**0,24**	**(1,25)**
Net income / (loss) attributable to ordinary shares (Euro in thousands)	74.005	(380.643)
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 2020	**142.850**	**546.816**	**4.105.313**	**15.699**	**94.480**	**115.448**	**5.020.606**
Additions	-	-	324	-	522	22.764	23.610
Capitalised projects	-	408	34.732	-	37	(35.177)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Transfers and other movements	-	-	93	-	-	(640)	(547)
As at 31 March 2020	**142.850**	**547.224**	**4.140.462**	**15.699**	**95.026**	**102.395**	**5.043.656**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2020	**-**	**247.468**	**1.983.400**	**11.615**	**83.074**	**1.255**	**2.326.812**
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**	**1.255**	**2.366.102**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	**142.850**	**296.060**	**2.122.216**	**3.981**	**11.307**	**101.140**	**2.677.554**
Cost							
As at 1 January 2021	**142.850**	**550.144**	**4.305.949**	**15.804**	**97.370**	**131.965**	**5.244.082**
Additions	-	8	238	-	433	23.670	24.349
Capitalised projects	-	172	193	-	-	(365)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(8)	(52)	(60)
Transfers and other movements	-	-	280	-	-	(415)	(135)
As at 31 March 2021	**142.850**	**550.324**	**4.306.660**	**15.804**	**97.795**	**154.803**	**5.268.236**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1 January 2021	**-**	**262.227**	**2.115.940**	**12.032**	**85.782**	**1.466**	**2.477.447**
Charge for the period	-	3.658	33.675	105	712	-	38.150
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**265.885**	**2.149.615**	**12.137**	**86.487**	**1.466**	**2.515.590**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	**142.850**	**284.439**	**2.157.045**	**3.667**	**11.308**	**153.337**	**2.752.646**

'Transfers and other movements' for the three-month period on 31 March 2021 include the transfer of computer software development costs €0,4 million 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 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**
Cost				
As at 1 January 2021	**23.381**	**13.772**	**11.340**	**48.493**
Additions	-	-	142	142
Modification	-	(22)	(2)	(61)
As at 31 March 2021	**23.381**	**13.750**	**11.480**	**48.574**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2021	**7.999**	**2.921**	**5.416**	**16.336**
Charge for the period	839	499	1.008	2.346
As at 31 March 2021	**8.838**	**3.420**	**6.424**	**18.682**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	**14.543**	**10.330**	**5.056**	**29.892**

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software	Licences & Rights	Total
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**
Cost			
As at 1 January 2021	**111.479**	**24.299**	**135.778**
Additions	-	383	383
Disposals	-	(29)	(29)
Transfers & other movements	-	415	415
As at 31 March 2021	**111.479**	**25.068**	**136.547**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 January 2021	**103.388**	**24.296**	**127.684**
Charge for the period	-	1.305	1.305
As at 31 March 2021	**103.388**	**25.601**	**128.989**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	**8.091**	**(533)**	**7.558**

‘Licenses and Rights’ include net exploration license costs relating to the exploration & production of hydrocarbons’ concessions in Greece. During April 2020 they were transferred to other group entities.

‘Transfers and other movements’ in computer software mainly relate to completed IT software projects capitalised during the year and thus transferred from assets under construction (Note 9).

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

12. INVENTORIES

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 December 2020**
Crude oil	356.206	84.514
Refined products and semi-finished products	560.591	437.025
Petrochemicals	14.721	17.412
Consumable materials, spare parts and other	89.417	92.688
- Less: Impairment provision for consumables and spare parts	(32.509)	(32.026)
Total	**988.426**	**599.613**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "Cost of sales" amounted to €1,3 billion (31 March 2020: €1,8 billion). As at 31 March 2021, the Company has reported a loss of €8,1 million, arising from inventory valuation which is reflected in a write-down of the period-end values (31 March 2020: loss of €285,3 million). This was recognised as an expense, in the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 and 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.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 December 2020**
Trade receivables	283.601	279.982
- Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(100.496)	(100.590)
Trade receivables net	**183.105**	**179.392**
Other receivables	337.497	308.871
- Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(14.171)	(14.171)
Other receivables net	**323.326**	**294.700**
Deferred charges and prepayments	10.510	15.887
Total	**516.941**	**489.979**

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 which are shown separately on the statement of financial position), 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 finalization of these disputes cannot be estimated and the Company has classified the amounts as current assets (Note 22).

Other receivables as at 31 March 2021 include, among others, the following:

a) €54m of VAT approved refunds (31 December 2020: €54 million), which had been withheld in previous years 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) €40 million dividends receivable from HPI, a Group company (31 December 2020: €40 million).
c) A one-year bond loan of €100 million (31 December 2020: €100 million) to EKO ABEE, a Group company (Note 20).

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

d) Restricted cash amounting to €18 million (31 December 2020: €18 million).

The Company recognised no additional impairment losses on trade and other receivables for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 (three-month period ended 31 March 2020: additional impairment loss of €0,2 million).

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 December 2020**
Cash at Bank and in Hand	493.793	943.562
Short term bank deposits	-	49.186
Total cash and cash equivalents	**493.793**	**992.748**

The balance of US Dollars included in Cash at bank as at 31 March 2021 was US$450 million (Euro equivalent €384 million). The respective amount for the year ended 31 December 2020 was US$ 704 million (Euro equivalent €573 million).

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of Shares (authorised and issued)	Share Capital	Share premium	Total
As at 1 January & 31 December 2020	305.635.185	666.285	353.796	1.020.081
As at 31 March 2021	**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 2020: €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 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**
Balance at 1 January 2021	**160.656**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**5.709**	**(44.211)**	**(328)**	**279.576**
- Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	649	-	-	649
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(39)	(39)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**160.656**	**86.495**	**71.255**	**6.358**	**(44.211)**	**(367)**	**280.186**

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, within cost of sales. As at 31 March 2021 the fair value result in hedging reserve relates to transactions described in Note 3 for commodity price risk management.

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 2021	**31 December 2020**
Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	22.222	22.222
Intercompany borrowings	541.400	546.500
Bond loans	1.493.125	1.496.086
Non-current borrowings	**2.056.747**	**2.064.808**
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Short-term bank borrowings	427.322	376.231
Intercompany borrowings	74.000	74.000
Current portion of long-term bank borrowings	44.444	44.444
Total current borrowings	**545.766**	**494.675**
Total borrowings	**2.602.513**	**2.559.483**

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 2021 and 31 December 2020 are summarised in the table below (amounts in € million):

		As at	
	Maturity	**31 March 2021 (millions)**	**31 December 2020 (millions)**
Bond loan €400 million	Dec 2022	382	384
Bond loan €400 million	Nov 2022	338	340
Bond loan €300 million	Dec 2023	277	277
Bond loan €100 million	Oct 2021	100	100
Bond loan €100 million	Sep 2022	99	99
Bond loan €400 million	Jun 2023	396	395
European Investment Bank ("EIB") Term loan	Jun 2022	67	67
HPF Loan, October 2016	Oct 2021	74	74
HPF Loan, October 2019	Oct 2024	508	514
Bilateral lines	Various	360	309
Total		**2.603**	**2.559**

No loans were in default as at 31 March 2021 (none as at 31 December 2020).

Refer to 'Financing of operations' (Note 3) for an analysis of the Company's plans regarding the facilities falling due in the following 12 months.

There were no movements in borrowings for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

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 Group's performance to ensure compliance with the above covenants.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 December 2020**
Trade payables	979.749	1.223.902
Accrued expenses	189.869	157.673
Other payables	15.621	45.492
Total	**1.185.239**	**1.427.067**

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

Trade payables, as at 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020, 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. Following the re-imposition of relevant sanctions by the United States, no deliveries of Iranian crude oil or payments have taken place since 8 May 2018.

Accrued expenses mainly relate to accrued interest, payroll-related accruals, the estimated cost of the CO2 emission rights required under the corresponding environmental legislation and accruals for operating expenses not yet invoiced.

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

19. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

		For the three-month period ended	
	Note	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**98.449**	**(499.285)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	**9,10**	40.496	41.616
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**11**	1.305	1.232
Amortisation of grants	**5**	(144)	(199)
Financial expenses / (income) - net		21.582	23.530
Provisions for expenses and valuation charges		124.012	6.224
Gains from discounting of long-term receivables	**5**	(955)	(1.216)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		52	-
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	**6**	(5.098)	(2.295)
		279.699	**(430.393)**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		(389.296)	310.214
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(24.563)	102.967
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		(367.178)	(229.076)
		(781.037)	**184.105**
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**(501.338)**	**(246.288)**

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The interim condensed statement of comprehensive income includes proceeds, costs and expenses, which arise from transactions between the Company and related parties. Such transactions are mainly comprised of sales and purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**
Sales of goods and services to related parties		
Group entities	413.206	543.074
Associates	25.798	74.904
Joint ventures	168	144
Total	**439.172**	**618.122**
Purchases of goods and services from related parties		
Group entities	10.846	10.958
Associates	357.269	94.021
Joint ventures	22.568	12.826
Total	**390.683**	**117.805**

Other operating income/(expenses) & other gains/(losses)-net for the three-month period to 31 March 2021 include income from subsidiaries, amounting to €1,7 million (31 March 2020: €1,2 million).

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 2021	**31 December 2020**
Balances due to related parties (Trade and other creditors)		
Group entities	27.335	23.086
Associates	15.314	8.049
Joint ventures	(2)	17.301
Total	**42.647**	**48.436**
Balances due from related parties (Trade and other debtors)		
Group entities	111.056	101.433
Associates	6.089	48.286
Joint ventures	124	394
Total	**117.269**	**150.113**

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)
- DEPA Commercial S.A. (previously Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. – DEPA S.A.)
- DEPA Infrastructure S.A.
- DEPA International Projects S.A.
- 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 2021 was €109 million (31 December 2020: €111 million).

DMEP HoldCo Ltd was incorporated in 2011 in the UK and ultimately owns 100% of "OTSM S.A. of Maintenance Compulsory Stocks and Trading of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products" ("OTSM"). OTSM is established under Greek law and is fully permitted to provide crude oil and petroleum products stock keeping and management services. The Company has delegated part of its compulsory stock keeping obligations to OTSM, reducing its stock holding by approximately 66 kMT (31 December 2020: 66 kMT), at a fee calculated in line with the legal framework. All transactions with OTSM are included in the current note.

(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

On 11 May 2020, DEPA Commercial S.A. established DEPA International Projects S.A. a 100% subsidiary in order to transfer and then demerge the international business sector through its 50% shareholding in IGI Poseidon S.A. (Joint Venture between DEPA Commercial S.A. and Edison S.p.A.), which is engaged in the development of gas infrastructure projects in South East Europe. On 12 November 2020, DEPA Commercial S.A. concluded the partial demerger of its international sector. The official legal procedure of transfer of 35% of shares of DEPA International Projects S.A. to the Company was completed on 29 January 2021.

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)
- Hellenic Gas Transmission System Operator S.A. (DESFA)

During the three-month period ended 31 March 2021, transactions and balances with the above government related entities are as follows:
- Sales of goods and services amounted to €9 million (31 March 2020: €20 million);
- Purchases of goods and services amounted to €17 million (31 March 2020: €14 million);
- Receivable balances of €16 million (31 December 2020: €8 million);
- Payable balances of €22 million (31 December 2020: €16 million).

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 2021 to the aforementioned key management amounted as follows:

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**
Short-term employee benefits	1.619	1.317
Post-employment benefits	47	36
Total	**1.666**	**1.353**

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:
- Energean International E&P SpA, HELPE Patraikos SA (subsidiary of the HELPE Group) – Greece, Patraikos Gulf
- Energean International E&P SpA, HELPE West Kerkyra SA (subsidiary of the HELPE Group) – Greece, Block 2, West of Corfu Island
- Total E&P Greece BV, Exxon Mobil Exploration and Production Greece (Crete) BV, HELPE West Crete SA (subsidiary of the HELPE Group) – Greece, Block West Crete
- Total E&P Greece BV, Exxon Mobil Exploration and Production Greece (Crete) BV, HELPE South West Crete SA (subsidiary of the HELPE Group) – Greece, Block South West Crete
- Repsol Exploracion, HELPE Ionian SA (subsidiary of the HELPE Group) – 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 2021 was €104,3 million (31 December 2020: €104,3 million). Interest income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 was €0,9 million (31 March 2020: €1,4 million). All loans are at variable interest rates. The average interest rate on inter-company loans due was 3,58%.

The Company has also received loans from its subsidiaries. The outstanding balance of these loans as at 31 March 2021 was €615,4 million (31 December 2020: €620,5 million). Interest expense for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 was €5,5 million (31 March 2020: €6,0 million). All loans are at variable interest rates. The average interest rate on inter-company loans during the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 was 3,68%.

21. COMMITMENTS

a) Capital commitments

Significant contractual commitments of the Company, amount to €38 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 December 2020: €41 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.

c) Put and call option

Hellenic Petroleum S.A. is counterparty to outstanding put and call option agreements to purchase oil stock from its associate OTSM. The put and call options may be exercised by either counterparty at any time before maturity under certain conditions. The value of these two options (put and call) is immaterial due to the fact that the terms of the agreements are such that the transactions will be market priced, resulting in zero payoff at any time of exercise.

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:

a) 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.

Municipalities

During the 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 2021, the total amounts imposed amount to €39,4 million (31 December 2020: €39,4 million). In order to appeal against these, and in accordance with the legislation, the Company has paid an amount of €14 million (31 December 2020: €14 million), which is included in other receivables in the interim condensed financial statements. The Company has exercised all available legal recourse relating to these cases and Company Management have assessed that it is most probable that the outcome of all appeals will be favorable.

During the preceding years, the Municipality of Aspropyrgos proceeded with the imposition of duties and fines relating to the rights of way occupied by underground pipelines operated by EAKKA in which HELPE SA owns 50% of the share capital and consolidates through the equity method. As at 31 March 2021, the total amounts imposed amount to € 6,7 million (31 December 2020: €6,7 million). EAKAA has exercised all available legal recourses relating to these cases and the company's Management have assessed that it is most probable that the outcome of the current process will be favorable.

Other business issues

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company received credit notes from DEPA S.A., amounting to €7,3 million, following a court decision on its action against Botas Petroleum Pipeline Corporation ("Botas") and subject to the condition that if the outcome of Botas appeal against the above decision is favourable for the counterparty the above amount will be recalled by DEPA S.A. Management believes that the likelihood of such an event is less than probable and therefore has not raised a respective provision.

(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 these as at 31 March 2021 was the equivalent of €1.003 million (31 December 2020: €1.006 million).

b) Taxation and customs

The tax framework and practices in Greece, which determine the tax base for the Company's transactions, entail 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 the one 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 2014. 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. Such 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.

The relevant decisions of the Athens Administrative Court of Appeals were issued in March 2021, according to which: various non-deductible expenses and additional charges are annulled and the amount of €18,2 million is to be returned to the Company, whereas, with regards to stamp duty, the relevant appeals are partially accepted and the amount of €3,8 million is to be returned to the Company.

The Company will proceed with filing cassation recourses to the extent that its appeals are not accepted.

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 related to specific tax subjects and the final Tax Audit Report was received in February 2021 without findings. Moreover, during July 2020, a notification for full audit was received for the year 2014 regarding all tax subjects. The audit was finalized and the Tax audit Reports were received in December 2020. The reports assess additional amounts of €16,2 million, penalties of €8,1 million and surcharges of €9,5 million for alleged stamp duty, while various non-deductible expenses and other income tax adjustments have no payment impact, since in 2014 the Company had tax losses. Following a detailed review of the Tax Audit Reports, the Company disputes the additional amounts imposed.

In January 2021 the Company followed the relevant administrative procedure against the tax assessment paying the minimum required amount of 50% of the total tax and surcharges, amounting to €16,9 million while the remaining 50% was offset in April 2021, therefore the full charged amount is now paid.

The Company expects that it will succeed in its appeals and the relevant amounts will be fully recovered.

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 2021. The Company has recorded down payments made for income 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 2019, 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 management expects that the same will also apply for the year ended 31 December 2020.

(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 appeal against the Customs Act No 935/2008 amounting to €3,5 million, was heard at first instance, was dismissed and the Company has appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court against the decision, whereby the hearing is set for June 2021. In November 2020 the hearing of the Customs Act No 989/2008, amounting at € 35,7 million, took place before the Administrative Court of Piraeus and the relevant decision is pending.

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 total dividend amounted to €76,4 million and was paid during the first quarter of 2020.

On 27 February 2020, the Board of Directors proposed to the AGM the distribution of a final dividend of €0,25 per share for the year ended 2019, which was approved by the AGM on 24 June 2020. The total final dividend for 2019, amounts to €76,4 million and was paid in July 2020.

At its meeting held on 25 February 2021, the Board of Directors decided to propose to the AGM a final dividend €0,10 per share for the financial year 2020. The dividend amounts to €30,6 million and is not included in the interim condensed financial statements for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021, 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 2021.

24. EVENTS OCCURING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Other than the events already disclosed in Notes 3 and 7, no other significant events took place after the end of the reporting period and up to the date of the publication of the financial statements.