



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR 2023
(TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL)**

(1 February 2023 – 31 January 2024)

In compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

COSMOS SPORT S.A.

**SOCIETE ANONYME Reg. Nr. 34110/70/B/95/57
General Commercial Reg. Nr. 77109427000
MARTYRON Ave. 62, 148, HERAKLION**

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I. BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF "COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY S.A." TO THE ANNUAL REGULAR GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FY 1/2/2023 – 31/1/2024.

Dear Shareholders,

We have the honor to present to you the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as well as the present Report for the year from February 1.2023 to January 31.2024, in accordance with Article 149 of Law 4548 /2018.

It is noted that according to the decision of the extraordinary General Assembly from 31/01/2022, the end of the fiscal year was moved to 31/01 instead of 31/12 for consolidation purposes with the parent company.

The sections of the Report and its content, based on Article 150 of Law 4548/2018, are as follows:

SECTION A. Business model – Objectives – Corporate Social Responsibility

SECTION B. Main risks and uncertainties – Prospects of the segment

SECTION C. Environment

SECTION D. Working environment

SECTION E. Entity's Development and Performance

SECTION F. Other issues

SECTION G. Proposal for distribution of profits



SECTION A. Business model – Objectives – Corporate Social Responsibility

The societe anonyme "COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY SA" (hereinafter: Company) operates mainly in the retail trade of sporting goods. The Company is domiciled at 62 Martyron Street, Heraklion, Crete.

The Company was established in 1982, when the first Cosmos Sport store opened in the Heraklion, Crete and since then the network has expanded even further through 82 physical stores in Greece, 6 retail brands (Cosmos Sport, JD, Sneaker10, Sports Factory, Slamdunk, Rundome) and the corresponding online shops (www.cosmosport.gr, www.jdsports.gr, www.sneaker10.gr, www.sportsfactory.gr, www.slamdunk.gr, www.rundome.gr).

The Company's objective is to further develop and expand its network, always taking into account the prevailing conditions both at segment and economic level. For this reason, in April 2021 the Company established the subsidiary company Cosmossport trading (Cyprus) Limited in Cyprus, owning 100% of its share capital as the sole shareholder. The subsidiary already operates 10 physical stores in Cyprus under the brands (Cosmos Sport, JD, Sneaker10), their respective online sites (www.cosmossport.cy, www.jdsports.cy, www.sneaker10.cy) as well as a modern Logistics and distribution center.

In October 2021 the majority of the company's share capital was acquired by JD Sports Fashion PLC, one of the leading Sportwear & Outdoor Retail Groups in the world.

The commitment to high quality goods and services, the climate of trust and reliability with employees and partners as well as respect for the environment, are the values that govern the company. The Board of Directors is the company's managerial body. The company has in place "Work Regulation - Organizational Chart" effective from 24/04/2019.

In particular, the most significant changes in the income statement are as follows:

Significant Changes in Financial sizes	2023	2022	Change %
Turnover	144.228.639	102.310.574	40,97%
Gross Profit	42,92%	43,78%	-1,96%
Operating results	13.393.758	9.510.087	40,84%
Operating Cash flows	7.337.061	4.614.259	59,01%
Profit before tax	10.608.627	7.471.881	41,98%
Net debt	15.292.217	6.042.510	153,08%
EBITDA	24.811.324	17.534.954	41,50%
Tangible assets	25.998.967	19.947.920	30,33%
Intangible assets	1.004.504	731.155	37,39%
Right-of-use tangible assets	55.331.467	44.741.759	23,67%
Net Bank Borrowings to Total Capital Employed	0,30	0,18	66,67%



Corporate Social Responsibility - Actions

Cosmos Sport considers Corporate Social Responsibility as an integral part of its strategy, vision and corporate philosophy. Implementing the statement **"Together we make Cosmos a better place"**, it systematically invests in Corporate Social Responsibility through the programs highlighting and expanding assistance to society and people in general. The company seeks to be constantly close to the broader social requirements, to the environment and to bring People closer to sports through various actions. Corporate Social Responsibility is in Cosmos Sport's DNA, a fact which is evident from the respect it shows and the support it provides to those in need.

Cosmos Sport & People

- **Development**

Cosmos Sport's main objective is to maintain an excellent working environment, promoting teamwork and employee development. Indicatively, the company in 2023 employed more than 1.350 employees and recorded an increase in its human resources by 38% compared to 2022. In total, in 2023 more than 380 recruitments were made in head offices, retail and warehouses while 11 new stores were opened in Greece. Also, more than 10 students did their internship in various departments of the company (HR, Marketing, IT, E-commerce, etc.).

- **Employees recruitment & training**

Cosmos Sport prioritizes the development of its employees, investing in their training, ensuring equal opportunities and consistently improving their working conditions. Our company is committed to provide ongoing education and training on a wide range of topics, with a particular focus on sales, communication, teamwork, leadership and skill development. In 2023, a total of 12,000 hours of training took place with more than 2,500 participations. In particular, more than 50 "On Boarding Trainings", more than 30 Inhouse Trainings, more than 40 "E-learning Courses", and more than 230 "External Trainings" were carried out based on the employees' personal development plan.

- **Sports & Wellbeing**

At Cosmos Sport, we exalt the value of sport and truly believe in the benefits it can bring, which is why we regularly organize activities aimed both at the well-being of the body and at creating a pleasant team atmosphere. Our activities include weekly group training sessions, trail running exercises, yoga & pilates, 3on3 basketball tournaments and running sessions, which are available to all employees, while for 2023 Cosmos Sport team participated with great success in the Work Basketball Championship in Heraklion, Crete.



In addition, in 2023 we had over 500 employee participations in over 10 road races and Marathons/Half-Marathons.

We are proud that we have succeeded in inspiring our employees and a large group has been created that actively participates in sports activities. The trend towards sports is evident even from our headquarters, which has a gym, basketball court and table tennis, which are always available for our people. Finally, we strongly support athletes, clubs and teams through sponsorships (Panathinaikos PwD, OFI Academies, Heraklion BC and in general professional athletes in the field of football, athletics, aquatics, etc.) and we reward every action related to sports.

At the same time, in the context of the well-being of our employees, we carry out actions empowering open communication and trust. In this context, we have activated the "Whistleblowing policy" or otherwise "policy for reporting suspicions of misconduct", according to which all employees can express any issue with complete confidentiality through a specialized platform, available to all employees. This platform allows employees to report any issues, ensuring a safe and supportive work environment.

Finally, our biggest initiative for this year is the Telus Health platform, which provides free psychological support, 24/7 phone support and informational materials. Through the platform, the necessary help and support is provided in difficult moments for employees, significantly improving their mental well-being and contributing to a more balanced and productive environment.

- **Additional Benefits**

All employees - as well as their families - are provided with the "Cosmos People Benefits" program. It has been operating since 2020 with 120+ benefits to cover health, entertainment and training needs. This program comes to cover simple daily needs such as a free checkup, discounts on various services and products while at the same time offering important benefits. In 2023 the program was upgraded with more than 20 new benefits. At the same time, we continued to offer private insurance to our employees in HQ, warehouses and store managers, insuring a total of over 400 people for 2023. Also, in September 2023 to support working parents we started a monthly series of webinars on parenting issues with a specialized child psychologist. Furthermore, we continued to offer the specialized benefits "Cosmos Parents flextime & early leaving", recognizing their need to spend quality time with their family. Finally, we started offering daily free transportation to and from company's warehouse and distribution center.

Cosmos Sport & Inclusivity

In 2023 we continued with the #StrongTogether campaign created in 2021 emphasizing all the women in our organization, with the message "You are Unstoppable", communicating the strength of outstanding female athletes. We started in 2022 with Maria Michalopoulou, athlete of



Panathinaikos PwD, and continued in 2023 with athletes Kristi Gialama, Nicole Kyriakopoulou and Eleni Markou. Also, in October 2023, we continued our actions to raise Breast Cancer awareness providing free Mammograms & Breast Ultrasounds for all women in our company. We held a webinar with "Alma Zois" where the president informed us about proper prevention as well as her own experience as a fighter and finally, we proceeded with a donation to the same organization.

With our values of inclusion and solidarity, we acted for the people who need help. For 2023 we supported over 10 structures & NGOs. In particular, in collaboration with "Dipno Agapis" we contributed significantly to the homeless of Athens & Piraeus, offering clothes and bedding. We also supported the flood victims of Thessaly, through a donation to Humanity Greece in necessities and clothes. We also donated to the association "Floga" - Parents of Children with Neoplastic Disease", to the needy children of Cyprus, to the hostels of IOM - UN Migration Greece, to the Ping Pong team of the Association "Allilengyi" - Alzheimer's Society, etc. Finally, in June 2023 like every other year, for four years now, we attended Pride and spread the message that fashion has no gender, boundaries and limitations.

Cosmos Sport & Soles4hope

Along with the significant CSR project carried out along with cooperating bodies, NPOs, organizations, always driven by the requests of its employees, Cosmos sport also ensures implementation of its own initiatives. The Company believes that 'A pair of shoes can make a difference'. This is why since 2020 we have created "Soles4Hope", a shoe & clothing donation platform for people in need. Since the foundation of the platform, we have already donated 6,000+ pairs of shoes, clothes and accessories, to organizations such as Deipno Agapis, Floga, Humanity Greece, DESMOS, the Greek Children's Village in Filiro, IOM, the NGO "Friends of Child" & juvenile institutions throughout Greece and Cyprus. In 2023 we had a 150% increase in donations (5,000+ units in 2023, compared to 2,000 units in 2022). The aforementioned donations were the result of the kind initiative of our employees not only to listen to the needs of each local community but also to donate their personal items.

Cosmos Sport & Environment

Finally, we feel the need to be constantly close to the environment and inspire people to choose more sustainable solutions. We continued in 2023 to resort to electronic communication as much as possible, both inside and outside the company, with the aim of reducing the use of paper. Wastepaper is collected both at the head office and in the stores for recycling. At the same time, we have replaced the lamps with special LED ones, the majority of plastic bags with 100% recyclable paper and for intra-company transport we have reusable boxes. Air conditioning inverters, photocells and battery recycling bins have also been installed in the central offices,



warehouses and shops. To create a more sustainable environment, a graffiti has been created in the Agia Paraskevi store that cleans the air as much as 400 trees, while in all stores and offices, all signs and screens are turned off at night. With a desire to intensify the ecological consciousness of our people, our Cosmos Agents volunteers participated in the first Plogging Event for Primary School children organized by the municipality of Chalandri. In the same context, on the initiative of the voluntary association A.TA.X.TOI. over 80 schools in Crete participated in a recycling competition lasting two and a half months and Cosmos Sport was there to reward the 6 distinguished school teams by donating them sports equipment.

Vision and Values

The vision of the Cosmos Sport people is to be recognized as the best sports & athleisure shopping experience at every point of contact with the customer. We are driven by customer enthusiasm, innovative action and a passion to make a difference as a team!

Cosmos Sport makes sure that its corporate social responsibility actions reflect the company's commitment to sustainable development and social contribution. Through social support, environmental initiatives and the promotion of an ethical and healthy working environment, Cosmos Sport seeks to leave a positive mark in all sectors. The continuous effort to develop responsibly and support the societies in which it operates is a central axis of its corporate philosophy.



LET YOUR
PASSION
MAKE
NOISE.

'82

CUSTOMER
FIRST

INSPIRE
TEAM PLAY
& RESPECT
DIVERSITY

TREAT
OUR
CUSTOMERS
AS **GUESTS.**



DARE
TO CREATE
THE NEW.

COMMIT TO
GREATNESS



SECTION B. Main risks and uncertainties – Prospects of the segment

Credit risk: The Company has no significant credit risk concentration. Sales and trade receivables have a significant range of dispersion while the most significant part of sales is generated by retail and are settled in cash. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the Balance Sheet date is the fair value of every category of financial assets, as presented below:

Current assets	1/2024	1/2023
Advances for inventories	15.111.974	9.876.785
Trade receivables	2.064.287	1.763.492
Cash and cash equivalents	4.188.861	5.453.765
Other current assets	3.699.718	2.364.201
Total	25.064.840	19.458.243

- The account "Advances for inventories" is largely reflected in checks payable.
- The account "Trade receivables" is characterized by high dispersion of receivables on 31.01.2024 except for the subsidiary's receivable.
- Cash and cash equivalents bear a partial physical risk offset, as loan contracts are maintained with the same banks.
- The "Other current assets" account consists for the most part of accrued income to the Cyprus subsidiary, prepaid expenses and receivables from financial institutions.

Liquidity risk: The Company implements policies and procedures in order to keep liquidity risk at low levels. Stabilization of the economic climate combined with the increase in the Company's financial sizes ensure the increase in availability of the necessary credit limits, contributing to the reduction of this risk. The Company's liabilities are settled on the specified dates without deviations. The maturity of financial liabilities on January 31, 2024 and January 31, 2023 is analyzed as follows:

	31/01/2024	up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Long-term borrowings	1.000.000	0	1.000.000	0
Lease Liabilities	53.782.812	0	33.134.007	20.648.806
Other long-term liabilities	8.666	0	8.666	0
Suppliers	39.337.960	39.337.960	0	0
Income tax liabilities	1.786.908	1.786.908	0	0
Short-term borrowings	18.481.078	18.481.078	0	0
Short-term lease Liabilities	7.509.477	7.509.477	0	0
Other short-term liabilities	9.165.188	9.165.188	0	0
Total	131.072.089	76.280.611	34.142.672	20.648.806



	31/01/2023	up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Long-term borrowings	3.000.000	0	3.000.000	0
Lease liabilities	43.623.361	0	25.581.796	18.041.566
Other long-term liabilities	2.000	0	2.000	0
Suppliers	39.357.556	39.357.556	0	0
Liabilities from taxes and duties	1.984.545	1.984.545	0	0
Short-term borrowings	8.496.274	8.496.274	0	0
Short-term lease Liabilities	5.800.169	5.800.169	0	0
Other short-term liabilities	5.046.325	5.046.325	0	0
Total	107.310.230	60.684.868	28.583.796	18.041.566

Interest rate risk: The Company's loan liabilities are linked to the Euribor rate, therefore the company is exposed to interest rate risk. A change in the interest rate base or the spread by 0.50 points in Euribor in the existing bank debt affects the increase in debit interest by approximately € 97.000 p.a. (sensitivity analysis). In general, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited.

Currency risk: The Company maintains limited contracts in foreign currency and its transactions are mainly settled in Euro. Therefore, forex risk is constrained. Currency risk is indirectly limited to inventory acquisition costs and stores' fixed equipment when the central distributor's initial settlement is translated in another currency (mainly USD & GBP).

Other operational risks

Supply Chain: Due to the nature of the market, the Company is dependent on a small number of suppliers, i.e. the central distributors of branded sports products in Greece or abroad. The rules of cooperation with suppliers ensure the Company competitive prices, alternative options, flexibility and quality of goods. The Company signs cooperation agreements in writing, especially with significant suppliers.

Risk of inventory obsolescence: The Company takes all the necessary measures to minimize the risk of inventory obsolescence either for commercial reasons or for reasons related to the physical storage of the inventory. In particular, in order to address the risk of obsolescence due to commercialism, the Management ensures that the collections are sold out in the same season, while also having outlet stores for the clearance of off-season stock. Finally, the Company's Management regularly reviews the net realizable value of the inventories and makes appropriate provisions so that inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.



Risk of inventory insurance: The Company takes all the necessary measures in order to minimize the risk and potential loss due to damaged inventory inflicted by natural disasters or similar causes and insures the entire value of its inventory. The insured value of the stock is regularly updated.

Business Risk: There are no specific business risks other than those effective for the Market as an aggregate.

Lease risk: This risk is considered limited both due to the written validation of the relevant agreements and due to their long-term duration.

Macroeconomic environment in Greece:

According to recent surveys, despite the volatile European and global environment, the Greek economy is moving with positive dynamics. The recovery has a growth rate higher than the European average and it is estimated that it will continue for 2024 with a further reduction in unemployment under the condition of an increase in investment to which the Recovery and Resilience Facility contributes significantly.

The current positive dynamics of the Greek economy does not, however, negate the fact that there are significant challenges in trying to put it on a strong growth trajectory in the medium term. Despite the faster growth than average European terms, after the pandemic and the energy crisis but also the recovery from the deep debt crisis through the reduction of unemployment and the increase of investments, the question arises as to whether the global economic environment and especially the developments in Europe will ultimately favor it or burden it. Geopolitical instability and economic uncertainty are expected to persist in 2024 at an international level (war in Ukraine and the Middle East, disruptions in international trade due to Yemen, elections in the USA.).

Inbound tourism is moving dynamically, contributing to the external balance since, following the record arrivals and revenues in 2023, the positive performance continues in 2024.

Inflation remains a problem although it is gradually decelerating, remaining at higher than desired levels, with central banks still maintaining a restrictive monetary stance. However, markets are discounting gradual rate cuts later in the year if price pressures continue to ease.

Developments in the labor market also need special attention. Following the significant and systematic reduction of unemployment in recent years, and increases in wages on average, there is a new set of challenges, such as significant labor shortages in many sectors and branches of the economy, both in unskilled work and in high specialization. In this direction, the issues of the mismatch of skills in the Greek labor market and the need to provide adequate and quality training are considered important.



With regard to consumption, private consumption is estimated to maintain its momentum in 2024, supported by the strengthening of employment and wages, as well as the gradual de-escalation of inflation, while the contraction of credit to households acts as an inhibitor in combination with the high borrowing costs and their negative savings rate of the last three years, as well as the possibility of a new rise in the prices of energy goods.

In conclusion, we believe that the macroeconomic conditions in Greece bode well. In any case, the management of the company closely monitors the developments and continuously takes measures against the corresponding risks whenever possible.

Prospects of the segment

Sportswear trade in Greece mainly includes importing companies and much fewer – manufacturing. The conditions in the economic environment are expected to be favorable in the long term for companies prioritizing financial health and extroversion, while multinational companies confirm their confidence in Greek companies, as a result of good performance of the latter. In many ways, the sportswear industry is in a privileged position. Compared to many other industries, the last years have been characterized by steady growth surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Looking ahead, in the medium term, there are reasons for optimism, driven in particular by the growing awareness of health, fitness and sports.

SECTION C. Environment

Environment: The Company consistently complies with the national and European regulations and provisions concerning the protection of the Environment and had its energy facilities reviewed by a certified energy controller based on the current legislation

Prevention and control of pollution: The Company implements all necessary controls and maintenance of its equipment on predetermined dates and focuses on efficient and rational management of energy. In addition, the company proceeded with the calculation and assessment of the carbon footprint as well as the preparation of a carbon footprint report based on what is defined by the standard 14064-1:2018 “Greenhouse gases”, based on the National climate legislation.

Green products: The Company does not produce green products.



SECTION D. Working environment

Employment: The Company consistently complies with the provisions of labor and insurance legislation. It employed approximately 982 FTEs on a continuous basis for 2023 (2022: 776 FTEs).

Diversity policy: Promotion of equal opportunities and protection of diversity are key principles of the Company. The Company Management does not discriminate in recruitment/selection, remuneration, training, assignment of work duties or any other work activities. The factors exclusively taken into account are the individual's experience, personality, theoretical training, qualifications, efficiency and abilities.

Respect for rights: The rights of employees are fully respected and there is a peaceful labor environment. There is no workers' union in the Company.

Health, safety and training: The Company employs an occupational doctor, a safety technician and trains its staff in new skills with seminars in the field of work, depending on the priorities set annually by the Management. The staff is constantly evaluated by the relevant managers and the relevant reports are evaluated by the Management for possible promotions, salary increases and employee transfers.

SECTION E. Entity's Development and Performance

1. The Company's Financial Position

The sums of the Company's Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Statement of Financial Position	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets	87.224.190	69.929.944
Current Assets	80.767.069	65.903.242
TOTAL ASSETS	167.991.258	135.833.185
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	35.642.925	27.492.159
Long-Term Liabilities	56.067.722	47.656.158
Short-Term Liabilities	76.280.611	60.684.868
Total Liabilities	132.348.334	108.341.027
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	167.991.258	135.833.185



2. Development of operations

Sales in the fiscal year 2023 amounted to € 144.228.639 and gross results (profits) amounted to € 61.902.379. After deducting operating expenses, financial and investment results, the company showed profits before taxes amounting to €10.608.627. Operating earnings before taxes, interest and depreciation (EBITDA) amounted to €24.811.324. The EBITDA ratio is calculated as the net profit before taxes, interest, depreciation and extraordinary provisions.

3. Key Financial Ratios

The key financial ratios for evaluating the Company's financial position and results are the following:

Key Ratios	2023	2022
Turnover	144.228.639	102.310.574
EBITDA	24.811.324	17.534.954
Profit before tax	10.608.627	7.471.881
EBITDA / Revenue from Sales	17,20%	17,14%
Profit or Loss before tax / Revenue from Sales	7,36%	7,30%
Working Capital	4.486.457	5.218.373
Current Assets/ Short-term Liabilities	1,06	1,09
Current Assets/ Total Assets	0,48	0,49
Cash and cash equivalents / Total Assets	2,49%	4,02%
Total Liabilities / Total Equity and Liabilities	0,79	0,80
Debt / Revenue from Sales	0,14	0,11
Total Liabilities / Total Equity	3,71	3,94

The Company does not monitor Non-Financial Performance Indicators.

SECTION F. Other Issues

Company-Segment prospects

Strategically, the Company's objective is to offer a seamless "navigation" environment to the consumer, either visiting a physical or an online store. The omnichannel experience of the consumer and its level already plays a significant role in the development of companies in the sector. Short-term objectives include increasing sales and expanding market share with the ultimate goal of improving the Company's profitability and liquidity.

Research - Development: In the closing year the Company did not allocate funds for research and development.

Treasury shares: The Company holds no treasury shares.



Branches: The Company's headquarters are located in Heraklion, 148, 62 Martyron Str..As of 31/1/2024, the company had 76 physical stores, 25 in the prefecture of Attica, 7 in the prefecture of Thessaloniki, 5 in the prefecture of Heraklion, 3 in the prefectures of Chania, Dodecanese, Lasithi, Evia and Corfu, 2 in the prefectures of Achaia, Larissa, Messinia, Magnesia and 1 branch in the Prefectures of Xanthi, Boeotia, Chios, Evros, Fthiotida, Drama, Aitolokarnania, Ilia, Karditsa, Kozani, Imathia, Serres, Lesbos, Corinthia, Trikala and Ioannina. The company also operates 6 E-Shops.

Financial instruments: The Company does not use financial instruments.

Subsequent events: There are no events subsequent to the financial statements, required to be reported by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Company has no direct relationship or transactions with third parties in Russia and Ukraine, therefore there is no direct risk from these developments.

The Company Management closely monitors Business activities and constantly takes measures to contain energy costs and, in general, address the corresponding risks whenever possible.

SECTION G. Profit Distribution Proposal

The proposed distribution of profit is as follows:

Earnings to be distributed	22.046.350
Tax exempted income - Other reserves	93.292
Retained earnings	21.953.058
Total	22.046.350

The non-distribution of dividends is subject to the approval of the Annual Regular General Meeting of the company's shareholders, which is obtained based on article 130 of Law 4548/2018.

The accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on September 13, 2024.

Heraklion, September 13, 2024

The Board of Directors

The Chief Executive Officer

Michail Tsiknakis



II. Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of the Company **"COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY S.A."**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY S.A. ("the Company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as of January 31, 2024, the Statements of Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended as well as the notes on the financial statements that include material accounting policy disclosures.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY S.A. as of January 31, 2024, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) incorporated into the Greek Legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company within our entire appointment as auditors in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) incorporated into the Greek Legislation and ethical requirements relevant to the audit of financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the effective legislation and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management's intention is to proceed with liquidating the Company or discontinuing its operations or unless the management has no other realistic option but to proceed with those actions.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as an aggregate, 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, incorporated into the Greek Legislation, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to affect the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

We disclose to the management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) In our opinion, the Management Report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of article 150 of the Codified Law 4548/2018 and the content of the report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2024.
- b) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of the Company COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST COMPANY S.A. and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Management Report of the Board of Directors.

Heraklion, September 16, 2024

The Certified Public Accountant – Auditor

Konstantinos E. Kanakarakis

Registry Number SOEL 30 371

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS			
	31.01.2024	31.01.2023	Note
Non-Current Assets			
Tangible assets			
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	25.998.967	19.947.920	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>25.998.967</i>	<i>19.947.920</i>	
Intangible assets			
Other intangible assets	1.004.504	731.155	8
Right of use tangible assets	55.331.467	44.741.759	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.335.970</i>	<i>45.472.914</i>	
Other non-current assets	1.438.253	1.058.110	11
Financial Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	3.451.000	401.000	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.451.000</i>	<i>401.000</i>	
Total non-current Assets	87.224.190	69.929.944	
Current Assets			
Inventories	55.702.228	46.444.999	12
Advances for Inventories	15.111.974	9.876.785	12
Trade and other receivables	2.064.287	1.763.492	13
Cash and cash equivalents	4.188.861	5.453.765	14
Other current Assets	3.699.718	2.364.201	13
Total current Assets	80.767.069	65.903.242	
Total Assets	167.991.258	135.833.185	

The accompanying Notes on pp. 26 to 69 constitute an integral part of the Financial Statements.



EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
	31.01.2024	31.01.2023	Note
Share capital	367.430	367.430	15
Share premium	11.889.711	11.889.711	15
Reserves	1.339.433	1.314.436	16
Retained earnings	22.046.350	13.920.581	
Total Equity	35.642.925	27.492.159	
Liabilities			
Long-term Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	1.000.000	3.000.000	17
Lease liabilities	53.782.812	43.623.361	18
Provisions for benefits for the employees	33.039	27.147	19
Other long-term provisions	800.000	655.000	21
Deferred income tax	443.206	348.651	22
Other long-term liabilities	8.666	2.000	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.067.722</i>	<i>47.656.158</i>	
Short-term Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	18.481.078	8.496.274	17
Trade payables	39.337.960	39.357.556	24
Income Tax Liabilities	1.786.908	1.984.545	22
Short-term Lease liabilities	7.509.477	5.800.169	18
Other short-term liabilities	9.165.188	5.046.325	24
Total Liabilities	76.280.611	60.684.868	
Total Provisions , Liabilities	132.348.334	108.341.027	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	167.991.258	135.833.185	

The accompanying Notes on pp. 26 to 69 constitute an integral part of the Financial Statements.



2. Statement of Comprehensive Income

	01.02.2023 - 31.01.2024	01.02.2022 - 31.01.2023	Note
Sales(net)	144.228.639	102.310.574	6
Cost of Sales	-82.326.260	-57.521.279	25
Gross trading results:	61.902.379	44.789.296	
Administrative expenses	-4.240.570	-2.756.689	26
Distribution expenses	-44.268.051	-32.522.520	26
Other income/expense (net)	1.082.444	203.551	27
Earnings before interest and taxes	14.476.202	9.713.638	
Financial income	47.205	38.736	28
Financial Expenses	-3.914.779	-2.280.494	28
Result before taxes	10.608.627	7.471.881	
Income tax	-2.421.217	-1.608.066	22
Income tax previous fiscal years	-40.000	-40.000	22
Result after tax	8.147.410	5.823.815	
Net profit/loss (a)	8.147.410	5.823.815	
Other comprehensive income after tax (b)	3.356	877	
Total comprehensive income for the period after tax (a)+ (b)	8.150.766	5.824.691	

The accompanying Notes on pp. 26 to 69 constitute an integral part of the Financial Statements.



3. Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Statutory Reserves	Special purpose reserves	Tax exempted - Other reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 01.01.2022	367.430	11.889.711	340.965	577.250	374.713	8.117.398	21.667.467
Total Comprehensive Income						5.824.691	5.824.691
Other changes in equity					21.509	-21.509	0
Equity Balance as at 31.01.2023							
	367.430	11.889.711	340.965	577.250	396.221	13.920.581	27.492.159
Balance as at 01.02.2023							
	367.430	11.889.711	340.965	577.250	396.221	13.920.581	27.492.159
Total Comprehensive Income						8.150.766	8.150.766
Other changes in equity					24.997	-24.997	0
Equity Balance as at 31.01.2024	367.430	11.889.711	340.965	577.250	421.218	22.046.350	35.642.925

The accompanying Notes on pp. 26 to 69 constitute an integral part of the Financial Statements.



4. Statement of Cash Flows

	31.01.2024	31.01.2023
<u>Operating Activities</u>		
Period Income/loss	10.608.627	7.471.881
Adjustments		
Depreciation/Amortization	10.811.549	8.168.931
Provision	-121.490	391.072
Profit/loss from disposal of fixed assets	150.390	72.057
Debit interest and related expenses (less credit interest)	3.867.575	2.241.758
Foreign Exchange translation differences	0	-2.968
Other non-cash expenses/(income)	-58.050	20.337
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	25.258.601	18.363.067
Decrease / (Increase) in inventory	-24.702.760	-24.575.910
Decrease / (Increase) in receivables	-1.641.019	1.491.718
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities (except banks)	12.607.617	13.619.903
Operating activities	11.522.439	8.898.778
Less: Debit interest and related expenses paid	-3.914.779	-2.280.494
Tax paid	-270.598	-2.004.025
Total inflows / (outflows) from operating activities (a)	7.337.061	4.614.259
<u>Investing Activities</u>		
Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and other investments	0	-3.050.000
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	-10.022.579	-5.223.296
Interest collected	47.205	38.736
Other inflows (outflows) not included in working capital	-373.417	-158.139
Total inflows (outflows) from investing activities (b)	-10.348.792	-8.392.698
<u>Financing Activities</u>		
Repayments for lease liabilities	-6.237.977	-4.874.571
Loan received /paid	7.984.804	3.487.783
Total inflows / (outflows) from financing activities (c)	1.746.827	-1.386.788
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)	-1.264.903	-5.165.228
Opening cash and cash equivalents	5.453.765	10.618.993
Closing Cash and Cash equivalents	4.188.861	5.453.765

The accompanying Notes on pp. 26 to 69 constitute an integral part of the Financial Statements.



IV. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

The Company COSMOS SPORT COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND TOURIST SA operates in the retail trade of branded sporting goods. The Company is registered in the Societe Anonyme Registry under number 34110/70/B/95/57 and General commercial registry Nr. 77109427000 and its term is fifty (50) years from its legal establishment.

The Company's main objective is import, export, trade, purchase and resale of sporting goods.

The Company is an 80% subsidiary of JD Sports Fashion PLC (the "Parent Company") of Hollinsbrook Way, Pilsworth, Bury, Lancashire, BL9 8RR, UK. The Company does not prepare Consolidated Financial Statements because the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary Cosmos Sport trading (Cyprus) are included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company under the full consolidation method.

The Company is domiciled in Heraklion, Martiron Ave. 148.

The financial statements for the period were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on September 13, 2024.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

The key accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are analytically presented below.

2.1. Framework for the preparation of financial statements

The financial statements for the FY 1.2.2023 - 31.01.2024 have been prepared: a) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union under EU Regulation 1606/2002 as of July 19th 2002 and b) based on the historical cost principle. The key accounting principles followed by the Company are the same as those used under the preparation of the annual financial statements as of 31.01.2024, are consistent with those described in the published financial statements for the year ended 31.01.2023. There are no Standards implemented prior to their effective date.

The preparation of Financial Statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires making estimates and adopting assumptions, which may affect the accounting balances of assets and liabilities, the required disclosures of contingent receivables and liabilities at the date of preparation of the Financial Statements, as well as the amounts of income and expenses recognized during the accounting period. Use of available information and application of subjective judgment are integral elements in making estimates.



Actual future results may differ from the above estimates, while any deviations may have a significant impact on the Financial Statements, as presented in Note 3.

2.2. Going-concern assumption

The financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern principle, i.e. on the assumption that the company will have at its disposal the necessary resources to cover its short-term obligations so that it could go on operating without interruption for at least the following 12 months.

The company's management estimates that the going concern assumption is the appropriate basis for the preparation of the financial statements.

2.3. New Standards, Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments to existing Standards

The company has adopted all the new standards and interpretations, mandatory for the years starting from January 1, 2023 onwards. Paragraph a. presents the standards adopted since January 1, 2023. Paragraph b. presents the standards, amendments and interpretations which are either not yet effective or have not been adopted by the EU. Paragraph c. the effect of the new standards on the Company's financial statements is presented.

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

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2023.

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

In May 2017, the IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 17, which replaces an interim Standard, IFRS 4. The aim of the project was to provide a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. A single principle-based standard would enhance comparability of financial reporting among entities, jurisdictions and capital markets.



IFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in reporting information about insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. Furthermore, in June 2020, the IASB issued amendments, which do not affect the fundamental principles introduced when IFRS 17 has first been issued. The amendments are designed to reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard, make financial performance easier to explain, as well as ease transition by deferring the effective date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying the Standard for the first time. The amendments did not affect the separate Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

• **Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)**

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments that pertain to accounting policy disclosures. The objective of these amendments is to improve accounting policy disclosures so that they provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements. More specifically, companies are required to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

• **Amendments to IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)**

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments that they clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events. The amendments did not affect the separate Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023



• Amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2021, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IAS 12 to specify how companies should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which companies recognise both an asset and a liability. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The amendments did not affect the separate Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

• Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In December 2021, the IASB issued a narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 to address an important issue related to temporary accounting mismatches between insurance contract liabilities and financial assets in the comparative information presented when applying IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” for the first time. The amendment aims to improve the usefulness of comparative information for the users of the financial statements. The amendments did not affect the separate Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.

• Amendments to IAS 12 “Income taxes”: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (effective immediately and for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2023)

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes”: International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules. The amendments introduced a) a temporary exception to the requirements to recognize and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes and b) targeted disclosure requirements for affected entities. Companies may apply the temporary exception immediately, but disclosure requirements are required for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments did not affect the separate Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2023.



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

b1. The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2024.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)**

In September 2022, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases” which add to requirements explaining how a company accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. A sale and leaseback is a transaction for which a company sells an asset and leases that same asset back for a period of time from the new owner. IFRS 16 includes requirements on how to account for a sale and leaseback at the date the transaction takes place. However, IFRS 16 includes no specific subsequent measurement requirements for the transaction. The issued amendments add to the sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the Accounting Standard. These amendments will not change the accounting for leases other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2024.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)**

The amendments clarify the principles of IAS 1 for the classification of liabilities as either current or non-current. The amendments clarify that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification is not affected by management's intentions or the counterparty's option to settle the liability by transfer of the entity's own equity instruments. Also, the amendments clarify that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification. The amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2024.

- **Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”: Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2024)**



In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Supplier Finance Arrangements, which amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The new amendments require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The amendments require additional disclosures that complement the existing disclosures in these two standards. They require entities to provide users of financial statements with information that enable them a) to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and b) to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it. The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 are effective for accounting periods on or after 1 January 2024. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have been adopted by the European Union with effective date of 01/01/2024.

B2. The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but their application has not started yet or they have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2025)**

In August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates that require entities to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged into another currency. The amendments introduce a definition of currency exchangeability and the process by which an entity should assess this exchangeability. In addition, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable and require additional disclosures in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability. The amendments to IAS 21 are effective for accounting periods on or after 1 January 2025. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.



- **IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2027)**

In April 2024 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard, IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’. The objective of the Standard is to improve how information is communicated in an entity's financial statements, particularly in the statement of profit or loss and in its notes to the financial statements. Specifically, the Standard will improve the quality of financial reporting due to a) the requirement of defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, b) the requirement of the disclosure about management-defined performance measures and c) the new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2027)**

In May 2024 the International Accounting Standards Board issued a new standard, IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”. The new standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply IFRS 19 reduced disclosure requirements instead of the disclosure requirements set out in other IFRS. IFRS 19 works alongside other IFRS, with eligible subsidiaries applying the measurement, recognition and presentation requirements set out in other IFRS and the reduced disclosures outlined in IFRS 19. This simplifies the preparation of IFRS financial statements for the subsidiaries that are in-scope of this standard while maintaining at the same time the usefulness of those financial statements for their users. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 9-Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2026)**

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments which amended IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”. Specifically, the new amendments clarify when a financial liability should be derecognised when it is settled by electronic payment. Also, the amendments provide additional guidance for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics to financial assets with features related to ESG-linked features (environmental, social, and governance).



IASB amended disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

2.4. Segment reporting

Under IFRS 8, operating segments are specified as those which are addressed internally by the Management as significant in assessing segment performance and risk and allocation of available resources.

The company is not listed on a stock market and is therefore not required to present segment reporting.

2.5. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

The items in the company's financial statements are measured in Euro.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies, if any, are converted into the functional currency (Euro) using the exchange rates effective on the date of the transactions. Gains and losses from translation differences arising from the settlement of such transactions during the period and from the translation of monetary items expressed in foreign currency at the exchange rates effective on the balance sheet date, are recorded in the Income Statement. Exchange differences from non-monetary items that are carried at their fair value are considered as part of fair value and are therefore recorded where the fair value differences are recorded.



2.6. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The acquisition cost includes all directly attributable costs for the items' acquisition.

Subsequent expenses are recorded as an increase in the book value of property, plant and equipment or as a separate asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and their cost can be measured reliably. The cost of repairs and maintenance is recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Land plots are not depreciated.

Depreciation of other tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful life as follows:

Tangible assets	Rate	Useful life
Buildings and constructions	4%	25 years
Third parties Real Estate	8-16%	leasing period
Mechanical equipment	10%	10 years
Vehicles trucks	12%	8,3years
Passenger vehicles	16%	6 ,3 years
Hardware	20%	5 years
Other equipment	10%	10 years

Residual values and useful lives of tangible assets are reviewed at every balance sheet date. When the accounting values of tangible assets exceed their recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is directly recorded as an expense in the income statement.

Under the disposal of tangible assets, the balance between the consideration received and their book value is recorded as gains or losses in the income statement.

When property, plant and equipment are carried at their fair values, any revaluation reserve that exists in equity at the time of sale is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial expenses during the construction period are capitalized and at the end of this period – recorded in the income statement.



2.7. Intangible assets

Software

Software licenses are measured at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is performed using the straight-line method during the useful life of these items, which is estimated at approximately 5 years.

Costs incurred for development and maintenance of software are recognized as expenses when incurred.

2.8. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or groups of assets held for sale) are classified as assets held for sale and recognized at the lower of book value and net selling price, if the book value is recovered primarily through sale and not through continued use.

2.9. Investments in Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all the entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company exercises control. The Company exercises control over an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its interest in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the enterprise.

The accounting principles applied by the subsidiaries have been adjusted where deemed necessary in order to comply with those adopted by the Company.

The Company records investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements at acquisition cost less potential impairment. Furthermore, acquisition cost is adjusted to reflect changes in the consideration, arising from any amendments to the contingent consideration.

2.10. Borrowing costs

Underwriting costs, legal and other direct costs incurred, related to the issuance of loans, affect the amount of the loans and are recorded in the income statement based on the effective interest method during the term of the loan agreement. Borrowing costs are recorded in the income statement when incurred. The component of borrowing costs related to the construction period of the tangible assets is recognized as an increase in their value.



2.11. Impairment of assets

Assets with indefinite useful life are not depreciated but are subject to an annual impairment test. Depreciable assets are subject to an impairment test when there are indications that their carrying amount will not be recovered. The recoverable amount is the higher amount between the fair value less costs to sell and value in use of the asset. Value in use is determined by discounting future cash flows at the appropriate discount rate. If the recoverable amount is less than the depreciable value, then the depreciable value is reduced to the amount of the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as expenses in the year when they are incurred, unless the asset has been revalued, in which case the impairment loss reduces the corresponding revaluation reserve. When in subsequent year the impairment loss must be reversed, the asset's carrying amount is increased to the amount of the revised estimate of recoverable amount, to the extent the new carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had the impairment not been recorded in previous years. Reversal of the impairment loss is recorded in revenue, unless the asset has been revalued, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss increases the corresponding revaluation reserve. In order to assess impairment losses, assets are included in the smallest possible cash flow generating units.

2.12. Inventory

Inventory items are measured at the lower value between acquisition cost and net realizable value. The cost is determined using the average annual weighted cost method. Financial costs are not included in the cost of inventory acquisition. Net realizable value is estimated based on the current selling prices of the inventory in the ordinary course of business less any selling expenses where applicable.

2.13. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, sight deposits, short-term (up to 3 months) highly liquid and low-risk investments and bank overdrafts.



2.14. Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value (either in other comprehensive income or in the income statement) and
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the contractual cash flows of the financial assets and the business model within which the financial asset is held.

With the exception of trade receivables, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, if a financial asset is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed. Trade receivables are initially valued at transaction value as defined in IFRS 15.

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, securities are then measured at amortized cost, or at fair value through other comprehensive income, or at fair value through profit or loss. When a financial asset is to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" on the outstanding principal balance must be generated. This assessment is known as the SPPI ("solely payments of principal and interest") criterion and is performed at the level of a separate financial instrument.

b) Impairment of financial assets

At every financial statements' date, the Company assesses the data regarding whether the value of a financial asset or a group of financial assets has been impaired as follows:

The Company recognizes an allowance against expected credit losses for all financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the balance between all the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract and all the cash flows the Company expects to collect, discounted at an approximate initial effective interest rate.

Expected credit losses are recognized in two stages. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has not significantly increased since the initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit losses of the next 12 months.



If the credit risk of the financial instrument has significantly increased since the initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, regardless of when the default occurred.

Regarding trade receivables and contractual assets, the company applies the simplified approach in order to calculate expected credit losses. Therefore, at every reporting date, the company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equaling the expected credit losses throughout the lifetime without monitoring changes in credit risk.

c) Determination of the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset (financial or non-financial) would be sold or the price paid to transfer a liability (financial or non-financial) in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In fair value measurement we assume that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: (i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or (ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. A financial instrument is considered to be traded in a principal market if the prices are negotiated directly and regularly available from an exchange, broker, industry group, a pricing service company or regulatory body and those prices represent current and regular market transactions carried out at arm's length basis. An entity need not undertake exhaustive search of all possible markets to identify the principal market or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market, but takes into account all reasonably available information. When such evidence to the contrary is absent, the market in which an entity would normally undertake a transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability is considered to be the principal market or in absence of the principal market, the most advantageous market. If there is a principal market for the asset or liability, the fair value measurement represents the price on that market (whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique), even if the price in a different market is potentially more advantageous at the measurement date. IFRS 13 establishes the hierarchy of valuation models on the objectivity of the data used in these models (observable or non-observable data). The observable data are based on observable market data and derived from independent sources, unobservable inputs are referred to management assumptions.



The Company calculates the fair value of financial instruments based on the relevant framework which classifies financial assets into a three-level hierarchy based on the data used for their valuation, as described below:

Level 1: Investments that are valued at fair value based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for comparable assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Investments that are valued at fair value, using valuation techniques for which all inputs that significantly affect the fair value, are based (either directly or indirectly) on observable market data.

Level 3: Investments that are valued at fair value, using valuation techniques, in which the data that significantly affects the fair value, is not based on observable market data.

2.15. Share capital

Common shares are included in equity.

Direct expenses for the issue of shares are presented after the benefit resulting from the deduction of the relevant income tax, as a reduction of the product of the issue. Direct costs related to the issue of shares for the acquisition of entities are included in the acquisition cost of the acquired entities.

The cost of acquiring treasury shares is presented as a deduction from the company's equity, until the treasury shares are disposed or cancelled. Gains and losses from the disposal of treasury shares, net of other costs and taxes directly related to the transaction, are recorded in equity as reserves.



2.16. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the impact of the time value of money is significant, provisions are recognized on a discounted basis, using a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with the liability. When provisions are discounted, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as borrowing costs. Provisions are reviewed at every Balance Sheet date and if it is no longer probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the commitment, the provisions are reversed. Provisions are used only for the purpose for which they were originally generated. Contingent receivables and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

2.17. Employee benefits

(a) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits in cash and in kind are recorded as an expense when accrued.

(b) Post-employment benefits

IAS 19 distinguishes the post-employment benefits into defined benefits and defined contribution plans. The defined contribution plan is recorded as expense in each period and is equal to the amount paid by the employer. The accounting treatment of defined benefit plans involves an actuarial valuation, because the standard requires the cost to be allocated to each employee work period. The provisions of Law 2112/1920, as amended by Law 4093/2012, are classified as defined benefit for the purposes of IAS 19. The actuarial method used is the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The amended IAS 19 also requires as follows:

- direct recognition of actuarial gains/losses in other comprehensive income and their final exemption from the income statement,
- non-recognition of the expected returns on investment program in profit or loss but recognition of such interest in the net liability/(asset) of the provision calculated based on the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation,



- recognition of past service cost in profit or loss at the earlier of the date of modification of the program or when the related restructuring is recognized or the terminal payment occurs and
- other changes including the new disclosures such as quantitative sensitivity analysis.

2.18. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease inception, at the lower value between the fair value of the leased tangible assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Every lease is allocated to the liability and finance expense so that a fixed interest rate is achieved on the outstanding liability.

The liability for payable rentals, net of financial costs, is included in other long-term liabilities. Interest is charged to the income statement over the term of the lease so that there is a fixed periodic interest rate on the balance of the liability at every balance sheet date. If the lease agreement states that the lessor retains substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of the asset, then the lease is classified as an operating lease. Lease payments for operating leases are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a systematic basis over the term of the lease. The substance of the transaction and not the type of the lease agreement is the criterion for classifying a lease as finance or operating. A reassessment is made when there is a change in future lease payments that may result from a change in an index or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be paid for a residual value guarantee, a change in the term of the lease and a change in estimate exercising the right to purchase the underlying item, if any. When the lease liability is readjusted, a corresponding adjustment is also made to the book value of the right of use or it is recorded in the results when the book value of the right of use becomes zero.



2.19. Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue to reflect the transfer of ownership of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration it estimates that it is entitled to, for those goods or services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when all of the following criteria are met:

- a) The contractual parties have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations.
- b) The Company can specify the rights of each party with respect to the goods or services to be transferred.
- c) The Company can specify the terms of payment for the goods or services to be transferred.
- d) The contract has a commercial nature.
- e) It is possible for the Company to collect the consideration it is entitled to against the goods or services to be transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognized at the amount by which an entity expects to have in exchange for the transfer of the goods or services to a counterparty. When awarding a contract, account shall be taken of the additional costs and the direct costs required to complete the contract.

Income is defined as the amount that an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for the goods or services it has transferred to a customer. If the promised consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the entity estimates the consideration amount that would be entitled to the transfer of the promised goods or services to customer. The consideration amount may vary due to discounts, price subsidies, refunds, credits, price reductions, incentives, additional performance benefits, penalties or other similar items. Promising consideration may also change if the entity's entitlement to the consideration depends on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a future event. For example, a consideration amount will be variable if the product has been sold with a refund or if a fixed amount promise has been given as an additional performance benefit to achieve a specific milestone.

The volatility associated with the consideration promised by a customer may be expressly stated in the contract. An entity shall measure the amount of the variable consideration using one of the following methods, whichever method it considers best suited to the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled to:



(a) Estimated value - the estimated value is equal to the sum of the probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts. Estimated value is an appropriate estimate of the variable amount if the entity has a large number of contracts with similar characteristics.

(b) Potential amount - the most probable amount is the only most probable amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (i.e., the only likely outcome of the contract). The most probable amount is an appropriate estimate of the variable amount if the contract has only two possible outcomes (for example, the entity provides additional performance or not).

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies the performance of the contractual obligation by transferring the goods or services based on that obligation. The customers acquire control when they are in position to direct the use of and derive substantially all of the economic benefits from that good or service. Control is transferred over a period or at a specific point in time. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, usually on delivery of goods to the customer, and there is no obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods.

The company recognizes revenue for a performance commitment fulfilled over time only if it can reasonably measure its progress toward full settlement of that commitment. The company cannot reasonably measure progress towards the full settlement of the commitment when it does not have the reliable information necessary to apply the appropriate method of measuring progress. In some cases (e.g. at the initial stages of a contract), the entity may not be able to measure the outcome of a performance obligation reasonably, but it expects to at least recover the costs incurred in settling it. In such cases, the entity should recognize revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred, until it is able to reasonably measure the outcome of the performance commitment.

Revenue from rendering services is recognized in the accounting period when such services are provided and is measured according to the nature of the services to be provided. A trade receivable is recognized when there is an unconditional right for the entity to receive the consideration for the performed contractual obligations to the customer.

A contractual asset is recognized when the Company has settled its obligations to the counterparty, before the counterparty pays or before payment becomes due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer before the Company is entitled to issue an invoice. A contractual obligation is recognized when the Company receives a consideration from the counterparty as an advance or when it retains a right to a consideration



which is deferred before the settlement of the contractual obligations and the transfer of the goods or services. The contractual obligation is derecognized when the contractual obligations are settled and the revenue is recorded in the income statement.

The following specific recognition criteria should also be met when recognizing revenue:

(a) Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognized when an entity delivers the goods to customers, i.e. when the material risks and benefits associated with their ownership and the goods are transferred and are accepted by them, as well as when collectability of receivables is reasonably assured. Accordingly, revenue from sale of goods will continue to be recognized upon delivery to the buyer as long as there is no outstanding obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the goods and be measured at the consideration set out in the contract with the customer. The company separates possible other obligations that may be included in the contract and constitute a separate performance obligation and determines the component of the revenue attributed to them (customer loyalty program). Revenue from sale of goods arises from the sale of athletic goods.

(b) Rendering services

Revenue from rendering services is accounted for in the period in which the services are provided, based on the stage of completion of the service provided in relation to total services provided.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate. When receivables are impaired, their book value is reduced to their recoverable amount, which is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the initially effective interest rate. Thereafter, interest is calculated at the same rate on the reduced (new accounting) value.

(d) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.



2.20. Deferred income tax

Income taxes for the year comprise current taxes and deferred taxes, i.e. taxes arising from the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Income tax is recognized in the Income Statement, except for tax that relates to transactions that have been recognized directly in Equity, while the tax, in this case, is recognized directly in Equity. Current income tax relates to tax on the company's taxable profits as adjusted in accordance with tax legislation requirements and is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax rate. Deferred income tax pertains to temporary differences between tax recognition of Assets and Liabilities and their recognition for the purposes of the preparation of the Financial Statements and are calculated using tax rates, effective for the years when assets are expected to be recovered and liabilities settled. Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method in respect of all temporary tax differences, as at the balance sheet date, between the tax base and the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities. The expected tax impact of the temporary tax differences is determined and presented either as future (deferred) tax liabilities or as deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient future taxable income against which unused tax losses and credit can be taxed. The value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at every balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent that it is not expected to have sufficient taxable income to meet the deferred tax asset. The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if:

- o The company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax obligations, and
- o Deferred tax assets and deferred tax obligations relate to income tax imposed by the same tax authority either:
 - on the same taxable entity, or
 - on different taxable entities that intend to offset current tax obligations and assets or to collect receivables and settle liabilities at the same time, in any future period, in which significant amounts of deferred tax obligations or deferred tax assets are recovered.



2.21. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are accounted for through dividing net earnings after taxes by the weighted average number of shares every year.

2.22. Distribution of dividends

Distribution of dividends to shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements when approved by the General Meeting of shareholders.

2.23. Rounding

The amounts included in the financial statements have been rounded to Euro.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements of the management

Estimates and judgments of the Management are constantly reviewed and are based on historical data and expectations for future events, deemed reasonable in accordance with the effective legislation.

3.1. Realizable value of inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of historical cost and net realizable value. To estimate the net realizable value, the Management reviews the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimate is made.

3.2. Provision for income tax

Judgment of the company's management is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations regarding which the final tax determination is uncertain. If the final tax is different from that initially recognized, the balance will affect the income tax and the provision for deferred tax for the period.



3.3. Provisions for bad Debt

Doubtful accounts are recorded with the amounts likely to be recovered. Estimates of the amounts expected to be recovered arise from the analysis, as well as the company's experience regarding the possibility of customer defaults. Once it is known that a particular account is subject to a higher risk than normal credit risk (e.g. low creditworthiness of the customer, dispute about the existence or amount of the receivables, etc.), the account is analyzed and recorded as a doubtful account.

4. Financial risk management

Credit risk: The Company has no significant credit risk concentration. Sales and trade receivables have a significant range of dispersion while the most significant part of sales is generated by retail and are settled in cash. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the Balance Sheet date is the fair value of every category of financial assets, as presented below:

Current Assets	1/2024	1/2023
Advances for inventories	15.111.974	9.876.785
Trade receivables	2.064.287	1.763.492
Cash and cash equivalents	4.188.861	5.453.765
Other current assets	3.699.718	2.364.201
Total	25.064.840	19.458.243

- The account "Advances for inventories" is largely reflected in checks payable.
- The account "Trade receivables" is characterized by high dispersion of receivables on 31.01.2024 with the exception of the subsidiary's receivable.
- Cash and cash equivalents bear a partial physical risk offset, as loan contracts are maintained with the same banks.
- The "Other current assets" account consists for the most part of accrued income to the Cyprus subsidiary, prepaid expenses and receivables from financial institutions.

Liquidity risk: The Company implements policies and procedures in order to keep liquidity risk at low levels. Stabilization of the economic climate combined with the increase in the Company's financial sizes ensure the increase in availability of the necessary credit limits, contributing to the reduction of this risk.



The Company's liabilities are settled on the specified dates without deviations. The maturity of financial liabilities on January 31, 2024 and January 31, 2023 is analyzed as follows:

	31/01/2024	<1 year	from 2 to 5 years	>5 years
Long-term loan liabilities	1.000.000	0	1.000.000	0
Lease liabilities	53.782.812	0	33.134.007	20.648.806
Other long term liabilities	8.666	0	8.666	0
Suppliers	39.337.960	39.337.960	0	0
Income Tax liabilities	1.786.908	1.786.908	0	0
Short-term loan liabilities	18.481.078	18.481.078	0	0
Short term lease liabilities	7.509.477	7.509.477	0	0
Other short term liabilities	9.165.188	9.165.188	0	0
Total	131.072.089	76.280.611	34.142.672	20.648.806

	31/01/2023	<1 year	from 2 to 5 years	>5 years
Long-term loan liabilities	3.000.000	0	3.000.000	0
Lease liabilities	43.623.361	0	25.581.796	18.041.566
Other long term liabilities	2.000	0	2.000	0
Suppliers	39.357.556	39.357.556	0	0
Income Tax liabilities	1.984.545	1.984.545	0	0
Short-term loan liabilities	8.496.274	8.496.274	0	0
Short term lease liabilities	5.800.169	5.800.169	0	0
Other short term liabilities	5.046.325	5.046.325	0	0
Σύνολο	107.310.230	60.684.868	28.583.796	18.041.566

Interest rate risk: The Company's loan liabilities are linked to the Euribor rate, therefore such a risk is effective. A change in the interest rate base or the spread by 0.50 points in Euribor in the existing bank debt affects the increase in debit interest by approximately € 97.000 (sensitivity analysis). In general, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited.

Currency risk: The Company maintains limited contracts in foreign currency and its transactions are mainly settled in Euro. Therefore, forex risk is constrained. Currency risk is indirectly limited to inventory acquisition costs and stores' fixed equipment when the central distributor's initial settlement is translated in another currency (mainly USD & GBP).



Other operational risks

Supply Chain: Due to the nature of the market, the Company is dependent on a small number of suppliers, i.e. the central distributors of branded sports products in Greece or Europe. The rules of cooperation with suppliers ensure the Company competitive prices, alternative options, flexibility and quality of goods. The Company signs cooperation agreements in writing, especially with significant suppliers.

Risk of inventory obsolescence: The Company takes all the necessary measures to minimize the risk of inventory obsolescence either for commercial reasons or for reasons related to the physical storage of the inventory. In particular, in order to address the risk of obsolescence due to commercialism, the Management ensures that the collections are sold out in the same season, while also having outlet stores for the clearance of off-season stock. Finally, the Company's Management regularly reviews the net realizable value of the inventories and makes appropriate provisions so that the financial statements reflect their actual value.

Risk of inventory insurance: The Company takes all the necessary measures in order to minimize the risk and potential loss due to damaged inventory inflicted by natural disasters or similar causes and insures the entire value of its inventory. The insured value of the stock is regularly updated.

Business Risk: There are no specific business risks other than those effective for the Market as an aggregate.

Lease risk: This risk is considered limited both due to the written validation of the relevant agreements and due to their long-term duration.

Macroeconomic environment in Greece:

According to recent surveys, despite the volatile European and global environment, the Greek economy is moving with positive dynamics. The recovery has a growth rate higher than the European average and it is estimated that it will continue for 2024 with a further reduction in unemployment under the condition of an increase in investment to which the Recovery and Resilience Facility contributes significantly.

The current positive dynamics of the Greek economy does not, however, negate the fact that there are significant challenges in trying to put it on a strong growth trajectory in the medium term. Despite the faster growth than average European terms, after the pandemic and the energy crisis but also the recovery from the deep debt crisis through the reduction of unemployment and the increase of investments, the question arises as to whether the global economic environment and especially the developments in Europe will ultimately favor it or



burden it. Geopolitical instability and economic uncertainty are expected to persist in 2024 at an international level (war in Ukraine and the Middle East, disruptions in international trade due to Yemen, elections in the USA.).

Inbound tourism is moving dynamically, contributing to the external balance since, following the record arrivals and revenues in 2023, the positive performance continues in 2024.

Inflation remains a problem although it is gradually decelerating, remaining at higher than desired levels, with central banks still maintaining a restrictive monetary stance. However, markets are discounting gradual rate cuts later in the year if price pressures continue to ease.

Developments in the labor market also need special attention. Following the significant and systematic reduction of unemployment in recent years, and increases in wages on average, there is a new set of challenges, such as significant labor shortages in many sectors and branches of the economy, both in unskilled work and in high specialization. In this direction, the issues of the mismatch of skills in the Greek labor market and the need to provide adequate and quality training are considered important.

With regard to consumption, private consumption is estimated to maintain its momentum in 2024, supported by the strengthening of employment and wages, as well as the gradual de-escalation of inflation, while the contraction of credit to households acts as an inhibitor in combination with the high borrowing costs and their negative savings rate of the last three years, as well as the possibility of a new rise in the prices of energy goods.

In conclusion, we believe that the macroeconomic conditions in Greece bode well. In any case, the management of the company closely monitors the developments and continuously takes measures against the corresponding risks whenever possible.

5. Capital management policies and procedures

- a) The company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure confidence on the part of creditors and support its future growth.

The objectives of the company's capital management are:

- to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern
- to ensure a satisfactory return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk



- to fulfill its contractual obligations regarding certain loan agreements

The company determines the amount of capital in proportion to the risk related to its operations, monitors the developments in the economic environment and their impact on risk factors and manages the capital structure (debt-to-equity ratio), adjusting the amount and maturity of borrowings, issuing new shares or returning capital to shareholders, adjusting the amount of dividend or disposing separate assets or groups of assets.

The company finances its investments through equity and bank borrowing. For this purpose, the company monitors the ratio of Net Bank Borrowings to Total Capital Employed.

Total Capital Employed Is defined as total equity and bank borrowings reduced by the amount of cash available not bound for any reason.

At the end of fiscal year 2023 and 2022, the ratio is as follows:

	2023	2022
Total Equity	35.642.925	27.492.159
Bank borrowing	19.481.078	11.496.274
Less: cash in hand & deposits	4.188.861	5.453.765
Total Capital Employed	50.935.142	33.534.668
Net bank borrowing / Total Capital Employed	0,30	0,18

The Management aims to reduce this ratio so that it does not exceed one point.

b) The following restrictions are imposed on equity capital by the provisions on the legislation of Societe Aonyme, Law 4548/2018 :

- i. Without prejudice to the principle of equal treatment of shareholders being in the same position, the Company itself or a person acting under his/her name but on behalf of the Company may acquire shares, only upon approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which determines the terms and the conditions of acquiring shares and particularly, the maximum number of shares that may be acquired, the duration of the approval, which can't exceed 24 months and, in case of non-gratuitous acquisition, the minimum and maximum price of acquisition with the exception of the provisions stated in par. 4, article 49, Law 4548/2018.
- ii. If the company's total equity is lower than half (1/2) of the capital, the Board of Directors is under obligation to convene the general meeting, within a period of six (6) months from the



end of the financial year, on the subject of liquidating the company or adopting some other measures.

iii. Every year at least one twentieth (1/20) of the net profits is deducted to form statutory reserves. Such deductions are no longer mandatory as soon as statutory reserves reach at least one third (1/3) of the capital. The statutory reserves are used exclusively prior to dividend distribution to equalize any debit balance of the income statement.

iv. Minimum dividend is set at thirty-five percent (35%) of the net profits after deducting the statutory reserves amounts and other credit items of the income statement, not related to realized profits, and is paid in cash. Following a decision of the General Meeting made with an increased quorum and majority, the above percentage can be reduced, but not below ten percent (10%). Non-distribution of the minimum dividend is permitted only by decision of the General Meeting, taken with the increased quorum in compliance with paragraphs 3 and 4, article 130, Law 4548/2018 and a majority of eighty percent (80%) of the capital represented at the meeting.

The company fully complies with the relevant equity related legal provisions.

6. Segment reporting

According to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", operating segments are defined as those that are examined internally by the Management as significant in the context of evaluating segments returns and risks. A segment is defined as a group of assets and operations that provide products and services, which are subject to different risks and returns other than those of other business segments.

99% of the company's sales arise from the sale of athletic goods, while only 1% - from other services. The company operates through a multitude of physical stores in Greece and through its electronic branches (e-shop) - throughout the country, as well as abroad within and outside the EU.



7. Owned occupied tangible fixed assets

2023	Buildings and Installations	Mechanical Equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets under construction	TOTAL
Gross Book Value as at 01.02.2023	12.692.362	5.334	35.437	17.565.720	635.768	30.934.622
Additions	4.096.895	0	0	5.460.678		9.557.573
Decreases	-197.661	0	-1.290	-164.790		-363.741
Adjustments					-311.323	-311.323
Gross book value 31.01.2024	16.591.596	5.334	34.147	22.861.609	324.445	39.817.131
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 01.02.2023	4.542.340	1.734	35.317	6.407.311	0	10.986.701
Depreciation	1.310.859	533	120	1.734.853	0	3.046.365
Decrease in depreciation	-117.331	0	-1.290	-96.281	0	-214.902
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 31.01.2024	5.735.868	2.267	34.147	8.045.883	0	13.818.164
Net book value as at 31.01.2024	10.855.728	3.067	0	14.815.726	324.445	25.998.967

2022	Buildings and Installations	Mechanical Equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets under construction	TOTAL
Gross Book Value as at 01.02.2022	10.924.316	5.334	35.437	14.844.350	422.977	26.232.414
Additions	1.954.034	0	0	2.898.323		4.852.357
Decreases	-185.988	0	0	-176.953		-362.940
Adjustments					212.792	212.792
Gross book value 31.01.2023	12.692.362	5.334	35.437	17.565.720	635.768	30.934.622
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 01.02.2022	3.677.684	1.200	35.157	5.158.196	0	8.872.236
Depreciation	1.035.616	533	160	1.369.032	0	2.405.341
Decrease in depreciation	-170.959	0	0	-119.917	0	-290.876
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 31.01.2023	4.542.340	1.734	35.317	6.407.311	0	10.986.701
Net book value as at 31.01.2023	8.150.022	3.601	120	11.158.410	635.768	19.947.920

Buildings on third-party land plots refer to investments made in leased properties, measured at acquisition value, which is increased by the value of additions and improvements and reduced



by the corresponding depreciation. These depreciations are calculated based on the contractual term of the lease.

The net book value of the tangible fixed assets acquired through financial leasing agreements, on 31/01/2024 amounts to 1.073.831 euros.

There are no encumbrances on the aforementioned owned properties.

8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly include purchased software programs.

2023	Intangible assets
Gross Book Value as at 01.02.2023	1.266.250
Additions	465.006
Decreases	-1.861
Gross book value 31.01.2024	1.729.395
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 01.02.2023	535.096
Depreciation	190.106
Decrease in depreciation	-310
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 31.01.2024	1.004.504

2022	Intangible assets
Gross Book Value as at 01.02.2022	899.073
Additions	370.939
Decreases	-3.761
Gross book value 31.01.2023	1.266.250
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 01.02.2022	388.584
Depreciation	150.273
Accumulated depreciation and decreases 31.01.2023	-3.761

9. Right-of-use tangible assets

Right-of-use assets	2023	2022
Opening balance 1 February	61.404.101	49.852.747
Additions	18.718.024	12.729.107
Decreases	-1.178.704	-1.177.752
<i>Closing balance 31 January</i>	<i>78.943.421</i>	<i>61.404.101</i>
Amortization as at 1 February	16.662.342	11.429.932
Amortization	7.575.078	5.613.316
Decreases	-625.465	-380.906
Amortization as at 31 January	23.611.954	16.662.342
Book value as at 31 January 2024	55.331.467	44.741.759



Right-of-use assets were recognized in the context of IFRS 16 application. The incremental borrowing cost for the contracts until 31/01/2023 stood at 3.35% while for the contracts until 31/01/2024 stood at 5.67%.

Changes in the account are analyzed as follows:

	Buildings in third parties land plots	Vehicles	Total
Cost or estimates			
1.2.2023	60.915.207	488.894	61.404.101
Addition for the period	17.230.469	350.661	17.581.130
Write offs - Transfers for the period	-1.166.818	-11.886	-1.178.704
Adjustments for the period	1.131.331	5.563	1.136.893
31.01.2024	78.110.189	833.232	78.943.421
Depreciation			
1.2.2023	16.382.552	279.790	16.662.341
Depreciation for Period	7.323.348	131.375	7.454.723
Write offs - Transfers for the period	-620.513	-4.952	-625.465
Adjustments for the period	120.671	-316	120.355
31.01.2024	23.206.057	405.897	23.611.954
Book value as at 31.01.2024	54.904.131	427.336	55.331.467

	Buildings in third parties land plots	Vehicles	Total
Cost or estimates			
1.2.2022	49.453.682	399.065	49.852.747
Addition for the period	12.618.964	110.143	12.729.107
Write offs - Transfers for the period	-1.157.439	-20.314	-1.177.752
31.01.2023	60.915.207	488.894	61.404.101
Depreciation			
1.2.2022	11.237.767	192.165	11.429.932
Depreciation for Period	5.518.241	95.075	5.613.316
Write offs - Transfers for the period	-373.456	-7.450	-380.906
31.01.2023	16.382.552	279.790	16.662.341
Book value as at 31.01.2023	44.532.655	209.105	44.741.760

For 2023, the Company's depreciation is recorded in Administrative Expenses at the amount of € 172.409 and in Distribution Expenses at the amount of € 10.639.139. During 2023 the company leased 11 new stores.

From the end of the leases, before the contractual end of them, a difference of € 58.050 in profit arose, which was recorded in the results of the closing year.



10. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in Subsidiaries associates and joint ventures	2023	2022
Cosmosport Trading (Cyprus) Limited (Subsidiary)	3.451.000	3.451.000
Total	3.451.000	3.451.000

On 6/4/2021 the limited liability company COSMOSSPORT TRADING (CYPRUS) LIMITED was established. The company's headquarters are located 1 Arch. Kyprianou & Agiou Andreou Corner Loucaides Building, 2nd Floor, Office 21, 3036 Limassol, Cyprus. As at 31/01/2023, the share capital of COSMOSSPORT TRADING (CYPRUS) LIMITED amounted to 1.405 shares, i.e. 1.000 common shares of nominal value of 1 Euro each and 100 redeemable preference shares of nominal value of 1 Euro each and a 3.999,00 share premium and 305 redeemable preference shares of nominal value of 1 Euro each and a 9.999,00 share premium.

The Company holds the total share capital (100%) of Cosmosport Trading (Cyprus) Limited.

11. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets	2023	2022
Guaranties given	1.314.328	1.057.410
Pancreta Bank Shares	74.210	74.210
Impairment of holdings and securities	-74.210	-74.210
Other long term receivables	123.924	700
Total	1.438.253	1.058.110

Other non-current assets mainly include guarantees provided to third parties that do not have a fixed maturity and are therefore measured at acquisition cost.

12. Inventory

Inventory is analyzed as follows:

Inventory	2023	2022
Goods	55.413.567	41.410.407
Provisions for obsolete inventory	-1.326.758	-993.202
Pending acquisitions	1.615.419	6.027.794
Advances to suppliers	15.111.974	9.876.785
Total	70.814.203	56.321.784



Cost of inventory recorded as an expense in the cost of sales for the period 01/02/2023-31/01/2024 stands at € 82.326.260 (01/02/2022-31/01/2023: € 57.521.279).

Changes in provisions for impairment are analyzed as follows:

Changes in impairment of inventory	2023	2022
Provision open balance 01.01	993.202	658.350
Provisions for the period	333.556	334.852
Total	1.326.758	993.202

13. Receivables

There is no concentration of credit risk in relation to trade receivables due to their sufficient dispersion, with the exception of receivables from the subsidiary company amounting to 1.209.404 euros.

Trade Receivables	2023	2022
Customers	2.111.658	2.257.106
Checks receivable	13.205	33.205
Provisions for impairment	-60.576	-526.819
Total	2.064.287	1.763.492

Other current assets	2023	2022
Other debtors	521.092	641.598
Greek state	5.199	1.460
Purchase discount subject to settlement	362.627	217.478
Purchase returns subject to settlement	318.169	390.648
Transitional accounts	683.123	923.643
Rent receivables	10.333	8.520
Royalties Receivable	1.611.524	129.707
RoU from customers IFRS15	207.003	174.499
Provisions for impairment of other assets	-19.352	-123.350
Total	3.699.718	2.364.201

Transitional accounts are analyzed as follows:

Transitional accounts	2023	2022
Consumables	314.774	311.786
Prepaid rental expenses	118.265	305.725
Prepaid insurance expenses	27.644	70.802
Other prepaid expenses	222.440	235.330
Total	683.123	923.643



Provisions for bad debt are analyzed as follows:

Change in doubtful receivables	2023	2022
Doubtful receivables provision balance	650.169	623.035
Expenses burdening the period		27.134
Write – offs	-570.241	0
Total	79.928	650.169

In the closing fiscal year, the company wrote off old doubtful balances and therefore the remaining provision amounts to 79,928.

At the end of the closing and previous year, the above receivables do not include balances in foreign currency.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent	2023	2022
Cash in Hand	31.544	26.332
Cash in Bank	3.706.679	5.133.986
Receivables from cards	287.340	182.469
Cash in Transit to Banks	163.298	110.978
Total	4.188.861	5.453.765

The company has no cash equivalents in foreign currency.

15. Share Capital

The company's share capital amounts to € 367.430 and is divided into 73.486 nominal shares of nominal value €5,00. The company does not hold treasury shares

16. Reserves

Tax legislation reserves were formed based on the provisions of tax laws that either allow to defer deferring the taxation of certain incomes at the time of their distribution to shareholders, or provide tax relief as an incentive to perform investments. The Management does not intend to implement a policy of distribution or capitalization of tax exempted reserves directly and, therefore, no deferred tax obligation has been recognized in the company's financial statements. The analysis of reserves as at 31/01 is as follows:



Legal or statutory reserves	2023	2022
Statutory Reserve	340.965	340.965
Special purpose reserves	577.250	577.250
Tax exempted reserves	421.218	396.221
Total	1.339.433	1.314.436

Tax exempted reserves mainly pertain to reserves under Law 3220/2004.

17. Borrowings

Fair values of loans are approximately the same as their book values. Long-term delinquent installments bank loan is repaid in the following way:

Borrowing	2023	2022
Interest bearing Loans	1.000.000	3.000.000
Long Term Loans	1.000.000	3.000.000
Bank Loans	16.481.078	6.496.130
Long-term loans to be paid in the next 12 months	2.000.000	2.000.144
Short-term loans	18.481.078	8.496.274
Total	19.481.078	11.496.274

"Bank Loans" includes a three-year bond loan with the option of repurchasing and redistributing the Bonds (RCF) with a total value of 12.000.000 Euros.

No loan liabilities in foreign currency are effective as at 31/1/2024.

Maturity of long term borrowings

Years	Debt payment
2024	2.000.000
2025	1.000.000
Total	3.000.000

18. Leases

Liabilities from operating leases	2023	2022
Open Balance	48.233.356	41.049.236
Obligations from leases	18.718.024	12.729.107
Write off due to lease termination	-611.288	-776.510
Total	66.340.092	53.001.833
Interest for the period	2.130.550	1.477.514
Lease payments	-8.221.554	-6.245.991
Total	-6.091.004	-4.768.476
Closing Balance	60.249.088	48.233.356



Liabilities from finance leases	2023	2022
Open Balance	1.190.174	1.296.269
Adjustment due to change of lease terms	0	35.688
Total	1.190.174	1.331.957
Interest for the period	115.753	103.352
Lease payments	-262.726	-245.135
Total	-146.972	-141.783
Closing Balance	1.043.202	1.190.174

Lease liabilities are repaid in the following way:

Expected rentals from operating leases	2023	2022
Up to 1 year	7.339.068	5.653.198
From 2 to 5 years	32.261.975	24.730.615
More than 5 years	20.648.045	17.849.544
Total in Euro	60.249.088	48.233.356

Expected rentals from finance leases	2023	2022
Up to 1 year	170.411	146.973
From 2 to 5 years	872.030	851.179
More than 5 years	761	192.022
Total in Euro	1.043.202	1.190.174

19. End of service employee benefit obligations

Under the Greek labor legislation, employees are entitled to compensation in cases of dismissal or retirement, and the amount they receive is related to the employees' earnings, length of service and the way they leave the company (dismissal or retirement). Employees who resign or are fired for due cause are not entitled to compensation. The compensation due, in case of retirement, is 40% of the amount that would be paid in case of dismissal. The provision for compensation due to leaving the service is presented in the accompanying financial statements, in accordance with IAS 19, based on an independent actuarial study.

The key estimates of the actuarial study are as follows:

1. Annual salary increase taking into account for the compensation of Law 2112	2024: 6% 2025: 5% 2026: 2,7% 2027: 2,2% 2028+:2,1%
2. Discount rate	3,08%
3. Remuneration	Implementation of the legislative provisions of Law 2112/20, as amended by Law 4093/2012, taking into account the maximum limit of monthly salaries for employees.
4. Actuarial valuation method	The calculation is done using the Projected Unit Credit Method approved by the IAS



Changes for the period from 01.02.2023 to 31.01.2024 are analyzed as follows:

Change in net obligation	2023	2022
Opening Balance	27.147	19.185
Actuarial profit/loss in the obligation	-4.303	-1.124
Benefits paid by Employer	-30.077	-19.612
Change recognized in profit or loss	40.272	28.698
Net obligation period end	33.039	27.147

Change in present value of the obligation	2023	2022
Present value of the obligation in the beginning of the period	27.147	19.184
Current employment cost	9.076	8.897
Interest expense	986	189
Actuarial profit/loss	-4.303	-1.124
Present value of the obligation in the ending of the period	33.039	27.147

20. Headcount and payroll

Number of employees and staff cost	2023	2022
Employees number	982	776
Staff cost	21.190.625	14.385.668

Payroll cost allocation	2023	2022
Administrative expenses	2.524.525	1.724.008
Distribution expenses	18.666.100	12.661.660
Total payroll cost	21.190.625	14.385.668

21. Long-term provisions

Other long-term provisions	Income Tax Provision	Other Provisions	Total
Provision balance 01.02.2022	120.000	475.000	595.000
Provision burdening the period	40.000	20.000	60.000
Provision balance 31.01.2023	160.000	495.000	655.000
Provision balance 01.02.2023	160.000	495.000	655.000
Provision burdening the period	40.000	105.000	145.000
Provision balance 31.01.2024	200.000	600.000	800.000

In 2018 fiscal year, the public tax authorities completed the tax inspection for FYs 2014-2016. Regarding FYs 2018 - 2022, the company was subject to the tax audit of the Certified Public Accountants in compliance with the provisions of article 65A, Law 4174/2013. The "Unqualified Conclusion" Tax Compliance Report was issued for FYs 2018 – 2022.



In FY 2023, the company was subject to the tax audit of the Certified Public Accountants in compliance with the provisions of article 65A, Law 4174/2013. This audit is ongoing and the relevant tax certificate is expected to be issued after the publication of the financial statements for FY 2023. If additional tax obligations arise before the completion of the tax audit, we estimate that they will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

The accumulated amount of provision for taxes stands at € 2000.000 on 31/01/2024, while for other operational risks to € 600.000.

22. Deferred tax / Income tax

Deferred tax assets and obligation are offset when there is an enforceable legal right to offset current tax assets against current tax obligations and when deferred income taxes relate to the same tax authority. Changes in deferred tax assets and obligations during the year, without taking into account offsetting balances within the same tax authority, are as follows:

Deferred Tax Obligations				
	Assets balances	Real estate leases	Provisions	Total
At 01 February 2023	-1.522.363	0	0	-1.522.363
Debit / (Credit) in the Income Statement	-464.442	0	0	-464.442
At 31 January 2024	-1.986.804	0	0	-1.986.804
Deferred tax assets				
	Assets balances	Real estate leases	Provisions	Total
At 01 February 2023	0	768.151	405.561	1.173.712
Debit / (Credit) in the Income Statement	0	313.725	55.214	368.940
Debit / (Credit) in other comprehensive income	0	0	947	947
At 31 January 2024	0	1.081.877	461.722	1.543.598

Income tax is analyzed as follows:

	2023	2022
Income Tax	2.327.608	1.576.438
Deferred Tax	93.609	31.628
Total	2.421.217	1.608.066

In accordance with Law 4799/2021, the tax rate for legal entities from fiscal year 2021 onwards is 22%.



	2023	2022
Profit / (loss) before tax	10.608.627	7.471.881
Effective tax rate	22%	22%
Tax measured according to the effective tax rates 2022: 22% (2021: 22%)	2.333.898	1.643.814
Expense Tax non-recognized for tax purposes	254.732	63.720
Value added tax	-146.911	-89.776
Tax exempted income tax	-20.524	-6.555
Provisions for future Tax Audits	40.000	40.000
Other changes	22	-3.136
Tax income / (expense)	2.461.217	1.648.066

23. Other Long-term liabilities

Other long-term Liabilities	2023	2022
Guarantees received	2.000	2.000
Long term portion of subsidy "Kinoume Ilektrika"	6.666	0
Total of Other long-term Liabilities	8.666	2.000

24. Suppliers and other liabilities

Suppliers and Other Liabilities	2023	2022
Suppliers	16.867.068	21.062.029
Cheques payable	22.470.892	18.295.527
Obligations to Suppliers	39.337.960	39.357.556
Social Security	914.564	658.627
Accrued expenses and sales discounts	1.650.303	697.886
Liabilities from RoR – IFRS 15	314.159	267.452
Obligations from the program Loyalty GO COSMOS	30.000	30.000
Other Creditors	1.085.690	714.991
Payroll payable	1.080.192	816.823
Prepayments from clients	131.315	109.528
Obligations from tax duties	3.958.965	1.751.018
Other Liabilities	9.165.188	5.046.325
Obligations from Income tax	1.786.908	1.984.545
Obligations from Income tax	1.786.908	1.984.545
Total Obligations	50.290.056	46.388.425

At the end of the closing and previous year, the above liabilities include liabilities in foreign currency (GBP).

25. Cost of sales



Cost of sales is analyzed as follows:

Cost of Sales	2023	2022
Cost of goods	82.326.260	57.521.279
Total	82.326.260	57.521.279

26. Operating expenses

The operating expenses per category as at 2023 and 2022 are analyzed as follows:

	01.02.2023 -31.01.2024		01.02.2022 -31.01.2023	
Expenses Category	Administrative	Distribution	Administrative	Distribution
Employee fees and expenses	2.524.525	18.666.100	1.724.008	12.661.660
Third parties fees and expenses	740.360	156.446	333.355	172.421
Utilities	511.148	4.332.442	204.083	3.445.825
Tax and Duties	-46	468.895	29.812	303.890
Other expenses	278.031	9.979.886	202.613	8.004.102
Depreciation/amortization	172.410	10.639.139	260.017	7.908.914
Provision for end of service employee compensation	14.143	25.143	2.802	25.707
Total	4.240.570	44.268.051	2.756.689	32.522.520

27. Other revenue - expenses (net)

Other revenue-expenses are analyzed as follows:

Other net revenue/(expenses)	2023	2022
Income from grants	0	127.334
Rental from Buildings	28.296	28.289
Income from Bad debt write off	570.241	0
Previous years revenue	16.797	3.560
Revenue from subsidiaries (Management / Licence Fees)	1.830.103	711.124
Other revenues	21.571	54.839
Other Extraordinary income	14.935	17.053
IFRS16 remeasurement	58.050	0
Total other revenues	2.539.992	942.197
Provisions for bad Debt	0	-27.134
Provision for impairment of inventory	-333.556	-334.852
Other provisions	-110.000	-20.000
Extraordinary loss from IFRS 16 revaluation	0	-20.337
Extraordinary loss	-291.918	-226.643
Previous year expenses	-668.118	-66.669
Other extraordinary expenses	-53.957	-43.012
Total other expenses	-1.457.549	-738.646
Other net income/(expenses)	1.082.444	203.551

28. Financial results



Financial Results	2023	2022
Interest expenses		
- Bank loan interest	958.945	201.175
- Commissions and other bank expenses	709.532	498.452
- Right-of-use interest	2.246.303	1.580.867
Total	3.914.779	2.280.494
Credit interest in cash in Bank	0	200
Income from grand of Warranties	47.205	38.536
Total	47.205	38.736
Financial Results	3.867.575	2.241.758

The average loan interest rate stands at approximately 5,67%.

29. Related parties transactions

Related parties transactions	2023	2022
Members of the company's board of directors		
BoD members compensation	426.363	336.453,44
Receivables	170	14,55
Liabilities	-10.614	-21.440,81
Shareholders / Directors		
Shareholders / Directors compensation	487.622	344.314,32
Receivables	2.216	48,90
Liabilities	-11.593	-12.188,72
Subsidiaries		
Income from expenses recharge	1.744.487	484.982,99
Income from sales of goods	4.253.391	1.090.437,04
Expense for purchase of goods	296.971	621.839,00
Income from sales of assets	0	27.829,42
Income from Warranties	47.205	38.535,94
Income from Royalties	223.232	255.000,00
Receivables	1.210.308	685.292,66
Liabilities	0	-144.806,01
Other related parties		
Expenses recharged	209.771	154.561,05
Income from recharges	18.805	0
Expense for purchase of goods	5.162.815	1.371.439,58
Expense for purchase of assets	1.247.610	474.131,33
Expense for Royalties	113.262	48.500,89
Income from rentals	0	100,00
Expense for rentals	30.900	30.000,00
Receivables	15.411	7.430,26
Liabilities	-2.541.982	-1.218.894,70



Transactions with related parties are made on market terms.

30. Earnings per share

Profit / (loss) per share	2023	2022
Profit / loss attributed to shareholders	8.147.410	5.823.815
Weighted average of number of shares	73.486	73.486
Basic revenues per share	110,87	79,25

Basic Profit / (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding treasury shares. Profit / (loss) per share amount to profit € 110,87 (2022: profit 79,25 € / share).

31. Dividend per share

No dividends were attributed to shareholders for the closing fiscal year.

32. Commitments / Contingencies

The company has various commitments towards the commercial companies it represents: guarantees and renewal clauses of commercial contracts as well as guarantees against lessors for properties it leases (Piraeus Bank letters of guarantee amounting to 748.872 euros, National Bank letters of guarantee amounting to 2.454.898 euros). The company has provided a corporate guarantee to its Subsidiary company to secure bank loans (loans amounting to €6.055.755), letters of guarantee from National Bank amounting to €208.157 against commercial liabilities.

The company has contingent liabilities in relation to banks, other guarantees and other issues that arise in the context of its ordinary operations as well as contingent liabilities that may arise from the early termination of lease contracts. No material charges are expected to arise from the contingent liabilities.

33. Pending legal disputes or arbitrations

There are no pending legal disputes or arbitrations that may have a material effect on the company's financial position.



34. Statutory auditors fees

The total fees charged during the financial year by the auditing firm for the statutory audit of the annual financial statements amounted to € 33.000.

35. Presentation of financial assets and liabilities per category

The company uses the following three-level hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments using valuation techniques in accordance with the revised IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: disclosures":

Level 1: Investments that are valued at fair value based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for comparable assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Investments that are valued at fair value, using valuation techniques for which all inputs that significantly affect the fair value, are based (either directly or indirectly) on observable market data.

Level 3: Investments that are valued at fair value, using valuation techniques, in which the data that significantly affects the fair value, is not based on observable market data.

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", at the end of every financial statements' reporting period, the Company performs the required calculations regarding the determination of the fair value of the financial instruments.

The book values of the following financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Suppliers and other liabilities



36. Post Balance Sheet date events

There are no events subsequent to the financial statements required to be reported by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Heraklion, 13st September 2024

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BoD

Dominic Platt
PASSPORT Num. 535888275

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER

Michail Tsiknakis
ID Num AK 474991

THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Eftychis Georgilas
ID Num. AZ 149452
FIRST CLASS LICENSE Num.
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Website

The Annual Financial Report for FY 2023 is presented on the company's website at (<http://www.cosmossport.gr>)





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