HELIOGENESIS S.A.

2015

HELIOGENESIS S.A.

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015
(in accordance with L.3556/2007, article 4)

The financial statements pages 9 to 42 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 31st , 2016.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	VICE PRESIDENT AND CEO	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
ANDREAS ZOMBANAKIS	CHRISTOS KAVATHAS	ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A.
ID No: AB 973717	ID No: I366256	Reg. No.: 928/08
		NIKOLAOS ZAMANIS
		Reg. No.: A' 08257

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

(in accordance with Law 3556/2007, article 4)

Dear Shareholders,

According to the article 43α paragraph 3 of Commercial Law 2190/1920 as replaced from article 35 of P.D 409/86, we submit to the General Assembly this report, for the achievements of the year ended December 31, 2015.

A. GENERAL

The overall image of the company in terms of organization, infrastructure and growth prospects for the coming years remains positive.

The annual energy production of the company has been steadily higher, compared to the predicted production included in the original business plan of the particular project of the company, for every year of production so far mainly due to the higher than expected irradiation and plant availability.

With respect to the operational expenses, the company has already agreed and put to place a program to effectively control our operating costs, by improving the financial terms of all contracts relating to the management of the company.

B. MAIN EVENTS ON THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

I. Operations of 2015

The energy production during 2015 was 2,49% higher compared to that of the previous year due to higher overall irradiation.
With respect to the invoicing price of the energy produced, the Decision of the Ministry of Development Competitiveness and Shipping with Protocol No. 3296 - 25/01/2012, approved a subsidy of €4.552.000 regarding the construction of a photovoltaic power plant in the location "Riganes" in the municipality of Farsala in the prefecture of Larissa, given however that the above mentioned subsidy payment has not been disbursed to Heliogenesi SA and according to the provision of law No. 4046/2012 that includes relative provisions for the redefinition of billing information for operating RES and CHP power stations, the per kWh kWh tariff was reduced from EUR 0.409/kwh to EUR 0.34/kwh. This new tariff was enforced for the energy produced from April 2014onwards.

II. Main risks and uncertainties for 2016

The main risks and uncertainties for the company in the coming period are:
• Financial Risk: The interest rates depend on international economic conditions of credit liquidity in the economy. In order to hedge itself from floating interest rates, the company has implemented a SWAP agreement for the main portion of its loan obligations while for the remaining amounts, which are subject to floating rates, the current low EURIBOR rates have a positive contribution to the overall cost of the company's loan obligations.

• Liquidity Risk: Due to the current economic crisis, the company relies on a specific cash flow program to be able to have at all times sufficient bank credit and cash reserves.
With regards to the accounting treatment of the actions above, given that the risk of non-recovery of accruals under contract by the Greek government is minimal, despite the known delays in the payment of its obligations, the company does not form any provisions.
The company does not take positions in derivatives and other financial instruments which are not related to the main object of activity or trying to record profit by predicting the course of capital markets.

III. Estimations and perspectives for 2015

The company's net debt and attendant financial costs are expected to decline in 2016 due to the regular debt repayments of the carried out by the company.

IV. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors service is ending on December 31, 2018 and constitutes from the following:

1. Andreas Zombanakis	Chairman of the Board
2. Christos Kavathas	Vice president and CEO
3. Markos Komondouros	Member of the Board
4. Rekounioti Panagiota	Member of the Board
5. Power Development Projects Hellas Ltd	Member of the Board

The Vice president and executive director Mr. Christos Kavathas represents the Company for every issue, signing under the corporate name, in case of his inability or absence, he is replaced by Mr. Markos Komondouros replaces.

V. Subsequent events

- With the Ministerial Decision ΑΠΕΗΛ /Γ/Φ1/οικ.184898, that was published in the Government Gazette on 28/12/2005, the provisions of Art. 17 of Law 4203/2013 were set into force. According to those a "transitional levy for the security of supply" was imposed to all PV plants in Greece amounting to 3.6% of yearly revenues as of 1/1/2016.
- The Board of Directors has proposed the distribution of gross dividend to the shareholders amounting to EUR eight hundred thousand (EUR 800,000).
- There were no further events, following the issue of the financial statements that require reporting.

C. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

Total sales for the year 2015 amounted to 2536.938,56 € versus 2.572.578,00 € for 2014, reduced by 1,39%.
Gross margin for 2015 was 67,15% of total sales versus 68,14% for 2014.

Profits before TAX were 46,65% of total sales and amounted to 1.183.450,60 € versus 600.899,92 € for 2014 or 23,46% as percent of total sales.
Profits after tax for 2015 were 32,70% of total sales amounting to 829.679,62 443.493,21€ increased compare to 443.493,21 € for 2014 or 17,24% of total sales.
The EBIT margin, earnings before interest and tax, for the company as whole was at the satisfactory level of 63,82% of total sales amounting to 1.618.969,22€ increased versus 31,69% for 2014 or 1.060.929,37€.

Finance cost amounted to 435.518,62€ for 2015 , decreased compared to 460.029,45€ for 2014.

The total debt of the company will continue to decrease in 2015 in accordance with the repayment schedule of the relevant loans.

Trade and other receivables were increased by 73.460,29 € driven by:
α) Net increase of trade receivables of 98.184,31€ due to an increase in the days of repayment of the invoices issued to LAGIE.
β) Decrease by 24.724,02 € of advances related to tax.

Current liabilities not related to borrowing (to suppliers and other liabilities) decreased significantly during the year and amounted to 104.470,78 € from 78120,844.34 € at the end of 2014.

Non-current net long-term borrowings at the end of 2015 reduced to 7.231.375,16€ versus 8,004,282.37€ for the previous year. The decrease in long-term debt is primarily due to the repayment of overdue amortization.

The Company's capital structure was reduced in 2015, with equity amounting to 4.338.193,17€ versus 3.940.680,15€ for 2014.
"Non-current liabilities" increased to the amount of 155.845,53 € at the end of 2015 compared to 147.371,66 € at the end of 2014, due to depreciation of forecasted dismantling expenses of the photovoltaic park located at Farsala at the end of its operations.

I. Basic economic ratios

Basic economic ratios are presented as follows:

(000 EURO)

a) Ratios of economic structure

- Current Assets / Total Assets	:	3.239	/	12.686	=	25,53 %
- Equity / Total liabilities	:	4.338	/	8.348	=	51,97 %

- Equity / Non current assets	:	4.338	/	9.342	=	46,44 %
- Current Assets / Current liabilities	:	3.239	/	554	=	584,79 %
b) Profitability ratios						
- Net results / Equity	:	1.183	/	4.338	=	27,28 %
- Gross profit/ Sales	:	1.704	/	2.537	=	67,15 %

II. Financial statements preparation

The financial statements of the Company for the year end December 31, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and present fairly the financial position of "HELIOGENESIS S.A." as at December 31, 2015, and include the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We invite you, all Shareholders to:

1. Approve the financial position and the other financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.
2. To hold harmless the member of the Boards of Directors and the independent auditors of the Company, from any liability in relation to the fiscal year 2015, in accordance to the Law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Athens, March 31st 2016

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	VICE PRESIDENT AND CEO	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Andreas Zombanakis	Christos Kavathas	ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A.
ID No: AB 973717	ID No: I366256	Reg. No.: 928/08
		Nikolaos Zamanis
		Reg. No.: A' 08257

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK ORIGINAL VERSION

INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED AUDITOR'S ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HELIOGENESIS A.E. (the "Company") which comprise of the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, the statements, of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HELIOGENESIS A.E. as at December 31, 2015, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We confirm that the information provided in the Directors Report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements and complete in the context of the requirements of articles 43a, and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, April 8, 2016

AUDIT SERVICES SA
Certified Public Accountants
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153 43, Agia Paraskevi,
Athens - Greece
Reg. No. 162

Marios Georgiou
Certified Public Accountant
Reg. No. 12951

HELIOGENESIS S.A.

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

(in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)

Statement of financial position for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	9.341.880,28	9.948.682,64
Intangible assets	8	0,00	0,00
Deferred tax assets	12	105.180,45	153.482,08
		9.447.060,73	**10.102.164,72**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	1.610.828,00	1.537.367,71
Cash and short-term deposits	9	1.628.352,50	1.450.328,23
		3.239.180,50	**2.987.695,94**
Total assets		**12.686.241,23**	**13.089.860,66**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Issued capital	10	622.240,00	622.240,00
Share premium		2.517.859,68	2.517.859,68
Statutory reserve	13	143.981,91	102.497,93
Cash flow hedge reserve	13	(480.529,06)	(588.362,45)
Retained earnings		1.534.640,64	1.286.444,98
Total equity		**4.338.193,17**	**3.940.680,15**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11	7.045.462,33	7.760.310,77
Derivative financial liabilities	16	592.833,50	711.954,45
Deferred tax liabilities	12		0,00
Other provisions and liabilities	15	155.845,53	147.371,66
Total Non-current liabilities		**7.794.141,36**	**8.619.636,88**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	104.470,78	120.844,34
Income tax and other taxes payable	16	365.467,92	325.569,36
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11	0,00	0,00
Derivative financial liabilities	15	83.968,00	83.129,93
Total Current liabilities		**553.906,70**	**529.543,63**
Total liabilities		**8.348.048,06**	**9.149.180,51**
Total equity and liabilities		**12.686.241,23**	**13.089.860,66**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2015	2014
Sales	1	2.536.938,56	2.572.578,00
Cost of sales	1	(833.352,60)	(819.727,60)
Gross profit		**1.703.585,96**	**1.752.850,40**
Administrative expenses	2	(90.932,24)	(697.863,88)
Other income – expenses (net)	3	6.315,50	5.942,85
Operating income (Loss)		**1.618.969,22**	**1.060.929,37**
Finance cost (net)	4	(435.518,62)	(460.029,45)
Profit (Loss) before tax		**1.183.450,60**	**600.899,92**
Income tax expense	5	(353.770,98)	(157.406,71)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**829.679,62**	**443.493,21**
Depreciation for the year	7 - 8	606.802,35	613.047,04

Statement of comprehensive income

		2015	2014
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**829.679,62**	**443.493,21**
Other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedge		(676.801,50)	(795,084,38)
Income tax effect		196.272,44	206.721,94
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	13	**(480.529,06)**	**(588.362,44)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**349.150,56**	**(144.869,23)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2015	2014
Operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) for the year		829.679,62	443.493,21
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit / (loss) before tax to net cash flows:			
Income tax	5	353.770,98	157.406,71
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	7	606.802,35	613.047,04
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	8		0,00
Finance income	4		(63,55)
Finance costs	4	435.518,62	460.093,00
		2.225.771,57	**1.673.976,41**
Working capital adjustments:			
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other receivables and prepayments		272.579,72	(170.213,12)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables (except from borrowings)		(292.393,84)	43.804,18
		(19.814,12)	**(126.408,94)**
Net cash flows from operating activities		**2.205.957,45**	**1.547.567,47**
Finance costs (interest & other)		(435.518,62)	(460.093,00)
Income tax paid	5	(346.040,01)	0,00
Net cash flows used in investing activities (a)		**1.424.398,82**	**1.087.474,47**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	0,00	0,00
Proceeds of Fixed Assets Disposal	8	0,01	0,00
Proceeds from borrowings	4	0,00	63,55
Movements in provisions		8.473,88	8.013,11
		8.473,89	**8.076,66**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	19	(540.000,00)	(121.000,00)
Proceeds from borrowings	11	(718.848,44)	(760.512,74)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (c)		**1.254.848,44**	**(881.512,74)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b)+(c)		**178.024,27**	**214.038,39**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	9	**1.628.352,50**	**1.450.328,23**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Paid Capital	Share Premium	Hedging Reserves	Legal Reserves	Profits carried forward	Total
As at January 1st, 2014	**622.240**	**2.517.859,68**	**(229.526,24)**	**80.323,27**	**986.126,44**	**3.977.023,15**
Other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	(358.836,21)		0,00	(358.836,21)
Profit / (Loss) for the year				22.174,66	421.318,54	443.493,21
Total comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**(358.836,21)**	**22.174,66**	**421.318,54**	**84.657,00**
Dividends					(121.000,00)	(121.000,00)
As at December 31st 2014	**622.240**	**2.517.859,68**	**(588.362,45)**	**102.497,93**	**1.286.444,98**	**3.940.680,15**
As at January 1st, 2015	**622.240**	**2.517.859,68**	**(588.362,45)**	**102.497,93**	**1.286.445,00**	**3.940.680,16**
Other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	107.833,39		0,00	107.833,39
Profit / (Loss) for the year				41.483,98	788.195,64	829.679,62
Total comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**107.833,39**	**41.483,98**	**788.195,64**	**937.513,01**
Dividends					(540.000,00)	(540.000,00)
As at December 31st 2014	**622.240**	**2.517.859,68**	**(480.529,06)**	**143.981,91**	**1.534.640,64**	**4.338.193,17**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

A.1 General information

These financial statements include the financial statements of HELIOGENESIS PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF ELECTRIC POWER SA (the Company).

The accompanying financial statements of HELIOGENESIS S.A. (the Company), were approved by Board of Directors on 31.03.2016 and are under approval of the Shareholder's General Assembly that will be held on 28.04.2016

HELIOGENESIS S.A. was incorporated in 2007 in Greece with a 40 years operation period, as a production and trading of electricity power Company.

The registered office is located at 10 Merlin Street, Athens Municipality.

A.2 Company's main operations

- Production and trading of electricity power from renewable energy sources and from its photovoltaic systems.
- Trading, installation, operation and management of electricity production systems from renewable energy sources and from its photovoltaic systems.
- Consulting services in relation to the above.
- Issuance of related licenses for and on Company's account, or of third parties.
- Ensuring the related grants and subsidies from private, government and international bodies and from European Union on the name and for the company or third parties.

B. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accompanying financial statements, of the Company for the period from 1st of January through to December 31st 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the relevant Interpretations, as issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been adopted by the European Union and are effective until December 31, 2015. There are no Standards that were adopted earlier to the initial date of their application.
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivatives valuated on a fair present value basis, and on a going concern basis .
The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of specific accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions. Additionally, it requires from management to make judgments during the implementation process of the accounting policies of the Company. The judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on the management's best knowledge in relation to the current circumstances and are analyzed below, in note C1. The accounting policies and processes have been consistently applied to all presented financial years.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in Euro, unless otherwise stated.

C. Summary of significant accounting policies

C.1. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(a) Income taxes and additional taxes for unaudited tax years

Estimated provision for income tax in accordance with IAS 12 is based on taxes to be charged by tax authorities and includes current income tax, provision for any additional taxes that will probably be charged after future tax audit and recognition of any future tax benefits. The amount of tax that will be actually paid may differ from what has been provided and recorded to the financial statements. Further information is provided in note 5.

(b) Provision for environmental rehabilitation and dismantling of equipment

The Company provides for environmental rehabilitation and dismantling of equipment at the time the photovoltaic park's operation stops. Company's management reviews periodically in estimation of the adequacy of this provision. Further details are analyzed in Note 15.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company provides for environmental rehabilitation and dismantling of equipment at the time the photovoltaic park's operation stops. Company's management reviews periodically in estimation of the adequacy of this provision. Further details are analyzed in Note 15.

C.2 Functional and presentation currency (IAS 21)

Financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the functional currency after retranslated using the rates at the date the transaction.
All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the income statement with the exception of monetary items that are adjusted to its present values. These are considered as part of the present value and are recognized accordingly.

C.3. Property, plant and equipment (IAS 16)

The management applies the basic method (initial purchase cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses), for categories of the operating assets, in accordance to IAS 16.

Such cost includes all costs directly associated with the acquisition of property, plant and equipment or the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognized, including the cost of materials used, financial costs until the date of starting of its operation and all other related costs, direct or indirect.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings / Photovoltaic station	20 years
Machinery	20 years
Furniture and other equipment	5 – 6 years

Assets with cost below EUR 1.500,00 are fully depreciated during the year of its acquisition due to not significance.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial statements date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

C.4. Intangible assets (IAS 38)

Expenses within the scope of IAS 38.18 are capitalized (i.e. software licenses). All other intangible assets that were out of scope of IAS 38.18 have been written off.

C.5. Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable.

Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction in which the parties have full knowledge and participate voluntarily, after deducting the costs of disposal of the asset, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

At each reporting date the management assess whether there is any indication of impairment of an asset under IAS 36, according to which it is ensured that the assets are accounted for at a value not exceeding the recoverable amount, where recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value (less costs to sell) and value in use.

This evaluation also takes into account information from internal and external sources. Impairment of assets does not apply to items of deferred tax assets and financial assets falling under IAS 39 and in current assets classified as held for sale. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in the Income Statement.

C.6. Financial instruments Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (IAS 39)

The standard is analyzing policies for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, financial liabilities and certain contracts for the acquisition or sale non-financial instruments. Acquisition and sale of investments are recognized at the time of the transaction which is the date when the Company is obliged to acquire or sale the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value adding direct transaction costs, except those assets that are measured at fair value through income statement. Investments are derecognized when the right to cash flows from investments expires or transfers and the Company has substantially transferred all risks and rewards related to the ownership.
The Company's financial instruments are classified in the following categories based on the substance of the contract and the reason of their acquisition.

i) Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through income statement

Financial assets and liabilities that cover the following assumptions:

• Financial assets /liabilities that are acquired for commercial reasons (including derivatives, except those categorized as effective hedging instruments, those acquired or made for sale or acquire back and finally those that constitute part of the investment portfolio from recognized financial instruments).

• At the initial recognition it is determined by the Company as an asset that is valued at fair value, with recognition of changes in the income statement. The realized and not realized profit or loss that result from the changes in fair value of the financial assets, are recognized through the income statement for the year.

ii) Trade and other receivable

Trade and other receivable include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determined payments that could be traded in active markets. Trade and other receivable include the following:

• advances for services,

- receivables from taxes, as imposed by tax authorities,
- any other receivable, not resulted by an official agreement resulting to a Company's right to receive cash or other financial assets.

Trade and other receivables, are initially measured at the transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.
Trade receivables and other are tested for impairment periodically. In cases where the collection of the receivable is considered default, based on the respective contractual terms, then provision for such impairment is made. The amount of impairment is determined from the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, which are discounted by using the effective interest rate. Any impairment losses are recognized directly to the income statement.

iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity.
After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

iv) Available for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include non-derivative financial assets under this category or are not classified to any other category.
After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired. Impairment losses that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are not reversed through profit & loss.
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.
For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Financial instruments not traded in an active market have been classified as available for sale financial assets and their fair value could not be reliably determined are valued at cost. At each financial statements date the Company estimates if there is any objective indication that these financial assets could be impaired. If an impairment is evidenced the cumulative impairment loss is transferred to income statement.

C.7. Financial assets and liabilities (IAS 32)

The specific standard is referred to the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities under the scope of IAS 39.

Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement.

The specific standard is referred to the classification of financial assets, financial liabilities and investments and the classification of relative interest, dividends, losses and profits and the conditions under which the financial assets and financial liabilities should be netted off. A financial instrument is determined as every contract that creates on the same time a financial asset for an entity and a financial liability or an investment for another entity.

Financial asset is every asset that relates to:

(a) cash and cash equivalents including cash and bank deposits
(b) investments to other entities ,
(c) contractual rights :

(i) to deliver cash or other financial asset from another entity or
(ii) the exchange of financial assets or liabilities with another entity possibly in favor of another entity or

(d) a contact that could or will settle the instruments of the entity and are:

(i) non derivative for which the company is obliged to or could be obliged to obtain a fluctuated quantity of its own instruments or
(ii) a derivative that could or will be settled except the exchange of certain amount in cash or other financial asset with a certain amount of own instruments. For this purpose in its own instruments are not included means as the contracts for the future delivery or receipt of its own instruments.

Financial liabilities are liabilities related to:

(a) contractual right :

(i) to deliver cash or other financial asset to another entity or
(ii) the exchange of financial assets or liabilities with another entity possibly against the other entity or

(b) a contact that could or will settle the instruments of the entity and are:

(i) non derivative for which the company is obliged to or could be obliged to deliver a fluctuated quantity of its own instruments or
(ii) a derivative that could or will be settled except the exchange of certain amount in cash or other financial asset with a certain amount of own instruments. For this purpose in its own instruments are not included means as the contracts for the future delivery or receipt of its own instruments.

Instruments are every contract that demonstrates a right over the remaining amount, if the assets are deducted from its liabilities. Fair value is the amount with an asset could be exchanged or a liability could be settled between two parties who acts with their own will and are completely aware of the market conditions, under a transaction that is taking place on a commercial base.

C.8. Provisions (IAS 37)

Provisions are recognized when:

(a) The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event
(b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation
(c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Provisions are measured at expected value that is required to determine the present obligation, using the most reliable evidence that is available at financial statements date, including the risks and uncertainties specific to the present obligation, using the method of effective interest discount rate.
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, but are disclosed, unless the possibility of future cash outflows is insignificant. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, but are disclosed if the cash inflow is probable.

C.9. Share capital (IAS 33)

Expenses realized for the issue of shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds and net of any taxes. Expenses realized for the issue of shares for the acquisition of other companies are included in its cost of acquisition.

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C.11. Income & deferred taxes (IAS 12)

Taxes charged to the period consist of current and deferred taxes, i.e. taxes and tax relieves related to the financial benefits incurring within the period but have been charged or are going to be charged from the tax authorities to different periods.
Current income taxes include short-term liabilities or receivables attributable to the tax authorities related to payable taxes on the period's taxable income and any additional prior period's taxes.
Current taxes are calculated according to effective tax rates and tax laws prevailing in the relevant periods, based on taxable profits for the year.

Deferred taxes are calculated with the liability method in all temporary tax differences as of preparation date of the financial statements occurring between the tax base and the book value of the assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the financial statements date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. In case it is not possible to determine the time of reversal of the temporary tax differences, the tax rate used is that of the fiscal year following that of the financial statements.
Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that is likely that taxable profit will be generated in the future, which will generate the deferred tax asset.
Most of the changes in the deferred assets or liabilities are recognized as part of the tax expenses or income in the income statement for the year.
Changes in the assets or liabilities affecting temporary tax differences and are directly recorded in equity, and cause the slight change in the deferred tax receivables or liabilities to be debited against the equity account.

C.12 Recognition of revenue (IAS 18)

Revenue includes the fair value of sale of goods and rendering of services, net from VAT, discounts and sale returns.
Revenue is recognized as follows:

(a) Sale of goods:

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized to the income statement, if significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer and the receipt of cash is granted.

(b) Sale of services:

Sales of services are recognized, on an accrual basis, in the income statement of the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(c) Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

C.13. Leases (IAS 17)

In case of leased assets where the lessor substantially transfers all risks and rewards to the Company, the lease is classified as a finance lease. At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognizes finance leases as assets and liabilities in their statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge, which is recognized in the income statement, and the reduction of the outstanding liability, which is recognized to the balance sheet. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

A lease is classified as an operating lease if the lessor substantially retains all risks and rewards. Any payments made for operating leases, including prepayments, (net of any incentives provided to the lessor) are recognized in the income statement, using the straight-line method through the leasing period.

Leased assets under a finance lease are classified as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements and are depreciated over their estimated useful life. Income from rentals is recognized using a straight line method over the lease period.

The Company has not entered to any financial lease contract.

Γ.14. Κόστος δανεισμού (Δ.Λ.Π. 23)

While calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the cash flows by taking into account the contractual terms behind the financial instrument (for example, prepayments) but not the future losses. The estimation includes all expenses and items paid or received among counterparties which are considered part of the effective interest rate, any issuance fees and additional charges or discounts.

Borrowing costs include:

- Interest for current bank loans and overdraft accounts.
- Depreciation of deep-discounted bonds,
- Depreciation of other expenses incurred related to loans,
- Financial costs from financial leases, under the scope of IAS 17.

All borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset must be capitalized.

D. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Company's business activities and the general economic environment exhibits a variety of risks that the management is requested to respond by weighting the cost of the possible negative effects from these risks.
Company's policies for the risk management are applied in order to recognize and analyze all Company's risks and to impose limits of risk taking and perform audits for towards that. The Company manages its risk management policies periodically, in order to embody the changes in the market's environment and the Company's business activities.

D.1 Interest rate risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to a specific credit risk from its operating activities, as its sales are made to Greek State. At the same time, the risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions is eliminated as the Company seeks to have always appropriate and agreed credit lines with banks.

D.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to a specific credit risk from its operating activities, as its sales are made to Greek State. At the same time, the risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions is eliminated as the Company seeks to have always appropriate and agreed credit lines with banks.

D.3 Foreign currency risk

Company's transactions are made only in Euro.

E. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND NOT EARLY ADOPTED

The accounting principles adopted for the preparation of the annual financial statements on 31.12.2014 are consistent with those described in the published financial statements for the fiscal year ended on 31.12.2013, except for the adoption of the following new standards and interpretations which are effective for annual periods commencing on January 1, 2014

2.2. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

2.2.1. New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards applied from January 1, 2015

In December 2013, IASB issued "Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle". These improvements are effective from July 1 2014 and are applied for the first time by the Company in these financial statements. The nature and the effect of these amendments are set out below:

2.2.1.1. Impact of the application of IFRS 3 (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. There was no impact from the amendment of IFRS 3 in the financial statements of the Company.

2.2.1.2. Impact of the application of IFRS 13 (Amendment)

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* clarifies that the portfolio exception in paragraph 52 for measuring the fair value of a company of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities in IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. There was no impact from the amendment of IFRS 13 in the financial statements of the Company.

2.2.1.3. Impact of the application of IAS 40 (Amendment)

IAS 40 Investment Property clarifies the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. Consequently, an entity acquiring investment property must determine whether (a) the property meets the definition of investment property in IAS 40 and (b) the transactions meet the definition of a business combination under IFRS 3. There was no impact from the amendment of IAS 40 in the financial statements of the Company.

2.2.2. New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards effective after 2015

- **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 according to IASB, while it is expected to be adopted by the EU in the second half of 2016). IFRS 9, issued in November 2009, introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments. The key requirements of IFRS 9 are set out below:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- with regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability, that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

- the new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Company has not applied this standard and is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements and the timing of its adoption. However, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- **IAS 19 (Amendments)** "**Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions**" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after February 1, 2015, according to EU). Amends the requirements in IAS 19 (2011) "Employee Benefits" for contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service. If the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of attributing the contributions to the periods of service. If the amount of the contributions is dependent on the number of years of service, an entity is required to attribute those contributions to periods of service using the same attribution method required by paragraph 70 of IAS 19 for the gross benefit (i.e. either using the plan's contribution formula or on a straight-line basis). The Company has not applied this amendment, but it is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 15 (new standard) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers**" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 according to IASB, while it is expected to be adopted by the EU in the second quarter of 2016). IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a five-step approach to revenue recognition:

- ✓ Identify the contract with the customer
- ✓ Identify the performance obligations in the contracts

- ✓ Determine the transaction price
- ✓ Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- ✓ Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15. The Companyhas not applied this standard and is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 on the financial statements and the timing of its adoption. However, the application of IFRS 15 is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **IFRS 16 (new standard) "Leases"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 according to IASB, while the time of its adoption by the EU is not known yet). IFRS 16 was issued on January 13, 2016 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a lease contract, i.e. the customer ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor"). IFRS 16 will supersede the current leases recognition guidance including IAS 17 "Leases" and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

From the perspective of the lessee, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases, as is required by IAS 17, and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognise: (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value and (b) depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement.

From the perspective of the lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases of finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

The Company has not applied this standard and is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on the financial statements and the timing of its adoption. However, is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **IFRS 11 (Amendments) Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, according to the EU). The amendments to IFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in IFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. IAS 36 Impairment of Assets regarding impairment testing of a cash-generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation. A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The Company does not expect that this amendment will have an impact on its financial statements.

- **IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 according to the EU). The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. The presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances: a) when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or b) when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated. Currently, the Company use the straight-line method for depreciation and amortisation for their property and equipment, and intangible assets respectively. Management believe that the straight line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets.

- **"Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after February 1, 2015 according to the EU). The amendments impact the following standards:

- ✓ **IFRS 2** – Amends the definitions of "vesting conditions" and "market condition" and adds definitions for "performance condition" and "service condition" which were previously included within the definition of "vesting conditions".
- ✓ **IFRS 3** – Requires contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability to be measured at fair value at each reporting date, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 39 or a non-financial asset or liability. Changes in fair value should be recognized in profit or loss
- ✓ **IFRS 8** – Requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a brief description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have similar economic characteristics. Clarify that reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets are only required if the segments' assets are regularly reported to the chief operating decision maker.
- ✓ **IFRS 13** – Clarifies that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure certain short-term receivables and payables on an undiscounted basis, if the effect of discounting is not material (amends basis for conclusions only).
- ✓ **IAS 16 and IAS 38** – Clarifies that when an item of property and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and that accumulated depreciation/amortisation is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after any impairment losses.
- ✓ **IAS 24** – Clarifies that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity and how payments to entities providing management services are to be disclosed.

The Company has not applied these amendments, but they are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

- **IAS 27 (Amendment) Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 according to the EU). The amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.

- **"Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 according to the EU). The amendments impact the following standards:

IFRS 5 – The amendment clarifies that, when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution', or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such. This means that the asset (or disposal group) does not need to be reinstated in the financial statements as if it had never been classified as "held for sale" or "held for distribution" simply because the manner of disposal has changed. The amendment also rectifies an omission in the standard by explaining that the guidance on changes in a plan of sale should be applied to an asset (or disposal group) which ceases to be held for distribution but is not reclassified as "held for sale".

IFRS 7 – There are two amendments to IFRS 7:

1. Servicing contracts
If an entity transfers a financial asset to a third party under conditions which allow the transferor to derecognise the asset, IFRS 7 requires disclosure of all types of continuing involvement that the entity might still have in the transferred assets. IFRS 7 provides guidance on what is meant by continuing involvement in this context. The amendment adds specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement. The amendment is prospective with an option to apply retrospectively. A consequential amendment to IFRS 1 is included to give the same relief to first-time adopters.

2. Interim financial statements
The amendment clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, "Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" is not specifically required for all interim periods, unless required by IAS 34. The amendment is retrospective.

IAS 19 – The amendment clarifies that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise. The assessment of whether there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds is based on corporate bonds in that currency, not corporate bonds in a particular country. Similarly, where there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bonds in the relevant currency should be used. The amendment is retrospective but limited to the beginning of the earliest period presented.

IAS 34 – The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to "information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report". The amendment further amends IAS 34 to require a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information. The amendment is retrospective.

The Company has not applied these amendments, but they are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. .

Note 1: Sales and Cost of Sales

Sales are analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Sales of electricity power	2.536.938,56	2.572.578,00
Sales	**2.536.938,56**	**2.572.578,00**

Cost of sales is analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Insurance	(30.097,11)	(34.010,41)
Rentals	(18.312,02)	(18.297,45)
Repairs and maintenance	(172.000,00)	(144.000,00)
Other third party fees	(6.141,12)	(10.256,60)
Taxes other than income taxes		(116,10)
Depreciation	(606.802,35)	(613.047,04)
Total	**(833.352,60)**	**(819.727,60)**

Note 2: Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Third party fees & expenses	(81.700,81)	(102.920,01)
Board of Directors fees	0,00	(440.000,00)
Depreciation	0,00	0,00
Rentals	(4.560,00)	(4.560,00)
Other third party fees	(1.471,43)	0,00
Taxes other than income taxes	(3.200,00)	(146.413,28)
Other expenses	0,00	(3.970,59)
Total	**(90.932,24)**	**(697.863,88)**

- The variance in taxes other than income taxes is attributable to the extraordinary special solidarity levy on producers of electricity , calculated on the price of electricity sales that took place only during Q1 of 2014 and amounts to 144.813,28€.

Note 3: Other income – expenses

Other income - expenses are analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Sub- letting income	100,00	100,00
Other income	6.215,50	5.842,85
Total other income	**6.315,50**	**5.842,85**

Note 4: Finance income and finance cost

Finance income and finance cost are analyzed as follows:

Finance cost

	2015	2014
Finance Income		
Interest	0,00	63,55
Total Finance Income	**0,00**	**63,55**
Finance cost		
Interest and other relating expenses	(435.518,62)	(460.093,00)
Total Finance cost	**(435.518,62)**	**(460.093,00)**
Finance cost (net)	**(435.518,62)**	**(460.029,45)**

Note 5: Income tax

Income tax is analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Income tax	(315.918,85)	(175.454,20)
Deferred tax	(37.852,13)	18.047,23
Total	**(353.770,98)**	**(157.406,67)**

	2014	2014
Profit (Loss) before tax	1.183.450,60	600.899,92
Tax rate applicable in Greece	29,00%	26,00%
Proportionate tax ; 26% (2012: 20%)	(343.200,67)	(156.233,98)
Permanent differences	(951,73)	(1.172,69)
Effect from the change in tax rate	(9.618,58)	0,00
Total income tax	**(353.770,98)**	(157.406,67)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated with the tax rate in effect during the fiscal year, ie 29%.

The Greek tax laws and related regulations are subject to interpretations by the tax authorities. Tax returns are filed annually but the profits or losses declared for tax purposes remain provisional until the tax authorities examine the tax returns and records of the company at the time which will be cleared and the respective tax liabilities. Tax losses, to the extent accepted by the tax authorities, can be used to offset profits of the five fiscal years following their occurrence

The unaudited tax years are 2010. According to article 82 par. 5 L. 2238/94, Circ. 1159/2011 and Article 65A N.4174 / 2013 the company has been audited for the years 2011 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. No amount was provided against the possible additional taxes as a result from a future tax audit.

Note 7: Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2015 are analyzed as follows:

	Land and Buildings	Machinery and other equipment	Furniture and other equipment	Total
Cost or valuation				
As at January 1, 2014	**315.239,93**	**11.988.087,35**	**4.478,63**	**12.307.805,91**
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
As at December 31, 2014	**315.239,93**	**11.988.087,35**	**4.478,63**	**12.307.805,91**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
As at January 1, 2014	**(43.676,99)**	**(1.697.920,69)**	**(4.478,55)**	**(1.746.076,23)**
Depreciation	(15.762,00)	(597.285,04)	0,00	**(613.047,04)**
As at December 31, 2014	**(59.438,99)**	**(2.295.205,73)**	**(4.478,55)**	**(2.359.123,27)**
Net book value as at December 31, 2014	**255.800,94**	**9.692.881,62**	**0,08**	**9.948.682,64**
Cost or valuation				
As at January 1, 2015	**315.239,93**	**11.988.087,35**	**4.478,63**	**12.307.805,91**
Disposal	0,00	0,00	(1.234,96)	**(1.234,96)**
As at December 31, 2015	**315.239,93**	**11.988.087,35**	**3.243,67**	**12.306.570,95**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
As at January 1, 2015	**(59.438,99)**	**(2.295.205,73)**	**(4.478,55)**	**(2.359.123,27)**
Depreciation	(15.762,00)	(591.040,35)	0,00	**(606.802,35)**
Disposal			1.234,95	**1.234,95**
As at December 31, 2015	**240.038,94**	**9.101.841,27**	**0,07**	**9.341.880,28**
	(59.438,99)	**(2.295.205,73)**	**(4.478,55)**	**(2.359.123,27)**
Net book value as at December 31, 2015	(15.762,00)	(591.040,35)	0,00	**(606.802,35)**

- There are mortgages or pledges on the Company's property, plant and equipment in favor of its loans.
- Fully depreciated items relate to furniture and other equipment of total amount 4.478,63 €.
- In the cost of buildings an amount of 117.839,83 € was capitalized, concerning the provision for dismantling of equipment after the agreement's expiration date.
- According to IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" an amount of 167.280,15 € was capitalized as an increase to the cost of the photovoltaic park. An amount of 84.772,70 € concern interest for 2010 and 82.507,45 € for 2011.
- The management of the company is of the view that as of December 31, 2014 there are no indications of impairment for the tangible assets.

Note 8: Intangible assets

Intangible assets are analyzed as follows:

	Software	Total
Cost		
As at January 1,2014	**10.000,00**	**10.000,00**
Additions	0,00	0,00
As at December 31, 2014	**10.000,00**	**10.000,00**
Accumulated amortization	**-10.000,00**	**-10.000,00**

As at January 1,2014		
Amortization for the period		
As at December 31, 2014	**-10.000,00**	**-10.000,00**
Net book value as at December 31, 2014	**0,00**	**0,00**

	Software	Total
Cost		
As at January 1, 2015	**10.000,00**	**10.000,00**
Additions	0,00	0,00
As at December 31, 2015	**10.000,00**	**10.000,00**
Accumulated amortization		
As at January 1,2015	-10.000,00	-10.000,00
Amortization for the period		
As at December 31, 2015	**-10.000,00**	**-10.000,00**
Net book value as at December 31, 2015	**0,00**	**0,00**

Note 9: Cash and short-term deposits.

Cash and short-term deposits are analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Cash in hand	951,88	398,77
Cash at banks	1.627.400,62	1.449.929,46
Total	**1.628.352,50**	**1.450.328,23**

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on monthly bank deposit rates.

There are no deposits in foreign currencies. Interest income on bank deposits were accounted for on an accrual basis and amounted to € 0,00 and € 63,55 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively and are included in the finance cost in the accompanying income statement (Note 4 above).

Note 10: Issued capital and share premium

The Company's issued capital as at December 31, 2015, is divided into 62.224 authorized ordinary shares (December 31, 2014: 62.224 ordinary shares), of € 10 par value each.

Note 11: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Non-Current borrowings		
Bond loans	7.231.375,16	8.004.282,37
Finance cost	(185.912,83)	(243.971,60)
Total Non-Current borrowings	**7.045.462,33**	**7.760.310,77**
Total borrowings	**7.045.462,33**	**7.760.310,77**
	2015	**2014**
Loan Repayment dates are as follows:		
	7.231.375,16	8.004.282,37

More than 5 years	(185.912,83)	(243.971,60)
Amounts in EUR	**7.045.462,33**	**7.760.310,77**
1 - 2 years	0,00	0,00
2 - 5 years	0,00	0,00
More than 5 years	7.045.462,33	8.004.282,37
	7.045.462,33	**8.004.282,37**

Company's loans have been granted form a German bank and are stated in Euro. Amounts payable up to 1 year after the financial statements date are classified as current borrowings and the amounts payable after 1 year are classified as non-current.

Subsequently, for the implementation of the construction project for the photovoltaic part located at Farsala, the Company based on the final agreement between HELIOGENESIS S.A. and creditor banks as it was defined on June 25, 2010 were entered to bond loan agreements on June 30, 2010 for the financing of the project.

Furthermore, the Company entered into a bond loan facility agreement with the creditor banks as follows:

- Bond loan facility agreement of 5.436.000 €. The bond is repayable in 18 months and bears interest of 6 month EURIBOR + spread 3%. Its repayment starts on March, 15 2012 with 6 month installments.
- Bond loan facility agreement of 4.152.000 € long term duration of 16 years and bears interest of 6 month EURIBOR + spread 3% Its repayment starts on March, 15 2012 with 6 month installments.

The above bank loan agreements provide certain commitments for the Company and meeting certain indicators of financial performance, starting from the year ended December 31, 2011.
The Company provides for accrued interest expense and charges the related expense in the income statement (Note 4).

Issuance expenses related to the bond loan of 602.166,06 € were valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Note 12: Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are recognized with the liability method in all temporary tax differences as of preparation date of the financial statements occurring between the tax base and the book value of the assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is analyzed as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets	196.272,44	206.721,94
Deferred tax liabilities	(91.091,99)	(53.239,86)
	105.180,45	**153.482,08**
Deferred tax assets		
More than 12 months		
Up to 12 months	196.272,44	206.721,94

	196.272,44	**206.721,94**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Over 12 months		0,00
Up to 12 months	91.091,99	53.239,86
	91.091,99	**53.239,86**

Deferred tax movement is analyzed as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Difference on depreciation/amortization	Provisions	Change in TAX rate	Total
As at 1/1/2014	**(248.915,27)**	**177.627,88**	**(71.287,35)**	**(248.915,27)**
Income tax (expense)/profit	34.142,88	(16.095,35)	18.047,53	34.142,88
As at 31/12/2014	**(214.772,39)**	**161.532,53**	**(53.239,82)**	**(214.772,39)**
At 1/1/2015	**(214.772,39)**	**161.532,53**	**(53.239,82)**	**(214.772,39)**
Income tax (expense)/profit	53.108,53	(81.342,08)	(28.233,55)	53.108,53
Tax rate change	(24.781,43)	15.162,85	(9.618,58)	(24.781,43)
As at 31/12/2015	**186.445,29**	**95.353,30**	**(91.091,99)**	**186.445,29**

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Tax losses	Other	Total
As at 1/1/2014	**0,00**	**80.644,36**	**80.644,36**
Income tax (expense)/profit	0,00	0,00	0,00
(Debit) / credit of net position		126.077,58	126.077,58
At 31/12/2014	**0,00**	**206.721,94**	**206.721,94**
As at 1/1/2015	**0,00**	**206.721,94**	**206.721,94**
Income tax (expense)/profit	0,00		
(Debit) / Credit of net position		(10.449,50)	(10.449,50)
As at 31/12/2015	**0,00**	**196.272,44**	**196.272,44**

Deferred tax (expense) / income in the income statement is based on the following temporary differences:

	2015	2014
Depreciation	53.108,53	34.142,88
Change in TAX rate	(9.618,58)	0,00
Accrued interest expense	(81.342,08)	(16.095,35)
Total	**(37.352,13)**	**18.047,53**

Note 13: Statutory and cash flow hedge reserves.

Statutory and cash flow hedge reserves are analyzed as follows:

	Statutory reserves	Cash flow hedge reserves	Total
As at January 1, 2014	**80.323,27**	**(229.526,24)**	**(149.202,97)**
Other	22.174,66	(358.836,21)	336.661,55
As at December 31, 2014	**102.497,93**	**(588.362,45)**	**(485.864,52)**
As at January 1, 2015	102.497,93	(588.362,45)	(485.864,52)

Other	41.483,98	107.833,39	149.317,37
As at December 31, 2015	**143.981,91**	**(480.529,06)**	**(336.547,15)**

Statutory reserves: Under Greek corporate law, corporations are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profit as reflected in their statutory books to a legal reserve until such a reserve equals one third of the outstanding share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed during the corporation's existence, except from the amount exceeding the one third of share capital, as it concerns a voluntary reserve.

Cash flow hedge reserve: It is related to the financing of the construction of the photovoltaic park located at Farsala. The Company has entered to an interest rate swap agreement. The effective portion of cash flow hedging was recognized in equity. The ineffective portion was recognized immediately in the income statement.

Note 14: Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are analyzed as follows:

Current Assets

	2015	2014
Trade receivables	1.449.331,33	1.351.147,02
Trade receivables net	**1.449.331,33**	**1.351.147,02**
Other receivable	161.496,67	186.220,69
Total	161.496,67	**186.220,69**
Total Receivables	**1.610.828,00**	**1.537.367,71**

The ageing analysis of trade receivables are mainly due to LAGIE and BAYWARE HELLAS, are analyzed as follows:

Receivable days	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
0 – 30 days	172.898,04	114.553,07
31 – 60 days	200.054,48	118.524,16
61 – 90 days	161.775,86	176.664,38
91 –120 days	251.850,78	270.439,92
121 – 150 days	316.774,44	333.605,47
151 – 180 days	345.976,71	340.662,46
181 + days	0,02	0,01
Total	**1.449.331,33**	**1.354.449,48**

"Other receivables" are analyzed as follows:

Advance payment for income tax 2015/14	145.323,50	29.643,70
Advance payment for income tax 2016/15		140.353,82
Prepaid land rentals for 2016	16.173,17	16.223,17
	161.496,67	**186.220,69**

The total amount will be netted off during 2016.

Note 15: Derivative financial liabilities

	2015	2014
Non-current liabilities		
Total	**0,00**	**0,00**
Current liabilities		
Total	**0,00**	**0,00**
Long term liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	592.833,50	711.954,45
Total	**592.833,50**	**711.954,45**
Current liablities		
Interest rate swaps	83.968,00	83.129,93
Total	**83.968,00**	**83.129,93**

Note 16: Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Suppliers	1.792,79	8.736,79
Other payables	879,15	204,70
Accrued expenses	101.798,84	111.902,85
Total	**104.470,78**	**120.844,34**

The current TAX liabilities are analyzed as follows:

In EUR	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Income tax	346.040,01	285.686,87
VAT	18.784,31	9.157,73
Tax on third party fees	640,00	600,00
Stamp on rentals	3,60	3,60
Total	**365.467,92**	**295.448,20**

The total liabilities are analyzed as follows:

In EUR	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Long Term	155.845,53	147.371,66
Short Term	104.470,78	120.844,34
Total	**260.316,31**	**268.216,00**

- Trade payables are not an interest bearing account and usually it is settled in 60 days period.
- The item "Other Creditors" recorded liabilities to OTE and Heliogenesis LTD.
- "Other provisions and liabilities" are related to estimated cost of dismantling of equipment of the photovoltaic park located at Farsala, in current values. The amount of this provision is recognized at present values, that was calculated over a 20 years period with interest rate of 5,75%, equal to the Company's interest on borrowings and is analyzed as follows:

Dismantling of equipment	220.000,00 €
Amount recognized on Present Value	117.839,93 €

Finance cost	242.655,69 €
Total provision	**360.495,62 €**

The movement is analyzed as follows:

Prediction of decommissioning 31/12/2014	147.371,66
Interest Cost 2015	8.473,87
Prediction of decommissioning 31/12/2015	**155.845,53**

Note 17: Related parties

There is no parent company for HELIOGENESIS S.A. as a legal entity, as the share capital as at December 31, 2015 was majorly owned by individuals.

HELIOGENESIS S.A. is supplied with services from related companies as part of normal business activities. These related companies are under the same management or / and same shareholders with HELIOGENESIS S.A

Related parties balances as of December 31rst, 2015 are analyzed as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Asset	**Liability**	**Asset**	**Liability**
A. Companies				
HELIOGENESIS EPE	0,00	762,16	0,00	88,20
	0,00	**762,16**	**0,00**	**88,20**
B. Board of Directors and management:	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

Related parties transactions are analyzed as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Revenues	**Purchases**	**Revenues**	**Purchases**
A. Companies				
HELIOGENESIS EPE	0,00	0,00	0,00	38.400,00
	0,00	**0,00**	**0,00**	**38.400,00**
B. Board of Directors and management:				
Rekounioti Panagiota	0,00	17.638,06	0,00	17.025
Board of Directors Fees	0,00	0,00	0,00	319.000,00
	0,00	**17.638,06**	**0,00**	**336.025**

Open balances as at December 31st, 2015 are not guaranteed and will be settled in cash.

Note 18: Contingent Liabilities – Commitments

There are no contingent liabilities or commitments of the Company, which have not been properly disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 19: Dividend Distribution

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company for the previous year, which was held on 29.04.2015, approved the dividend payment of Euro five hundred and forty thousand (540.000).

Note 20: Subsequent events

Based on the decision of company's Board of Directors dated 31/3/2016 it was proposed the distribution of a gross dividend to shareholders amounting to Euro eight hundred thousand (800.000).

Appendix

HELIOGENESIS S.A.
Registration number: 62724/01/B/07/184 GEMI: 7468201000
Registered office: 10, Merlin Street, Athens Municipality, pc 10671
Financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2014
(published based on C.L.2190 article 135 for companies who prepare its financial statements, consolidated or not, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)

The following notes, as stated in the financial statements, target to give general information for the financial position and the income statement of HELIOGENESIS S.A. As a result, we recommend to the reader, before making any investing decision or other transaction with the Company, to visit the Company's internet site, where the financial statements and the independent auditor's report are published.

Company's internet site: www.heliogenesis.eu
Date of approval of the financial statements: March 31, 2015
Competent Prefecture: Prefecture of Athens
Board of Directors
Chairman of the Board: Andreas Zombanakis
Vice president and CEO: Christos Kavathas
Member: Marios Komondouros
Member: Raikounioti Panagiota
Member: Power Development Projects Hellas ETE

Certified Auditors Accountant: Marios Georgiou
Audit company: Audit Services AE
Type of independent auditor's report: Unqualified

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Amounts in €)

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	9.948.682,64	10.961.729,68
Intangible assets		
Other non-current financial assets	155.482,08	9.357,00
Trade and other receivables	1.551.147,02	1.196.141,10
Other current financial assets	186.220,69	171.013,49
Cash and short-term deposits	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84
TOTAL ASSETS	13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Issued capital	612.140,00	612.140,00
Share premium	2.517.859,68	2.517.859,68
Other equity accounts	800.580,47	836.923,47
Total equity (a)	3.940.680,15	3.977.023,15
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7.760.310,77	8.320.825,51
Other provisions and liabilities	859.326,12	558.468,88
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	0,00	0,00
Trade and other payables	120.844,54	137.187,18
Other current liabilities	408.699,28	201.028,39
Total liabilities (b)	9.149.180,51	9.197.507,96
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (c) = (a) + (b)	13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Amounts in €)

	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2013
Total equity as at January 1, 2014 & 2013	3.977.023,15	4.117.594,92
Total comprehensive income	84.657,00	399.428,23
	4.061.680,15	4.517.023,15
Dividends distribution	-121.000,00	-540.000,00
Total equity as at December 31, 2013 & 2012	3.940.680,15	3.977.023,15

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Amounts in €) - indirect method

	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2013
Operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) for the year	443.493,21	174.145,19
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit / (loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Income tax	157.406,71	68.360,45
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant	613.047,04	613.166,35
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		9.041,67
Finance income	(63,55)	(2.448,86)
Finance costs	460.095,00	429.785,88
	1.673.976,41	1.294.049,68
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(170.213,12)	650.509,89
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables (including repayments excluded from borrowings)	43.804,18	(635.941,42)
Finance costs	(460.095,00)	(429.785,88)
Income tax paid	0,00	0,00
	(586.501,94)	(415.217,41)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (a)	1.087.474,47	878.832,27
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0,00	0,00
Purchase of intangible assets	0,00	0,00
Proceeds from borrowings	63,55	2.448,86
Movements in provisions	8.013,11	7.577,42
Net cash flows from investing activities (b)	8.076,66	10.027,28
Financing activities		
Dividends Distribution	(121.000,00)	(540.000,00)
Proceeds from borrowings	(760.512,74)	(628.100,64)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (c)	-881.512,74	-1.168.100,64
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)	214.038,39	-279.241,09
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1.236.289,84	1.515.530,93
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84

INCOME STATEMENT (Amounts in €)

	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2013
Sales	2.572.578,00	2.114.022,92
Cost of sales	(819.727,60)	(801.982,89)
Gross profit	1.752.850,40	1.312.040,03
Administrative expenses	(697.863,88)	(648.795,51)
Other income - expenses (net)	5.942,85	6.597,14
Operating income (Profit)	1.060.929,37	669.841,66
Finance cost (net)	(460.029,45)	(427.336,02)
Profit (Loss) before tax	600.899,92	242.505,64
Income tax expense	(157.406,71)	(68.360,45)
Profit / (Loss) for the year (a)	443.493,21	174.145,19
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	443.493,21	174.145,19
	443.493,21	174.145,19
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (b)	(358.836,21)	225.283,04
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (a)+(b)	84.657,00	399.428,23
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	84.657,00	399.428,23
	84.657,00	399.428,23

Additional information
1. The Company has not been audited by tax authorities for the year 2010
2. Company's financial statements are not used for consolidation to other companies
3. There are no mortgages or pledges on the Company's property, plant and equipment in favor of its loans
4. As at the date of financial statements issuance there is no litigation against the Company
5. The Company does not occupy any personnel
6. The income tax presented in the Income Statement above, is analysed as follows:

	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2013
Income tax for the year	(175.454,24)	(12.741,33)
Deferred tax	18.047,53	(55.619,12)
	(157.406,71)	(68.360,45)

Athens, March 31, 2015

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	VICE PRESIDENT AND CEO	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
ANDREAS ZOMBANAKIS	CHRISTOS KAVATHAS	ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A. Reg. No.: 929/03
ID No: AB 973717	ID No: I566256	NIKOLAOS ZAMANIS Reg. No.: A' 08257