



HELIOGENESIS S.A.



2014



HELIOGENESIS S.A.

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (in accordance with L.3556/2007, article 4)

The financial statements pages 1 to 15 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 31st, 2015.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

**VICE PRESIDENT AND
CEO**

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

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ANDREAS ZOMBANAKIS

ID No: AB 973717

A blue ink signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. Kavathas".

CHRISTOS KAVATHAS

ID No: I366256

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ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A.

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, 2014.

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. During 2014 the actual production remained higher than the original budget, however it was 8.1% reduced compared to that of the previous year mainly due to the relatively lower irradiation throughout the year.

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 2014

The energy production during 2014 was 8.1% lower compared to that of the previous year due to lower 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 2014 onwards. The energy produced from January to March 2014 (inclusive) was invoiced with EUR 0.409/kWh while the special levy amounting to 25% of the invoiced amounts, for these months, was applied.

II. Main risks and uncertainties for 2015

Οι κυριότεροι κίνδυνοι και αβεβαιότητες για την εταιρεία το επόμενο διάστημα είναι οι εξής:

- **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 2015 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, 2015 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

Based on the decision of company's Board of Directors dated on March 31st, 2015 the distribution of a gross dividend to shareholders amounting to EUR five hundred and forty thousand (540,000) was proposed. There were no other events after the balance sheet date which required reporting

C. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

Total sales for the year 2014 amounted to 2,572,578.00 € to 2014 versus 2,114.022.92 € for 2013, corresponding to an increase of 21,69%.

Gross margin for 2014 was 68,14% of total sales for 2014 versus 62,06% for 2013.

Profits before TAX were 23.36% of total sales and amounted to 600.899,92 € versus 242.505,64 € for 2013 or 11,47% as percent of total sales.

Profits after tax for 2014 were 17,24 % of total sales amounting to 443.493,21€ increased compare to 174.145,19 € for 2013 or 8,24% of total sales.

The EBIT margin, earnings before interest and tax, for the company as whole was at the satisfactory level of 41,24% of total sales amounting to 1.060.929,37€ increased versus 31,69% for 2013 or 669.841,66€ .

Finance cost amounted to 460.029,45€ for 2014 , slightly increased compared to 427.336,02€ for 2013.

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 was increased by 170.213,12 € driven by :

α) Net increase of trade receivables of 155.005,92€ due to an increase in the days of repayment of the invoices issued to LAGIE.

β) Increase by 15.207,20 € of advances related to tax.

Current liabilities not related to borrowing (to suppliers and other liabilities) decreased significantly during the year and amounted to 120,844.34 € from 137,187.18 € at the end of 2013.

Non-current net long-term borrowings at the end of 2014 reduced to 8,004,282.37€ versus 8.764.795,11€ 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 2014, with equity amounting to 3.940.680,15€ versus 3.977.023,15 € for 2013.

"Non-current liabilities" increased to the amount of 147.371,66 € at the end of 2014 compared to 139.358,54€ at the end of 2013, 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	:	2.988 / 13.090	=	22,83 %
- Equity / Total liabilities	:	3.941 / 9.149	=	43,07 %

- Equity / Non current assets	:	3.941	/	9.949	=	39,61 %
- Current Assets / Current liabilities	:	2.988	/	446	=	669,95 %

b) Profitability ratios

- Net results / Equity	:	601	/	3.941	=	15,25 %
- Gross profit/ Sales	:	1.753	/	2.573	=	68,13 %

II. Financial statements preparation

The financial statements of the Company for the year end December 31, 2014 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, 2014, 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, 2014.
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 2014, in accordance to the Law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Athens, March 31st 2015

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD



Andreas Zombanakis
ID No: AB 973717

**VICE PRESIDENT AND
CEO**



Christos Kavathas
ID No: I366256

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A.
Reg. No.: 928/08
Nikolaos Zamanis

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**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, 2014, 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, 2014, 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.



BAKER TILLY GREECE

AUDIT SERVICES SA
Certified Public Accountants
4 Zalogou Str. & Mesogeion Ave.,
153 43, Agia Paraskevi,
Athens - Greece
Reg. No. 162
Independent Member of Baker Tilly International

Athens, March 31, 2015

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sotiris Sokos", is written over a blue circular stamp or seal.

Sotiris Sokos
Certified Public Accountant
Reg. No. 17011



HELIOGENESIS S.A.

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2014

(in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)

Statement of financial position for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	9.948.682,64	10.561.729,68
Intangible assets	8	0,00	0,00
Deferred tax assets	12	153.482,08	9.357,00
		10.102.164,72	11.283.971,79
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	1.537.367,71	1.367.154,59
Cash and short-term deposits	9	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84
		2.987.695,94	2.603.444,43
Total assets		13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11
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	102.497,93	80.323,27
Cash flow hedge reserve	13	(588.362,45)	(229.526,24)
Retained earnings		1.286.444,98	986.126,44
Total equity		3.940.680,15	3.977.023,15
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11	7.760.310,77	8.520.823,51
Derivative financial liabilities	16	711.954,45	199.110,34
Deferred tax liabilities	12	0,00	0,00
Other provisions and liabilities	15	147.371,66	139.358,54
Total Non-current liabilities		8.619.636,88	8.859.292,39
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	120.844,34	137.187,18
Income tax and other taxes payable	16	325.569,36	89.968,13
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11	0,00	0,00
Derivative financial liabilities	15	83.129,93	111.060,26
Total Current liabilities		529.543,63	338.215,57
Total liabilities		9.149.180,51	9.197.507,96
Total equity and liabilities		13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11

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

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2014	2013
Sales	1	2.572.578,00	2.114.022,92
Cost of sales	1	(819.727,60)	(801.982,89)
Gross profit		1.752.850,40	1.312.040,03
Administrative expenses	2	(697.863,88)	(648.795,51)
Other income – expenses (net)	3	5.942,85	6.597,14
Operating income (Loss)		1.060.929,37	669.841,66
Finance cost (net)	4	(460.029,45)	(427.336,02)
Profit (Loss) before tax		600.899,92	242.505,64
Income tax expense	5	(157.406,71)	(68.360,45)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		443.493,21	174.145,19
Depreciation for the year	7 - 8	613.047,04	624.208,32

Statement of comprehensive income

	2014	2013
Profit / (Loss) for the year	443.493,21	174.145,19
Other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedge	(795.084,38)	(310.170,60)
Income tax effect	206.721,94	80.644,36
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(588.362,44)	(229.526,24)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(144.869,23)	(55.381,05)

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

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014	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	5	157.406,71	68.360,45
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	7	613.047,04	615.166,35
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	8	0,00	9.041,67
Finance income	4	(63,55)	(2.499,86)
Finance costs	4	460.093,00	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)	637.768,,56
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables (except from borrowings)		43.804,18	(623.200,09)
		(126.408,94)	14.568,47
Net cash flows from operating activities		1.547.567,47	1.308.618,16
Finance costs (interest & other)		(460.093,00)	(429.785,88)
Income tax paid	5	0,00	0,00
Net cash flows used in investing activities (a)		1.087.474,47	878.832,27
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	0,00	0,00
Purchase of intangible assets	8	0,00	0,00
Proceeds from borrowings	4	63,55	2.449,86
Movements in provisions		8.013,11	7.577,42
		8.076,66	10.027,28
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	19	(121.000,00)	(540.000,00)
Proceeds from borrowings	11	(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	9	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84

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

HELIOGENESIS S.A.
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(Amounts in Euro, unless otherwise stated)



Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Paid Capital	Share Premium	Hedging Reserves	Legal Reserves	Profits carried forward	Total
As at January 1st, 2013	622.240	2.517.859,68	(454.809,28)	71.616,01	1.360.688,51	4.117.594,92
Other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	225.283,04	0,00	0,00	225.283,04
Profit / (Loss) for the year				8.707,26	165.437,93	174.145,19
Total comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	225.283,04	8.707,26	165.437,93	399.428,23
Dividends					540.000,00	540.000,00
As at December 31st 2013	622.240	2.517.859,68	(229.526,24)	80.323,27	986.126,44	3.977.023,15
Υπόλοιπο την 1 Ιανουαρίου 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	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

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 31.03.2015 and are under approval of the Shareholder's General Assembly that will be held on 29.04.2015

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 2014 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, 2014. 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 valued 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.

- ❖ **IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (revision)**
- ❖ **IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (amendment) – Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**
- ❖ **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements**
- ❖ **IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements**
- ❖ **IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in other entities**
- ❖ **IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and continuation of Hedge Accounting**
- ❖ **IAS 36 Impairment of assets (amendment) – Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets**
- ❖ **Interpretation (SIC) 21: Levies**

- **IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (revision)**

As a consequence of the new standards IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in other Entities, IAS 28 Investments in affiliated entities was renamed to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and describes the application of the equity method in the accounting treatment of investments in joint ventures besides investments in associates. This standard had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

- **IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (amendment) – Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

These amendments clarify the notion “there exists a legally enforceable right to offset”. These amendments also clarify the application of the offset criteria in IAS 32 to arrangement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply mixed arrangement mechanisms which are not simultaneously in operation. This standard had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

- **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements**

IFRS 10 replaces that part of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements which relates to consolidated financial statements. It also addresses issues developed in Interpretation (SIC) 12 Consolidation – Special purpose entities. IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities, including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in IAS 27. This standard had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

- **IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements**

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and Interpretation (SIC) 13 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 abolishes the option for the proportionate consolidation of jointly controlled entities. Instead jointly controlled entities which satisfy the definition of a joint venture must be accounted using the equity method. This standard had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

- **IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in other entities**

IFRS 12 includes all disclosures previously included in IAS 27 and relating to consolidated financial statements as well as all disclosures previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. Such disclosures relate to the participation of a company in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. Also required are a series of new disclosures. This standard had no effect on the financial statements.

- **IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and continuation of Hedge Accounting**

According to this amendment the interruption of hedge accounting is not required if a hedge derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met. IASB proceeded with the limited scope amendment of IAS 39 in order to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in certain cases where the counterparty of a hedge instrument changes, for the settlement of such instrument. This standard had no effect on the financial statements.

- **IAS 36 Impairment of assets (amendment) – Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets**

This amendment removes the involuntary consequences of IFRS 13 on disclosures required by IAS 36. In addition, the amendment requires the disclosure of the recoverable amount of assets or CGU for which impairment has been recognized or has been reversed in the course of the period. This standard had no effect on the financial statements.

- **Interpretation (SIC) 21: Levies**

IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) was called to examine how an economic entity must enter into its financial statements the liabilities for the payment of levies which are imposed by government, except for income taxes. This interpretation is an interpretation of IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. IAS 37 establishes the criteria for the recognition of a liabilities, one of which is the requirement for there to be a present liability as a result of a past event (binding event). The interpretation clarified that the binding event which creates the liability for the payment of a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation which activates the payment of the levy.

Published standards not applicable for the current accounting period and which the Company had not adopted earlier

- **IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets (amendments): Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization**

This amendment is applicable for annual accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2016. The amendment provides additional guidance as to how the amortization of tangible and intangible assets must be calculated. This amendment clarifies the principle in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets that revenues reflect the financial benefits generated from the operation of an enterprise (of which the asset is part of) against the economic benefits consumed via the use of asset. As a result the ratio of generated revenue against total revenue anticipated to be generated cannot be used for the depreciation of tangible fixed assets and may only be used in very limited cases for the amortization of intangible assets. The European Union has not yet adopted this amendment. Company Management estimates that these amendments will not have an effect on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (Amendment): Accounting of the acquisition of interest in joint operations**

This amendment is applicable for annual accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2016. IFRS 11 refers to the accounting treatment of participations in joint ventures and joint operations. The amendment provides additional new directives regarding the accounting of the interest acquired in a joint operation which is a business pursuant to IFRS and clarifies the proper accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The European Union has not yet adopted this amendment. Company Management estimates that these amendments will not have an effect on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

This standard is applicable for annual accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2017. IFRS 15 establishes a five step model to be applied for revenue ensuing from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), independent of the kind of revenue generating transaction or the sector. The requirements of the standard will also be applicable for the recognition and measurement of profits or losses from the sale of certain non-financial assets which do not constitute production from the usual activities of the economic entity (e.g. sale of real estate, facilities and equipment or other intangible assets). Extensive disclosures shall be required, including an analysis of total revenues, information regarding performance obligations, changes to the balances of the contract assets and liabilities between the periods and base judgements and estimates. The European Union has not yet adopted these improvements. Company Management estimates that these improvements will not have an effect on the financial statements.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amendment)

This standard is applicable for annual accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2016. This amendment will allow entities to employ the net position method for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate businesses in their corporate financial statements and will assist the transition of corporate financial statements to IFRS in some jurisdictions by

decreasing the compliance costs without limitations to the informing available to investors. The European Union has not yet adopted these improvements. Company Management estimates that these improvements will not have an effect on the financial statements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Amendment: Sales or contributions of assets between an investor and its associate/joint venture

The amendments treat an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements posed by IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), for the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between the investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of these amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when the transaction includes a business (whether housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction includes assets which do not constitute a business, even if said assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The European Union has not yet adopted these improvements. Company Management estimates that these improvements will not have an effect on the financial statements.

IASB has published a cycle of annual improvements of IFRS 2012-2014, which is a collection of amendments to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2016. The European Union has not yet adopted these improvements. Company Management estimates that these improvements will not have an effect on the financial statements.

- IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

The amendment clarifies that the change from a method of distribution to another (sale or distribution to owners) should not be deemed as a new sales plan, but rather as a continuation of the original plan. Consequently, there is no interruption of the application of the requirements of IFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that a change in the distribution method does not change the classification date.

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures:

The amendment clarifies that the servicing contract which includes a fee may be a continuing involvement in a financial asset. Furthermore, the amendment clarifies that the disclosures of IFRS 7 regarding the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities are not required for condensed interim financial statements.

- IAS 19 Employee Benefits:

The amendment clarifies that the evaluation of the existence of an active market for high quality corporate bonds shall be assessed based on the currency of the liability and not the country where the liability is located. When there is no active market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, then the interest rates for government bonds must be employed.

- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting:

This amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must be located either in interim financial statements or be incorporated with references between the interim financial statements and the point where they are included in the interim financial report (eg.



Management Report or Risk Report). IASB clarified that other information, inside the interim financial report, must be available to users under the same term and at the same moment as interim financial statements. Should users have no access to other information this way, then there are defects in the interim financial reporting.

Note 1: Sales and Cost of Sales

Sales are analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Sales of electricity power	2.572.578,00	2.114.022,92
Sales	2.572.578,00	2.114.022,92

Cost of sales is analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Insurance	(34.010,41)	(34.010,41)
Rentals	(18.297,45)	(13.277,05)
Repairs and maintenance	(144.000,00)	(124.000,00)
Other third party fees	(10.256,60)	(10.020,64)
Taxes other than income taxes	(116,10)	(1.396,51)
Depreciation	(613.047,04)	(615.166,35)
Total	(819.727,60)	(801.982,89)

Note 2: Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Third party fees & expenses	(102.920,01)	(101.388,53)
Board of Directors fees	(440.000,00)	(0,00)
Depreciation	0,00	(9.041,67)
Rentals	(4.560,00)	(4.560,00)
Other third party fees	0,00	(1.208,35)
Taxes other than income taxes	(146.413,28)	(529.448,90)
Other expenses	(3.970,59)	(3.148,06)
Total	(697.863,88)	(648.795,51)

- 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:

	2014	2013
Sub- letting income	100,00	100,00
Other income	5.842,85	6.497,14
Total other income	5.842,85	6.597,14

Note 4: Finance income and finance cost

Finance income and finance cost are analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Finance cost		
Finance Income		
Interest	63,55	2.449,86
Total Finance Income	63,55	2.449,86
Finance cost		
Interest and other relating expenses	(460.093,00)	(429.785,88)
Total Finance cost	(460.093,00)	(429.785,88)
Finance cost (net)	(460.029,45)	(427.336,02)

Note 5: Income tax

Income tax is analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Income tax	(175.454,20)	(12.741,33)
Deferred tax	18.047,23	(55.619,12)
Total	(157.406,67)	(68.360,45)
	2014	2013
Profit (Loss) before tax	600.899,92	242.505,64
Tax rate applicable in Greece	26,00%	26,00%
Proportionate tax ; 26% (2012: 20%)	(156.233,98)	(63.051,47)
Permanent differences	(1.172,69)	(605,50)
Effect from the change in tax rate		(4.700,48)
Total	(157.406,67)	(68.357,45)
Additional taxes (property)		(3,00)
Total income tax	(157.406,67)	(68.360,45)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated with the tax rate in effect during the fiscal year, ie 26%.

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 and 2014. 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, 2014 are analyzed as follows:

	Land and Buildings	Machinery and other equipment	Furniture and other equipment	Total
Cost or valuation				0,00
As at January 1, 2013	315.239,93	11.988.087,35	4.478,63	12.307.805,91
Additions				0,00
As at December 31, 2013	315.239,93	11.988.087,35	4.478,63	12.307.805,91
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
As at January 1, 2013	(27.914,99)	(1.098.516,34)	(4.478,55)	(1.130.909,88)
Depreciation	(15.762,00)	(599.404,35)	0,00	(615.166,35)
As at December 31, 2013	(43.676,99)	(1.697.920,69)	(4.478,55)	(1.746.076,23)
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	271.562,94	10.290.166,66	0,08	10.561.729,68
Cost or valuation				0,00
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, 2013	(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, 2013	(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

- 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 1,2013	10.000,00	10.000,00
Additions	0,00	0,00
As at December 31, 2013	10.000,00	10.000,00
Accumulated amortization		
As at January 1,2013	-958,33	-958,33
Amortization for the period	-9.041,67	-9.041,67
As at December 31, 2013	-10.000,00	-10.000,00
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	0,00	0,00

	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		
As at January 1,2014	-10.000,00	-10.000,00
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

Note 9: Cash and short-term deposits.

Cash and short-term deposits are analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Cash in hand	398,77	188,08
Cash at banks	1.449.929,46	1.236.101,76
Total	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84

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 € 63,55 and € 2.499,86 as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 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, 2014, is divided into 62.224 authorized ordinary shares (December 31, 2013: 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:

	2014	2013
Non-Current borrowings		
Bond loans	8.004.282,37	8.764.795,11
Finance cost	(243.971,60)	(243.971,60)
Total Non-Current borrowings	7.760.310,77	8.520.823,51
Total borrowings	7.760.310,77	8.520.823,51

Loan Repayment dates are as follows:

More than 5 years	8.004.282,37	8.764.795,11
<i>Amounts in EUR</i>	8.004.282,37	8.764.795,11
1 - 2 years	0,00	0,00
2 - 5 years	0,00	0,00
More than 5 years	8.004.282,37	8.764.795,11
	8.004.282,37	8.764.795,11

Company's loans have been granted from 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:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets	206.721,94	80.644,36
Deferred tax liabilities	(53.239,86)	(71.287,35)
	153.482,08	9.357,00
Deferred tax assets		
More than 12 months		
Up to 12 months	206.721,94	80.644,36
	206.721,94	80.644,36
Deferred tax liabilities		
Over 12 months	0,00	0,00
Up to 12 months	53.239,86	71.287,35
	53.239,86	71.287,35

Deferred tax movement is analyzed as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Difference on depreciation/amortization	Provisions	Change in TAX rate	Total
As at 1/1/2013	(82.109,20)	66.440,97		(15.668,23)
Income tax (expense)/profit	(142.173,31)	91.254,67	(4.700,48)	(55.619,12)
As at 31/12/2013	(224.282,51)	157.695,64	(4.700,48)	(71.287,35)
Difference due to implementation of IAS 32 & 39	0,00			0,00
At 1/1/2014	(224.282,51)	157.695,64	(4.700,48)	(71.287,35)
Income tax (expense)/profit	34.142,88	(16.095,35)	0,00	18.047,53
As at 31/12/2014	(190.139,63)	141.600,29	(4.700,48)	(53.239,82)

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Tax losses	Other	Total
As at 1/1/2013	(0,00)	113.702,32	113.702,32
Income tax (expense)/profit	0,00	0,00	0,00
(Debit) / credit of net position		(33.057,96)	(33.057,96)
At 31/12/2013	0,00	80.644,36	80.644,36
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
As at 31/12/2014	0,00	206.721,94	206.721,94

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

	2014	2013
Depreciation	34.142,88	(142.173,31)
Change in TAX rate		(4.700,48)
Accrued interest expense	(16.095,35)	91.254,67
Total	18.047,53	(55.619,12)

Note 13: Statutory and cash flow hedge reserves.

Statutory and cash flow hedge reserves are analyzed as follows:

	Statutory reserves	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
As at January 1, 2013	71.616,01	(454.809,28)	(383.193,27)
As at December 31, 2013	80.323,27	(229.526,24)	(149.202,97)
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)

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

	2014	2013
Trade receivables	1.351.147,02	1.196.141,10
Less: Special solidarity levy	0,00	0,00
Trade receivables net	1.351.147,02	1.196.141,10
Other receivable	186.220,69	171.013,49
Total	186.220,69	171.013,49
Total Receivables	1.537.367,71	1.367.154,59

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows and is solely due to LAGIE, who is the sole customers of the Company:

Receivable days	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
0 – 30 days	114.553,07	82.442,09
31 – 60 days	118.524,16	74.105,00
61 – 90 days	176.664,38	130.985,93
91 –120 days	270.439,92	162.192,09
121 – 150 days	333.605,47	191.251,20
151 – 180 days	340.662,46	192.711,53
181 + days	0,01	362.453,26
Total	1.354.449,48	1.196.141,10

“Other receivables” are analyzed as follows:

Advance payment for income tax 2013/12	29.643,70	148.962,54
Advance payment for income tax 2014/13	140.353,82	9.827,38
Prepaid land rentals for 2014	16.223,17	12.223,57
	186.220,69	171.013,49

The total amount will be netted off during 2014.

Note 15: Derivative financial liabilities

	2014	2013
Non-current liabilities		
Total	0,00	0,00
Current liabilities		
Total	0,00	0,00
Long term liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	<u>711.954,45</u>	<u>199.110,34</u>
Total	711.954,45	199.110,34
Current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	<u>83.129,93</u>	<u>111.060,26</u>
Total	83.129,93	111.060,26

Note 16: Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are analyzed as follows:

	2014	2013
Suppliers	8.736,79	58.729,71
Other payables	204,70	296,54
Accrued expenses	111.902,85	78.160,93
Total	120.844,34	137.187,18

The current TAX liabilities are analyzed as follows:

<i>In EUR</i>	2014	2013
Income tax	315.808,03	70.251,25
VAT	9.157,73	19.513,28
Tax on third party fees	600,00	200,00
Other Taxes	0,00	0,00
Stamp on rentals	3,60	3,60
Total	325.569,36	89.968,13

The total liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Long-term liabilities	147.371,66	139.358,54
Current Liabilities	<u>120.844,34</u>	<u>137.187,18</u>
Total Liabilities	268.216,00	276.545,72

- 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 Vector SA.
- "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	<u>220.000,00 €</u>
Amount recognized on Present Value	117.839,93 €
Finance cost	<u>242.655,69 €</u>
Total provision	360.495,62 €

The movement is analyzed as follows:

Prediction of decommissioning 31/12/2013	139.358,54
Interest Cost 2014	<u>8.013,12</u>
Prediction of decommissioning 31/12/2014	147.371,66

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, 2014 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 31st, 2013 are analyzed as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Απαιτήσεις	Υποχρεώσεις	Απαιτήσεις	Υποχρεώσεις
A. Companies				
HELIOGENESIS EPE	0,00	88,20	0,00	9.370,65
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
B. Board of Directors and management:	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Related parties transactions are analyzed as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Πωλήσεις	Αγορές	Πωλήσεις	Αγορές
A. Companies				
HELIOGENESIS EPE	0,00	38.400,00	0,00	42.000,00
ENEXON HELLAS S.A.	0,00	0,00	0,00	
	0,00	0,00	0,00	42.000,00
B. Board of Directors and management:				
Rekounioti Panagiota	0,00	17.025	0,00	16.857
Board of Directors Fees	0,00	319.000	0,00	0,00
	0,00	336.025	0,00	16.857

Open balances as at December 31st, 2014 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 30.06.2014, approved the dividend payment of EURO 121.000 and approved the decision of the extraordinary general assembly of the company which was held on the 13th of May 2013 to distribute a dividend payment of EUR 370.000.

Note 20: Subsequent events

Based on the decision of company's Board of Directors dated 31/3/2015 it was proposed the distribution of a gross dividend to shareholders amounting to EUR five hundred and forty thousand (EURO 540.000).

HELIOGENESIS S.A.
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(Amounts in Euro, unless otherwise stated)



Appendix

HELIOGENESIS S.A.				
Registration number: 62724/01/8/07/184 GEMI : 7468201000				
Registered office : 10, Marlin Street, Athens Municipality, pc 10671				
Financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2014				
<i>(published based on CL.2190 article 135 for companies who prepare its financial statements, consolidated or not, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)</i>				
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			Certified Auditors Accountant : Marios Georgiou	
Date of approval of the financial statements: March 31, 2015			Audit company: Audit Services AE	
Competent Prefecture: Prefecture of Athens			Type of independent auditor's report: Unqualified	
Board of Directors:				
Chairman of the Board : Andreas Zombanakis				
Vice president and CEO : Christos Kavathas				
Member: Markos Komondouros				
Member: Rekounioti Panagiota				
Member: Power Development Project Hellas EPE				
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Amounts in €)		INCOME STATEMENT (Amounts in €)		
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2014	Jan 1st - Dec 31, 2013
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	9.948.682,64	10.561.729,68	Sales	2.572.578,00
Intangible assets			Cost of sales	(819.727,60)
Other non-current financial assets	153.482,08	9.357,00	Gross profit	1.752.850,40
Trade and other receivables	1.351.147,02	1.196.141,10	Administrative expenses	(697.863,88)
Other current financial assets	186.220,69	171.013,49	Other income - expenses (net)	5.942,85
Cash and short-term deposits	1.450.328,23	1.236.289,84	Operating income (Profit)	1.060.929,37
TOTAL ASSETS	13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11	Finance cost (net)	(460.029,45)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			Profit (Loss) before tax	600.899,92
Issued capital	622.240,00	622.240,00	Income tax expense	(157.406,71)
Share premium	2.517.859,68	2.517.859,68	Profit / (Loss) for the year (a)	443.493,21
Other equity accounts	800.580,47	836.923,47	Attributable to:	
Total equity (a)	3.940.680,15	3.977.023,15	Owners of the parent	443.493,21
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7.760.310,77	8.520.823,51		174.145,19
Other provisions and liabilities	859.326,12	338.468,88	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (b)	(358.836,21)
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	0,00	0,00	Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (a)+(b)	84.657,00
Trade and other payables	120.844,34	137.187,18		399.428,23
Other current liabilities	408.699,28	201.028,39	Attributable to:	
Total liabilities (b)	9.149.180,51	9.197.507,96	Owners of the parent	84.657,00
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (c) = (a) + (b)	13.089.860,66	13.174.531,11		399.428,23
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		
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	615.166,35		
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		9.041,67		
Finance income	(63,55)	(2.449,86)		
Finance costs	460.093,00	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 υποχρεώσεων (except from borrowings)	43.804,18	(635.941,42)		
Finance costs	(460.093,00)	(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	2.449,86		
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		
			Athens, March 31, 2015	
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	VICE PRESIDENT AND CEO	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT		
ANDREAS ZOMBANAKIS	CHRISTOS KAVATHAS	ACCOUNTING SOLUTIONS S.A. Reg. No.: 928/08		
ID No: AB 973717	ID No: I366256	NIKOLAOS ZAMANIS Reg. No.: A' 08257		