COSMOTE Payments

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the period January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

FREE TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL

In the event that differences exist between this translation and the Greek original, the Greek original will prevail over this document.

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I. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of "COSMOTE PAYMENTS – ELECTRONIC MONEY SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A." (the "Company", "COSMOTE PAYMENTS") presents its Report on the Financial Statements for the year from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union.

A. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2024

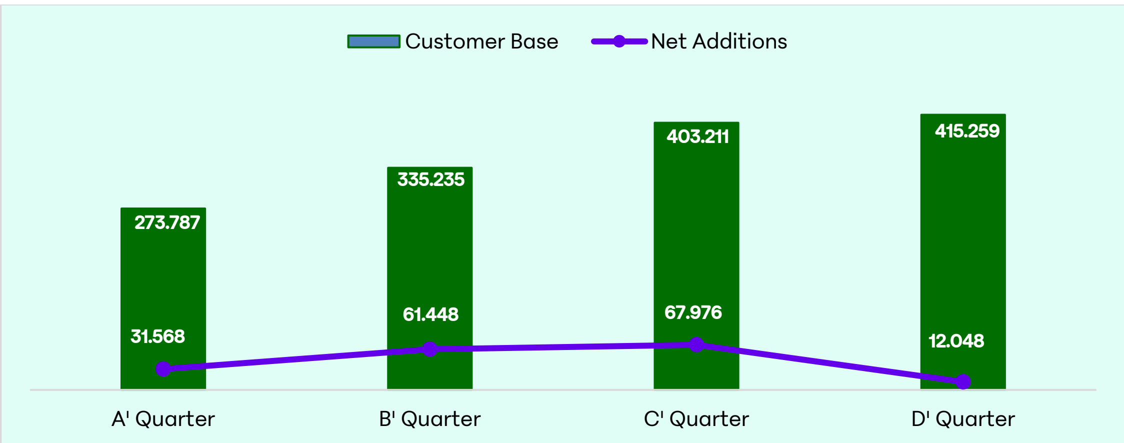
Business development

During the year of 2024, COSMOTE Payments, managed all electronic payments of the Group's customers through the company's electronic payment settlement infrastructure (acquiring services), in all their physical and electronic sales and service channels, amounting more than 1.3 billion euro.

Also, in 2024, there was a continuously further operational and commercial development of "payzy ", the mobile application through which customers can obtain a Greek IBAN account at COSMOTE PAYMENTS, issue a VISA debit card to carry out all their purchases in physical and online stores, but also take advantage of innovative functionalities, such as the ability to exchange money or even share common expenses with other users of the application.

Beyond Greece, during 2024, the payzy application was launched in pilot in Germany, recording a significant increase in customers, reaching 20.777 as of December 31, 2024

Below is depicted the impressive evolution of the payzy by Cosmote customer base during the year of 2024 in Greece and in Germany:



COSMOTE Payments

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During 2024, COSMOTE PAYMENTS continued the commercial distribution of payzy pro, the respective application for mobile phones and tablets (iOS & Android) with target to businesses. Through payzy pro application, a small to medium sized company can acquire a professional IBAN account held to Cosmote Payments, can issue a VISA debit card free of cost in order to proceed with transactions, and also carry out bank transfers and payments of its accounts. At the same time, payzy pro is an innovative tool for promoting and increasing the competitiveness of the business. Through payzy pro, entrepreneurs can promote their business to thousands of registered payzy users and create their own loyalty program in the form of "cashbacks", that is meaning exclusive offers with refunds in euro for the customer who completes his transaction with payzy. Additional, through payzy pro, companies get direct access to the amounts they collect from payzy users as the mobile phone is used as a "terminal" for accepting payments with a QR code, and the amounts are transferred directly to the company's IBAN account. Finally, in parallel with the distribution of payzy pro, starting in July 2024, a combo package was offered to payzy pro customers including the Payzy POS application, which operates as a payment acceptance terminal for all card types, both physical and virtual.

B. FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

Total turnover for 2024 amounted to Euro 26,000,752 as opposed to Euro 20,964,038 for 2023, showing an increase of 24.03%. The gross profit amounted to Euro 3,540,504 compared to Euro 5,001,917 in 2023, showing a decrease of 29.22%. Operating losses before financial and investing activities, depreciation, amortization, and impairment amounted to Euro (2,544,391) as compared to losses of Euro (1,852,725) in 2023. Losses before taxes for the fiscal year 2024 amounted to Euro (7,999,873) as compared to losses of Euro (6,533,100) in 2023. Losses after taxes for the current fiscal year amounted to Euro (6,239,948) as compared to losses of Euro (5,208,319) in the previous fiscal year.

The following table includes the most important ratios:

	2024	2023
Current assets / Current Liabilities	1.29	1.77
Total Equity / Total assets	0.41	0.52
Total Equity / Share Capital	0.60	0.76

In addition, according to article 1 of the Codified Law 4403/2016, it is notified that the Company does not have any branch within the fiscal year 2024.

Finally, the Company has not acquired own shares within the year 2024.

C. 2025 OUTLOOK FOR THE COMPANY

The prospects of COSMOTE PAYMENTS for the current year are promising, considering the continuously growing customer base of Payzy and payzy Pro, the company's other available commercial services, the Group's customer base, as well as the certified physical network of the company's representatives.

In this context, the Company intends to continue the promotion plan of existing services and include new ones both in the field of payment and electronic money.

Finally, the company, is expected to continue launching payzy in Germany in collaboration with Deutsche Telekom company during the year of 2025.

D. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Macroeconomic conditions in Greece

Currently prevailing economic conditions are stable. Following the 2023 elections and high inflation of the past years, conditions in Greece are normalized. Yet several uncertainties, driven by global developments, may impact the future outlook.

Management continually assesses the possible impact of any changes in the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece taking into consideration global economic developments, to ensure that all necessary measures are taken in order to minimize any impact on the Company's operations. Management is closely monitoring macroeconomic developments and financial outlook in order to mitigate uncertainties and risks.

Based on its current assessment, it has concluded that no additional impairment provisions are required regarding the Company's financial and non-financial assets as of 31 December 2024.

Financial Risks

The following risks are significantly affected by the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk involves the possibility of financial loss caused to the Company by a counterparty following a breach of their contractual obligations.

The maximum credit risk to which the Company is exposed, at the date the financial statements were drafted, is the book value of its financial assets.

Defaulted payments from customers could potentially adversely affect the liquidity of the Company. The receivables from affiliated companies amount to 32% (2023: 43%) of the total receivables and do not constitute exposure to credit risk. The other receivables concern acquiring services towards the schemes, VISA and Mastercard, for which the risk of default payments is considered low.

The Company implements a specific credit policy which focuses on both assessing the customers' creditworthiness and effectively managing the receivables, before they become overdue, as well as after being overdue or doubtful. For the monitoring of credit risk, customers are grouped depending on their category, their credit risk characteristics, and the maturity/aging of their receivables, also considering future factors relating to customers and the financial environment.

The cash and cash equivalents of the Company are mainly invested in highly risk rated counterparties and with a short-term tenor.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the new expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables
- Other financial assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the estimated impairment loss was immaterial and was not recognized.

The Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure the expected credit losses, according to which, the loss allowance is always measured to an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of the receivables from customers.

The remaining financial assets of the Group are considered to have low credit risk; therefore the company applies the IFRS 9 general approach and the loss allowance is limited to 12 months expected losses. The outstanding balances of these financial assets are considered as performing.

The following table demonstrates the Company's credit risk exposure of trade receivables in book value before impairment:

(Simplified approach)	31 December 2024			
	Performing	Underperforming	Non-performing	Total
Trade receivables	14,185,536	-	-	14,185,536
Total	**14,185,536**	**-**	**-**	**14,185,536**

(Simplified approach)	31 December 2023			
	Performing	Underperforming	Non-performing	Total
Trade receivables	11,908,182	-	-	11,908,182
Total	**11,908,182**	**-**	**-**	**11,908,182**

Financial assets which have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows are considered as performing, while financial assets for which the credit risk has significantly increased since the initial recognition but there is no objective evidence of credit loss are treated as underperforming. Non-performing financial assets are those that has objective evidence of credit losses at the reporting date and there is limited expectation of receiving the contractual cash flows.

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to fulfil its financial obligations when required.

The Company retains sufficient liquidity to timely fulfill its financial obligations. For the monitoring of the liquidity risk, the Company prepares cash flows forecasts on a frequent basis.

Below, the analysis of the undiscounted contractual payments of the Company's financial liability is as follows:

31 December 2024	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years

Borrowings	2,536,600	2,536,600			-
Lease liabilities	675,578	278,065	219,157	178,356	-
Trade accounts payable	28,391,099	28,391,099	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	1,836,610	1,836,610	-	-	-
Total	**33,439,887**	**33,042,374**	**219,157**	**178,356**	**-**

31 December 2023	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	2,573,200	36,600	2,536,600		-
Lease liabilities	419,272	210,938	108,915	99,419	-
Trade accounts payable	22,543,876	22,543,876	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	1,502,461	1,502,461	-	-	-
Total	**27,038,809**	**24,293,875**	**2,645,515**	**99,149**	**-**

C) Market risk

Market risk concerns the risk that the changes in market prices, such as exchange rates and interest rates, may impact the Company's financial results. The purpose of market risk management is to control the exposure of the Company to these risks within the context of acceptable parameters.

The Company has no fixed interest rate financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income and derivatives (interest rate swap contracts) characterized as fair value hedge accounting instruments. Consequently, a change in interest rates at the balance sheet date would not affect the statement of comprehensive income due to fair values.

Interest rate risk

Company's bond is in Euro, of fixed interest rate, and amounts to 2,500,000 Euro on 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 2,500,000 Euro), which was fully covered by the Group's company, OTE PLC.

E. NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company follows the respective policy of OTE Group, offering a sustainable and technologically advanced work environment for its people. It cultivates a culture of development, encourages, and seeks diversity, recognizes high performance, and provides unlimited development and training opportunities. At the same time, it particularly emphasizes on issues concerning its employees' safety, health, and wellness, quickly activating, when necessary, mechanisms to tackle any type of disruption (like in the case of COVID-19 pandemic), creating a safe work environment, to the benefit of both customers and society.

Company's employees on December 31, 2024, amounted to 43, while on December 31, 2023 amounted to 35.

The proportion of women in relation to the total personnel of the Company for 2024 amounted to 42.0%.

Sustainable development

The Company follows the Sustainable Development strategy of OTE Group, using its technology and capabilities to create a better world for all. At the same time, it operates in a way enhancing its sustainable entrepreneurship, contributing to the economy, society, and environment.

Sustainable Development is an integral part of OTE Group's and the Company's business strategy, and its principles are integrated into their operations.

F. EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

On April 24, 2025, the Company fully repaid the intercompany bond loan to the issuer OTE PLC and issued a new bond of an equivalent amount 2,500,000 Euro, which was fully covered by the Group's company, Germanos SA.

No other material events, either adjusting or non-adjusting, have occurred after the end of the financial year 2024 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, which would require disclosure or adjustment of the amounts presented as at 31 December 2024.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Athens, July 14, 2025

Chairman of the BoD	Chief Executive Officer
Konstantinos Nempis	Vaitsos Alexios

II. AUDITOR'S REPORT

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TRUE TRANSLATION FROM THE ORIGINAL IN GREEK

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of the Company "COSMOTE PAYMENTS – ELECTRONIC MONEY SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A."

Audit Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the company "COSMOTE PAYMENTS – ELECTRONIC MONEY SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A." (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company "COSMOTE PAYMENTS – ELECTRONIC MONEY SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A." as at 31 December 2024, its financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as these have been incorporated into the Greek legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We have been independent of the Company, during the whole period of our appointment, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as incorporated into the Greek legislation and the ethical requirements in Greece relevant to the audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our ethical requirements in accordance with the applicable legislation and the above-mentioned Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information is included in the Management Report of the Board of Directors, for which relevant reference is made in the "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express with this opinion any form of assurance conclusion on them.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge, upon examination or otherwise appear to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material error in this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as endorsed by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, as these have been incorporated into the Greek legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.

Deloitte.

Among other matters, we communicate with management, 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 that management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Director's report, according to the provisions of paragraph 1, sub paragraphs aa), ab) and b) of article 154G of Law 4548/2018, we note the following:

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of articles 150 of Greek Law 4548/2018 and its content is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

b) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of the Company and its environment, we have not identified any material inconsistencies in the Board of Directors' Report.

Athens, 18 July 2025

The Certified Public Accountant

Nikolaos Martaras
Reg. No SOEL: 54971
Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.
3a Fragkokklisias & Granikou Str., 151 25 Marousi
Reg. No SOEL: E 120

III. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024
IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
as adopted by the European Union

FREE TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL

In the event that differences exist between this translation and the Greek original, the Greek original will prevail over this document.

The Annual Financial Statements presented on pages 18 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors on July 14, 2025, and are signed by:

Chairman of the BoD	Chief Executive Officer	Head of Finance	Director Financial Operations OTE Group
Konstantinos Nempis	Alexios Vaitsos	Miltiadis Bagiorgakis	Anastasios Kapenis

COSMOTE Payments

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	5	9,160,757	10,253,126
Property, plant and equipment	4	454,097	657,008
Right of use assets	6	658,706	380,360
Deferred tax assets	7	4,107,950	2,332,549
Other non-current assets		19,948	19,648
Total non-current assets		**14,401,458**	**13,642,691**
Current assets			
Trade receivables	8	14,185,536	11,908,182
Other current assets	9	1,400,257	9,025,583
Cash and cash equivalents	10	26,954,229	22,116,781
Total current assets		**42,540,022**	**43,050,546**
TOTAL ASSETS		**56,941,480**	**56,693,237**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	11	38,925,000	38,925,000
Other reserves	11	(380,317)	(327,131)
Retained earnings	11	(15,287,916)	(9,048,418)
Total equity		**23,256,767**	**29,549,451**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	12	-	2,500,000
Provision for staff retirement indemnities	13	255,570	184,594
Lease liabilities	6	400,406	192,335
Other non-current liabilities		9,445	-
Total non-current liabilities		**665,421**	**2,876,929**
Current liabilities			
Trade accounts payable	14	28,391,099	22,543,876
Short-term borrowings	12	2,500,000	-
Income tax payable		208	-
Lease liabilities	6	266,106	195,251
Other current liabilities	15	1,861,879	1,527,730
Total current liabilities		**33,019,292**	**24,266,857**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**56,941,480**	**56,693,237**

The accompanying notes on pages 24-60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COSMOTE
Payments

INCOME STATEMENT

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	2024	2023
Service revenues		26,000,752	20,964,038
Cost of services	16	(22,460,248)	(15,962,121)
Gross Margin		**3,540,504**	**5,001,917**
Other operating income		**266,366**	**293,658**
Operating expenses			
Personnel costs		(3,169,288)	(2,610,549)
Marketing expenses		(1,288,728)	(2,083,075)
Other operating expenses, out of which:		(1,893,245)	(2,454,676)
Third party fees and services		(233,326)	(219,261)
Other taxes and regulatory charges		(1,257,656)	(1,790,138)
Other sundry operating expenses		(402,263)	(445,277)
Total operating expenses before depreciation, amortization and impairment		**(6,351,261)**	**(7,148,300)**
Operating losses before financial and investing activities, depreciation, amortization, and impairment		**(2,544,391)**	**(1,852,725)**
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment	4,5,6	(5,566,430)	(4,563,251)
Operating losses before financial and investing activities		**(8,110,821)**	**(6,415,976)**
Income and expense from financial and investing activities			
Interest and related expenses		(304,990)	(314,557)
Interest income		417,132	196,463
Foreign exchange differences, net		(1,194)	970
Total loss from financial and investing		**110,948**	**(117,124)**
Loss before tax		**(7,999,873)**	**(6,533,100)**
Income tax	7	1,760,375	1,324,781
Loss for the year		**(6,239,498)**	**(5,208,319)**

The accompanying notes on pages 24-60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	2024	2023
Loss for the year		(6,239,498)	(5,208,319)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial losses	13	(68,300)	(157,518)
Deferred taxes on actuarial losses	7	15,026	34,654
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(53,274)**	**(122,864)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(53,274)**	**(122,864)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(6,292,772)**	**(5,331,183)**

The accompanying notes on pages 24-60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Euro)	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings/losses	Total equity
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**18,925,000**	**(80,390)**	**(3,840,099)**	**15,004,511**
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,208,319)	**(5,208,319)**
Other comprehensive loss	-	(122,864)	-	**(122,864)**
Total comprehensive loss	-	**(122,864)**	**(5,208,319)**	**(5,331,183)**
Share capital increase	20,000,000	(120,000)	-	**19,880,000**
Share option plans	-	(3,877)	-	**(3,877)**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**38,925,000**	**(327,131)**	**(9,048,418)**	**29,549,451**
Loss for the year	-	-	(6,239,498)	**(6,239,498)**
Other comprehensive loss	-	(53,274)	-	**(53,274)**
Total comprehensive loss	-	**(53,274)**	**(6,239,498)**	**(6,292,772)**
Share option plans	-	88	-	**88**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**38,925,000**	**(380,317)**	**(15,287,916)**	**23,256,767**

The accompanying notes on pages 24-60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COSMOTE Payments

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Euro)	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(7,999,873)	(6,533,100)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	4,5,6	5,566,430	4,563,251
Provision for staff retirement indemnities	13	253,385	103,891
Interest income		(417,132)	(196,463)
Interest and related expenses		304,990	314,557
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease / (increase) in receivables		(2,652,329)	(3,715,950)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities		6,190,852	3,977,338
Plus /(Minus):			
Payment for voluntary leave schemes	13	(259,200)	(98,380)
Interest and related expenses paid		(281,583)	(299,843)
Interest paid for leases	6	(14,826)	(14,714)
Income tax paid		208	
Net cash flows from operating activities		**690,886**	**(1,899,413)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of tangible assets	4	(87,553)	(679,038)
Purchases of intangible assets	5	(3,945,091)	(6,933,806)
Interest received		417,132	196,463
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(3,615,512)**	**(7,416,381)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from share capital increase	17	8,000,000	12,000,000
Payments related to share capital increase	11	-	(120,000)
Lease repayments	6	(237,926)	(195,270)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**7,762,074**	**11,684,730**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,837,448**	**2,368,936**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		22,116,781	19,747,845
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**26,954,229**	**22,116,781**

The accompanying notes on pages 24-60 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

1. COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES

The full name of the Company is “COSMOTE PAYMENTS – ELECTRONIC MONEY SERVICES SINGLE MEMBER S.A” with distinctive title “COSMOTE PAYMENTS” (or “Company”). The Company was established on 5 June 2018 in Athens and its register office is in Marousi, at 99 Kifisias avenue. The Company’s term, pursuant to its Articles of Incorporation, is set at 99 years from its establishment date.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of HELLENIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION S.A. (“OTE”), and its ultimate parent company is Deutsche Telekom AG holding 53.45% of OTE share capital.

The aim of the Company is to provide payment services, namely the conducting of the following business activities, under the terms of the applicable legislation:

- Services enabling cash deposits on a payment account, as well as all the activities required for holding a payment account,
- Services enabling cash withdrawals from a payment account, as well as all the activities required for holding a payment account,
- Execution of payment transactions, including transfer of funds on a payment account opened by the user with their current payment service provider or another payment service provider,
- Execution of payment transactions on such terms that the transfer funds are covered from the credit exposure for a payment service user,
- Issuing or/and acquiring of payment instruments,
- Remittances,
- Execution of payment transactions where the consent of the payer to execute a payment transaction is given by means of a telecommunication, digital or IT device, and the payment is made to the telecommunication, digital, IT system or network operator, that act only as an intermediary between the payment service user and the supplier of the goods and services,
- Issuing, distributing, and encashment of digital money, under the terms of the applicable legislation.

The Company’s financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of (a) OTE (headquarters in Marousi, Attica, 99 Kifisias avenue, Electronic Commercial Registry No. 1037501000) and (b) Deutsche Telekom AG (headquarters in Bonn, Germany).

COSMOTE Payments

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on July 14, 2025, while they are subject to the approval of General Shareholders' Meeting.

Company's employees at December 31, 2024 amounted to 43, while at December 31, 2023 amounted to 35.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which have been measured at fair values in accordance with IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities included in the financial statements. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgements, including those related to allowance for expected credit losses, the estimated useful life of non-financial assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, impairment of intangible assets, reserve for staff retirement indemnities, estimation of the incremental borrowing rate for the recognition and measurement of lease liabilities, recognition of revenues and expenses, income taxes and deferred tax. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the bases for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimating the useful life of assets

The Company must estimate the useful life of its property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets recognized either through acquisition or as part of business combinations. Such estimates are reassessed at least on an annual basis, considering any new information and the current conditions of the market.

Provision for income tax

The provision for income taxes in accordance with IAS 12 “Income taxes”, are the amounts expected to be paid to the taxation authorities and includes provision for current income taxes reported and the potential additional tax that may be imposed as a result of audits by the taxation authorities. Actual income taxes could vary from these estimates due to future changes in income tax law, significant changes in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates or unpredicted results from the final determination of each year’s liability by tax authorities. These changes could have a significant impact on the Company’s financial position. Where the actual additional taxes payable are different from the amounts that were initially recorded, these differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such a determination is made.

In accordance with Law 5100/2024, Greece has incorporated the provisions of EU Directive 2022/2523, implementing the OECD Pillar II rules on a global minimum tax rate of 15% on the income generated by large multinational enterprises in each jurisdiction where they operate. These regulations are effective from 2024 and apply to the Company as part of OTE Group and DEUTSCHE TELEKOM Group.

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) introduced a temporary exemption from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to global minimum taxes (IAS 12.4A). The Company has applied this exemption.

Further details are provided in Note 7.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities have been provided for the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax base of such assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of losses can be utilized. The Company has considered future taxable income and followed ongoing feasible and prudent tax planning strategy in the assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets. The accounting estimate related to deferred tax assets requires management to make assumptions regarding the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities. Further details are provided in Note 7.

Provisions for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. At each reporting date all accounts receivable are assessed based on historical trends, statistical information, future expectations regarding suspended or cancelled customers, reactivation rates for suspended or cancelled customers and collection rates for amounts due from cancelled customers. The balance of such allowance for expected credit losses is adjusted by recording a charge to the income statement of the reporting period. Any amount written off with respect to customer account balances is charged against the existing allowance for expected credit losses. Further details are provided in Notes 8 and 18.

Post retirement and other defined benefit plans

Staff retirement indemnities and youth account obligations are determined using actuarial valuations.

An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of discount rates, future salary increases, withdrawal rates, mortality and disability rates, retirement ages and other factors. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the obligation and pension costs for the period. Net pension costs for the period consist of the present value of benefits earned in the year, interest costs on the benefits obligation, prior service costs and actuarial gains or losses. Due to the long-term nature of a defined benefit plan, these assumptions are subject to a significant degree of uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The staff retirement indemnities are not funded. Due to the long term nature of these defined benefit plans these assumptions are subject to a significant degree of uncertainty. Further details are provided in Note 13.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, they use the Group's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Contingent liabilities and provisions

Periodically, the Company review the status of each significant matter and assess potential financial exposure, based on the advice of legal counsel. If the potential loss from any claim or legal proceeding is considered probable and the amount can be reliably estimated, the Company recognize a provision for the estimated loss. Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether an exposure is reasonably estimable. As additional information becomes available, the Company reassess the potential liability related to pending claims and litigation and may revise assessments of the probability of an unfavorable outcome and the related estimate of potential loss. Such revisions in the estimates of the potential liabilities could have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company is not currently involved in any litigation or legal proceedings.

2.2 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

- **IAS 1 (Amendment) "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current":** The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

- **IAS 1 (Amendment) "Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants":** The amendment specifies that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date. The right to defer settlement is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period.

- **IAS 7 (Amendments) "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 (Amendments) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures":** The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. Under the existing Application Guidance in IFRS 7, an entity is required to disclose a description of how it manages the liquidity risk resulting from financial liabilities. The amendments include as an additional factor whether the entity has accessed, or has access to, supplier finance arrangements that provide the entity with extended payment terms or the entity's suppliers with early payment terms.

- **IFRS 16 (Amendments) "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback":** The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

Several new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for subsequent periods and have not been applied in preparing these separate financial statements. The Company is currently investigating the impact of the new standards and amendments on its financial statements.

- **IAS 21 (Amendments) "Lack of Exchangeability"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025): The amendments specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. Applying the amendments, a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through market or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. However, a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity is required to estimate between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In that case, an entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate how the currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

- **IFRS 9 (Amendments) "Financial Instruments"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026): Application guidance is added to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" to address specifically whether a contract to buy electricity generated from a source dependent on natural conditions is held for the entity's own-use expectations. The amendments also permit an entity to designate a variable nominal amount of electricity as the hedged item when an entity applies the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 and designates a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity with a variable nominal amount as the hedging instrument. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- **IFRS 9 (Amendments) "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 (Amendments) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026): The application guidance in IFRS 9 is amended to clarify the date of initial recognition or derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that has resulted in:

  - the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction
  - the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement
  - the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

The application guidance in IFRS 9 is amended to provide guidance on how an entity assesses whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The amendments clarify that contractual cash flows are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement if they are indexed to a variable that is not a basic lending risk or cost or if they represent a share of the debtor's revenue or profit, even if such contractual terms are common in the market in which the entity operates.

IFRS 9 is amended to enhance the description of the term "non-recourse". Under the amendments, a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

The amendments in IFRS 9 clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. The amendments also note that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet the criteria of transactions with multiple contractually linked instruments.

The amendments in IFRS 7 require an entity that derecognises investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI during the reporting period to disclose any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period. Also, an entity is no longer required to disclose the reporting date fair value of each equity instruments designated at FVTOCI, this information can be provided by class of instruments.

The amendments in IFRS 7 introduce disclosure requirements for financial instruments that include contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk). The entity is required to make these disclosures by class of financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI and by class of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- **IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027): The standard replaces IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The standard requires companies to report subtotals for operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes in the statement of profit or loss. In addition, the standard requires companies to disclose reconciliations between reported management-defined performance measures and totals or subtotals required by IFRS Accounting Standards. The standard also introduces enhanced requirements for grouping of information in the financial statements and the presentation of operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss and the notes. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- **IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027): The standard permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS accounting standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026):

- **IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards":** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of IFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

- **IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures":** The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" was issued.

- **IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"** (implementation guidance only): The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance.

- **IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"** (implementation guidance only): The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.

- **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments":** The amendment addresses a potential lack of clarity in the application of the requirements in IFRS 9 to account for an extinguishment of a lessee's lease liability that arises because paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of IFRS 9 includes a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.1, but not also to paragraph 3.3.3 of IFRS 9.

- **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments":** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to IFRS 9 to the definition of 'transaction price' in IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" while term 'transaction price' is used in particular paragraphs of IFRS 9 with a meaning that is not necessarily consistent with the definition of that term in IFRS 15.

- **IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements":** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.

- **IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":** The amendment addresses a potential confusion in applying paragraph 37 of IAS 7 that arises from the use of the term 'cost method' that is no longer defined in IFRS Accounting Standards.

  The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The main accounting policies adopted and implemented upon preparation of the financial statements are the following:

3.1. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model within which the financial asset is held.

Except for trade receivables, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers".

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI criterion and is performed at an instrument level.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. The Company has not classified any asset in this category.

The Company has no assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on 31 December 2024.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date (i.e. the date that the asset is transferred or delivered to the Company).

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and recognize:

If necessary, an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the income statement.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle such asset and liability on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

3.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include sight deposits in banks.

3.3. Current and Deferred Income Tax

Income tax for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax is measured on the taxable income for the year using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of goodwill of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and

- in respect of temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

3.4. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital issuance costs, net of related tax, are reflected as a deduction from Share Premium.

3.5. Leases

When a contract comes into force, the Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Accounting by lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases (including short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

I. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term or its cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company has lease contracts for land and buildings (used mainly as offices and network sites), telecom equipment and machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. The lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead to account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single combined lease component.

II. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the Group OTE's incremental borrowing rate because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced through the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a reassessment or modification of the lease contract.

3.6. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase of the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date, and if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, they are reversed. Provisions are used only for expenditures for which they were originally recognized. No provisions are recognized for future operating losses. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognized.

3.7. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at historical cost. Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets have a finite useful life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life. The useful life of intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis, and adjustments, where applicable, are made prospectively.

The main category of intangible assets concerns software for the facilitation of company's activities. Their useful life ranges from 1 to 7 years.

3.9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost, net of subsidies received, plus interest costs incurred during periods of construction, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Subsidies are presented as a reduction of the cost of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the income statement over the estimated life of the assets through reduced depreciation expense.

The present value of the expected retirement costs, for a relevant asset, is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met and are depreciated accordingly.

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets retired or sold are removed from the corresponding accounts at the time of sale or retirement, and any gain or loss is recognized in the income statement.

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation.

Depreciation of tangible assets is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of tangible assets, which is periodically reviewed. Their useful life ranges from 3 to 5 years.

3.10. Trade Receivables and Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their fair value which is equal to the transaction amount. Subsequently they are measured at amortized cost, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting period. At each reporting date, trade receivables are assessed based on historical trends, statistical information and forward-looking factors and a provision for the probable and reasonably estimated loss for these accounts is recorded. The balance of such allowance for expected credit losses is adjusted by recording a charge to the income statement at each reporting period. Any customer account balances written-off are charged against the existing allowance for expected credit losses.

3.11. Revenue from contracts with Customers

The Company's revenues mainly come from the provision of services, net of recoverable taxes and discounts.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenues from services are recognized in the longer term, since the customer simultaneously receives and exploits the benefits arising from the service provided by the Company. Revenues from the provision of services are recognized in the year these were provided.

The recognition of revenue is made more specifically as follows:

Provision of services

The Company's revenues mainly come from interbank fees and a percentage mark-up as its commission for transactions in which the Company acts as an agent. For all Electronic Money and payment services, the Company retains the risk of exposure to financial institutions and payment networks in terms of interbank fees as well as the mark-up rate.

The Company has the following revenues from services provision:

Transactions clearing revenue (acquiring): Fees paid by merchants, usually as a percentage of the transaction value. These fees are recognized when the transaction is cleared with the merchant. These fees include interbank fees, payment network fees, and other expenses incurred by financial institutions.

Card issuing revenue (issuing): Revenue collected by the acquirer bank during clearing with card schemes when a customer uses his payzy by COSMOTE credit card. This revenue is earned on transactions.

Payment transaction execution revenue: Fees paid by Payzy customers for Electronic Money services and payment services.

Discounting revenue: Fees withheld upon the advance of funds to merchants against future receivables or payment transactions. This revenue represents the financing cost withheld at the time of discounting and is recognized at the time of the transaction execution.

Acquiring, issuing, discounting and payment transaction execution revenue are recognized at a given point in time, as they are generally separate performance obligations.

Service Revenue: Fees paid by OTE Group companies and payzy pro customers for electronic money services and related payment services provided to them by the Company.

The revenues from the provision of services are recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits deriving from the service provided by the Company.

3.12 . Interest income

Interest income is recognized when the interest becomes accrued (based on the effective interest rate method).

3.13 . Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay any further amounts if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay benefits relating to service in the current and prior periods. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

3.14 . Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of direct costs associated with the borrowing. After initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortized cost. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

3.15 . Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Euro. Transactions involving other currencies are translated into Euro at the exchange rates, ruling on the date of the transactions. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are retranslated at the exchange rates at that date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recognized in the income statement. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the exchange rates at the date that the fair value was determined. The foreign currency differences arising from the change in the fair value of these items are recognized in the income statement or directly in other comprehensive income depending on the underlying item.

3.16 . Impairment of Non - Financial Assets (excluding goodwill)

The carrying values of the Company's non-financial assets are tested for impairment, when there are indications that their carrying amount is not recoverable. In such cases, the recoverable amount is estimated and if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In measuring value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset. If an asset does not generate cash flows individually, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. At each reporting date the Company assess whether there is an indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist. If any such indication exists, the Company estimate the recoverable amount of that asset and the impairment loss is reversed, increasing the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount, to the extent that the recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying value of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation), if no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset in prior years.

3.17 . Marketing

All marketing costs are expensed as incurred.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment mainly refers to equipment for information systems and is analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Net book value January 1,	657,008	183,726
Additions	87,553	679,038
Depreciation charge for the year	(290,464)	(205,756)
Net book value December 31	**454,097**	**657,008**
December 31		
Cost	955,566	868,013
Accumulated depreciation	(501,469)	(211,005)
Net book value December 31	**454,097**	**657,008**

As of December 31, 2024, there were no encumbrances or other restrictions on title of the Company's property, plant and equipment.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets mainly concern software programs - applications and are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Net book value 1 January	10,253,126	7,477,273
Additions	3,945,091	6,933,806
Amortization charge for the year	(5,037,460)	(4,157,953)

Net book value December 31	**9,160,757**	**10,253,126**
31 December		
Cost	19,777,401	15,832,310
Accumulated amortization	(10,616,644)	(5,579,184)
Net book value December 31	**9,160,757**	**10,253,126**

As of 31 December 2023, intangible assets included software amounting to €1,158,073 which became fully operational during 2024. As of 31 December 2024, there was no software that had not been put into operation.

As part of the annual review of the useful lives of assets, the Company proceeded in 2024 with a revision of the amortization rates for certain categories of software included in intangible assets, in order to align them with the rates applied by OTE Group and to reflect current market conditions and data.

The impact of the change in amortization rates on the results for the year amounted to an increase of approximately €4.1 million.

6. LEASES

Right-of-use assets are analyzed as follows:

	Buildings	Other equipment	Total
Year 2022			
Cost	64,003	427,211	491,214
Accumulated depreciation	(42,478)	(115,105)	(157,583)
Net book value 31/12/2022	**21,525**	**312,106**	**333,631**
Year 2023			
Additions -cost	187,505	100,481	287,986
Reductions and write-offs - cost	(43,416)	(51,230)	(94,646)
Depreciation charge for the year	(43,129)	(156,413)	(199,542)
Reductions and write-offs - accumulated depreciation	36,901	16,030	52,931
31/12/2023			
Cost	208,092	476,462	684,554
Accumulated depreciation	(48,706)	(255,488)	(304,194)
Net book value 31/12/2023	**159,386**	**220,974**	**380,360**
Year 2024			
Additions -cost	445,482	85,211	530,693
Reductions and write-offs - cost	-	(24,585)	(24,585)
Depreciation charge for the year	(78,414)	(160,092)	(238,506)
Reductions and write-offs - accumulated depreciation	-	10,744	10,744

31/12/2024			
Cost	653,574	537,088	1,190,662
Accumulated depreciation	(127,120)	(404,836)	(531,956)
Net book value 31/12/2024	**526,454**	**132,252**	**658,706**

The Company's depreciation includes depreciation for the right-of-use assets concerning lease contracts with related parties amounting to Euro 78,414 (2023: Euro 43,129).

The Statement of financial position of 2024 includes the following amounts related to lease liabilities:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Lease liabilities (long-term portion)	400,406	192,335
Lease liabilities (short-term portion)	266,106	195,251
Total lease liabilities	**666,512**	**387,586**

Lease liabilities include liabilities of lease arrangements with related parties, amounting to Euro 530,438 (2023: Euro 161,155), out of which Euro 203,383 (2023: Euro 64,029) relates to the short-term portion of the liabilities and Euro 327,055 (2023: Euro 97,126) relates to the long-term portion of the lease liabilities to related parties, respectively.

Company's interest expense on lease liabilities amounts to Euro 14,862 (2023: Euro 14,714) which includes interest from lease liabilities to related parties amounting to Euro 7,693 (2023: Euro 4,351).

The Company's total cash outflows for leases amount to Euro 252,788 (2023: Euro 209,984).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is in Note 18.

7. INCOME TAX – DEFERRED TAXES

According to law 4799/2021, the corporate income tax rate in Greece is set at 22%.

From January 1, 2014, and onwards, intragroup dividends distributed within the EU are exempt from both income tax, as well as withholding tax, provided that, amongst other conditions, the parent entity holds a minimum participation of 10% for at least two consecutive years.

Based on law 5162/2024, from 2025 onwards, the exemption has been extended also for the sale of shares in companies established in non-EU countries under the same conditions, provided they are not established in non-cooperative jurisdictions. The above was not applicable to the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Based on law 4646/2019 as amended by law 4876/2021, from January 1, 2020, the capital gains from the sale of shares of companies established in EU countries will be exempt from income tax in Greece, provided that the seller holds a minimum participation of 10% for at least two consecutive years. The above does not apply to the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Greek tax regulations and related clauses are subject to interpretation by the tax authorities and administrative courts of law. Tax returns are filed annually. The profits or losses declared for tax purposes remain provisional until the tax authorities examine the returns and the records of the taxpayer and a final assessment is issued. In accordance with the greek tax legislation (article 37 of law 5104/2024) in force and the respective ministerial decisions issued, the greek tax authorities may impose additional taxes and penalties following a tax audit, within the applicable statute of limitations which in principle is five years as from the end of the following fiscal year within which the relevant tax return should have been submitted. Based on the above, the right of the tax authorities to impose additional income taxes for the fiscal years up to 2018 (inclusive) is considered in principle and under the general rules as time-barred.

Net operating losses which are tax deductible, can be carried forward against taxable profits for a period of five years from the year they are generated.

Under Greek tax regulations, an 80% income tax advance calculated on each year's current income tax liability is paid to the tax authorities. Such advance is then netted off with the following year's income tax liability. Any excess advance amounts are refunded to the companies following a tax examination.

7.1 Tax compliance report

For the financial year 2011 and onwards, Greek Société Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies that are required to prepare audited statutory financial statements are subject to the "Tax compliance report" process as provided for by paragraph 5 of Article 82 of law 2238/1994 and article 78 of law 5104/2024. This "Tax compliance report" is issued by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the entity a "Tax Compliance Report" which is subsequently submitted electronically to the Ministry of Finance, by the statutory auditor or audit firm.

It is noted that the Company has been audited from the year 2021 till 2023 within the framework of the "Tax compliance report" process as provided by paragraph 5 of article 82 of L.2238/1994 and article 78 of L.5104/2024 and the relevant Tax compliance reports have been issued without reservations and with no substantial adjustments with respect to the tax expense and corresponding tax provision as reflected in the respective annual financial statements.

It is noted that based on the tax legislation in force (Circular POL 1006/2016), the companies that have obtained a "Tax compliance report" without any reservations for infringements of the tax law, are not exempt from tax audit. In effect, the tax authorities retain the right to audit them within the applicable statute of limitations as described above.

The tax audit for the financial year 2024 is being performed by Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.. Upon completion of the tax audit, management does not expect that significant additional tax liabilities will arise, in excess of those provided for and disclosed in the financial statements.

7.2 Unaudited fiscal years

For the unaudited tax years, possibility exists that additional taxes and penalties may arise at the time when the tax years are audited and finalized. The Company provides, when considered appropriate, for possible additional taxes that may be imposed by the tax authorities. The Company has not been audited by the tax authorities for the fiscal years 2019-2024.

7.3 Income tax

The income tax recorded in the income statement is analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Deferred income tax	1,760,375	1,324,781
Total tax (income)	**1,760,375**	**1,324,781**

The reconciliation between the income tax expense as reported in the financial statements and the accounting profit before tax multiplied by the income tax rate in force in Greece, is as follows:

	2024	2023
Loss before tax	**(7,999,873)**	**(6,533,100)**
Statutory tax rate	22%	22%
Tax at statutory rate	1,759,972	1,437,282
Expenses non -deductible for tax purposes	(49,277)	(99,765)
Other	49,680	(12,736)
Income tax (expense)	**1,760,375**	**1,324,781**

7.4 Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized on the temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for taxation purposes and are analyzed as follows.

	Balance 31/12/2022	Effect in income statement 2023	Effect in comprehensive income 2023	Balance 31/12/2023	Effect in income statement 2024	Effect in comprehensive income 2024	Balance 31/12/2024
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions	250,588	(159,415)	-	91,173	212,371	-	**303,544**
Staff retirement indemnities	4,557	1,400	34,654	40,611	589	15,026	**56,226**
Tangible and intangible assets / Leases	145,993	553,267	-	699,260	410,729	-	**1,109,989**
Tax losses	571,976	929,529	-	1,501,505	1,136,686	-	**2,638,191**
Other							
Deferred tax assets	**973,114**	**1,324,781**	**34,654**	**2,332,549**	**1,760,375**	**15,026**	**4,107,950**

The company has recognized a deferred tax asset for the tax loss carryforwards of the years 2021-2024. According to the company's 4-years' business plan, it is estimated that there will be sufficient taxable profits that will be used against the carried forward losses and the company will recover the total amount of the deferred tax assets. The Company has not recognized any deferred tax asset in respect of tax losses incurred during the years 2018–2020, amounting to a total of €251,675.

Global Minimum Taxation

In accordance with Law 5100/2024, Greece has incorporated the provisions of EU Directive 2022/2523, implementing the OECD Pillar II rules on a global minimum tax rate of 15% on the income generated by large multinational enterprises in each jurisdiction where they operate. These regulations are effective from 2024 and apply to the Company as part of OTE Group and DEUTSCHE TELEKOM group.
As of December 31, 2024, no provision for global minimum taxes has been recognized in the financial statements, as it

is expected that the DEUTSCHE TELEKOM group will qualify for the simplified safe harbor tests for 2024 (effective tax rate equal or higher than 15% and/or routine profits test met). In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) introduced a temporary exemption from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to global minimum taxes (IAS 12.4A). The Company has applied this exemption and accordingly, no deferred taxes related to global minimum tax have been recorded or disclosed.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

The trade receivables are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Receivables from acquiring	9,704,289	6,824,643
Receivables from related parties (Note 17)	4,481,247	5,083,539
Total	**14,185,536**	**11,908,182**

	2024	2023
Not past due and not impaired	14,185,536	11,908,182
Total	**14,185,536**	**11,908,182**

For comparability and more accurate presentation of the financial statements, an amount of €63,849 has been reclassified in the 2023 financial year from “Trade receivables” to “Other current liabilities.” Additional details can be found in Note 21.

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Other receivables from related parties (Note 17)	6,300	8,000,000
VAT receivable and other taxes	475,047	426,151
Other	918,910	599,432
Total	**1,400,257**	**9,025,583**

An amount of €211,710 was reclassified in 2023 from “Trade account payables” to “Other current assets” in order to enhance comparability and ensure a more accurate presentation of the financial statements. Additional disclosures are provided in Note 21.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term bank deposits	26,954,229	22,116,781
Total	**26,954,229**	**22,116,781**

Cash for the fiscal year 2024 includes both the Company's cash and the cash on behalf of clients.

For comparability and more accurate presentation of the financial statements, an amount of €516 was reclassified during 2023 to "Other current liabilities" from "Cash and cash equivalents." Additional information is disclosed in Note 21.

11. EQUITY

11.1 Share capital

The share capital of the Company amounted to Euro 38,925,000 as of December 31, 2024, divided into three hundred eighty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty (389,250) common registered shares, with a nominal value of €100 each.

11.2 Loss balance carried forward

The loss balance carried forward on 31 December 2024 amounts to Euro 15,287,916 (31 December 2023: Euro (9,048,418)). The change is due to the losses of the fiscal year amounting to Euro 6,239,498.

11.3 Other reserves

Other reserves concern share option plans amounting to Euro (8,040) (31 December 2023: Euro (8,128)), actuarial gains and losses net of deferred taxes amounting to Euro (165.277) (31 December 2023: Euro (112,003)), as well as share capital increase expenses of Euro (207,000) (31 December 2023: (207,000)).

12. LOANS

On 24 April 2020, the Company issued a bond amounting to Euro 2,500,000 expiring on 24 April 2025, which was fully covered by the OTE Group company, OTE PLC.

Loans are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023

Borrower	Investment type	Nominal interest rate	Maturity date	Book value 31/12/2024	Book value 31/12/2023
OTE PLC	Bond	1.464%	24/4/2025	2,500,000	2,500,000
				2,500,000	**2,500,000**

13. PROVISION FOR STAFF RETIREMENT INDEMNITIES

In accordance with the Greek labor law, employees are entitled to compensation in the event of dismissal or retirement, the amount of which varies based on the employees' monthly salary in the current month before the dismissal, the duration of the service (including possible recognized by the Company service, in case the recognition concerns indemnity as well) and the way of termination of the employment agreement (dismissed with notification, dismissed without notification or retirement). Furthermore, according to the provision of law 4093/2012 there is a reduction in warning period and in employees' dismissal compensation and there is an extra compensation in case that an employee has worked 17 years and above in the same employer with full occupation in the date of related law publication i.e. on November 12, 2012. It is noted that the extra compensation is calculated on the employee's regular salary until the limit of Euro 2000. In case of retirement, the payable amount of compensation is equal to 50% of the amount which would be payable upon dismissal without cause and 40% if the employee has an auxiliary social security. In case that an employee has the right to receive an extra compensation, this is calculated on the last month salary before the termination of his agreement without any salary limit as stated above. According to the Greek labor law there are cases in which the employee is not entitled to compensation as indicatively referred to herein below e.g. in case of employee's resignation, in case of employee's dismissal during the first 12 months of his employment, in case of filling against an employee a law suit for an penal offense which was committed during his employment and in case of employee's death.

The provision for staff retirement indemnities included in the financial statements is recognized according to IAS 19 and is based on an independent actuarial study.

In May 2021 an agenda decision was published by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in relation to IAS 19 "employee benefits" and more specifically to how the applicable principles and requirements in IFRS Standards apply on attributing benefits to periods of service based on a specific fact pattern of a defined benefit plan.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

IFRIC concluded that, for the defined benefit plan with the fact pattern illustrated in the agenda decision, the entity attributes retirement benefit to each year in which an employee renders service, in the last years of the period in which the retirement benefit is capped (16 years of service), until the retirement age.

Following the publication of the IFRIC agenda decision, a technical committee was established in Greece between the Foundation of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (SOEL) and qualified actuaries ("Technical Committee") to form a consultation paper that would examine the prevalent benefit practices in the Greek market and would be used as a basis for applying the specific decision in Greece.

The main outcome of the Technical Committee's guidelines is that the Greek market provides for a variety of benefit practices that may diverge from the fact pattern illustrated in the agenda decision, since benefit payments may be provided in other cases of exit, apart from normal retirement.

The Company indemnities' policy provides for a fact pattern that differs from that assumed in the IFRIC agenda decision. According to the Technical Committee's consultation paper, in these cases benefits are attributed over the first years of employment until the period when the retirement benefit is capped.

The amount of the staff retirement indemnity expense recognized in the income statement is analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Current service cost	15,909	5,511
Recognition of past service cost, settlement, curtailment	237,476	98,380
Effect on the income statement in line "Personnel costs"	**253,386**	**103,891**
Effect on the income statement in line "Interest expense"	8,491	851
Total effect on the income statement	**261,876**	**104,742**

Changes in the current value of the liability are as follows:

	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	184,594	20,714
Current service cost	15,909	5,511
Interest cost	8,491	851
Benefits paid	(259,200)	(98,380)
Recognition of past service cost, settlement, curtailment	237,476	98,380
Actuarial (gains)/ losses	68,300	157,518
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**255,570**	**184,594**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

The assumptions underlying the actuarial valuation of the staff retirement indemnities are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.62%	4.60%
Assumed rate of future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%
Inflation rate	2025: 1.40% 2026+: 1.60%	2024: 2.30% 2025+: 2.00%
Average future working life (years)	16.11	16.85

If the discount rate used in the valuation was 1% higher, then the defined benefit obligation for staff retirement indemnities would decrease by about 13.9%. If the rate of salary increase was 0.5% higher, then the defined benefit obligation for staff retirement indemnities would increase by about 8.1%.

14. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The trade accounts liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Liabilities from acquiring	4,166,802	4,887,269
Liabilities to suppliers	6,381,772	6,712,649
Liabilities from acquiring in related companies (Note 17)	5,048,646	3,998,543
Liabilities to related companies (Note 17)	2,984,591	1,092,118
Other trade accounts payable	9,809,288	5,853,297
Total	**28,391,099**	**22,543,876**

To enhance the comparability and fair presentation of the financial statements, an amount of, €221,710 was reclassified during 2023 from 'Trade account payables' to 'Other current assets'. Further details are provided in Note 21.

15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Intragroup interest payable (Notes 12, 17)	25,269	25,269
Other taxes/duties	297,627	102,876
Social security contribution	180,739	94,655
Due to employees	349,287	627,762
Other liabilities	1,007,748	613,960
Other liabilities to related parties (Note 17)	1,209	63,209
Total	**1,861,879**	**1,527,730**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

To ensure comparability in the presentation of the financial statements, a total amount of €64,365 was reclassified in the 2023 financial year under "Other current liabilities," consisting of €63,849 from "Trade receivables" and €516 from "Cash and cash equivalents." Additional information is provided in Note 21.

16. COST OF SERVICES

Cost of services are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Acquiring payment costs	6,987,126	5,461,965
Third party expenses	15,473,122	10,500,156
Total	**22,460,248**	**15,962,121**

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Company's related parties have been identified based on the requirements of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

OTE is the 100% shareholder of the Company, whereas DEUTSCHE TELEKOM A.G is a 53.45% shareholder of OTE. Consequently, all the companies of OTE Group and DEUTSCHE TELEKOM Group are considered related parties.

The transactions with the related parties are analyzed as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
COSMOTE	-	-	9,067,227	799,663
OTE	18,991,584	1,845,366	8,417,517	251,201
GERMANOS	2,420,853	-	2,232,331	-
COSMOTE E-VALUE	-	3,537,712	-	2,674,412
CTS	6,219	-	56,248	-
OTE ACADEMY	-	-	-	565
DT group entities	3,590,625	-	800,000	34,322
Total	**25,009,281**	**5,383,078**	**20,573,323**	**3,760,163**

Balances with related parties are analyzed as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Receivables	Liabilities	Receivables	Liabilities
COSMOTE	-	-	2,096,178	1,381,031
OTE	4,022,493	5,168,788	10,102,932	1,282,159

OTE ESTATE	5,748	543,857	5,748	167,120
GERMANOS	116,078	1,566,196	34,429	1,636,605
COSMOTE E-VALUE	-	751,598	-	676,592
CTS	-	1,787	50,000	65,758
OTE ACADEMY	6,300	-	-	35,023
COSMOTE TV	-	-	-	701
DT group entities	342,676	-	800,000	-
Total	**4,493,295**	**8,032,226**	**13,089,287**	**5,244,989**

Transactions with related parties do not include an amount of Euro 0 (2023: Euro 17,335) relating to services of borrowed personnel.

In the related parties' balances are not included an amount of Euro 532,658 (2023: Euro 70,036) relating to bank deposits of group companies.

In the context of adoption of IFRS 16, the liabilities of OTE ESTATE include lease liabilities, amounting to Euro zero and Euro 530,438 respectively (2023: Euro 161,155).

In the context of adoption of IFRS 16, the Company's expenses in 2024 from related parties do not include lease expenses amounting to Euro 83,892 (2023: Euro 45,957). Expenses to related parties include interest from lease liabilities of the Company amounting to Euro 7,693 (2023: Euro 4,351).

The Company's remuneration for the members of the Board of Directors, recorded in the income statement of 2024, amounted to Euro 44,726 (2023: Euro 18,132).

On 20 February 2024, the second installment of the share capital increase (as approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 9 November 2023) was paid by the sole shareholder, OTE S.A., amounting to €8,000,000.

The Company's financial activities with the related parties coming from loans received are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Expenses	Liabilities	Expenses	Liabilities
OTE PLC	36,600	2,525,269	36,600	2,525,269
Total	**36,600**	**2,525,269**	**36,600**	**2,525,269**

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Macroeconomic conditions in Greece

Currently prevailing economic conditions are stable. Following the 2023 elections and high inflation of the past years, conditions in Greece are normalized. Yet several uncertainties, driven by global developments, may impact the future outlook.

Management continually assesses the possible impact of any changes in the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece taking into consideration global economic developments, to ensure that all necessary measures are taken in order to minimize any impact on the Company's operations. Management is closely monitoring macroeconomic developments and financial outlook in order to mitigate uncertainties and risks.

Based on its current assessment, it has concluded that no additional impairment provisions are required regarding the Company's financial and non-financial assets as of 31 December 2024.

Financial Risks

The below stated risks are significantly affected by the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk involves the possibility of financial loss caused to the Company by a counterparty following a breach of their contractual obligations.

The maximum credit risk to which the Company is exposed, at the date the financial statements were drafted, is the book value of its financial assets.

Defaulted payments from customers could potentially adversely affect the liquidity of the Company. The receivables from affiliated companies amount to 32% (2023: 43%) of the total receivables and do not constitute exposure to credit risk. The other receivables concern acquiring services towards the schemes, VISA and Mastercard, for which the risk of default payments is considered low.

The Company implements a specific credit policy which focuses on both assessing the customers' creditworthiness and effectively managing the receivables, before they become overdue, as well as after being overdue or doubtful. For the monitoring of credit risk, customers are grouped depending on their category, their credit risk characteristics, and the maturity/aging of their receivables, also considering future factors relating to customers and the financial environment.

The cash and cash equivalents of the Company are mainly invested in highly risk rated counterparties and with a short-term tenor.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following categories of financial assets that are subject to the new expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables
- Other financial assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the estimated impairment loss was immaterial and was not recognized.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables.

The following table presents the Company's report on credit risk of trade receivables at book value before impairment:

(Simplified approach)	31 December 2024			
	Performing	Underperforming	Non-performing	Total
Trade receivables	14,185,536	-	-	14,185,536
Total	**14,185,536**	**-**	**-**	**14,185,536**

(Simplified approach)	31 December 2023			
	Performing	Underperforming	Non-performing	Total
Trade receivables	11,908,182	-	-	11,908,182
Total	**11,908,182**	**-**	**-**	**11,908,182**

Financial assets which have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows are considered as performing, while financial assets for which there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but there is no objective evidence of a credit loss event are treated as underperforming. Non-performing financial assets are those that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and there is limited expectation of recovery.

The split of trade receivables within the above categories and the assessment of whether there has been an increase in credit risk is assessed based on Company's best estimates taking into account its specific facts and circumstances.

B) Liquidity risk

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due.

The Company retains sufficient liquidity for the timely fulfilment of its financial liabilities.

The analysis of the undiscounted contractual payments of the Company's financial liabilities is as follows:

31 December 2024	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	2,536,600	2,536,600			-
Lease liabilities (Note 6)	675,578	278,065	219,157	178,356	-
Trade accounts payable (Note 14)	28,391,099	28,391,099			-
Other current liabilities (Note 15)	1,836,610	1,836,610			-
Total	**33,439,887**	**33,042,374**	**219,157**	**178,356**	**-**

31 December 2023	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	2,573,200	36,600	2,536,600		-
Lease liabilities (Note 6)	419,272	210,938	108,915	99,419	-
Trade accounts payable (Note 14)	22,543,876	22,543,876	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (Note 15)	1,502,461	1,502,461	-	-	-
Total	**27,038,809**	**24,293,875**	**2,645,515**	**99,419**	**-**

C) Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates and share prices and on the effect they will have on the results of the Company or the value of financial instruments it owns. The purpose of market risk management is to control the exposure of the Company to these risks in the frame of acceptable parameters.

The Company has no fixed-interest rate financial assets and liabilities measured at the fair value through the statement of comprehensive income and derivatives (interest rate swap contracts) characterized as fair value hedge accounting instruments. Consequently, a change in interest rates at the balance sheet date will not affect the statement of comprehensive income due to fair values.

Interest rate risk

Company's bond is in Euro, of fixed rate, and amounts to Euro 2,500,000 on 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: Euro 2,500,000) fully covered by the company of the Group, OTE PLC.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has no contractual commitments for the acquisition of tangible assets or commitments for leases that have not yet started.

Guarantees of good performance and payment amount to Euro 2,936,310 on 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: Euro 848,340).

20. LEGAL CASES

The Company has no outstanding legal cases or cases under the arbitration of court or arbitration bodies with an impact on its financial position or operation.

21. RECLASSIFICATIONS

In the statement of financial position for the year 2023, an amount of €64,365 was reclassified to "Other current liabilities" from "Trade receivables" €63,849 and from "Cash and cash equivalents" €516, for better presentation and in order to make it comparable to the presentation of the corresponding amounts of the financial statements.

Additionally, in the statement of financial position for the year 2023, an amount of €221,710 was reclassified from "Trade account payables" to "Other current assets," for enhanced presentation and a more accurate reflection of the financial position.

22. AUDIT AND OTHER FEES

Audit and other fees concerning the Deloitte network for 2024 and 2023, are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Fees for auditing services	8,640	8,640
Audit fees for the tax compliance	10,600	10,600
Other fees	-	-
Σύνολο	**19,240**	**19,240**

23. EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

On April 24, 2025, the Company fully repaid the intercompany bond loan to the issuer OTE PLC and issued a new bond of an equivalent amount 2,500,000 Euro, which was fully covered by the Group's company, Germanos SA.

No other material events, either adjusting or non-adjusting, have occurred after the end of the financial year 2024 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, which would require disclosure or adjustment of the amounts presented as of 31 December 2024.