

**CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE  
AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS**

True translation of the Financial Statements for the year ended  
31 December 2024 prepared in Greek language that have been  
approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Chairperson:

  
.....  
Kyriaki Papadopoulou

SUSANA POYIADJIS

NEXIA POYIADJIS LTD



**CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL  
STOCKS**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Year ended 31 December 2024**

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

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# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Board of Directors and other Officers

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### Board of Directors:

#### Chairperson

Kyriaki Papadopoulou

#### Vice Chairperson

Maria Haviara Passades

#### Members

Thekla Kadi

Margarita Papaspyrou

Constantinos Karaolis

Kyriacos Kouros

Alexis Michael (resigned on 9 April 2025)

Michaella Lefkariti (appointed on 7 February 2024)

Lucy Mouskou (appointed on 12 June 2024)

Stelios Neophytou (resigned on 12 June 2024)

Thomas Sepos (resigned on 5 January 2024)

Xaris Menelaou (appointed on 2 May 2025)

### Independent Auditors:

Nexia Poyiadjis Limited

Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

2 Sofouli Street

The Chanteclair Building, 8th Floor

1096, Nicosia

The Organisation acts as the Contractor under Contract EY 01/2023, for which the Coordinating Contracting Authority is the Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus

### Coordinating Authority of Auditors:

Audit office of the Republic of Cyprus

6, Deligiorgi street

1066, Nicosia

### Legal Advisers:

Ioannides Demetriou LLC

The City House,

17-19 Themistocli Dervi street

1066 Nicosia, Cyprus

Christos M. Triantafyllides LLC

27 Evagorou, 1066 Nicosia

SAP Legal Papademetriou & Associates Law Firm

Macedonia Building

367, Syngrou Avenue

P. Faliro, Athens 175 64

### Registered office:

Eracleous street, 27, 2nd floor, Office 203

Nicosia

2040

Cyprus

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Members of the Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks ('KODAP') and the Auditor General of the Republic**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Cyprus Organization for the Management of Oil Stock ('KODAP') (the 'Organization'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statements of financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Laws, 2003 to 2020.

##### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Maintenance Oil Stocks Laws, 2003 to 2020, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

##### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

## **Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

### **To the Members of the Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks ('KODAP') and the Auditor General of the Republic**

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

As part of an audit in accordance with IPSASs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## **Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

### **To the Members of the Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks ('KODAP') and the Auditor General of the Republic**

#### **Other Matter**

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Organisation's members as a body and the Auditor General of the Republic in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purposes. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

**Susana Poyiadjis**  
**Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor**  
for and on behalf of  
**Nexia Poyiadjis Limited**  
**Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors**

Nicosia, 17 September 2025

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Members' Subscriptions	6	21,086,242	20,308,790
Surplus from renewal/sale/storage of strategic inventory movement	16	1,582,017	12,045,065
Other operating income	26	412,285	220,756
Finance income	7	<u>641,119</u>	<u>77,441</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b><u>23,721,663</u></b>	<b><u>32,652,052</u></b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Staff costs	8	302,341	192,295
Direct expenses	9	17,299,839	16,456,598
Depreciation expenses	10	38,104	27,119
Strategic inventory net realisable value adjustment - unrealised	16	728,661	5,110,747
Other expenses	11	686,934	862,176
Finance costs	12	<u>709,865</u>	<u>1,210,707</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b><u>19,765,744</u></b>	<b><u>23,859,642</u></b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX</b>		<b>3,955,919</b>	<b>8,792,410</b>
Tax		<u>(14,799)</u>	<u>(24,191)</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>3,941,120</u></b>	<b><u>8,768,219</u></b>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	34,045,749	8,019,290
Strategic inventory	16	136,656,629	135,698,350
Non financial assets	14	<u>774,199</u>	<u>625,934</u>
		<b><u>171,476,577</u></b>	<b><u>144,343,574</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables from exchange transactions	15	4,211,972	8,753,944
Short-term deposits	17	4,560,651	467,982
Cash and cash equivalent	18	<u>7,997,153</u>	<u>8,682,498</u>
		<b><u>16,769,776</u></b>	<b><u>17,904,424</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>188,246,353</u></b>	<b><u>162,247,998</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	20	20,000,000	5,000,000
Other financial liabilities	21	<u>4,781,587</u>	<u>4,838,855</u>
		<b><u>24,781,587</u></b>	<b><u>9,838,855</u></b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables from exchange transactions	19	8,579,558	1,551,126
Borrowings	20	<u>98,777</u>	<u>12,707</u>
		<b><u>8,678,335</u></b>	<b><u>1,563,833</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>33,459,922</u></b>	<b><u>11,402,688</u></b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>154,786,431</u></b>	<b><u>150,845,310</u></b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surpluses		<u>154,786,431</u>	<u>150,845,310</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b><u>154,786,431</u></b>	<b><u>150,845,310</u></b>

On 17 September 2025 the Board of Directors of Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks authorised these financial statements for issue.

.....  
Kyriaki Papadopoulou  
(Chairperson)

.....  
Maria Haviara Passades  
(Vice Chairperson)

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Accumulated surpluses €
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	<u><b>142.077.091</b></u>
Surplus for the year	<u>8.768.219</u>
	<u><b>8.768.219</b></u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<u><u><b>150.845.310</b></u></u>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	<u><b>150.845.310</b></u>
Surplus for the year	<u>3.941.120</u>
	<u><b>3.941.120</b></u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<u><u><b>154.786.431</b></u></u>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	22	<u>15.394.888</u>	<u>(4.152.326)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase / construction of property, plant and equipment	13	(26.064.563)	(2.500.445)
Inflows/(Outflows) from deposits		(4.092.669)	4.676.005
Interest income on bank deposits and bank accounts		87.051	77.441
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<u>(30.070.181)</u>	<u>2.253.001</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Inflows from borrowings		15.000.000	5.000.000
Repayments of loans		-	(11.618.976)
Interest payments		(693.342)	(484.884)
Repayments of obligations under finance lease		(316.710)	(14.128)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<u>13.989.948</u>	<u>(7.117.988)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(685.345)</b>	<b>(9.017.313)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	18	<u>8.682.498</u>	<u>17.699.764</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	18	<u>7.997.153</u>	<u>8.682.498</u>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 1. Incorporation and principal activities

#### Country of incorporation

The Cyprus Organisation for Storage and Management of Oil Stocks (the "Organisation" or "KODAP") is incorporated in Cyprus as a public law organisation in accordance with the provisions of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Law of 2003 to 2020. Its registered office is at Eracleous street, 27, 2nd floor, Office 203, Nicosia, 2040, Cyprus.

#### Principal activities

The Organisation was founded for the purpose of harmonisation with European Directive 68/414/EEC, imposing an obligation on member states of the European Union to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products. As such the principal activities of the Organisation, which are unchanged from last year, is to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products.

#### Operating Environment of the Organisation

During 2024, the international economy, on emerging from the pandemic crisis, was still affected by the war in Ukraine and was further disrupted by the hostilities in the Middle East which began in October 2023 and are still active. As a result, international oil markets have not gained stability. However, there is a decrease in international petroleum prices during 2024 compared to higher prices observed in 2023.

The war situation in Gaza has caused a disruption in the supply of petroleum products and the Cypriot government, through Decree No. 330 dated 10 October 2024, issued by the Minister of Energy, Commerce and Industry, has released a stock of kerosene jet fuel ("Jet A 1"). The Organisation proceeded with the release through sale to its interested members in October 2024 of Jet A 1 fuel in the total amount of 13,250 Metric Tons ("MT"). The Organisation proceeded immediately and within the timelines set forth in the Decree, to purchase 13.500 MT of Jet A 1 fuel in order to replenish its inventories of in December 2024.

The international prices of options to buy ("tickets"), have shown a significant and sharp increase in the year 2023, which continued into 2024. Although there has not been a significant increase in the quantity of tickets held by the Organization, the cost of maintaining them has risen by 49%. Related to the increase in ticket prices is the significant reduction in the market for supply of tickets which has resulted in the Organisation's difficulty of finding ticket suppliers at reduced prices. Specifically, the Organisation has made purchases of tickets in 2024 to cover for its obligation at a cost of EUR 6 million compared to a cost of EUR 4 million in 2023.

The following had a direct impact on the Organisation:

1. Liquid fuel consumption is gradually returning to pre pandemic levels of 2019, following the sharp drop in consumption due to the pandemic and the imposition of strict lockdown in Cyprus during 2020 and partly in 2021 resulting in the need to increase the Organisation's strategic inventory due to the higher level of the Organisation's obligation.
2. The Organisation's revenue stream, which is a fixed fee on the volume of consumption, is gradually returning to pre-2020 levels and has, for the first time, surpassed the levels of 2019.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 1. Incorporation and principal activities (continued)

3. The market value for oil products, illustrates a decrease at the end of the year compared to the previous one and this affects the net realisable value adjustment for strategic inventory. However, due to the increase in quantities of owned oil stocks as well as earlier purchases at lower prices and the adjustment made in 2023, the adjustment is limited this year to 729 thousand euros compared to 5.1 million euros in 2023. The market value of owned oil stocks as at 31 December 2024 is estimated at EUR 164.3 million, which is EUR 27.6 million higher than the book value of strategic inventory of EUR 136.67 million (Note 16 / Strategic inventory).

4. The release of 15.000 Metric Tons ("MT") of Strategic Petroleum Reserves Jet A-1 in October 2024.

The Organisation moved quickly to ascertain, as far as possible, the potential impacts and to mitigate emerging risks and challenges.

In this regard, a number of attributes and tools were effectively deployed, such as:

- The long-term perspective of the Organisation's operations and its strategic plans in relation to the construction of a privately owned storage terminal and the gradual increase of owned oil stocks.
- Robust balance sheet and strong liquidity.
- The Organisation's good and long-standing relationships with key oil players in Cyprus and in Europe for storage facilities and ticketing purchases.
- Creative, proactive and swift response in close coordination with the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry.

Evaluation of impact

Based on the information available at the date of these financial statements, the indication of the impact is as follows:

The income from members' subscription for the year 2024 increased by 3.83% with the increase coming exclusively from the consumption of petroleum products in the Republic of Cyprus. Revenue from subscriptions is expected to be at similar levels for fiscal year 2025 and is considered sufficient to cover operating expenses for fiscal year 2025.

Based on the Organisation's current cash flow projections, it is not expected that there will be any change in on the level of subscription fees imposed for oil consumption, which can be done as per the law, through a decision of the Organisation's Board of Directors and approval of the Minister of Energy, Commerce and Industry.

The fluctuation of the market value for petroleum products affects the book value of the strategic inventory stocks of liquid fuels. The Organisation does not hold reserves for commercial exploitation or short-term disposal, but with a long-term perspective. It is expected that market prices will remain at current levels. The carrying value of the Organisation's strategic inventory as at 31 December 2024 is EUR 136,7 million compared to EUR 135.7 million as at 31 December 2023 (Note 16).

The Organisation intends to consider the risks and challenges presented by extreme scenarios, such as the risks of another pandemic, military conflicts in the Middle East or Europe and further price increases in future reviews of its emergency preparedness and response plans in line with EU guidelines and directives.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 1. Incorporation and principal activities (continued)

During the year, the project for the Design, Construction and 12 year Maintenance of the Owned Liquid Fuel Terminal for a total cost of EUR 52.2 million continued. By the end of the year the project had a completion rate of 58% (Note 27).

The Organisation has already secured financing of EUR 35 million from the European Investment Bank ("EIB") (note 20) for the construction of the Terminal. For the year 2024, an amount of EUR 15 million has been disbursed, bringing the total disbursed amount to EUR 20 million. During 2024, the Organization initiated procedures to obtain additional financing of EUR 15 million for the completion of the Terminal. Due to the increase in interest rates in both the international and local markets, the Organization proceeded in 2023 with the early repayment of an existing loan from KEDIPES, using its available cash reserves.

### 2. Declaration of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and

### 3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies. The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct method of presenting cash flows from operating activities. The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis and going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Organization. All amounts presented in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest Euro.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied in the reporting years, unless otherwise stated.

### 4. Significant accounting policies

#### 4.1 New and revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards and interpretations

From 1 January 2024, the Organization has adopted adopted for the first time the IPSAS that are related to its operations. This adoption did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

The effects of changes in accounting policies are recognised retrospectively, unless retrospective recognition is impractical, in which case the effects of changes in accounting policies are recognised prospectively or unless the transitional provisions for the first time adoption of accrual basis IPSAS provide for or permit a different recognition method.

#### 4.2 Revenue recognition

According to the general requirements of revenue recognition, revenue is recognised only when:

- i. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and
- ii. It is probable that economic benefits or service potential relating to the transaction will flow into the Organization.

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.2 Revenue recognition (continued)

##### 4.2.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

##### 4.2.1.1 Members' subscription

The Organisation recognises revenue when its members have approved their obligation (in writing, orally, or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Organisation can identify each party's rights, the arrangement has commercial substance, it is probable that the Organisation will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Organisation's rights against its members. The revenue of the Organisation comprises of members' subscriptions, as defined by section 2 of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Law of 2003 to 2020. Revenues earned by the Organisation are recognised on the following basis:

In accordance with the relevant legislation, members of the Organisation are required to pay subscriptions, which are calculated as a fixed amount per unit quantity of sales of petroleum products. Members' subscriptions are recognized on an accrual basis.

##### 4.2.1.2 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. With this method, the expected future cash flows are discounted, over the estimated life of the asset, to the carrying amount of that asset. This method uses the return on capital owed to determine interest income for each period over a period of time that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

#### 4.3 Salaries, wages and employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of compensation given by an entity in exchange for the service provided by its employees or for the termination of their employment.

#### 4.4 Finance costs

Borrowing costs, which are calculated using the effective interest method, include interest and other costs incurred by the Organization in connection with borrowing funds, including loan interest and amortisation of transaction costs directly attributable to the borrowing. Borrowing costs are charged to the surplus or deficit in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 4.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognised as separate assets and depreciated accordingly. Similarly, when a significant repair is made, its cost is recognised in the estimation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as an addition if that cost meets the recognition and capitalisation criteria. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they arise. When an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction for a zero or nominal price the asset is initially valued at its fair value.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line basis, i.e. with equal annual charges on the cost (or estimated value) of the assets less their estimated residual value over the course of their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years	%
Buildings	33	3
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Computer hardware	3	33,3

Depreciation is not recognised on assets that fall into the category of land and construction contracts.

In the year that property, plant and equipment is acquired depreciation is recognised for the full year, while in the year of disposal no depreciation is recognised.

The expected useful life and estimated residual value of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or residual value of an asset change the depreciation period or method accordingly, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The annual depreciation charge is recognised in the statement of financial performance in depreciation expenses.

When the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable amount of its service, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount or the recoverable amount of the asset service, defined as the largest amount between the value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

An item of property, plant and equipment, or any of its material components, is derecognised upon disposal or when it ceases to generate future economic benefits or services from its continuing use. Gain or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds of the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period of the asset's disposal.

#### 4.6 Leases

##### *Lessee*

The accounting treatment of leases depends on whether the Organization acts as a lessee or as a lessor in each contract, as well as on whether the lease is a finance or an operating one. The relevant accounting treatment is explained in the following paragraphs.

##### 4.6.1 The Organization acts as a lessee in the contract

###### i. Finance leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Assets held under finance leases are capitalised and the corresponding lease liability is recognised at the commencement of the lease, at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the conclusion of the contract. The initial direct costs incurred in negotiating a finance lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.6 Leases (continued)

After initial recognition, the minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and the reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a fixed interest rate on the remaining liability. Finance costs are recognised as finance costs in the statement of financial performance. Any additional lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they arise.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over its useful life. However, in the event that there is no reasonable certainty on the acquisition of ownership of the asset until the end of the lease, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term.

#### ii. Operating leases

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Payments on operating leases are recognised as other expenses in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they occur.

#### 4.7 Ticketing

Ticketing relates to short term holding contracts under which one party agrees to hold oil stocks which will be available to the Organisation during a specified period and under which the Organisation has an option to purchase these oil stocks in emergency circumstances at the prevailing market price at the time. The cost is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which the ticketing contracts relate.

#### 4.8 Strategic Inventories

Strategic Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average cost method and includes raw materials and other expenses except from borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the oil price per product as per recognised oil price platforms at the balance sheet date.

The strategic inventories are categorised as non-current assets as there is no intention for selling them in the short term or medium term, unless there is need of renewal of stock, in cases of supply disruption or crisis as this is defined in the Oil Crises Law of 2002 to 2014.

Stock losses arise from evaporation of oil products held in storage over time. In addition losses/gains in measurement arise from changes in temperature and pressure caused by weather conditions at the time of measurement. The Organisation continuously monitors such operating losses and measurement differences against industry standards. Operating stock losses are recognised in the year in which they occur based on the difference between actual stock measurement at the year end and carrying amounts.

#### 4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

For the purpose of calculating the impairment of non-financial assets, all fixed and intangible assets are categorised either as cash-generating assets or as non-cash-generating assets. Cash-generating assets are defined as those held for the primary objective of generating commercial return, while assets held without the purpose of commercial return are classified as non-cash generating assets.

All assets are valued at each reporting date and in cases where there is an indication that an asset may have been impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Irrespective on whether there is indication of impairment, intangible assets with indefinite useful life or intangible assets that are not yet available for use are reviewed annually for impairment by comparing their carrying amount with their recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed within the last quarter of the reporting period.

##### 4.9.1 Impairment of cash generating assets

An impairment of a cash-generating asset or cash-generating unit is recognised when the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is higher than the recoverable amount. In this case the asset or cash-generating unit is presented at its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its value in use and its the fair value less costs to sell. The recoverable amount is calculated for each asset separately, unless the asset does not generate cash flows, which are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets or groups of assets. In such a case, the recoverable amount is calculated at the level of the cash-generating unit, i.e. at the lowest level / stage at which the identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets.

For the calculation of value in use, estimated future cash flows that are expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate, which represents current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset.

Fair value less costs to sell is defined as the carrying amount of an asset under a binding sale agreement that is deemed to be concluded on a purely commercial basis, adjusted for the additional direct costs of disposing the asset. In the absence of a binding arrangement, the market value of the asset in an active market less its direct disposal costs is used. In the absence of a binding arrangement or active market for an asset, the fair value less costs to sell is determined based on the best available information.

Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognised in the statement of financial performance as impairment expenses.

At the reporting date, it is examined whether there is any indication that impairment losses recognised in previous periods no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is calculated. An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there is a change in the estimates or assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset the last time an impairment was recognised. The reversed impairment loss should not exceed the recoverable amount and carrying amount that would have been determined (after depreciation) if no impairment loss had been recognised on the asset in previous years. This reversal is recognised in the statement of financial performance, in impairment expense.

##### 4.9.2 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Impairment of a non-cash-generating asset is recognised when its carrying amount is higher than its recoverable amount. In this case the asset is presented at its recoverable service amount and the decrease in value is recognised as an impairment loss. The definition and calculation of the recoverable amount of a non-cash-generating asset is the same as that of a cash-generating asset, i.e. the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For the calculation of the value in use one of the following methods is applied, depending on the availability of information and the nature of the identified impairment:

- Depreciated Replacement Cost Approach: Under this approach, the present value of the remaining service potential of an asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the lower of the cost to reproduce or replace the asset less accumulated depreciation, which is calculated based on such cost, in order to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The other accounting procedures relating to the impairment of non-cash-generating assets are identical to those relating to the impairment of cash-generating assets mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

#### 4.10 Financial instruments

##### 4.10.1 Financial assets

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, receivables from transactions with a repayment obligation, non-current receivables and other receivables.

##### 4.10.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified under the amortised cost category. The classification of financial assets is determined at initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised from the moment the Organization becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Organisation measures financial assets classified at amortised cost at their fair value plus incremental transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost.

##### 4.10.1.2 Derecognition

A financial asset, or part or all of a group of similar financial assets, is derecognised in the event of:

- expiration or waiver of contractual rights to the cash flow of the financial asset; or
- transfer of the financial asset when and only when:
  - o the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; or

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

- o the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset have been retained, but a contractual obligation has been made to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients and all three of the following conditions are met:
  - (i) The Organization has no obligation to pay the amounts to the eventual recipients unless it receives equivalent amounts from the initial asset and,
  - (ii) The terms of the transfer agreement prohibit the Organization from selling or pledging the original asset except as a guarantee of payment of cash flows to the eventual recipients and,
  - (iii) The Organization has an obligation to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Organization is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents during the short settlement period from the collection date to the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients, and interest earned on such investments is passed to the eventual recipients.

When the Organization transfers a financial asset, it shall evaluate the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In this case:

- o if the Organization transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer,
- o if the Organization retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it must continue to recognise the financial asset,
- o if the Organization neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it shall determine whether it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:
  - (i) if the Organization has not retained control, it shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer,
  - (ii) if the Organization has retained control, it shall continue to recognise the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

##### 4.10.1.3 Write-off of financial assets

The Organization shall immediately reduce the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when it has no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereon. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

##### 4.10.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

###### General Approach

For the impairment of financial assets, the general approach is followed except for the impairment of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or if the simplified approach for receivables is followed.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

The Organization recognises a loss allowance against expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortised cost or fair value through net assets/equity, lease receivable or loan commitment and financial guarantee agreement to which the impairment requirements apply. For financial assets measured at fair value through net assets/equity, the loss allowance is recognised in net assets / equity and the carrying amount of the financial asset is not impaired in the statement of financial position. If at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Organization shall measure the loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The purpose of the impairment requirements is to recognise the lifetime expected credit losses for all financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition - whether assessed individually or collectively - taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including information that is forward-looking.

If at the reporting date, the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since its initial recognition, the Organization shall measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

If the Organization has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument in an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but decides at the current reporting date that the conditions for measuring the loss allowance in an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses are no longer met for the financial instrument, the Organization measures the loss allowance in an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses at the current reporting date.

The Organization recognises in surplus or deficit, as impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit loss (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss provision on the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised.

#### Determination of Significant Increases in Credit Risk

At each reporting date, the Organization assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Organization uses the change of risk of default occurring over the life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Organization compares the risk of default for the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default for the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition and takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost of effort and which is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Organization may determine that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since its initial recognition if the financial instrument is deemed to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

#### Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, at the reporting date, the Organization recognises only the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since the initial recognition as a loss provision.

At each reporting date, the Organization recognises in the surplus or deficit the amount of the change in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment loss or impairment reversal. The Organization recognises favorable changes in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment reversal, even if the lifetime expected credit losses are less than the amount of expected credit losses included in the estimated cash flows at initial recognition.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

##### Simplified Approach for Receivables

The Organization always measures the loss allowance in an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for:

- Receivables arising from exchange transactions.
- Receivables arising from non-exchange transactions.
- Lease receivables arising from transactions falling within the scope of the accounting policy for leases.

##### Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The Organization measures the expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts for future economic conditions.

##### 4.10.1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, in bank and other credit institutions, deposits on demand and immediate, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### 4.10.2 Financial liabilities

##### 4.10.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less, in the case of financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that can be attributed directly to the issue of the financial liability. In the case of financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, these transaction costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

##### 4.10.2.2 Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. These liabilities, including derivatives that constitute liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
- Financial guarantee contracts. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of:
  - i. the amount of expected credit loss, and
  - ii. the amount initially recognised less, when required, the cumulative amount of amortisation.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

- Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate. An issuer of such a commitment shall subsequently measure it at the higher of:
  - i. the amount of expected credit loss, and
  - ii. the amount initially recognised less, when required, the cumulative amount of amortisation.
- Contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a public sector combination to which the accounting policy on public sector combinations applies. Such contingent consideration shall subsequently be measured at fair value with changes recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The Organization may, upon initial recognition, irrevocably identify a financial liability as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit when more relevant information is provided in this way, because either:

- Eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting measurement or recognition mismatch that would otherwise arise from the measurement of liabilities or the recognition of gains and losses on those liabilities different bases, or
- A group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel of the Organization.

##### 4.10.2.3 Derecognition

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to financial difficulties of the debtor) shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms differ substantially if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any remuneration paid, net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value of the cash flows remaining from the initial financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) repaid or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including the non-cash assets transferred and liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

##### 4.10.3 Calculation of fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The following hierarchy presents the basis for measuring financial assets at their fair value through surplus or deficit, financial assets at their fair value through net assets / equity and financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit:

- i. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- ii. inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- iii. inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

The level at the fair value hierarchy, within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the input of the lowest level that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

##### 4.10.4 Calculation of amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability (after deducting principal repayments) was initially measured plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, after any reduction (directly or through a provision) for impairment or uncollectability.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or a group of financial assets or liabilities) and allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash payments or receipts for the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, cash flows are calculated taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, call and similar options) but without taking into account future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and units paid or received between the parties that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and any increase or decrease, given that cash flows and the expected life of related financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in rare cases where it is impossible to reliably estimate the cash flows or life expectancy of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), cash flows are used under the agreement for the entire contractual life of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

##### 4.10.5 Offsetting financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Organization:

- i. currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- ii. intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity shall not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

##### 4.10.6 Loans

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, plus for loans received, or less for loans granted, the transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any fees paid for the creation of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan. The fee is capitalised and amortised over the period of the loan to which it refers. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 4.10.7 Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at cost plus any attributable profit less any foreseeable losses and less amounts received or receivable as progress payments. The cost of work in progress includes materials, labour and direct expenses plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

#### 4.11 Receivables

##### Receivables from exchange transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which the Organization receives assets or services, or its liabilities are reduced, and provides immediately approximately equal value in return to the counterparty. Receivables from exchange transactions are the amounts due in the context of the activities of the Organization, mainly from the provision of services or the sale of goods. In cases where they are expected to be collected within a year or less, the receivables from exchange transactions are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

##### Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions in which the Organization receives value from the counterparty without immediately providing approximately equivalent value, or gives value to another entity without immediately receiving approximately equal value. Receivables from non-exchange transactions are the amounts due to the Organization mainly from taxes and transfers. In cases where they are expected to be recovered within a year or less, the receivables from non-exchange transactions are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

##### Recognition and Measurement

Receivables are initially recognised at their fair value. Then, they are adjusted with other charges and interest depending on the provisions of the relevant legislation that governs them, are tested for impairment and are presented at amortised cost. Details of the impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are disclosed in Note 4.10.

#### 4.12 Payables

##### Payables from exchange transactions

The liabilities of the Organization to third parties at the reporting date are recognised as payables from exchange transactions. The liabilities of the Organization for payment of goods and services acquired, as well as accrued expenses, which have not been paid during the reporting period are included in this category. Payables from exchange transactions are classified as current liabilities, if the payment is due within a year or less; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Further analysis regarding the subsequent measurement of payables is described in Note 4.10.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.13 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised as liabilities and assets in the statement of financial position, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow or inflow of resources embodying financial benefits is remote.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events. A contingent liability arises when there is a present obligation from past events, which has not been recognised either because it is estimated that an outflow of resources to settle the liability is not possible or because the amount of the liability cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not entirely under the control of the Organization.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to assess whether the outflow or inflow of resources embodying economic benefits has changed and whether new developments are properly reflected in the financial statements.

#### 4.14 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are initially accounted for at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the statement of financial position using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on the repayment of such transactions or on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate at the reporting date are recognised in the statement of financial performance as income or expense in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the original transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the determination of their fair value.

#### 4.15 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one of them has the ability to control the other party, or to exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or if the parties are subject to joint control. Related parties to the Organization include:

- (a) Entities that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by the Organization;
- (b) Associates;
- (c) Individuals which have significant influence in the Organization and close family members of any such individual;
- (d) Key management personnel and close members of the family of key management personnel, as defined below; and
- (e) Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in points (c) or (d) or over which such person is able to exercise significant influence.

The following officials are considered key management personnel of the Organization:

- (a) Chairperson of Board of Directors
- (b) Members of Board of Directors

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.16 Events after the reporting date

Assets and liabilities are adjusted for events that occurred in the period between the end of the year and the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors, when these events provide additional information for estimating amounts relating to events that exist at the end of the year or when they indicate that the going concern basis is not appropriate.

#### 4.17 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative amounts are adjusted to conform with changes in accounting policies, the adoption of new and revised IPSAS and the presentation of the current financial year.

### 5. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) requires management to use judgment, estimates and assumptions, which affect the amounts presented in revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty in these assumptions and estimates may lead to results within the next financial year that will result to significant adjustments to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability.

#### Use of judgement

In applying the accounting policies, management has exercised judgment in cases that may have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions about the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following financial year are described below. The assumptions and estimates have been based on parameters available in the preparation of the financial statements. However, existing circumstances and assumptions regarding future developments may change due to changes in the market or due to circumstances that arise and cannot be controlled. These changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The effects of changes in accounting estimates that affect assets and liabilities are recognised as an adjustment to the value of the item during the period of the change. In all other cases, the effects of changes in accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in the statement of financial performance during the period affected by the change.

#### 5.1 Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of the assets are assessed using indicators of possible future use and disposal value, as summarised below:

- Condition of the asset based on calculations by experts who are employed by the Organization;
- Nature of the asset, its sensitivity and adaptability to technological and procedural changes;
- Nature of the processes in which the asset is developed;
- Availability of financing to replace the asset; and
- Market changes in relation to the asset.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 5. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### 5.2 Fair value measurement – Strategic inventory

Strategic inventory is held by the Organisation in accordance with EU Directive 2009/119/EEC and Maintenance of Oil Stocks law of 2003 to 2020. Strategic inventory is not held for trading but can be sold to the members of the Organisation in the cases of supply disruption or crisis as this is defined in the Oil Crises Law of 2002 to 2014.

The Organisation considered the guidance of IPSAS 12 and IPSAS 17 in order to determine the appropriate classification of strategic inventories. Following the assessment, the Organisation considered that strategic inventories should be classified as inventories in accordance with the provisions of IPSAS 12 since oil stocks are not held for own use and as they do not arise from contractual rights which give to the Organisation the present right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Strategic inventories are classified as not current assets as this classification reflects better the Organisation's objectives and activities.

In addition, the Organisation considered appropriate to use the lower of cost and net realisable value rather than fair value less costs to sell as a measurement basis for strategic inventories since the Organisation does not act as broker/trader of oil products with the purpose of acquiring and selling in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in price; instead, the principal activity of the Organisation is to store and manage national oil stocks and release them in cases of supply disruption or crisis.

The underlying assessment relates to global prevailing oil prices as compared to carrying values. Management considered as net realisable value of oil stocks at year end prices as provided by the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry and according to recognised international oil prices platform.

### 6. Member's subscriptions

	2024	2023
	€	€
Member's subscriptions - recognised over time	<u>21.086.242</u>	<u>20.308.790</u>
	<b><u>21.086.242</u></b>	<b><u>20.308.790</u></b>

According to relevant legislation and directives issued by the Organisation, KODAP levies a monthly subscription fee to its members as a fixed amount per unit quantity of sales. The subscription fees throughout 2024 and 2023 have been set and unchanged at €0.0027 per kilogram for heavy and light fuel oil and at €0.0107 per litre of gasoline, diesel, JetA1 and gasoil.

During the year the Organisation recognized subscription revenue from Electricity Authority Cyprus ("EAC") amounting to €5.935.317 (2023: €5.475.131).

### 7. Finance income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Interest income on bank deposits and bank accounts	87.051	77.441
Net foreign exchange gain	<u>554.068</u>	-
	<b><u>641.119</u></b>	<b><u>77.441</u></b>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 8. Staff costs

	2024	2023
	€	€
<b>Salaries and benefits</b>		
Fees of the members of the Board of Directors	11.501	12.621
Staff costs	<u>245.560</u>	<u>151.131</u>
	<b><u>257.061</u></b>	<b><u>163.752</u></b>
Social security contributions and provident and pension fund	<u>45.280</u>	<u>28.543</u>
	<b><u>302.341</u></b>	<b><u>192.295</u></b>

The average number of employees, excluding members of the Board of Directors, for 2024 was 6 (2023: 4).

### 9. Direct expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Transportation costs	-	653.243
Ticketing	6.019.100	4.038.000
Strategic inventory storage expenses	<u>11.280.739</u>	<u>11.765.355</u>
	<b><u>17.299.839</u></b>	<b><u>16.456.598</u></b>

Direct expenses are defined as those expenses which are directly related to the Organisation's operations, and they are the strategic inventory storage expenses, transportation costs and ticketing.

The Organisation has a storage and ticketing agreement with EAC for which an amount of €420,500 (2023: €420,500) and €195,300 (2023: €105,000) respectively has been recognised in "direct expenses".

### 10. Depreciation expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	<u>38.104</u>	<u>27.119</u>
	<b><u>38.104</u></b>	<b><u>27.119</u></b>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 11. Other expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	3.875	3.875
Insurance	240.181	436.283
Write-off of receivables	-	51.929
Non recoverable VAT	17.646	225
Port expenses	47.745	120.377
Other expenses	184.650	172.026
Purchase of services	192.837	77.461
	<u>686.934</u>	<u>862.176</u>

### 12. Finance costs

	2024	2023
	€	€
Loan interest	433.900	419.834
Bank charges	16.506	65.980
Interest on finance lease liabilities (Note 21)	259.442	65.050
Net foreign exchange loss	17	659.843
	<u>709.865</u>	<u>1.210.707</u>

## CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 13. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Computers	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Assets under construction	Leased assets	Total
<u>Cost</u>	€	€	€	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2023	688.067	62.898	34.547	208.526	-	994.038
Additions for the year	-	5.832	2.538	2.492.075	4.852.937	7.353.382
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	688.067	68.730	37.085	2.700.601	4.852.937	8.347.420
Additions for the year	-	11.234	6.433	26.046.896	-	26.064.563
Balance at 31 December 2024	688.067	79.964	43.518	28.747.497	4.852.937	34.411.983
<u>Depreciation</u>						
Balance at 1 January 2023	225.810	47.797	27.404	-	-	301.011
Depreciation for the year	22.581	3.213	1.325	-	-	27.119
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	248.391	51.010	28.729	-	-	328.130
Depreciation for the year	22.581	13.507	2.016	-	-	38.104
Balance at 31 December 2024	270.972	64.517	30.745	-	-	366.234
<u>Net book amount</u>						
Balance at 31 December 2024	417.095	15.447	12.773	28.747.497	4.852.937	34.045.749
Balance at 31 December 2023	439.676	17.720	8.356	2.700.601	4.852.937	8.019.290

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The process for the registration of the land and buildings in the name of the Organisation, has not yet been completed.

Management considered the prevailing economic conditions, the performance of the Organisation and other impairment indicators as per IPSAS 21, and concluded that there are no indications that the carrying amount of the Organisation's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 might exceed its recoverable amount.

The assets under construction relate to the Liquid Fuel Storage Terminal which is being constructed at the Vasilikos Energy Center.

### 14. Non-financial assets

	2024	2023
	€	€
Refundable VAT	774.199	625.934
	<u>774.199</u>	<u>625.934</u>

### 15. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2024	2023
	€	€
Receivables from exchange transactions	4.879.303	4.728.994
Deposits and prepayments from exchange transactions	237.533	267.516
Advances to subcontractors	30.707	5.103.600
Other receivables	1.960	1.803
	<u>5.149.503</u>	<u>10.101.913</u>
Less: Impairment provision	<u>(937.531)</u>	<u>(1.347.969)</u>
<b>Total receivables from exchange transactions</b>	<u><b>4.211.972</b></u>	<u><b>8.753.944</b></u>

As at 31 December 2024, the Organisation had a receivable from EAC of €860.588 (2023: €792.301). This is included in Trade Receivables.

#### Legal case

In 2010 and 2011 the Organisation received invoices from Greek providers on which Greek VAT was charged. The Organisation claimed refund of this VAT from the Greek VAT authorities. The Greek VAT authorities rejected the claim. Against the rejection, the Organisation has filed a recourse to the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens. After consideration of the facts, the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens issued a decision in favour of the organisation. The Greek VAT Authorities filed an appeal against this decision to the Council of State.

The Council of State issued decision 1681/2019 according to which, the original decision of the Administrative Appeal Court of Athens was overwritten and accordingly it has been confirmed that the storage services should be subject to VAT in Cyprus. As a consequence, an amount of €1.347 m was considered as receivable from the storage providers and not from the Greek VAT Authorities and has been fully provided. The Organization has proceeded with filing lawsuits with the competent authorities against the storage providers. KODAP has reversed an impairment provision against Other Income (Note 26) amounting to €410,438, which relates to the full amount of the unduly paid Greek VAT by one of the two storage providers, as it collected the full amount of its claim during 2025 (Note 27).

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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**15. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)**

Included in the advances and prepayments for the year 2023, is an amount of €29,983 relating to a receivable balance from the Republic of Cyprus to cover expenses paid by the Organisation until 31 December 2023 for the construction of the fire fighting system of the Vasilikos Energy Centre.

The Organisation does not hold any collateral over the trading balances. The Organisation has proceeded with legal proceedings to claim the above amounts as provided for in the contracts.

Further information regarding the impairment of receivables and the exposure of the Organization to credit risk is set out in Note 25.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 16. Strategic Inventory

	Note	Strategic Inventories €
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>		<b>125.751.442</b>
Additions		34.749.380
Cost of stocks sold		(19.411.174)
Deficit from renewals of strategic inventory movement		(103.662)
Deficit of physical losses from storage		(176.888)
Adjustment for net realisable value		<u>(5.110.748)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024</b>		<b>135.698.350</b>
Additions		19.708.160
Cost of stocks sold		(17.945.282)
Deficit from renewals of strategic inventory movement		(21.584)
Deficit of physical losses from storage		(137.027)
Adjustment for net realisable value		(728.662)
Profit from maintaining strategic inventories		<u>82.674</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>		<b><u>136.656.629</u></b>

The above strategic stocks belong to the Organisation and are valued at the lower of historical cost and net realisable value for each type of fuel held by the Organisation. As at 31 December 2024, the historical cost was higher than the net realisable value for the strategic stocks of Unleaded 95 gasoline and Jet A1 kerosene, and accordingly, a reduction in the carrying amount of €728,662 (2023: €5,110,747) has been recognised for the year 2024.

As at 31 December 2024, the Organisation owned or had secured quantities, for the purpose of meeting the obligation per Κ.Δ.Π. 261/2021, of oil amounting to 521.193 metric tons. This corresponds to 89 days of inland imports. The month end average stocks held by the Organisation during 2024 correspond to 89 days of inland imports. The relevant legislation and regulations stipulate a minimum of 90 days of inland imports.

The movement in the above table, excluding the adjustment for Net Realisable Value, is €1.7 m.

The deficit of €137.027 (2023: €176.888) relates to stock deficits which are due to the storage of oil products over long periods. During 2024, there was a deficit from the renewal of strategic inventories of €21.584 (2023: €103.662).

Strategic inventories are sold when:

- there is an energy crisis according to the provisions of Oil Crisis Law and of the Maintenance of Oil Stocks Law of 2003 to 2020 and decrees are issued by the Minister of Energy,
- Re-circulation of oil stocks is required to maintain product quality within specifications,
- a seasonal adjustment in specification is necessary,
- the Organisation needs to upgrade inventories as a result of changes in specifications required by Law; and
- operational issues drive the sale such as availability of storage, due to alterations in the Cyprus' oil consumption profile etc.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 16. Strategic Inventory (continued)

For the storage of the stocks, the Organisation has storage service agreements with external providers including a provider based in Greece.

### 17. Bank deposits

	2024	2023
	€	€
Short-term deposits	4.560.651	467.982
<b>Total short-term deposits</b>	<b>4.560.651</b>	<b>467.982</b>

### 18. Cash and cash equivalent

	2024	2023
	€	€
Bank accounts	7.997.153	8.681.653
Cash on hand	-	845
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.997.153</b>	<b>8.682.498</b>

There were no non-cash transactions during 2024 and 2023.

### 19. Payables from exchange transactions

	2024	2023
	€	€
Payables from exchange transactions	341.424	613.570
Accrued expenses	5.534.542	706.275
Retentions withheld from contractors	2.703.592	231.281
<b>Total payables from exchange transactions</b>	<b>8.579.558</b>	<b>1.551.126</b>

Accrued expenses for the year 2024 include an amount of €1,993,577 which concerns a grant from the Republic of Cyprus to cover expenses that will be paid by the Organisation in the future and relate to the construction of the fire extinguishing system of the Vasilikos Energy Center.

### 20. Borrowings

	2024	2023
	€	€
<u>Loans from</u>		
European Investment Bank (EIB)	20.098.777	5.012.707
	<b>20.098.777</b>	<b>5.012.707</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>20.098.777</b>	<b>5.012.707</b>
Less: short-term borrowings	(98.777)	(12.707)
<b>Long-term borrowings</b>	<b>20.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 20. Borrowings (continued)

The above borrowings are repayable by semi-annual installments by December 2044. The bank loans are secured as follows:

By pledging income, comprised of members' subscriptions of the Organisation as included in the budget every year and income arising from sales of owned inventories as they arise during the operations of the Organisation.

	2024	2023
	€	€
Loans Secured by Mortgages or other Guarantees or Charged on the Revenue of the Organization	<u>20.098.777</u>	<u>5.012.707</u>

The Organisation had decided to construct and operate a Liquid Fuel Storage Terminal at the Vasilikos Energy Center (the project), which will be used as storage facility for the Organisation's strategic oil stocks inventory. For that purpose, on 28 December 2017, the Organisation signed a Finance Contract with European Investment Bank (EIB) under which EIB provides a credit in the amount of €35 million for the purposes of the construction of the project. The expected cost for the project is €52.2 million and will be financed by EIB credit and additional borrowing. As of 31 December 2024, an amount of €20 million has been disbursed under the financing agreement with the EIB. The agreement was amended on 14 January 2020, and 20 April 2023, and the final disbursement date for the EIB loan has been set as 31 December 2025.

The loan agreement with EIB requires the Organisation to comply with the following covenants:

1. Debt over Adjusted Equity (DOAE): shall not exceed (i) 175% from 01/01/2020 (included) until 31/12/2020 (included) and (ii) 150% thereafter.
2. Availability of liquid funds (ALF): no lower than 1:1
3. Annual income stream generation (ISG): no lower than 1:1

No covenant breaches took place during the year.

The carrying amount of borrowings approximate their fair value.

### 21. Other financial liabilities

	Note	2024	2023
		€	€
Finance lease liabilities		4.781.541	4.838.809
Bank overdrafts		<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>4.781.587</b></u>	<u><b>4.838.855</b></u>

During the year the Organisation entered a 33-year land lease agreement at the Vasilikos Energy Center with the Republic of Cyprus, effective from 1 October 2023 and expiring on 30 September 2056.

All lease obligations are denominated in Euro.

The fair values of lease obligations approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 22. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operations with the surplus for the year

	Note	2024	2023
		€	€
Surplus for the year		3.955.919	8.792.410
<b>Non-cash transactions:</b>			
Depreciation expenses	10	38.104	27.119
Increase of payables from exchange transactions		7.028.432	631.589
Increase of inventories		(761.031)	(9.946.908)
Decrease/(increase) of receivables from exchange transactions		4.541.972	(4.039.788)
<b>Cash transactions of investing and financing activities:</b>			
Interest income on bank deposits and bank accounts	7	(87.051)	(77.441)
Finance costs	12	693.342	484.884
Tax payment		(14.799)	(24.191)
<b>Net cash flow from operations</b>		<b>15.394.888</b>	<b>(4.152.326)</b>

### 23. Related party transactions

#### 23.1 Salaries and remuneration of key management personnel (Note 8)

2024	Total €
Fees of the members of the Board of Directors	<u>11.501</u>
2023	Total €
Fees of the members of the Board of Directors	<u>12.621</u>

Specific transactions with EAC have been disclosed in the related notes.

### 24. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities may arise from various events and situations and represent a significant commitment for the Organization. The contingent liability is not recognised, but is disclosed in the notes of the financial statements, because either the amount cannot be estimated reliably and / or the outflow of resources is not probable.

The Organisation had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

### 25. Financial risk management

This note aims to present the objectives, policies and procedures followed by the Organization for the measurement and management of risks arising from the financial instruments it holds. The main risks to which the Organization is exposed are the following:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 25. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 25.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to balances due from subscriptions, including outstanding receivables.

#### Risk management

In respect of credit risk related to trade receivables, this is managed based on established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal ratings. The credit quality of the customer is assessed, and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Organisation does not hold collateral as security.

All members of the Organisation, as defined by section 2 of the Maintenance of Oil Stock Laws of 2003 to 2020, are either government owned bodies or significant multinational corporations, or publicly listed companies with substantial credit standing.

The Organisation reviews the credit standing of these institutions on a regular basis. The Organisation does not place deposits to institutions outside Cyprus or not appropriately monitored by local supervisory authorities.

Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

#### Trade receivables

The Organisation applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Organisation defines default as a situation when the debtor is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indications that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, but are not limited to, failure of the debtor to participate in a repayment plan with the Organisation and failure to make contractual payments for a period of more than 180 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

#### Cash and short-term deposits

External Credit Rating	2024	2023
	€	€
Baa	7.997.153	8.681.653
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.997.153</b>	<b>8.681.653</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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### 25. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 25.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Organisation has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Organisation is by law a not-for-profit organisation. Surpluses are maintained for use in:

- (a) Additional stock purchases.
- (b) Unforeseen changes in the payment of interest or storage fees.

#### 25.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and other price risks.

##### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises when the value of financial instruments fluctuates due to changes in market interest rates. Floating interest rate lending exposes the Organization to interest rate risk related to cash flows. Fixed-rate lending exposes the Organization to interest rate risk relating to the fair value. The Organization monitors interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

##### Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Organization. The Organization is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions in various currencies, in particular the United States dollar. The Organization monitors fluctuations in exchange rates on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

##### Price risk

The primary commodity price risk that the Organisation is exposed to includes oil prices that could adversely affect the value of the Organisation's strategic inventory. The Organisation, due to its non-profit nature and the provisions of the relevant legislation which dictate its operation, does not have formal arrangements for hedging this risk. If oil prices as at 31 December 2024 were 1% higher/lower, the surplus for the year after tax would have been unaffected as currently the oil stocks are valued at cost, which is lower than the net realisable value.

# CYPRUS ORGANISATION FOR STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF OIL STOCKS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 26. Other operating income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Government grants	-	100.986
Sundry operating income	412.285	119.770
	<u>412.285</u>	<u>220.756</u>
	<u>412.285</u>	<u>220.756</u>

The above sundry operating income for the year mainly relates to the reversal of impairment provision against a receivable amount (Note 15). The sundry operating income for 2023 relates to the collection of an amount for loss of inventory in a storage facility. The government grant for the year 2023 relates to the coverage of expenses for the construction of the Fire Fighting System at the Vasilikos Energy Center, which was assigned to the Organisation by the Central Government and the cost of construction will be met by the Government through a grant from the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry.

### 27. Events after the reporting date

There were no material events after the reporting date, which have a bearing on the understandability of the financial statements.

The international oil market has been disrupted by the war in Ukraine, which began in February 2022 and continues, while further disruptions have been observed due to hostilities in Gaza and the Middle East, which persist to this day. The Minister of Energy has proceeded with the issuance of two Ministerial Decrees for the release of Jet A 1 reserves totalling 37,500 metric tons in June 2025. KODAP immediately proceeded with the release of its own oil reserves to the interested members and their immediate replacement.

The market value of privately owned oil reserves held as of December 31, 2024, at June 2025 market prices, amounts to €149.4 million, €12.7 million higher than the book value of the reserves.

In relation to the construction of the privately owned terminal at Vasiliko, construction work continues with a 79% completion rate as at June 2025 while the Vasilikos Energy Center fire fighting system project has a completion rate of 31.7% during the same period.

The Organisation has proceeded to a settlement with one of the two storage space providers in relation to Greek VAT (2010 – 2011) and has collected the full amount of its claim in relation to one of the two cases amounting to €410,438 in June 2025 (Note 15).

There were no material events after the reporting date, which have a bearing on the understandability of the financial statements.