



ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΩΡ

Annual Financial Statements
prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards
for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Annual Report of the Board of Directors

OF HELECTOR SA ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

OVERVIEW

HELECTOR SA is a subsidiary of the ELLAKTOR SA Group, and the Group's branch in ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY. The Company specialises in the design, construction and operation of waste management projects and the generation of power using waste (Waste-to-Energy). The Company holds a leading position in Greece and in Cyprus; it carries on significant activity in Germany, while it is currently executing projects and has signed contracts in six more countries.

It is noted that the company, acting via its German subsidiaries Herhof GmbH and Helector GmbH, has internationally recognised expertise in waste management, which enables it to offer fully vertical solutions to meet the most complex demands and needs of demanding markets/customers.

By expanding its activities and seeking new markets, the Company has demonstrated its significant expertise in the following segments:

- Construction and operation of waste management plants, including hazardous waste. This includes, **but is not limited to** the following:
 - Construction and operation of an Urban Solid Waste treatment plant in Larnaca-Famagusta;
 - Construction, financing and operation of an Urban Solid Waste treatment plant in Osnabrueck, Germany;
 - Construction of an Urban Solid Waste management plant in Trier, Germany;
 - Construction of an anaerobic treatment plant for the organic part of waste, with the total annual capacity exceeding 220,000 tons;
 - Construction of RSP in the Municipality of Fyli and Koropi;
 - Operation of the Mechanical Recycling Plant in Ano Liosia;
 - Operation of an incinerator for hospital waste in Attica;
- Construction and management of landfills and related projects. This includes, **but is not limited to** the following:
 - Construction of Ano Liosia landfill;
 - Construction and operation of Fyli landfill;
 - Construction of Mavrorachi-Thessaloniki landfill;
 - Construction of Tagarades landfill;
 - Construction of Paphos landfill;
 - Construction and operation of Leachate Treatment Plant in Paphos;
 - Construction and operation of a Leachate Treatment Plant in Ano Liosia-Fyli;
 - Construction of Leachate Treatment Plant in Tagarades;
 - Construction of Leachate Treatment Plant in Mavrorachi.
- Development and operation of RES. This includes, **but is not limited to** the following:
 - Construction, financing and operation of an energy & heat cogeneration plant using biogas coming from the Ano Liosia and Fyli landfills, via subsidiary VEAL SA – Total Capacity 23.5 MW (the largest plant in Europe);
 - Construction, financing and operation of an energy and heat cogeneration plant using biogas coming from the Tagarades landfill – Total Capacity 5 MW;



In parallel, the Company implements pilot and research programmes, under the auspices of EU-funded programmes, from which it expects to obtain experience in new applications with future value added from development into business plans.

The company's operation and growth is rather based on cooperation and complementarity than separated in the categories above, and each time it is achieved through appropriate corporate schemes subject to the company's control and management. Therefore, the entire activity and growth is better depicted in the consolidated financial statements.

EVENTS – RESULTS FOR 2014

A. EVENTS

The following agreements were signed within the year:

- HELECTOR, as a joint venture with AKTOR, signed (in late December 2013) a contract for the project "Integrated Solid Waste Management Plant for the Municipality of Sofia - Design and Construction of a Plant for Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT) and generation of a Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)", after a public international tender launched by the Municipality of Sofia. The Project is currently fully blown and involves the design, construction, maintenance and operation of the Waste Mechanical-Biological Treatment Plant of the Municipality of Sofia, with a capacity of 410,000 t/year. The total project budget amounts approximately to EUR 90 million.
- HELECTOR was awarded the project "Modernisation and expansion of the Urban Solid Waste management scheme in the Prefecture of Chania. Subproject 1: Supply and installation of equipment for the modernisation of the Mechanical Sorting of the Mechanical Recycling and Composting Plant in Chania", with a budget of EUR 6.15 million.
- HERHOF GmbH signed a partnership agreement with RETIM Ecologic Service SA for the design, construction and commissioning of a plant used to process the organic part of mixed waste in Timișoara, Romania. The plant will process 23,000 tons annually and will produce biogas and secondary biomass fuel.
- HELECTOR S.A. signed a contract with the Municipality of Limassol for the development of infrastructure aimed to pump up and utilize the biogas generated in the landfill operating in Vati. The power plant will have a capacity of 1.5 to 2.0 MW. That project is self-financed.

Phase A of the Project "Landfill biogas collection system and power generation plant in Ghabawi, Amman, Jordan" (indicative capacity: 6 MW) was successfully completed within the year.

In 2014, the Company continued the execution of the following construction projects signed before 1/1/2014 :

- Treatment plant in the Municipality of Sofia (see above), with an annual capacity of 410,000 tons;
- Waste treatment plant in Croatia, region of Primorsko – Goranska (Mariscina project), with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons;
- Waste treatment plant in Croatia, region of Istria (Kastijun project), with an annual capacity of 90,000 tons;



- Anaerobic Waste Treatment Plant in Heppenheim, with an integrated aerobic treatment plant, with an annual capacity of 31,000 tones;
- Rehabilitation of uncontrolled waste disposal area of Dourouti;
- Construction of Phase A of the 2nd Western Attica Landfill at location "Skalistiri", Municipality of Fyli;
- Construction of B2-B3-B5-B6 plants in Phase B of the 2nd Western Attica landfill at location "Skalistiri", Municipality of Fyli.

The contracts for the following projects which were signed before 1/1/2014 were continued normally:

- Operation of Waste Treatment Plant in Osnabrueck;
- Operation of Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities of the Larnaca - Famagusta Districts;
- Services of Support, Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Recycling and Composting Plant in Ano Liosia, Attica, with an annual capacity of 253,800 tons;
- Operation of co-generation plant using biogas from the landfills of Ano Liosia & Fyli, with a capacity of 23.5 MW;
- Operation of co-generation plant using biogas from the landfill of Tagarades, with a capacity of 5 MW;
- Operation of an incinerator for hospital waste;
- Operation of Landfill and Household Waste Transit Station in the district of Paphos, with an annual capacity of 75 000 tons;
- Operation and Maintenance of Biological Treatment Plant in Paphos, with a daily capacity of 230 m³;
- Operation and Maintenance of the Ano Liosia landfill (section II) leachate treatment plant, and the Western Attica Landfill, section 2, phase A;
- Operation of Landfill in the 3rd Management Unit of Halkidiki, with an annual capacity of 130,000 m³;
- Operation of Landfill in the 2nd Administrative Unit in the Region of Epirus, with an annual capacity of 501,000 m³.

2014 also saw the following developments in the field of public-private sector partnership in relation to waste management projects in Greece:

1. On 22 December 2014, DIADYMA S.A., being the Contracting Authority of the Project "Design, Financing, Construction, Maintenance and Operation of Infrastructure of the Integrated Waste Management System (O.S.D.A.) of the Region of Western Macedonia with PPP", designated the special-purpose vehicle, "EPADYM S.A.", established by HELECTOR S.A. (50%) and AKTOR Concessions S.A. (50%), as a Private Partner. The project involves the design, construction, financing, maintenance and operation of the infrastructure for the Integrated Waste Management System (IWMS) of the Region of Western Macedonia, which will include a Waste Processing Plant (WPP) with a capacity of 120,000 t/year, a residue landfill and 10 waste transfer stations (WTSs). The total investment amounts to approximately EUR 45 million and the total duration of the PPP contract is 27 years, of which 2 years are for construction and 25 years are for operation.
2. HELECTOR, in joint venture with AKTOR CONCESSIONS, was preselected in the PPP tender procedure with competitive dialogue for project "Construction of Waste Management Plant in the Municipality of Alexandroupoli, Region of East Macedonia-Thrace", with an annual capacity of 110,000 tons. The above joint venture successfully participated in Phase B.1 of the project ("Call to Dialogue").
3. HELECTOR, in joint venture with AKTOR CONCESSIONS, was preselected in the PPP tender procedure with competitive dialogue for project "Urban Solid Waste Management Plant in the Prefecture of Corfu".

In addition to the above, the Company submitted offers for the following projects, the outcome of which is pending:

1. Establishment of a Waste Transfer Station for Athens and the adjacent Municipalities in Eleonas (Western Attica)
2. Rehabilitation of the Uncontrolled Waste Disposal Area of Dourouti - Section II



B. RESULTS – FINANCIAL FIGURES

Despite the adverse conditions in Greece, 2014 was for HELECTOR a sufficiently good year taking into account the negative economic environment.

The financial figures for the Group and the Company are analysed as follows:

- The Group's consolidated income stood at €128.23 million, up by 43.1% compared to consolidated income of €89.63 million for 2013. The increase is mainly due to the contribution of the construction contracts signed in Croatia and Bulgaria.
- Operating results at Group level stood at €15.24 million, up by approximately 40.9% compared to the previous year when they were €10.82, while the respective operating margin remained at the same levels and stood at 11.9% compared to 12.1% in the previous year. The main factors that influenced the results are noted in the following paragraph.
- Profit before tax for the Group stood at €15.13 million, up by 31.0% compared to €11.55 million in the previous year.

- The net profit for the year (after tax) of the Group amounted to €10,070,136 (2013: €7,046,982) and of the Company to €13,341,103 (2013: €2,201,419). Please note that Company profit has increased by €8,437,886 due to income from dividends (2013: €0).
- As a result of profitability and the no-dividend distribution policy (subject to the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders), the Company's equity increased from €66.95 million to €80.75 million. The Group's equity (except for the amount attributable to non-controlling interests) increased from €88.01 million to €96.18 million. This increase is mainly due to the Group's profitability.
- Short-term borrowings on a consolidated basis were increased from €3.3 million to €10.90 million, and comprises instalments payable over the next 12 months under long-term loans received by individual subsidiaries to pursue their investment plans and, mainly, a short-term loan received by the joint venture implementing the Sofia waste management project for working capital. Long-term borrowings were reduced from €10.30 million to €8.15 million, due to the repayment of regular instalments under loans entered into for the implementation of investment plans of subsidiaries.

The Group's net borrowings as of 31.12.2014 and 31.12.2013 are detailed in the following table:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Total borrowings	19,049	13,600
Less: Cash and cash equivalents*	(34,143)	(33,835)
Net borrowings	(15,094)	(20,235)
Total Equity	107,033	103,881
Total Capital	91,939	83,647



Gearing ratio

_____ - _____ -

*Restricted cash (€3,571 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2014 (€30,572 thousand). Accordingly, restricted cash (€4,040 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2013 (€29,794 thousand).

Given that the Group holds net cash, gearing ratio calculation as of 31.12.2014 and 31.12.2013 is not applicable. This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

- Net cash flows from operating activities at parent company level stood at -€6.25 million (outflows), and at €2.43 million on a consolidated basis (outflows). The respective amounts for 2013 were €4.13 million (outflows) for the Parent and €3.76 million (inflows) for the Group.

EVENTS AFTER 31.12.2014

- In February 2015, HERHOF GmbH completed the expansion of the Ulzen plant that included the additional construction of 3 new anaerobic technology boxes.
- In January 2015, HERHOF GmbH completed the Anaerobic Waste Treatment Plant in Heppenheim, with an integrated aerobic treatment plant.
- A decision for dividend distribution from the profits of the year and from accumulated prior year profits of €1,740 thousand is subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the subsidiary AIFORIKI DODEKANISOU S.A.
- A decision for dividend distribution from accumulated prior year profits of €6,000 thousand is subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the subsidiary APOTEFROTIRAS S.A.

FUTURE ACTIONS - ESTIMATES

A. OUTLOOK

The outlook for the waste management segment is positive. HELECTOR has already entered into long-term contracts ensuring a fixed turnover (of approximately €60 million p.a.), and in addition to that, the non-executed part of its construction projects stands at about €203,9 million.

Environment remains a segment of particular interest both in Greece and abroad. The obligation of Greece to adapt to EU requirements regarding waste management, the fines imposed on it for keeping illegal landfills and atypical and high-cost solutions adopted in absence of an overall design (e.g. in the case of Tripoli refuse that have to be transported for disposal in the landfill of Kozani) are factors that require the application of modern waste management methods and hence the development of the sector within the country.



In addition to Greece, HELECTOR also focuses on several foreign countries, such as Cyprus, where it undertook the execution of a project in Limassol. The company also focuses especially on the Balkan countries and particularly Croatia (where the Company is already executing 2 contracts), Slovenia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Albania, while it also operates in the markets of Jordan and Turkey. In Germany, efforts are also made to expand the operations of subsidiaries to EU Member States or accession countries which have secured funds for the implementation of waste management projects.

B. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The continuing poor state of the Greek economy, creates uncertainty as to the promotion of new waste management projects in Greece. Furthermore, although there is still no clear position of the competent authorities, a new waste management model seems to be promoted focusing on developing “source-sorting” systems and, therefore, developing small individual flows management plants. This model reverses to date plans for the development of integrated management and disposal facilities on which the notice for the relevant PPP projects in Greece was based. The culmination of this change in design was the recent cancellation of four major PPP projects for the construction and operation of large centralised waste management plants in Attica with a budget of approximately EUR 0.5 billion and promotion of solutions that pass on the cost to collection and transport to the detriment of the economies of scale offered by technologically advanced solutions, which has negative consequences for the industry and especially for companies specializing in waste processing. The fact that the sanitary landfill of Fili has reached saturation point, and significant funds from the NSRF remain unused intensifies the uncertainty about the future of waste management in Attica, whereas this might well affect the outcome of other similar tenders underway in Greece.

Due to the economic conditions, local authorities – with which HELECTOR enters into contracts – also exert greater pressure with a view to reducing prices for the incoming waste. Realizing the current dire straits, HELECTOR engages in negotiation with the contracting authorities responsible each time concerning the granting of discounts on condition that the terms of the relevant contracts are extended. This results in reduced profit for the plants.

As regards the development of new projects, the current dire straits and the lack of liquidity from the banks has made the funding of co-financed environmental projects more expensive and difficult.

Lastly, a major risk for the development of the waste management segment can be identified in reactions of local communities and petitions filed with the Council of State in relation to landfills and waste treatment plants, as well as the time-consuming procedures for the issue of permits and the approval of environmental conditions.

RELATED PARTIES

The Group is controlled by ELLAKTOR SA (domiciled in Greece), which holds 94.44% of the parent company’s shares. Out of the remaining percentage, 5% of the shares are held by Mr. Leonidas Bobolas, Chairman of the company.

The following are transactions with related parties:



	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
(a) Sales of goods and services	2,082	11,318	8,790	20,824
Sales to subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Sales to associates	-	-	-	-
Sales to affiliates	307	5,464	6,320	11,571
Sales to joint ventures	1,776	5,853	2,470	9,254
(b) Purchases of goods and services	1,692	3,522	9,535	5,957
Purchases from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Purchases from associates	-	-	-	-
Purchases from affiliates	996	3,006	9,535	5,957
Purchases from joint ventures	695	516	-	-
(c) Key management compensation	626	1,497	450	1,066
(d) Income from dividends	-	-	8,438	-
	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
(d) Closing balance (Receivables)	6,539	8,247	12,798	16,700
Receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-



Receivables from associates	181	87	181	87
Receivables from other related parties	1,959	1,760	9,654	11,630
Receivables from joint ventures	4,399	6,399	2,963	4,983
(e) Closing balance (Liabilities)	10,106	8,671	7,480	9,738
Payables to subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Payables to associates	224	-	4,804	-
Payables to other related parties	2,379	1,292	1,649	5,933
Joint venture payables	7,502	7,379	1,027	3,805
(f) Receivables from key management	17	51	17	31
(g) Amounts payable to key management	62	89	47	89
h) Dividends receivable	-	-	6,036	-

Following the foregoing overview of operating and financial activities and the explanations we provided acting as authorised management, Shareholders are invited to approve the Financial Statements for 2014 and the accompanying Directors' report, and release the members of the Board of Directors individually and the Board of Directors collectively, as well as the Auditor, from all liability to compensation for 2014.

Athens, 27 March 2015

For the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the BoD & CEO

Leonidas G. Bobolas





Audit Report of Independent Certified Public Auditor-Accountant

To the Shareholders of "ELEKTOR S.A. Energy and Environmental Applications"

Report on the Corporate and Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the attached corporate and consolidated financial statements of "HELECTOR S.A. Energy and Environmental Applications", which comprise the corporate and consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2014, the corporate and consolidated profit and loss and comprehensive income statements, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting principles and methods, and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Corporate and Consolidated Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these corporate and consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, and for those safeguards the management thinks necessary to enable the preparation of corporate and consolidated financial statements free of material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these corporate and consolidated financial statements, on the basis of our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the corporate and consolidated financial statements are free from any material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence with regard to the amounts and disclosures in the corporate and consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected are based on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of risks of material misstatements in the corporate and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or to error. In making such risk assessments, the auditor considers the safeguards related to the preparation and fair presentation of the corporate and consolidated financial statements of the company, with the purpose of planning audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances, but not with the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's safeguards. An audit also includes the evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting principles and methods applied and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as the evaluation of the overall presentation of the corporate and consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and adequate as a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying company and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the HELECTOR SA and of its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2014, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Matters

We have verified the agreement and reconciliation of the Directors' Report with the attached corporate and consolidated financial statements, in the context of the provisions of articles 43a, 108 and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers
Audit Firm
Certified Auditors - Accountants
205 268, Kifisias Ave.
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Athens, 8 June 2015

The Certified Auditor -Accountant

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Statement of Financial Position

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures			Company figures		
		31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	1-Jan-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	1-Jan-13*
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
PPE	5	41,240	40,575	43,532	4,741	5,088	7,705
Intangible assets	6	14,787	16,702	19,139	42	1	-
Investments in subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	14,944	11,692	7,907
Investments in associates	8	4,318	4,323	4,279	3,319	3,307	3,247
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	455	197	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	20	1,675	2,386	1,137	1,766	2,289	465
Other non-current receivables	13	24	226	1,345	6,918	5,539	6,637
		<u>62,499</u>	<u>64,408</u>	<u>69,432</u>	<u>31,729</u>	<u>27,916</u>	<u>25,961</u>
Current assets							
Inventories	12	447	3,024	858	0	197	197
Trade and other receivables	13	96,007	82,808	70,624	78,151	63,002	57,975
Restricted cash	14	3,571	4,040	3,966	3,571	3,550	3,563
Cash and cash equivalents	15	30,572	29,794	31,267	18,558	17,148	18,812
		<u>130,597</u>	<u>119,666</u>	<u>106,715</u>	<u>100,280</u>	<u>83,897</u>	<u>80,548</u>
Total assets		<u>193,096</u>	<u>184,074</u>	<u>176,147</u>	<u>132,009</u>	<u>111,814</u>	<u>106,509</u>
EQUITY							
Attributable to shareholders of the parent							
Share capital	16	2,234	2,234	1,477	2,234	2,234	1,477
Share premium	16	5,216	5,216	5,216	5,216	5,216	5,216
Treasury shares	16	(7,417)	(7,417)	(7,417)	-	-	-
Other reserves	17	5,558	5,448	5,689	4,773	4,779	5,530
Profits carried forward		90,583	82,520	75,213	68,523	54,718	50,352
		<u>96,174</u>	<u>88,002</u>	<u>80,178</u>	<u>80,746</u>	<u>66,947</u>	<u>62,575</u>
Non controlling interests		10,857	15,879	13,985	-	-	-
Total Equity		<u>107,032</u>	<u>103,881</u>	<u>94,163</u>	<u>80,746</u>	<u>66,947</u>	<u>62,575</u>
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term borrowings	18	8,152	10,300	13,369	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	20	2,773	2,158	2,350	83	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	21	352	328	268	275	196	145
Grants	22	14,708	15,032	16,079	3,701	3,960	4,271
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,041	1,157	1,644	-	-	-
Other long-term liabilities	19	774	698	589	584	584	584
Provisions	23	4,600	4,127	2,516	3,460	3,254	804
		<u>32,399</u>	<u>33,801</u>	<u>36,816</u>	<u>8,103</u>	<u>7,994</u>	<u>5,805</u>
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	19	35,506	39,780	39,131	29,199	29,182	33,264
Income tax		952	2,771	1,787	252	1,362	1,424
Borrowings	18	10,897	3,300	4,042	13,709	6,138	3,250
Dividends payable		6,312	17	17	-	-	-
Provisions	23	-	524	191	-	191	191
		<u>53,666</u>	<u>46,392</u>	<u>45,168</u>	<u>43,160</u>	<u>36,873</u>	<u>38,129</u>
Total liabilities		<u>86,065</u>	<u>80,194</u>	<u>81,984</u>	<u>51,263</u>	<u>44,867</u>	<u>43,934</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>193,096</u>	<u>184,074</u>	<u>176,147</u>	<u>132,009</u>	<u>111,814</u>	<u>106,509</u>

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2). The notes on pages 20 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statement

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
		12-month period to		12-month period to	
		31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Disposals		128,227	89,625	83,646	52,528
Cost of sales	24	(107,660)	(65,135)	(73,208)	(40,298)
Gross profit		20,567	24,491	10,437	12,229
Distribution costs	24	(1,134)	(1,721)	(1,080)	(1,657)
Administrative expenses	24	(4,504)	(5,194)	(2,462)	(2,816)
Impairment of subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	(2,600)
Other operating income/(expenses) (net)	25	315	(6,757)	770	(3,063)
Operating profit/(loss)		15,244	10,819	7,665	2,092
Income from dividends		-	-	8,438	-
Share of loss from associates	8	(122)	(124)	-	-
Financial income	26	1,857	2,861	1,335	2,846
Financial expenses	26	(1,849)	(2,006)	(1,416)	(870)
Profit before taxes		15,129	11,549	16,021	4,068
Income tax	28	(5,060)	(4,503)	(2,680)	(1,868)
Net profit for the year		10,070	7,046	13,341	2,200
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		8,063	5,200	13,341	2,200
Non controlling interests		2,007	1,846	-	-
		10,070	7,046	13,341	2,200

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2). The notes on pages 240 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of Comprehensive Income

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
		12-month period to		12-month period to	
		31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13 ^a
Net profit for the year		10,070	7,046	13,341	2,200
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	17	45	(13)	15	(13)
Cash flow hedges	17	117	487	-	-
		<u>161</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss					
Actuarial gains/(losses)	17	(56)	25	(41)	19
		<u>(56)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>19</u>
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expenses) for the period (net after taxes)		<u>105</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>10,173</u>	<u>7,543</u>	<u>13,315</u>	<u>2,206</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		8,172	5,695	13,315	2,206
Non controlling interests		2,002	1,849	-	-
		<u>10,173</u>	<u>7,543</u>	<u>13,315</u>	<u>2,206</u>

The Other Comprehensive Income presented in the above statement are net, after taxes. The tax corresponding to the figures included in Other Comprehensive Income is referred to in note 28.

The notes on pages 20 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Consolidated figures

Consolidated figures

	Note	Attributed to Equity Holders of the Parent Company					Total	Non controlling interests	Total Equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Retained earnings			
1 January 2013*		1,477	5,216	5,688	(7,417)	75,213	80,178	13,985	94,163
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	5,200	5,200	1,846	7,046
Other Comprehensive Income									
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	(13)	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	17	-	-	487	-	-	487	-	487
Actuarial profit	17	-	-	22	-	-	22	3	25
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		-	-	495	-	-	495	3	498
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	495	-	5,200	5,695	1,849	7,544
Capitalisation of reserves	16,17	757	-	(757)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	17	-	-	21	-	(21)	-	-	-
Effect of change in participation share in J/Vs		-	-	-	-	2,166	2,166	-	2,166
Effect of change in participation share in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	(33)	(33)	33	-
Other		-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	12	8
31 December 2013*		2,234	5,216	5,448	(7,417)	82,520	88,002	15,879	103,881
1 January 2014*		2,234	5,216	5,448	(7,417)	82,520	88,002	15,879	103,881
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	8,063	8,063	2,007	10,070
Other Comprehensive Income									
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	45
Changes in value of cash flow hedge		-	-	117	-	-	117	-	117
Actuarial loss	17	-	-	(52)	-	-	(52)	(5)	(56)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		-	-	110	-	-	110	(5)	105
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	110	-	8,063	8,172	2,002	10,174
Return of capital from BEAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,500)	(1,500)
Transfer to reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Effect of acquisitions and change in participation share in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	513	513
Distribution of dividend		-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)	(6,000)
31 December 2014		2,234	5,216	5,558	(7,417)	90,583	96,174	10,857	107,032

Other reserves are analysed in note 17.

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2). The notes on pages 20 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company figures

Company figures

	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Equity
1 January 2013*		1,477	5,216	5,530	50,352	62,574
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	2,200	2,200
Other Comprehensive Income						
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Actuarial profit	17	-	-	19	-	19
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		-	-	6	-	6
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	6	2,200	2,206
Capitalisation of reserves	16,17	757	-	(757)	-	-
Impact of change in participating interests in joint operations		-	-	-	2,166	2,166
31 December 2013*		2,234	5,216	4,779	54,718	66,947
1 January 2014*		2,234	5,216	4,779	54,718	66,947
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	13,341	13,341
Other Comprehensive Income						
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	15	-	15
Actuarial loss	17	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	(26)	13,341	13,315
Impact from absorption of Helector Constructions	7	-	-	20	433	454
Impact from change in the exercise of control over J/V Helector - LANDTEK LTD	7	-	-	-	31	31
31 December 2014		2,234	5,216	4,773	68,523	80,746

Other reserves are analysed in note 17.

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2). The notes on pages 20 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
		01.01.2014- 31.12.2014	01.01.2013- 31.12.2013*	01.01.2014- 31.12.2014	01.01.2013- 31.12.2013*
Operating activities					
Cash Flows from operating activities	29	6,129	10,338	(273)	(137)
Interest paid		(1,422)	(1,017)	(1,157)	(725)
Income tax paid		(7,136)	(5,566)	(4,821)	(4,038)
Total (outflow) / inflow from operating activities (a)		(2,430)	3,756	(6,252)	(4,900)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible assets	5	(4,205)	(884)	(264)	(541)
Purchases of intangible assets	6	(540)	(4)	(49)	(1)
Sales of tangible assets	29	31	65	22	2,415
Dividends received		-	-	2,402	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries & share capital increase of subsidiaries	7	-	-	(5,165)	(6,385)
Acquisition of associates	8	(12)	(60)	(12)	(60)
Acquisition of joint ventures		-	-	-	61
Cash of acquired J/V		-	61	-	-
Purchase of financial assets available for sale		(300)	(858)	-	-
Interest received		1,448	381	1,149	460
Proceeds from loans repaid by related parties		-	-	2,555	7,703
Loans to related parties		-	-	(335)	(3,122)
Restricted cash		469	(74)	(21)	13
Collections of time deposits over 3 months		194	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents from absorption of Helector Constructions on 28.2.2014		21	-	21	-
Cash and cash equivalents of HELECTOR - LANDEK on 1.1.2014		-	-	24	-
Total (inflows)/outflows from investing activities (b)		(2,894)	(1,373)	326	543
Financing activities					
Issue of common shares		-	-	(13)	-
Dividends paid		(17)	-	-	-
Loans taken out		10,194	24	9,514	2,971
Repayment of borrowings		(4,745)	(3,833)	(2,202)	(227)
Grants added		669	-	-	-
Grants returned	22	-	(52)	-	(52)
Change to the control method of LANDTEK S.A.		-	13	-	-
Expenses for subsidiary's share capital increase		-	(6)	-	-
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities (c)		6,101	(3,855)	7,300	2,692
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		778	(1,473)	1,374	(1,665)
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	15	29,757	31,267	17,148	18,812
Cash and cash equivalents of Helector Constructions at year start		37	-	37	-
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	15	30,572	29,794	18,559	17,148

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2). The notes on pages 20 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

The financial statements include the company financial statements of HELECTOR SA (the "Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), for the year ended on 31 December 2014, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Group mainly operates in construction, focusing on environmental construction (landfills), solid and liquid waste management, and RES projects. The Group operates in Greece, Croatia, Bulgaria, Germany, FYROM and Cyprus.

The Company was incorporated and established in Greece with registered and central offices at 25 Ermou st., 14564, Kifissia, Attica. In June of 2012 the Company opened a branch in Rijeka, Croatia, with the purpose of performing and serving the undertaken projects. Moreover, it established in January 2014 a branch in Ljubljana.

The Company is a subsidiary of ELLAKTOR SA, a company listed on ATHEX, which holds 94.44% of its shares.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2015, subject to the approval of the GM to take place on 30 June 2014, and are available on the company's website: www.helector.gr.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The basic accounting principles applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These principles have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been endorsed by the European Union, and IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the available-for-sale financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (including derivatives) valued at fair value.

The preparation of the financial statements under IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions by the Management in implementing the accounting policies adopted. The areas requiring large extent of assumptions or where assumptions and estimations have a significant effect on the financial statements are mentioned in note 4.

2.1.1 Going concern

The financial statements as of 31 December 2014 are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provide a reasonable presentation of the financial position, profit and loss, and cash flows of the Group, in accordance with the principle of going concern.

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

2.2.1 Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year and not significantly altering the Financial Statements of the Group and the Company

IAS 32 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Presentation"

This amendment to the application guidance in IAS 32 clarifies some of the requirements for offsetting financial



assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”

IFRS 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27 and SIC 12. The new standard changes the definition of control for the purpose of determining which entities should be consolidated. This definition is supported by extensive application guidance that addresses the different ways in which a reporting entity (investor) might control another entity (investee). The revised definition of control focuses on the need to have both power (the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns) and variable returns (can be positive, negative or both) before control is present. The new standard also includes guidance on participating and protective rights, as well as on agency/ principal relationships.

IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”

IFRS 12 requires entities to disclose information, including significant judgments and assumptions, which enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with the entity’s interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements and unconsolidated structured entities. An entity can provide any or all of the above disclosures without having to apply IFRS 12 in its entirety, or IFRS 10 or 11, or the amended IAS 27 or 28.

IAS 27 (Amendment) “Separate Financial Statements”

This Standard is issued concurrently with IFRS 10 and together, the two IFRSs supersede IAS 27 “*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*”. The amended IAS 27 prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. At the same time, the Board relocated to IAS 27 requirements from IAS 28 “*Investments in Associates*” and IAS 31 “*Interests in Joint Ventures*” regarding separate financial statements.

IAS 28 (Amendment) “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”

IAS 28 “*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*” replaces IAS 28 “*Investments in Associates*”. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures, following the issue of IFRS 11.

IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (Amendment) “Consolidated financial statements, joint arrangements and disclosure of interests in other entities: Transition guidance”

The amendment to the transition requirements in IFRSs 10, 11 and 12 clarifies the transition guidance in IFRS 10 and limits the requirements to provide comparative information for IFRS 12 disclosures only to the period that immediately precedes the first annual period of IFRS 12 application. Comparative disclosures are not required for interests in unconsolidated structured entities.



IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (Amendment) “Investment entities”

The amendment to IFRS 10 defines an investment entity and introduces an exception from consolidation. Many investment funds and similar entities that meet the definition of investment entities are exempted from the requirement on consolidation of most subsidiaries, which are accounted for as investments at fair value through profit or loss, although control is exercised. The amendments to IFRS 12 introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make.

IAS 36 (Amendment) “Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets”

This amendment requires: a) disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed and b) detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed. Also, it removes the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a CGU contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment. Although it was not required to implement the amendment earlier than 1 January 2014, the Group decided to apply on 1 January 2013.

IAS 39 (Amendment) “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”

This amendment will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulations, if specific conditions are met.

2.2.2 Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year and altering the Financial Statements of the Group

IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 (Interests in Joint Ventures) and SIC 13 (Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers) and deals with the manner in which joint arrangements should be classified when two or more parties have joint control. The types of joint arrangements are reduced to two: joint operations and joint ventures. The classification depends on the rights and obligations of the parties with regard to the agreement and takes into account the structure and legal form of the agreement, the terms agreed upon by the parties and, where appropriate, other facts and conditions.

Joint operations are the joint arrangements where the parties (participants), which are jointly in control, have rights on the assets and are responsible as regards the entity’s obligations. The participants should account for the assets and obligations (as well as the revenues and expenses) related to their share in the entity.

Joint ventures are the joint arrangements where the parties (venturers), which have joint control on the agreements, have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. These undertakings are accounted for under the equity method (proportional consolidation is no longer allowed).

Under IAS 31, the Group accounted for the joint arrangement in which it participated by using the proportionate consolidation method. Exceptions were those which were inactive on the date of first IFRS adoption, or were not important, which were consolidated using the equity method. Under the implementation of IFRS 11, the Group and the Company continue consolidating joint arrangements that are inactive or insignificant using the equity method until their final settlement.

Taking into account the changes related to the types of joint arrangements and the consolidation methods, the Group made an overview of the joint arrangements where it is a party.

The key joint arrangements where the Group participates pertain to the execution of construction contracts through jointly controlled vehicles. These joint arrangements are classified as joint operations because their legal form offers the parties immediate rights to assets and makes them liable for the liabilities. Under IFRS11, joint operations are now included in the financial statements of the Group, as well as in the separate financial statements of the Company based on the Group and the Company’s share in the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of these schemes. This classification did not result in any changes in the Group’s financial statements. Note **Error!**



Reference source not found. presents in detail the share in the joint operations of the Group.

The joint arrangement in which the Group participates relating to HELECTOR S.A. - ENVITEC S.A. General Partnership is regarded as a joint venture because the parties have rights in the net assets of the company. Group's financial statements have been affected by the implementation of the new standard because the consolidation method for these companies has changed from the proportional consolidation method to the equity method. At the transition from the proportional consolidation method to the equity method, the Group recognises its investment in the joint venture at the beginning of the earliest period being disclosed, i.e. 1 January 2013. This initial investment is calculated as the total of the carrying values of the assets and liabilities that the Group had previously proportionately consolidated. This constitutes the implicit cost of the investment at the initial recognition. After initial recognition, the Group accounts for its investment in the joint venture by using the equity method under IAS 28. Note 8 presents in detail the associates and joint ventures of the Group, respectively.

Contrary to the Group, significant changes have been made to the separate financial statements of the Company, which now include the Company's share in the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint operations cited in note **Error! Reference source not found.** Transactions and balances between the Company and joint operations are deleted. The Company recognises only the share in the gains or losses from sales of the Company to the joint operations which is attributed to the other partners of the joint operation. The Company does not recognise its share in the gains or losses which resulted from purchases of the Company from the joint operations until the assets acquired are sold to a third party.

This change has been applied retrospectively and has affected the comparative financial information of the Company and the Group's financial statements (adjusted financial data). Its effect is disclosed in the following tables:

Statement of Financial Position 01.01.2013

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		
		1-Jan-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to the implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan-13 Adjusted figures
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
PPE	5	43,706	(174)	43,532
Intangible assets	6	19,139	-	19,139
Investments in associates	8	4,269	10	4,279
Deferred tax assets	20	1,137	-	1,137
Other non-current receivables	13	1,345	-	1,345
		69,596	(165)	69,432
Current assets				
Inventories	12	858	-	858
Trade and other receivables	13	70,552	72	70,624
Restricted cash	14	3,966	-	3,966
Cash and cash equivalents	15	31,267	-	31,267
		106,644	72	106,715
Total assets		176,240	(93)	176,147
EQUITY				
Attributable to shareholders of the parent				
Share capital	16	1,477	-	1,477
Share premium	16	5,216	-	5,216
Treasury shares	16	(7,417)	-	(7,417)
Other reserves	17	5,689	-	5,689
Profits carried forward		75,217	(4)	75,213
		80,182	(4)	80,178
Non controlling interests		13,985	-	13,985
Total Equity		94,167	(4)	94,163
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	18	13,369	-	13,369
Deferred tax liabilities	20	2,351	(1)	2,350
Retirement benefit obligations	21	268	-	268
Grants	22	16,079	-	16,079
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,644	-	1,644
Other non-current liabilities	19	589	-	589
Provisions	23	2,516	-	2,516
		36,817	(1)	36,816
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	39,219	(88)	39,131
Income tax		1,787	-	1,787
Borrowings	18	4,042	-	4,042
Dividends payable		17	-	17
Provisions	23	191	-	191
		45,256	(88)	45,168
Total liabilities		82,073	(89)	81,984
Total equity and liabilities		176,240	(93)	176,147

HELECTOR S.A.Annual Financial statements in line with IFRS
for the year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Company figures		
		1-Jan-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to the implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan-13 Adjusted figures
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
PPE	5	7,674	31	7,705
Intangible assets	6	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries		7,917	(10)	7,907
Investments in associates	8	3,237	10	3,247
Investments in joint ventures		488	(488)	-
Deferred tax assets	20	465	-	465
Other non-current receivables	13	6,637	-	6,637
		26,418	(457)	25,961
Current assets				
Inventories	12	197	-	197
Trade and other receivables	13	47,506	10,469	57,975
Restricted cash	14	3,563	-	3,563
Cash and cash equivalents	15	15,234	3,579	18,812
		66,500	14,048	80,548
Total assets		92,918	13,591	106,509
EQUITY				
Attributable to shareholders of the parent				
Share capital	16	1,477	-	1,477
Share premium	16	5,216	-	5,216
Other reserves	17	5,530	-	5,530
Profits carried forward		50,334	18	50,352
Total Equity		62,557	18	62,575
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Retirement benefit obligations	21	145	-	145
Grants	22	4,271	-	4,271
Other non-current liabilities	19	584	-	584
Provisions	23	362	442	804
		5,363	442	5,805
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	21,578	11,686	33,264
Income tax		604	820	1,424
Borrowings	18	2,816	434	3,250
Provisions	23	-	191	191
		24,998	13,131	38,129
Total liabilities		30,361	13,573	43,934
Total equity and liabilities		92,918	13,591	106,509

Statement of Financial Position 31.12.2013

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		
		31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to the implementation of IFRS 11	31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
PPE	5	40,748	(174)	40,575
Intangible assets	6	16,702	-	16,702
Investments in associates	8	4,316	7	4,323
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	197	-	197
Deferred tax assets	20	2,386	-	2,386
Other non-current receivables	13	226	-	226
		64,574	(167)	64,408
Current assets				
Inventories	12	3,024	-	3,024
Trade and other receivables	13	82,734	73	82,808
Restricted cash	14	4,040	-	4,040
Cash and cash equivalents	15	29,794	-	29,794
		119,593	73	119,666
Total assets		184,167	(93)	184,074
EQUITY				
Attributable to shareholders of the parent				
Share capital	16	2,234	-	2,234
Share premium	16	5,216	-	5,216
Treasury shares	16	(7,417)	-	(7,417)
Other reserves	17	5,448	-	5,448
Profits carried forward		82,525	(4)	82,520
		88,006	(4)	88,002
Non controlling interests		15,879	-	15,879
Total Equity		103,885	(4)	103,881
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	18	10,300	-	10,300
Deferred tax liabilities	20	2,159	(1)	2,158
Retirement benefit obligations	21	328	-	328
Grants	22	15,032	-	15,032
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,157	-	1,157
Other non-current liabilities	19	698	-	698
Provisions	23	4,127	-	4,127
		33,803	(1)	33,801
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	39,868	(88)	39,780
Income tax		2,771	-	2,771
Borrowings	18	3,300	-	3,300
Dividends payable		17	-	17
Provisions	23	524	-	524
		46,480	(88)	46,392
Total liabilities		80,282	(89)	80,194
Total equity and liabilities		184,167	(93)	184,074

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All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Company figures		
		31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to the implementation of IFRS 11	31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
PPE	5	5,047	41	5,088
Intangible assets	6	1	-	1
Investments in subsidiaries		11,702	(10)	11,692
Investments in associates	8	3,297	10	3,307
Investments in joint ventures		489	(489)	-
Deferred tax assets	20	1,410	879	2,289
Other non-current receivables	13	5,539	-	5,539
		27,485	432	27,916
Current assets				
Inventories	12	197	-	197
Trade and other receivables	13	53,519	9,483	63,002
Restricted cash	14	3,550	-	3,550
Cash and cash equivalents	15	14,486	2,662	17,148
		71,752	12,145	83,897
Total assets		99,237	12,578	111,814
EQUITY				
Attributable to shareholders of the parent				
Share capital	16	2,234	-	2,234
Share premium	16	5,216	-	5,216
Other reserves	17	4,779	-	4,779
Profits carried forward		54,702	16	54,718
Total Equity		66,931	16	66,947
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Retirement benefit obligations	21	196	-	196
Grants	22	3,960	-	3,960
Other non-current liabilities	19	584	-	584
Provisions	23	2,812	442	3,254
		7,552	442	7,994
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	18,485	10,697	29,182
Income tax		359	1,004	1,362
Borrowings	18	5,910	228	6,138
Provisions	23	-	191	191
		24,754	12,120	36,873
Total liabilities		32,306	12,562	44,867
Total equity and liabilities		99,237	12,578	111,814

Twelve Month 2013 Income statement

All amounts in EUR thousand.

		Consolidated figures		
	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to the implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
Disposals		89,625	-	89,625
Cost of sales	24	(65,135)	-	(65,135)
Gross profit		24,491	-	24,491
Distribution costs	24	(1,721)	-	(1,721)
Administrative expenses	24	(5,195)	1	(5,194)
Other operating income/(expenses) (net)	25	(6,757)	-	(6,757)
Operating profit/(loss)		10,818	1	10,819
Share of profit/ (loss) from associates	8	(122)	(1)	(124)
Financial income	26	2,861	-	2,861
Financial expenses	26	(2,006)	-	(2,006)
Profit before taxes		11,549	-	11,549
Income tax	28	(4,502)	-	(4,503)
Net profit for the year		7,047	-	7,046
Profit for the period attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		5,201	-	5,200
Non controlling interests		1,846	-	1,846
		7,047	-	7,046

		Company figures		
	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
Disposals		36,564	15,964	52,528
Cost of sales	24	(27,415)	(12,883)	(40,298)
Gross profit		9,149	3,081	12,229
Distribution costs	24	(1,657)	-	(1,657)
Administrative expenses	24	(2,434)	(382)	(2,816)
Impairment of subsidiaries	7	(2,600)	-	(2,600)
Other operating income/(expenses) (net)	25	(3,064)	1	(3,063)
Operating profit/(loss)		(606)	2,700	2,092
Profit/(Loss) from Joint Ventures and Partnerships		5,311	(5,311)	-
Financial income	26	1,172	1,674	2,846
Financial expenses	26	(785)	(85)	(870)
Profit before taxes		5,091	(1,022)	4,068
Income tax	28	(723)	(1,145)	(1,868)
Net profit for the year		4,368	(2,167)	2,200
Profit for the period attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		4,368	(2,167)	2,200
Non controlling interests		-	-	-
		4,368	(2,167)	2,200



12-month 2013 Statement of Cash Flows

All amounts in EUR thousand.

				Consolidated figures		
				1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
	Note					
Profit before taxes		11,549	-	11,549		
Adjustments for:						
Depreciation of PPE	5	3,847	-	3,847		
Depreciation of intangible assets	6	2,442	-	2,442		
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	10	661	-	661		
(Profit)/loss from the sale of tangible assets		(65)	-	(65)		
Amortization of grants	22	(995)	-	(995)		
Interest income	26	(2,861)	-	(2,861)		
Write-offs/provisions of receivables and inventories	13	2,239	-	2,239		
Other provisions		1,944	-	1,944		
Retirement benefit liabilities		86	-	86		
Debit interest and related expenses	26	1,532	-	1,532		
Share of profit/ (loss) from associates	8	122	1	124		
Changes in working capital or related to operating activities:						
(Increase)/decrease in inventory		(2,166)	-	(2,166)		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables (non-current & current)		(10,322)	-	(10,322)		
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities (non-current & current except borrowings)		2,324	(1)	2,323		
Less:						
Debit interest and related expenses paid		(1,017)	-	(1,017)		
Taxes paid		(5,565)	-	(5,566)		
Total Cash Inflows/(Outflows) from Operating Activities (a)		3,756	-	3,756		
Investing activities						
Purchase of tangible assets	5	(884)	-	(884)		
Purchases of intangible assets	6	(4)	-	(4)		
Sales of tangible assets	29	65	-	65		
Acquisition of associates	8	(60)	-	(60)		
Cash of acquired J/V		61	-	61		
Purchase of financial assets available for sale		(858)	-	(858)		
Interest received		381	-	381		
Restricted cash		(74)	-	(74)		
Total (inflows)/outflows from investing activities (b)		(1,373)	-	(1,373)		
Financing activities						
Loans taken out		24	-	24		
Repayment of borrowings		(3,833)	-	(3,833)		
Grants received/(returned)	22	(52)	-	(52)		
Third-party participation in SCI/Incorporation of companies		13	-	13		
Expenses for subsidiary's share capital increase		(6)	-	(6)		
Total (inflows)/outflows from financing activities (c)		(3,855)	-	(3,855)		
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		(1,472)	-	(1,472)		
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	15	31,267	-	31,267		
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	15	29,794	-	29,794		

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		Company figures		
		1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Published figures	Adjustment due to implementation of IFRS 11	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13 Adjusted figures
	Note			
Profit before taxes		5,091	(1,023)	4,068
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of PPE	5	884	12	896
Impairment of tangible, intangible assets and investments in subsidiaries	7	2,600	-	2,600
(Profit)/loss from the sale of tangible assets		(147)	-	(147)
Amortization of grants	22	(259)	-	(259)
Interest income	26	(1,172)	(1,674)	(2,846)
Write-offs/provisions of receivables and inventories	13	563	-	563
Other provisions		2,450	-	2,450
Retirement benefit liabilities		71	-	71
Debit interest and related expenses	26	785	85	870
Changes in working capital or related to operating activities:				
(Increase)/decrease in receivables (non-current & current)		(9,347)	16,562	7,215
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities (non-current & current except borrowings)		(3,093)	(12,525)	(15,618)
Less:				
Debit interest and related expenses paid		(640)	(85)	(725)
Taxes paid		(1,915)	(2,123)	(4,038)
Total Cash Inflows/(Outflows) from Operating Activities (a)		(4,129)	(771)	(4,900)
Investing activities				
Purchase of tangible assets	5	(526)	(15)	(541)
Purchases of intangible assets	6	(1)	-	(1)
Sales of tangible assets	29	2,415	-	2,415
Acquisition of subsidiaries & share capital increase of subsidiaries	7	(6,385)	-	(6,385)
Acquisition of associates	8	(60)	-	(60)
Acquisition of joint ventures		(0,3)	62	61
Interest received		446	13	460
Proceeds from loans repaid by related parties		7,703	-	7,703
Loans to related parties		(3,122)	-	(3,122)
Restricted cash		13	-	13
Total (inflows)/outflows from investing activities (b)		484	59	543
Financing activities				
Loans taken out		2,950	21	2,971
Repayment of borrowings		-	(227)	(227)
Grants received/(returned)	22	(52)	-	(52)
Total (inflows)/outflows from financing activities (c)		2,898	(206)	2,692
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		(748)	(918)	(1,665)
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	15	15,234	3,579	18,812
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	15	14,486	2,661	17,147



2.2.3. Standards and Interpretations effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. IFRS 9 Hedge Accounting has established a more principle-based approach to hedge accounting and addressed inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Group cannot currently early adopt IFRS 9 as it has not been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)

IFRS 15 has been issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRIC 21 “Levies” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 17 June 2014)

This interpretation sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy imposed by government that is not income tax. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy (one of the criteria for the recognition of a liability according to IAS 37) is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. The interpretation could result in recognition of a liability later than today, particularly in connection with levies that are triggered by circumstances on a specific date.

IAS 19R (Amendment) “Employee Benefits” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014)

These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.

IFRS 11 (Amendment) “Joint Arrangements” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment requires an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a ‘business’. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) “Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate and it also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 16 and IAS 41 (Amendments) “Agriculture: Bearer plants” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments change the financial reporting for bearer plants, such as grape vines and fruit trees. The bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

**IAS 27 (Amendment) “Separate Financial Statements”** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and clarifies the definition of separate financial statements. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Amendments) “Sale or contribution of assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 (Amendments) “Disclosure initiative” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (Amendments) “Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to seven IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB’s 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 2 “Share-based payment”

The amendment clarifies the definition of a ‘vesting condition’ and separately defines ‘performance condition’ and ‘service condition’.

IFRS 3 “Business combinations”

The amendment clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 “Financial instruments: Presentation”. It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 8 “Operating segments”

The amendment requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments.

IFRS 13 “Fair value measurement”

The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts in cases where the impact of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment” and IAS 38 “Intangible assets”

Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

IAS 24 “Related party disclosures”



The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to three IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-13 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 3 "Business combinations"

This amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement under IFRS 11 in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39/IFRS 9.

IAS 40 "Investment property"

The standard is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"

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.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

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 and 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.

IAS 19 "Employee benefits"

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.

IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting"

The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'.

2.3 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are economic entities in which the Group is able to lay down their financial and business policies, usually in conjunction with a holding in their share capital with voting rights in excess of 50%. The existence and effect of voting rights that can be exercised or converted are also taken into account to document that the Group is in control of the economic entity. There may also be control in cases where the holding in the share capital with voting rights is less than 50%, but the Group is able to exercise control over the financial and business policies on a de facto basis. There is de facto control where the number of voting rights held by the Group, in relation to the number

and allocation of the rights held by other shareholders, enable the Group to exercise control over the financial and business policies.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date when control over them is acquired and cease to be consolidated from the date when control no longer exists.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. Acquisition cost is calculated as the fair value of the assets assigned, of obligations undertaken or in place, and of the equity instruments issued as of the date of transaction.

The acquisition cost includes the fair value of the assets or liabilities arising from contingent consideration arrangements. The individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that are acquired during a business combination are valued initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes non-controlling interests in proportion to the subsidiary's equity. Acquisition costs are posted in profit and loss as incurred.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer shall remeasure its equity interest previously held in the acquiree at fair value at the acquisition date and recognize any gain or loss in income.

Any contingent consideration to be paid by the Group is recognised initially at fair value at the acquisition date. Any changes in fair value of contingent consideration that qualify for classification as an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as effect on other comprehensive income. A contingent consideration recognised as equity is not revalued and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

When the sum of (a) the cost of acquisition, (b) the amount recognised as non-controlling interests and (c) the fair value at the acquisition date of the Group's share, if the combination is achieved in stages, is greater than the net assets acquired, the excess is recognised as goodwill. If the above sum is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated except if the transaction provides indication of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of the subsidiaries have been amended so as to be in conformity with the ones adopted by the Group. In the parent company's Statement of Financial Position, subsidiaries are valued at cost less impairment.

(b) Changes to holdings in subsidiaries without loss of control

Any transactions with minority shareholders having no effect on the control exercised by the Group over the subsidiary are measured and recorded as equity transactions, i.e. they are handled in the same way as that followed for transactions with key Group shareholders. The difference between the price paid and the relevant share acquired in the book value of the subsidiary's equity is deducted from equity. Any profit or loss arising from the sale to majority shareholders is also posted under equity.

(c) Sale of / loss of control over subsidiary

As soon as the Group ceases to exercise control or significant influence on a subsidiary, the remaining percentage is measured at fair value, and any differences are posted in results. Subsequently, this asset is classified as an associate, joint venture or financial asset, its acquisition value being that fair value. In addition, any amounts previously recorded under Other Comprehensive Income will be accounted for as in the case of sale of a subsidiary, and therefore they may be accounted for in profit or loss.

(d) Associates

Associates are economic entities on which the Group can exercise significant influence but not "control", which is generally the case when the Group holds a percentage between 20% and 50% of a company's voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. In accordance with the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially at acquisition cost and the book value increases or decreases in order for the investor's share to be recognised in the associate's profit or loss following the date of acquisition. The "Investments in associates" account also includes the goodwill resulting on acquisition (reduced by any impairment losses).

In case of sale of a holding in an associate on which the Group continues, however, to exercise significant influence, only the portion of amounts previously posted directly in Other Comprehensive Income will be posted in results.



Following the acquisition, the Group's share in the gains or losses of associates is recognised in the income statement, while the share of changes in other comprehensive income following the acquisition is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative changes affect the book value of the investments in associates. When the Group's share in the losses of an associate is equal or larger than the carrying amount of the investment, the Group does not recognize any further losses, unless it has guaranteed for liabilities or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is evidence of impairment of investments in associates. If any investment must be impaired, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment and its book value. The amount of impairment is recognised in the income statement, in the row 'Profit/loss from associates'.

Unrealised profits from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated according to the Group's percentage ownership in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated, except if the transaction provides indications of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of affiliates have been adjusted in order to be in conformity to the ones adopted by the Group. In the parent company's balance sheet, associates are valued at cost less impairment.

(e) Joint Arrangements

The methodology used by the Group to deal with joint arrangements is reflected in Note 2.2.2.

2.4 Foreign exchange conversions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The items in the financial statements of the Group's companies are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are reported in Euros, which is the functional currency and the reporting currency of the parent Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Profits and losses from currency translation differences that arise from the settlement of such transactions during the financial year and from the translation of monetary items into foreign exchange at current rates applicable on the balance sheet date are recorded in profit and loss, except where they are transferred directly to Other comprehensive income due to being related to cash flow hedges and net investment hedges.

(c) Group Companies

The results and financial position of all group operations abroad (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- i) The assets and liabilities are converted using the rates in effect at the balance sheet date;
- ii) The income and expenses are converted using the average rates of the period (except if the average rate is not the reasonable approach of the accumulated impact of the rates in effect at the dates of the transactions, in which case income and expenses are converted using the rates in effect at the dates of the transactions) and
- iii) Any differences arising from this process are posted under other comprehensive income and are transferred to the income statement upon disposal of these companies.

Foreign exchange differences arising from the conversion of the net investment in a foreign company, as well as of the borrowing characterised as hedging of this investment are posted under other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of a foreign company in part or in whole, accumulated exchange differences are transferred to the income statement of the period as profit or loss resulting from the sale.

Gains and changes to fair value from the acquisition of foreign companies are deemed to be assets and liabilities of the foreign company and are measured at the currency rate applicable on the balance sheet date. The resulting



foreign exchange differences are recorded in Other comprehensive income.

2.5 Leases

(a) Group Company as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease expense is recognised in the income statement proportionally during the lease period and includes any restoration cost of the property if such clause is included in the leasing contract.

Leases of fixed assets where all the risks and rewards of ownership are maintained by the Group are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the leases inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the reduction of the liability and the finance charge so that a fixed interest rate on the remaining financial liability is achieved.) The respective lease liabilities, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings. The part of the finance charge relating to finance leases is recognised in the income statement over the lease. Fixed assets acquired through finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life and the lease term.

(b) Group Company as lessor

The Group leases assets only through operating leases. Operating lease income is recognised in the income statement of each period proportionally during the period of the lease.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and possible impairment. The acquisition cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is recorded in the results when such is incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other PPE is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life as follows:

- Buildings	20 – 28	years
- Mechanical equipment	6 – 9	years
- Special mechanical equipment and facilities	18 – 28	years
- Transportation equipment	5 – 7	years
- Other equipment	1 – 5	years

Management reassessed the useful lives of fixed assets and changed the estimates for some asset classes. The effect of this change is not significant for the Group.

For 2014, the useful life of wind parks increased from 20 to 27 years, due to the seven-year extension to the operating contracts under Law 4254/2014,

PPE under construction are included in property, plant and equipment, and their depreciation starts when complete and finished for their intended use.

When the book values of tangible assets exceed their recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is posted in the income statement as expense (note 2.8).

Upon the sale of PPE, any difference between the proceeds and the depreciable amount is recorded as profit or loss in the results.

Financial assets concerning the construction of assets are being capitalised for the period needed until the completion of the construction. All other financial expenses are recognised in the income statement.



2.7 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of (a) the cost of acquisition, (b) the amount recognised as non-controlling interests and (c) the fair value at the acquisition date of the Group's share, if the combination is achieved in stages, compared to the net assets acquired. Goodwill arising from acquisitions of subsidiaries is recognised in intangible assets. Goodwill is not depreciable and is tested for impairment annually, or even more frequently if the circumstances indicate possible impairment, and recognised at cost, less any impairment losses. Goodwill losses cannot be reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for impairment testing. Allocation is made to those units or cash generating unit groups which are expected to benefit from the business combinations which created goodwill, and is recognised in line with the operating segment.

Profit and losses from the disposal of an undertaking include the book value of the goodwill of the undertaking sold.

Negative goodwill is written off in profit and loss.

(b) Software

Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is accounted for with the straight line method during the useful lives which vary from 1 to 3 years.

(c) Concession right

Concession rights are valued at the acquisition cost, less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out using the straight line method during the Concession Contract (note 2.23).

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets with an indefinite useful life, e.g. goodwill, are not depreciated, and are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, and when certain events or changes to the circumstances suggest that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Assets that are depreciated are subject to impairment audit when indications exist that their book value is not recoverable. Impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the fixed asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher between fair value, reduced by the cost required for the disposal, and the value in use (current value of cash flows anticipated to be generated based on the management's estimates of future financial and operating conditions). For the calculation of impairment losses, assets are classified in the minimum cash generating units. Any non-financial assets, apart from goodwill, which have been impaired are reassessed for possible impairment reversal on each balance sheet date.

2.9 Financial Assets

2.9.1 Classification

The financial instruments of the Group have been classified to the following categories according to the objective for which each investment was undertaken. The Management makes the decisions on classification at initial recognition.

(a) Financial instruments valued at fair value through the income statement

This class comprises financial assets held for trading. Derivatives are classified as held for trading, except when they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date. During the year, the group had no investments in this category.

(b) Borrowings and receivables

These include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments which are not traded in active



markets. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Borrowings and receivables are included in the trade and other receivables account in the Statement of Financial Position.

(c) Financial assets available for sale

These include non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or cannot be included in any of the previous categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(d) Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are non-derivative assets with fixed or determined payments and specific maturity, which the Group management intends to and is in position to hold until maturity. Should the Group sell a significant portion of financial assets held to maturity, the entire portfolio of assets classified as such are reclassified under available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets held to maturity are posted in non-current assets, with the exception of assets whose maturity is less than 12 months from the date of the financial report, in which case they are classified under current assets. During the year, the group had no investments in this category.

2.9.2 Recognition and Measurement

The purchase and sales of investments are recorded for on the trade-date, which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at their fair value, plus expenses directly related to the transaction, with the exception of those assets, regarding expenses directly related to the transaction, which are valued at their fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets valued at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction expenses are recognised in results in the period they were incurred. Investments are eliminated when the right on cash flows from the investments ends or is transferred and the Group has transferred in effect all risks and rewards implied by the ownership.

Subsequently, financial assets held for sale are valued at fair value and the relative gains or losses are recorded to Other Comprehensive Income until those assets are sold or characterised as impaired. Upon sale or when assets are characterised as impaired, the gains or losses are transferred to the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in results may not be reversed through profit and loss.

Borrowings and trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently valued at unamortised cost based on the effective rate method.

Realised and unrealised profits or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets, which are valued at fair value through the income statement, are recognised in profit or loss of the period in which they occur.

The fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are defined by their prices. For non-traded assets, fair values are defined with the use of valuation techniques such as analysis of recent transactions, comparative items that are traded and discounted cash flows.

2.9.3 Offsetting of financial receivables and liabilities

Financial receivables and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial position only where the Group or Company holds the legal right to do so and intends to offset them on a clear basis between them or to retrieve the financial asset and offset the liability at the same time.

2.9.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If impairment is demonstrated, accumulated loss in equity which is the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value shall be carried over to results. Impairment losses of equity instruments recognised in the income statement are not reversed through the income statement. Reversal of security impairments are recognised in profit or loss if the increase in the fair value of these items can be correlated objectively to a certain event that took place after recognition of impairment loss in profit or loss.

In case of objective indications that financial assets held to maturity and presented at net book acquisition value have been impaired, the amount of impairment loss is calculated as the difference between their carrying value and the current value of estimated future cash flows (except for future losses from credit risks not yet incurred), discounted at the initial effective rate. Impairment losses of financial assets held to maturity are posted in results.



The impairment test for receivables is described in note 2.12.

2.10 Financial derivatives

Group companies evaluate, on a case by case basis, the making of financial derivative contracts to hedge the exposure to rate fluctuations connected to long-term loan agreements.

Upon commencement of a transaction, the Group establishes the relation between the hedging instruments and hedged assets, as well as the risk management strategy to take various hedging actions. This procedure includes the linking of all derivatives used as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or specific commitments or prospective transactions. Furthermore, when starting a hedge and thereafter, the extent to which the derivatives used in hedging transactions are effective in eliminating fluctuations to the market value or cash flows of the hedged assets.

The fair values of derivatives used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 11. Changes to the cash flow hedging reserve under Other comprehensive income are disclosed in note 17. The total fair value of hedging derivatives is classified under non-current assets or long-term liabilities when the remaining hedged asset has a maturity over 12 months, or under current assets or short-term liabilities when the residual maturity of the hedged asset is less than 12 months. Derivatives held for trade are classified under current assets or short-term liabilities.

Cash flow hedge

Derivative assets are initially recognised at cost (fair value) as of the date of the relevant agreement and are then measured at fair value.

The portion of change to the derivative's fair value considered effective and meeting the cash flow hedging criteria is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income. Profit or loss associated with the non-effective portion of change is directly recognised in the Income Statement, under "Financial expenses (income)- net".

The cumulative amount posted under Equity is transferred in the Income Statement to the periods over which the hedged asset has affected period profit or losses. The profits or losses associated with the effective portion of the hedging of floating rate swaps is recognised in the Income Statement under "Finance income/ (expenses) - net". However, when a prospective transaction to be hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as reserves or fixed assets), then earnings and losses previously posted in net equity are transferred from Equity and are accounted for at the original cost of such asset. These amounts are ultimately charged to results through the cost of sales in the case of reserves, and through depreciation in the case of tangible assets.

When a financial product matures or is sold, or when a hedging relation no longer meets the criteria of hedge accounting, the cumulative profits or losses posted to that time under Equity remain in Equity and are recognised when the prospective transaction is ultimately posted in the Income Statement. When a prospective transaction is no longer expected to be made, the cumulative profits or losses posted under Equity are directly transferred to the Income Statement under "Other operating income/ (expenses) (net)".

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realisable value. The cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. The cost of end products and semi-finished inventories includes cost of design, materials, average working cost and a proportion of the general cost of production.

2.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except if the discount outcome is not important, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due, according to the original terms of receivables.

Trade receivables comprise of commercial papers and notes payable from customers.

Serious problems that the customer encounters, the possibility of bankruptcy or financial reorganization and the inability of scheduled payments considered to be evidence that the receivable value must be impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash



flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

2.13 Restricted cash

Restricted cash are cash equivalents not readily available for use. These cash equivalents may not be used by the Group until a certain point of time or event is reached or occurs in the future. In the cases where restricted cash is expected to be used within one year from the date of the statement of financial position, these are classified as a short-term asset. However, if they are not expected to be used within one year from the date of the statement of financial position, they are classified as a long-term asset. Restricted cash is disclosed in a separate row in the statement of financial position but are taken into consideration together with Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Deposits over 3 months when calculating the gearing ratio.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, sight deposits, and short-term investments of up to 3 months, with high liquidity and low risk.

2.15 Share capital

The share capital includes the Company's ordinary shares. Whenever, any Group company purchases shares of the Company (Own shares), the consideration paid is deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or disposed of. The profit or loss from the sale of own shares is recognised directly to equity.

Direct expenses for the issue of shares appear net of any relevant income tax benefit, to the reduction of equity.

2.16 Trade and other payables

Trade liabilities are usually obligations to make payment for products or services obtained during performance of typical commercial activity by suppliers. The accounts payable are classified as short-term liabilities if the payment is due within not more than one year. If not, they are classified as long-term liabilities. Trade liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are measured subsequently at net book cost by the use of the effective rate method.

2.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at net book cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Any borrowing expenses paid upon execution of new credit agreements are recognised as borrowing expenses provided that part or all of the new credit line is withdrawn. In this case, they are recorded as future borrowing expenses until withdrawal is made. If the new borrowings are not used, in part or in all, these expenses are included in prepaid expenses and are recognised in profit or loss during the useful life of the relevant credit line.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

Income tax for the financial year comprises current and deferred taxation. Tax is recognised in the income statement, unless relevant to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Income tax on profit is calculated in accordance with the tax legislation established as of the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates, and is recognised as expense in the period during which profit was generated. The management regularly evaluates the cases where the applicable tax legislation requires interpretation. Where necessary, estimates are made for the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases



of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, as shown in the financial statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting or the taxable gains or losses. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates and laws in force as of the date of the balance sheet, and expected to be in force when the deferred tax receivables will be due or deferred tax liabilities will be repaid.

Deferred tax receivables are recognised to the extent that there could be future taxable gains to use the temporary difference that gives rise to the deferred tax receivables.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are offset only if the offsetting of tax receivables and liabilities is permitted by law, and provided that deferred tax receivables and liabilities are determined by the same tax authority to the tax paying entity or different entities, and the intention has been expressed to proceed to settlement by way of offset.

2.19 Employee benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

The employee benefits after their retirement include defined contribution programs and defined benefit programs. The Group participates in various pension plans. Payments are defined by Greek law and the funds' regulations.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines a specific amount to a pension to be received by an employee when he retires, which usually depends on one or more factors such as age, years of service and level of salary.

A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Group makes fixed payments to a separate legal entity. The Group has no legal obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay to all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to public social security funds on a mandatory basis. The Group has no obligation other than paying its contributions. The contributions are recognised as staff costs when the debt arises. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset if there is a cash refund possibility or offsetting against future debts.

The liability that is reported in the balance sheet with respect to defined benefit schemes is the present value of the liability for the defined benefit on the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the scheme's assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting future cash flows at a discount rate equal to the rate of long-term investment grade corporate bonds that have a maturity approximately equal to the pension plan.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes these benefits at the earliest of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits, and b) when the Company recognizes restructuring costs falling within the scope of IAS 37 and includes the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, retirement benefits are calculated based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. When such termination benefits are deemed payable in periods that exceed 12 months from the Balance Sheet date, then they must be discounted at their current value.

Share-based payment

Within 2008, the share capital was increased upon waiver of the parent ELLAKTOR of its right to participate, in order to enable the BoD of HELECTOR SA to distribute part of the new shares to its members and to company executives, as an incentive to take strong efforts so that the Company can maintain-enhance its leading position in Greece and in other countries.

In execution of a relevant decision made by the General Meeting, the BoD distributed such shares to executive



directors who paid the respective amount at the offer price determined by the GM.

The difference between fair value (as calculated using the cash flow discount method) and the offer price is recognised as an expense in profit and loss and as reserves above par in equity.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration and outstanding litigations are recognised when an actual legal or assumed commitment exists as a result of past events, when settlement of such commitment will likely require an outflow of resources, and when the required amount can be reliably estimated.

When concession agreements (note 2.23) include the concessionaire's contractual obligation to maintain the infrastructure at a certain service level or restore the infrastructure to a certain state before delivering it to the conceder at the end of the concession period, the Group, as concessionaire, acknowledges and values this obligation under IAS 37.

Provisions are recognised on a discounted basis when the effect of the time value of money is significant, using a pre-tax rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. When provisions are discounted, the increase in provisions due to the lapse of time is recognised as a financial expense. Provisions are reviewed on each date of financial statements and if an outflow of funds to settle the obligation is unlikely, they are reversed in the income statement.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue is generated from construction projects, from the generation and sale of power, and from waste management services.

The Group recognises revenue when this can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits of the transaction will flow to the Group.

Income is recognised as follows:

i) Income and profit from construction contracts

Revenue and profit from construction contracts are recognised according to IAS 11 as described in note 2.22 below.

ii) Income from the provision of services

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

In the case where the Group acts as a representative, it is the commission and not the gross revenue that is accounted for as revenue.

iii) Income from interest

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective rate method. In case of impairment of borrowings and receivables, interest income is recognised using the rate which discounts future flows for impairment purposes.

iv) Income from dividends

Dividends are accounted for as income when the right to receive payment is established.

2.22 Contracts for projects under construction

A construction contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Expenses associated with construction contracts are recognised in the period in which they are incurred.



When the result of a construction contract cannot be reliably assessed, only the expenses incurred or expected to be collected are recognised as income from the contract.

When the result of a construction contract can be reliably assessed, such contract's income and expenses will be recognised during the term of contract as income and expenses, respectively. The Group uses the percentage of completion method to estimate the appropriate amount of income and expense to be recognised for a certain period. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses which have been incurred up to the balance sheet date compared to the total estimated expenses for each contract. If it is possible that the total cost of the contract will exceed total income, then anticipated losses are directly recognised in profit and loss as expenses.

In order to determine the cost incurred by the end of the period, any expenses relating to future tasks included in the contract are exempted and presented as work in progress. The total cost incurred and recognised profit / loss for each contract is compared with sequential invoices till the end of the fiscal year.

Where the realised expenses plus the net profit (less losses) recognised exceed the sequential invoices, the occurring difference is presented as a receivable from construction contract customers in the account "Trade and other receivables". When the sequential invoices exceed the realised expenses plus the net profit (less losses) recognised, the balance is presented as a liability towards construction contract customers in the account "Trade and other payables".

2.23 Service Concession Arrangements

With regard to Service Concession Arrangements whereby a public sector body contracts with a private operator for the provision of services, the Group applies IFRIC 12, provided that the following two conditions are met:

- a) the grantor controls or determines which services the operator should provide to whom and at which price, and
- b) the grantor controls any other significant interests in the infrastructure upon completion of the concession arrangement period.

In accordance with IFRIC 12, such infrastructures are not recognised as tangible assets of the operator, but as a Financing Contribution of the State under financial assets (financial asset model), and/ or as a Concession Right under intangible assets (intangible asset model), depending on the contractually agreed terms.

i) Guaranteed receipt from grantor (Financial Asset model)

As an operator, the Group recognizes a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor for the construction services.

In the case of service concession contracts, the operator has the unconditional right to receive cash if the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator:

- a) specified or determinable amounts, or
- b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and specific or determinable amounts provided for in the Service Concession contract.

The financial assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as "Guaranteed receipt from grantor" and recognised at unamortised cost based on the effective rate method, also deducting any impairment losses. The effective rate is equal to the average weighted capital cost for the operator, unless otherwise stipulated in the Concession contract.

ii) Concession Right (Intangible Asset Model)

As an operator, the Group recognises an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right (licence) to charge users of the public service. The right to charge users of a public service does not constitute an unreserved right to collect cash, since the amounts collected depend on whether the public uses such service.

Intangible assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded under Intangible Assets in the Statement of Financial Position, analysed as a "Concession Right" and valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out using the straight line method during the Concession contract.



iii) Guaranteed receipt from grantor and Concession Right (Mixed Model)

When the service concession contract anticipates that the operator will be remunerated for the construction services partly with a financial asset and partly with an intangible asset, the Group recognises each component of its remuneration separately, according to the above (Guaranteed receipt from grantor and Concession Right).

The Group recognises and accounts for the revenues and costs associated with the construction or upgrading services in accordance with IAS 11 (note 2.22), while revenues and costs associated with operation services are recognized and accounted for in accordance with IAS 18 (note 2.21).

IFRIC 12, and in particular the Mixed Model (Guaranteed Receipt from Grantor and Concession Right) applies to Joint Venture Helector-Ellaktor-Cybarco, under a service concession arrangement with the Government of Cyprus for the Waste Treatment and Disposal Plants. The arrangement term is 13 years, 3 years of which correspond to the construction period.

Under the service concession contract, the Joint Venture will be paid for its services partly with payments for the construction works and partly with the right to charge the government for management services during the management period.

2.24 Distribution of dividends

The distribution of dividends to equity holders of the parent company is recognised as liability when distribution is approved by the General Meeting of the shareholders.

2.25 Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all stipulated conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants regarding the purchase of fixed assets or the construction of projects are included in long term liabilities as deferred state grants and are recognised as income through profit and loss using the straight line method according to the asset expected useful life.

Grants received to finance Concession contracts are presented in accordance with IFRIC 12 as a reduction to the Guaranteed receipt from grantor (note 2.23).

2.26 Non-current assets for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified as available-for-sale assets and stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is estimated to be recovered by the Group through a sale transaction rather than through their use.

2.27 Reclassifications and rounding of items

The amounts disclosed in these financial statements have been rounded to EUR thousand. Possible differences that may occur are due to rounding.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to various financial risks, such as market risk (macroeconomic conditions of the Greek market, currency risk, interest rate risk, etc), credit risk and liquidity risk. Financial risks are associated with the following financial instruments: accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other liabilities and debt liabilities. The accounting principles referred to the above financial instruments are presented in Note 2.

Risk management is monitored by the finance division, and more specifically by the central Financial Management Division of the Group, and is determined by directives, guidelines and rules approved by the Board of Directors with



regard to rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative instruments, and the short-term investment of cash.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is related to the business sectors where the Group operates. Indicatively, the Group is exposed to the risk of a change in the prevailing conditions of the constructions sector and raw materials markets, as well as to risks associated with the execution of projects under joint venture schemes, and the adequacy of capital required for participation in co-financed projects. The Group's departments are closely monitoring the trends in the individual markets in which it operates and plan actions for prompt and efficient adaptation to the individual markets' new circumstances.

i) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to low currency risk mainly related to its activity in Croatia. Currency risk is primarily due to the local currency exchange rate (HRK).

ii) Cash flow risk and risk arising from fair value change due to a change in interest rates

The Group is exposed to risk from fluctuations of interest rates, arising from bank loans with floating rates. The Group is exposed to floating interest rates prevailing in the market, which affect both the financial position and the cash flows. Cost of debt may increase as a result of these changes thus creating losses or it can decrease on the occurrence of unexpected events. It should be noted that the fluctuation in interest rates in recent years has been caused primarily by the increase in spreads due to the lack of liquidity in the Greek banking market and the estimated risk of Greek companies, and to a lesser extent by the increase in base interest rates (e.g. Euribor).

As regards long-term borrowings, the Group's Management systematically and constantly monitors interest rate fluctuations and assesses the need to take relevant positions to hedge risks, when and if necessary. In the context of risk offsetting, Group companies may enter interest swap contracts and other derivatives.

5% of the Group's borrowings are linked to floating rates, and all borrowings are denominated in Euro. The Group constantly monitors interest rate trends, as well as the duration and nature of subsidiaries' financing needs. Decisions on loan terms as well as the relation between variable and fixed interest rate are considered separately on a case by case basis.

(iii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk relating to the fluctuation of the fair value of its financial assets available for sale which can affect the financial statements, as relevant gains or losses from fair value adjustments will be recorded as an reserve under equity until these assets are sold or designated as impaired.

(b) Credit Risk

The Group has developed policies in order to ensure that transactions are conducted with customers of sufficient credit rating. Due to the conditions prevailing in the market, credit line approval results from a stricter procedure that involves all senior management levels. The Group has been monitoring its debtors' balances very carefully, and where receivables with credit risk are identified, they are assessed in accordance with established policies and procedures and an appropriate impairment provision is formed.

Cash and cash equivalents, investments and financial derivative contracts potentially involve credit risk as well. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failure to fulfil their obligations towards the Group. In order to manage this credit risk, the Group sets limits to the degree of exposure for each financial institution, within the scope of the policies of the Board of Directors.

(c) Liquidity risk

Given the current crisis of the Greek State and the Greek financial sector, the liquidity risk is higher and the management of cash flows is urgent. To manage the liquidity risk, the Group budgets and regularly monitors its cash flows and ensures that cash on hand is available, including the options of intra-company loans and unused credit lines to meet its needs (e.g. financing, guarantee letters, etc).

Group liquidity is regularly monitored by the Management. The table below presents an analysis of the Group and Company financial liability maturities as of 31 December 2014 and 2013 respectively:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures				
	31-Dec-14				
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	11,084	2,453	5,192	754	19,484
Trade and other payables	23,658	-	-	-	23,658
Financial derivatives	337	511	193	-	1,041
	31-Dec-13				
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	3,929	5,750	5,246	770	15,695
Trade and other payables	27,211	-	-	-	27,211
Financial derivatives	518	687	27	-	1,232
	Company figures				
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*			
	Up to 1 year				
Bank borrowings	14,162	6,403			
Trade and other payables	19,879	19,655			

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

The above amounts are presented in the contractual, non discounted cash flows and therefore are not equivalent to the respective amounts shown in the financial statements with respect to Trade and other payables, Financial derivatives and Borrowings.

The Trade and Other liabilities breakdown is exclusive of Advances from customers, Amounts due to customers for contract work and investment plans, and Social security and other taxes.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis of Group Borrowings

If on 31 December 2014, borrowing rates were increased / decreased by 1%, all other variables being equal, the Group's results would appear reduced / increased by €163 thousand (2013: €6.3 thousand) mainly due to the increased / decreased financial cost of variable rate loans. Accordingly, this would also affect the Company and Group equity.

(d) Other risks – additional tax charges

In previous years, the Greek State imposed extraordinary tax contributions that had a significant effect on the results of the Group and the Company. During the current year, pursuant to Law 4093/2012, a special levy was imposed on the turnover of companies operating in the production of electricity using RES (for the period 1/7/2012-30/6/2014) which was charged to the Group's results (Note 25). Given the current financial condition of the Greek State, additional tax measures may be implemented, which could have a negative effect on the financial position of the Group.

3.2 Cash management

Regarding cash management, the Group's intention is to ensure its ability to continue its operations unhindered so as to secure returns for shareholders and benefits for other parties associated with the Group, and to maintain an optimum capital structure so as to achieve capital cost reductions.

In order to preserve or change its capital structure, the Company may alter the dividend distributed to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

In line with industry practice, the Group monitors the capital structure using the leverage ratio. Leverage is calculated as the ratio of net debt (long-term loans and short-term loans less cash available) over net debt plus equity capital. The following table shows the gearing ratios as of 31 December 2014 and 2013:

All amounts in EUR thousand.



	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Total borrowings	19,049	13,600
Less: Cash and cash equivalents**	(34,143)	(33,835)
Net borrowings	(15,094)	(20,235)
Total Equity	107,033	103,881
Total Capital	91,939	83,647
Gearing ratio	-	-

**Restricted cash (€3,571 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2014 (€30,572 thousand). Accordingly, restricted cash (€4,040 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2013 (€29,794 thousand).

Given that the Group holds net cash, gearing ratio calculation as of 31.12.2014 and 31.12.2013 is not applicable. This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

	Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Total borrowings	13,709	6,138
Less: Cash and cash equivalents**	(22,129)	(20,699)
Net borrowings	(8,420)	(14,561)
Total Equity	80,746	66,947
Total Capital	72,326	52,386
Gearing ratio	-	-

**Restricted cash (€3,571 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2014 (€18,558 thousand). Accordingly, restricted cash (€3,550 thousand) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2013 (€17,148 thousand).

Given that the Company holds net cash, gearing ratio calculation as of 31.12.2014 and 31.12.2013 is not applicable. This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

3.3 Fair value determination

The financial instruments carried at fair value at the balance sheet date are classified under the following levels, in accordance with the valuation method:

- Level 1: for assets and liabilities traded in an active market and whose fair value is determined by the quoted prices (unadjusted) of identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined by factors related to market data, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices).
- Level 3: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is not based on observable market data, but is mainly based on internal estimates.

The table below presents a comparison of the carrying values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost and their fair values:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

HELECTOR S.A.Annual Financial statements in line with IFRS
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	Book value		Fair value	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Financial liabilities				
Long-term & short-term borrowings	19,049	13,600	19,045	14,388

COMPANY FIGURES

	Book value		Fair value	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Financial liabilities				
Long-term & short-term borrowings	13,709	6,138	13,709	6,138

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying values. The fair values of borrowings are estimated based on the discounted future cash flows.

The table below presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities at fair value as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	31 December 2014			
	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES			
	HIERARCHY			
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	455	-	-	455
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	1,041	-	1,041
	31 December 2013			
	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES			
	HIERARCHY			
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	197	-	-	197
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	1,157	-	1,157

The fair value of financial assets traded on active money markets (e.g. derivatives, equities, bonds, mutual funds), is determined on the basis of the published prices available at the balance sheet date. An "active" money market exists where there are readily available and regularly revised prices, which are published by the stock market, money broker, sector, rating organization or supervising organization. These financial tools are included in level 1. This level includes the Group's investment in shares of the Bank of Cyprus, which were transferred to subsidiary Helector Cyprus LTD, pursuant to the relevant deeds of the Central Bank of Cyprus and the final measures for the recapitalisation of the Bank of Cyprus, which have been classified as Financial Assets available for sale.

The fair value of financial assets traded on active money markets (e.g. derivatives traded outside a derivative market) are determined by measurement methods based primarily on available information on transactions carried out on active markets and using less the estimates made by the economic entity. These financial tools are included in level 2.

Where measurement methods are not based on available market information, the financial tools are included in level 3.

The methods used by the Group for financial assets measurement include:

- Quoted market prices or dealers quotes for similar instruments.



- The fair value of interest rate swaps, which is calculated as the present value of future cash flows.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments of the management

Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historic data and expectations for future events, as considered reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Annual financial statements along with the accompanying notes and reports may involve certain judgments and calculations that refer to future events regarding operations, developments, and financial performance of the Company and the Group. Despite the fact that such assumptions and calculations are based on the best possible knowledge of the Company's and the Group's management with regard to current conditions and actions, the actual results may eventually differ from calculations and assumptions taken into consideration in the preparation of the Company's and the Group's annual financial statements.

Assessments and assumptions that involve important risk of causing future material adjustments to the assets' and liabilities' book values:

(a) *Estimates regarding the accounting treatment of construction projects according to IAS 11 "Construction Contracts"*

- (i) Realization of income from construction contracts based on estimation of the percentage completion of the project.

For the estimation of the percentage completion of the construction projects in progress according to which the Group recognizes income from construction contracts, the Management estimates the expected expenses to be made until the completion of the projects.

- (ii) Requests for compensation for additional work made beyond the contractual agreement.

The Group's Management estimates the amount to be received for additional work and recognizes income based on the percentage of completion as long as it considers that the collection of this amount is probable.

(b) *Provisions*

- (i) Potential provision for landscape restoration

According to Ministerial Decision 1726/2003, art 9, para. 4, companies operating wind farms should remove the facilities and restore the landscape upon termination of operation of the Energy Production Station.

The Group has formed a cost provision for equipment removal and landscape restoration, with regard to the wind farm it operates.

- (ii) Income tax

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities from anticipated tax audits based on estimates regarding whether additional taxes will be imposed. If the final tax outcome is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such difference is recognised.

- (iii) Provisions for disputed cases

There are pending disputed cases relating to the Group. The Management assesses the outcome of these case and, where a negative outcome is possible, the Group forms the required provisions. Provisions, where required, are calculated on the basis of the current value of the estimates made by the management of the cost to be incurred for settling the expected liabilities as of the Balance Sheet date. The current value is based on a number of factors that requires the exercise of judgment.

(c) Service concession arrangements

To determine the recognition amount of an intangible asset from service concession arrangements falling under IFRIC 12, significant estimates are required. The Group recognises such intangible asset based on a calculated reasonable profit percentage on the construction costs incurred.

(d) Estimate of useful life and residual value of assets

Judgment is required to determine the useful life and the residual life of tangible assets and intangible assets which are recognised either at acquisition or through business combinations. The estimate of an asset's useful life is a matter of judgment based on the Group's experience with similar assets. The residual value and useful life of an asset are reviewed at least annually, taking into account new facts and the prevailing market conditions.

(e) Post-employment benefits

The present value of the staff retirement benefit obligation is based on a number of factors that are determined using actuarial methods and assumptions. Such actuarial assumption includes the discount rate used to calculate the cost of the benefit.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is defined as the rate that should be used to determine the present value of future cash flows, which are expected to be required to fulfill the staff retirement benefit obligation. To determine the appropriate discount rate, the Group uses the rate of long-term investment grade corporate bonds whose maturity approximates that of the relevant obligation.

Other important assumptions relating to the staff retirement benefit obligation are partly based on current market conditions. Further information is provided in note 21.

(f) Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests the impairment of goodwill from acquisitions of subsidiaries and associates on an annual basis. The testing is done either through discounting of future cash flows (calculation of value in use) of the cash generating units to which the goodwill has been charged, or through the determination of the fair value less the sale expenses.

(g) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments not listed in an active market is determined using valuation methods which require using assumptions and judgments. The Group makes assumptions based mostly on current market conditions in the preparation of financial statements.

5 Property, plant and equipment

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Consolidated figures

	Land & buildings	Transportation equipment	Mechanical equipment	Furniture & other equipment	PPE under construction	Total
Cost						
1 January 2013*	11,781	1,839	57,273	1,363	1,460	73,715
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	2	5	1	-	8
Additions	52	71	685	75	-	884
Disposals/ write-offs	-	(436)	(79)	-	-	(515)
31 December 2013*	11,833	1,477	57,885	1,438	1,460	74,092
1 January 2014*	11,833	1,477	57,885	1,438	1,460	74,092
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	1,064	73	1,318	174	-	2,629
Additions	26	100	2,234	217	9	2,587
Disposals/ write-offs	(82)	(59)	(208)	(21)	-	(370)
31 December 2014	12,841	1,591	61,230	1,808	1,469	78,938


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Accumulated Amortization						
1 January 2013*	(3,470)	(1,644)	(23,975)	(1,095)	-	(30,184)
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Depreciation for the year	(551)	(66)	(3,144)	(86)	-	(3,847)
Disposals/ write-offs	-	436	79	-	-	515
31 December 2013*	(4,022)	(1,275)	(27,040)	(1,181)	-	(33,517)
1 January 2014*	(4,022)	(1,275)	(27,040)	(1,181)	-	(33,517)
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	(187)	(29)	(391)	(82)	-	(689)
Depreciation for the year	(580)	(76)	(2,890)	(90)	-	(3,636)
Disposals/ write-offs	8	59	71	7	-	144
31 December 2014	(4,779)	(1,322)	(30,251)	(1,346)	-	(37,698)
Net book value as of 31 December 2013	7,811	202	30,845	257	1,460	40,575
Net book value as of 31 December 2014	8,061	269	30,979	461	1,469	41,240

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

Company figures

	Land & buildings	Transportation equipment	Mechanical equipment	Furniture & other equipment	PPE under construction	Total
Cost						
1 January 2013*	2,596	998	9,604	722	912	14,832
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	2	5	1	-	8
Additions	52	55	399	35	-	541
Disposals/ write-offs	(2,350)	(426)	(79)	-	-	(2,855)
31 December 2013*	298	629	9,929	757	912	12,526
1 January 2014*	298	629	9,929	757	912	12,526
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	39	671	19	-	730
Additions	-	5	78	181	-	264
Disposals/ write-offs	(82)	-	-	(21)	-	(104)
31 December 2014	216	674	10,678	936	912	13,415
Accumulated Amortization						
1 January 2013*	(8)	(906)	(5,566)	(647)	-	(7,127)
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)
Depreciation for the year	(80)	(27)	(751)	(37)	-	(896)
Disposals/ write-offs	82	426	79	-	-	587
31 December 2013*	(7)	(507)	(6,239)	(685)	-	(7,437)
1 January 2014*	(7)	(507)	(6,239)	(685)	-	(7,437)
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	(28)	(304)	(9)	-	(341)
Depreciation for the year	(5)	(36)	(818)	(53)	-	(912)
Disposals/ write-offs	8	-	-	7	-	15
31 December 2014	(4)	(571)	(7,360)	(740)	-	(8,675)
Net book value as of 31 December 2013	291	122	3,690	72	912	5,088

Net book value as of 31 December 2014	212	102	3,318	196	912	4,741
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During the current year, the Group has not proceeded to impairment of property.

Leases amounting to €1,656 (2013: €923 thousand) and € 1,141 thousand (2013: €550 thousand) for the Group and the Company respectively, regarding tangible asset operating leases are included in the income statement (note 24).

No guarantees have been placed over the tangible assets in order to secure liabilities.

6 Intangible assets

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Consolidated figures

	Software and others	Concession right	Goodwill	Total
Cost				
1 January 2013	274	24,236	1,521	26,031
Additions	4	-	-	4
31 December 2013	278	24,236	1,521	26,035
1 January 2014	278	24,236	1,521	26,035
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	29	-	464	492
Additions	72	-	-	72
Disposals/ write-offs	(7)	-	-	(7)
31 December 2014	372	24,236	1,985	26,593
Accumulated Amortization				
1 January 2013	(227)	(6,665)	-	(6,892)
Depreciation for the year	(18)	(2,424)	-	(2,442)
31 December 2013	(245)	(9,089)	-	(9,334)
1 January 2014	(245)	(9,089)	-	(9,334)
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	(24)	-	(1)	(25)
Depreciation for the year	(24)	(2,424)	-	(2,447)
31 December 2014	(293)	(11,512)	(1)	(11,806)
Net book value as of 31 December 2013	33	15,147	1,521	16,702
Net book value as of 31 December 2014	79	12,724	1,984	14,787

Company figures

	Software and others	Total
Cost		
1 January 2013*	96	96
Additions	1	1
31 December 2013*	98	98
1 January 2014*	98	98
Additions	49	49
Disposals/ write-offs	(7)	(7)
31 December 2014	140	140

Accumulated Amortization

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1 January 2013*	(96)	(96)
31 December 2013*	(96)	(96)
1 January 2014*	(96)	(96)
Depreciation for the year	(2)	(2)
31 December 2014	(98)	(98)
Net book value as of 31 December 2013	1	1
Net book value as of 31 December 2014	42	42

Concession right

Joint Venture Helector-Ellaktor-Cybarco has entered into a service concession arrangement, under the Larnaca-Famagusta Waste Treatment and Disposal Plants, with the government of Cyprus. The contractual amount reaches €43 million, plus the right to fees for services provided during the management period. The arrangement term is 13 years, 3 years of which correspond to the construction period. As regards the method in which the service concession arrangement is accounted for, the Joint Venture applies the provisions of Interpretation 12 "Service Concession Arrangements".

Under the service concession contract, the Joint Venture will be paid for its services partly with payments for the construction works and partly with the right to charge the government for management services during the management period. According to the provisions of that Interpretation, the Joint Venture recognised the payments for construction works by reference to the completion stage of construction works, while the second component of the payment was recognised as an intangible asset whose acquisition cost as of 31 December 2014 was €24,236 thousand.

Amortisation of the intangible asset started in 2010, upon completion of the construction works, and will extend until the end of the management period.

Goodwill

For the acquisition that took place during the year 2014, the estimate of fair values of assets and liabilities of the acquired business and the resulting goodwill was finalised, as required by IFRS 3. Specifically:

- The goodwill of €462.162 thousand was finalised, which resulted from the consolidation of STERILISATION SA with the full method, following the acquisition of the remaining 60% by parent HELECTOR SA.

Additions to the intangible assets of the parent company over the current year were minor.

7 Investments in subsidiaries

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
At beginning of period	11,692	7,907
(Absorption of a subsidiary)	(400)	-
(Impairment)	-	(2,600)
Additions	5,152	6,385
Return of capital	(1,500)	-
At year end	14,944	11,692

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

During the year ended on 31 December 2014, HELECTOR S.A. took over HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS S.A. and reduced its investment in VEAL S.A. by €1,500 thousand.



During the year ended on 31 December 2013, HELECTOR SA impaired its investment in the subsidiary Helector Germany GMBH by €2,600.

Subsidiaries are analysed as follows:

Name	Registered office	Participation share 2014	Participation share 2013
AIFORIKI DODEKANISOU SA	GREECE	100,00%	100,00%
AIFORIKI KOUNOU SA	GREECE	97,86%	97,86%
APOTEFROTIRAS SA	GREECE	70,00%	70,00%
VEAL SA	GREECE	50,00%	50,00%
HELECTOR CYPRUS (formerly ELEMEX LTD)	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
HELECTOR GERMANY GMBH	GERMANY	100,00%	100,00%
HERHOF GMBH	GERMANY	100,00%	100,00%
HERHOF RECYCLING CENTER OSNABRUCK GMBH	GERMANY	100,00%	100,00%
HERHOF VERWALTUNGS GMBH	GERMANY	100,00%	100,00%
JV HELECTOR-ELLAKTOR-CYBARCO	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
HELECTOR BULGARIA LTD	BULGARIA	100,00%	100,00%
YLECTOR DOOEL SKOPJE	FYROM	100,00%	100,00%
DOAL SA	GREECE	100,00%	100,00%
K.G.E GREEN ENERGY LTD	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
NEASACO ENTERPRISES LTD	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (CYPRUS-PAPHOS LANDFILL)	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (MARATHOUNTA LANDFILL & ACCESS WAY)	CYPRUS	100,00%	100,00%
STERILISATION SA	GREECE	60%	-
EDADYM SA	GREECE	100%	-

Note: -VEAL SA is consolidated using the full consolidation method, since the Group, albeit it has a 50% holding, has control over the company.

The following subsidiaries were included for the first time in the consolidated financial statements as of 31.12.2014, but had not been included as of 31.12.2013, as they were established/acquired in Q4 2014:

- **STERILISATION SA**, domiciled in Greece. HELECTOR S.A. acquired 60% of the share capital of thereof at an acquisition cost of EUR 1,265 thousand. The company's object is the construction, operation and exploitation of a Treatment Centre for Infectious and other Waste by sterilisation as well as the collection, packaging, transportation, transfer, temporary storage, treatment and final disposal of hazardous medical waste, municipal waste and aggregate materials. The resulting goodwill of EUR 462,162 was calculated as follows:

All amounts in EUR thousand

Cost of participation (a)	1,265
Equity of the subsidiary at the acquisition	1,338
Equity in the share (60%) of HELECTOR S.A. (b)	803
Goodwill (a) - (b)	462

- **EDADYM OF WESTERN MACEDONIA S.A., d.t.** **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

ELADYM SA, domiciled in Greece. The company was established by the subsidiary HELECTOR SA and has a share capital of EUR 24 thousand. The company's object is to undertake and perform all works for the design, construction and provision of services of management, operation and maintenance of Landfills for waste and residues resulting from waste management.

Contrary to the consolidated financial statements of the previous year, namely as of 31.12.2013, HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS S.A. is no longer consolidated because it was absorbed by its parent company HELECTOR S.A. in Q4 2014. More specifically, on 7.11.2014 the Regional Unit of the Athens Northern Sector (Ref. No 29560/14) approved the merger of subsidiaries HELECTOR SA and HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS SA, by absorption of the latter, in accordance with the combined provisions of articles 69-77 and 78 of Codified Law 2190/1920 and articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993 as in force, according to the absorbed company's merger balance sheet of 28.02.2014 and pursuant to the decisions of 23.09.2014 of the merging companies' General Meetings.



J/V HELECTOR SA-LANDTEK LTD, which until 31.12.2013 was fully consolidated, has been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of 31.12.2013 as a joint operation due to a change in exercised control. Due to the application of the IFRS, the amounts of the financial statements as of 01.01.2013 were adjusted and the adjustments made are presented in note 2.2.2.

Subsidiaries with a significant percentage of non-controlling interests

The following tables present summary financial information about subsidiaries in which non-controlling interests have a significant percentage.

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Summary Statement of Financial Position

	VEAL SA		STERILISATION SA		APOTEFROTIRAS SA	
	50,00%	50,00%	40,00%	40,00%	30,00%	30,00%
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Non-current assets	24,371	24,008	1,947	-	107	62
Current assets	21,667	25,190	1,364	-	9,012	9,161
Total assets	46,038	49,198	3,310	-	9,119	9,223
Non-current liabilities	10,335	10,523	1,228	-	108	183
Current liabilities	21,106	12,774	744	-	1,920	1,930
Total liabilities	31,441	23,297	1,972	-	2,028	2,112
Equity	14,598	25,900	1,338	-	7,091	7,111
<i>corresponding to:</i>						
Non controlling interests	7,299	12,950	535	-	2,127	2,133

Summary Statement of Comprehensive Income

	VEAL SA		STERILISATION SA		APOTEFROTIRAS SA	
	1-Jan	1-Jan	1-Jan	1-Jan	1-Jan	1-Jan
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Disposals	15,274	16,833	-	-	7,465	1,823
Net profit / (loss) for the fiscal year	3,769	3,202	(1)	-	(4)	81
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expenses) for the period (net after taxes)	(90)	-	-	-	(16)	8
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expenses) for the year	3,680	3,202	(1)	-	(20)	90
Profit / (loss) for the financial year attributable to non-controlling interests	1,885	1,601	-	-	(1)	24
Dividends attributable to non-controlling interests	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

	VEAL SA		STERILISATION SA		APOTEFROTIRAS SA	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
	Total inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	1,863	2,875	1	-	(103)
Total inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	(603)	(2,335)	288	-	(42)	(27)
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	(17)	(623)	-	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,244	(83)	288	-	(145)	95

8 Investments in associates & joint ventures

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
At beginning of period	4,323	4,278	3,307	3,247
Additions	12	-	12	-
Increase of participation cost	-	60	-	60
Reclassification in liabilities	76	109	-	-
Share in profit/ loss (after taxes)	(122)	(124)	-	-
Other	30	(0)	-	-
At year end	4,318	4,323	3,319	3,307

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

EPADYM S.A. was established in 2014, in which HELECTOR S.A. holds a 50% share. The General Meeting decided upon the payment of share capital by HELECTOR S.A. amounting to € 12 thousand. That amount was not paid in 2014 by HELECTOR S.A. and is still a receivable of EPADYM S.A. shareholders.

Due to the implementation of IFRS 11, HELECTOR S.A. - ENVITEC S.A. GENERAL PARTNERSHIP is consolidated under the Equity method, whereas, in the consolidated financial statements of the previous year, i.e. 31.12.2013, it was consolidated under the proportionate consolidation method (at 50%).

Summary financial information on associates for FY 2014:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

S/N	COMPANY	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	SALES	PROFIT / (LOSS)	HOLDING INTEREST (%)
1	ENERMEL SA	8,598	13	-	(27)	49,18
2	TOMI EDL LTD	153	79	-	(1)	50,00
3	PROJECT DYNAMIC CONSTRUCTION	1,408	1,281	904	(5)	32,32
4	ELLAKTOR VENTURES LTD	322	478	-	(109)	25,00
5	LEVASHOVO WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT LLC	476	1,052	-	(313)	25,00
6	HELECTOR SA - ENVITEC SA Partnership	375	354	-	(1)	50,00
7	EPADYM SA	25	3	-	(2)	50,00

Summary financial information on associates for FY 2013:

S/N	COMPANY	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	SALES	PROFIT / (LOSS)	HOLDING INTEREST (%)
1	ENERMEL SA	8,619	7	-	(30)	49,18
2	TOMI EDL LTD	154	80	-	(2)	50,00
3	PROJECT DYNAMIC CONSTRUCTION	617	485	839	5	32,32
4	ELLAKTOR VENTURES LTD	421	468	-	(28)	25,00
5	LEVASHOVO WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT LLC	480	863	-	(278)	25,00
6	HELECTOR SA - ENVITEC SA Partnership	375	353	-	(3)	50,00

9 Joint operations consolidated as a joint operation

Joint operations are broken down as follows:

S/N	Name	Registered office	Participation share 2014	Participation share 2013
1	J/V TOMI SA – HLEKTOR SA (ANO LIOSIA LANDFILL - SECTION II)	GREECE	40,39 %	40,39 %
2	JV HELECTOR – TECHNIKI PROSTASIAS PERIVALONDOS	GREECE	60,00 %	60,00 %
3	JV HELECTOR-MESOGHEIOS (TAGARADES LANDFILL)	GREECE	30,00 %	30,00 %
4	JV DETEALA- HELECTOR-EDL LTD	GREECE	30,00 %	30,00 %
5	JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGHEIOS SA (FYLIS LANDFILL)	GREECE	99,00 %	99,00 %
6	JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGHEIOS SA (MAVRORACHI LANDFILL)	GREECE	65,00 %	65,00 %
7	J/V HELECTOR–PANTECHNIKI-ARSI	GREECE	80,00 %	80,00 %
8	JV LAMDA – ITHAKI & HELECTOR	GREECE	30,00%	30,00%
9	J/V HELECTOR– ERGOSYN SA	GREECE	70,00 %	70,00 %
10	J/V BILFIGER BERGER - MESOGHEIOS- HELECTOR	GREECE	29,00 %	29,00 %
11	J/V TOMI SA –HELEKTOR SA	GREECE	21,75 %	21,75 %
12	JV TOMI SA-HELECTOR SA & KONSTANTINIDIS	GREECE	15,23 %	15,23 %
13	JV HELECTOR –ENVITEC (Recycling & Composting Plant)	GREECE	50,00 %	50,00 %
14	JV HELECTOR -LANTEC-ENVIMEK-ENVIROPLAN	GREECE	32,00 %	32,00 %
15	J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA	GREECE	70,00%	70,00%
16	J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA- ENVITEC SA	GREECE	49,85%	49,85%
17	J/V HELECTOR SA – ZIORIS SA	GREECE	51,00%	51,00%
18	J/V HELECTOR SA – EPANA SA	GREECE	50,00%	50,00%
19	J/V HELECTOR SA - KONSTANTINIDIS	GREECE	49,00%	49,00%
20	J/V HELECTOR SA - KASTOR SA (EGNATIA HIGH FENCING PROJECT)	GREECE	70,00%	70,00%
21	JV HELECTOR - LANDTEK	GREECE	75,00%	75,00%
22	JV AKTOR SA - AKTOR BULGARIA SA	BULGARIA	60,00%	-

During FY 2014, the joint ventures MESOGHEIOS S.A. - HELECTOR S.A. - BILFINGER (KOZANI LANDFILL), HELECTOR S.A. - MESOGHEIOS S.A. (HERAKLION LANDFILL) and HELECTOR S.A. - MESOGHEIOS S.A. (LASITHI LANDFILL) were terminated, resulting in a decrease in investments in joint ventures by €19.5 thousand.

During year 2014, J/V AKTOR SA - AKTOR BULGARIA SA was established, in which HELECTOR SA participates with 60%.

The following amounts represent the Group's share in the assets and liabilities of joint ventures consolidated using the proportional method and included in the Statement of Financial Position:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Receivables		
Non-current assets	1,054	920
Current assets	44,810	30,270
	45,864	31,190
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	716	442
Current liabilities	43,803	30,228
	44,519	30,670
Equity	1,345	521
Income	37,948	23,058
Administrative	(32,248)	(20,022)
Earnings after taxes	5,700	3,036

10 Available-for-sale financial assets

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
At beginning of period	197	-
Additions	300	858
(Impairment)	(42)	(661)
At year end	455	197
Non-current assets	455	197
Current assets	-	-
	455	197

Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:

	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Listed securities:		
Shares-Abroad	455	197
	455	197

The parent company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Available-for-sale investments include 1,250,000 shares of the Bank of Cyprus that is listed in Cyprus Stock Exchange.

All financial assets available for sale are denominated in Euros.

11 Derivative financial instruments

The amount of long-term liabilities shown in the table below corresponds to subsidiary HELECTOR – CYBARGO.

All amounts in EUR thousand.

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES		COMPANY FIGURES	
31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13

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Non-current liabilities				
Interest rate swaps for cash flow hedging	1,041	1,157	-	-
Total	1,041	1,157	-	-
Details of interest rate swaps				
Notional value of interest rate swaps	9,000	15,000	-	-
Fixed Rate	4,41%	4,41%	-	-
Floating rate	Euribor	Euribor	-	-

The fair value of the derivative used to hedge cash flow changes is posted under non-current assets where the residual maturity of the hedged asset is greater than 12 months.

As of 31.12.2014 and 31.12.2013 the parent company held no financial derivatives.

12 Inventories

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Finished products	425	556	-	197
Production in progress	22	2,469	-	-
Net realisable value	447	3,024	-	197

The cost of inventories recorded as an expense in cost by category amounts to €26,197 thousand (2013: €7,032 thousand) and € 22,733 thousand 2013: €5,388 thousand) for the Group and the Company, respectively.

During the year, an amount of €197 thousand was impaired both in the Company and in the Group.

13 Trade and other receivables

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Trade	50,856	52,420	30,257	27,803
Less: Trade impairment provisions	(4,416)	(5,675)	(3,642)	(4,000)
Trade Receivables - Net	46,439	46,745	26,615	23,803
Prepayments	7,106	3,108	7,091	3,064
Amounts due from construction contracts	17,344	8,749	17,344	8,749
Dividends receivable (note 32)	-	-	6,036	-
Loans to related parties (note 32)	-	-	7,649	9,683
Long-term time deposits	484	678	-	-
Greek State	7,496	5,507	5,002	3,504
Other receivables	11,061	10,366	2,972	3,424
Less: Other receivable impairment provisions	(455)	(418)	(455)	(418)
Receivables from related parties (note 32)	6,556	8,297	12,814	16,731
Total	96,031	83,033	85,069	68,541
Non-current assets	24	226	6,918	5,539
Current assets	96,007	82,808	78,151	63,002
	96,031	83,033	85,069	68,541

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

There is no credit risk concentration in relation to trade receivables since the Group has a large client base from several business segments.

The book value of receivables is approximate to their fair value.

The Group's other receivables include loans to third parties with nominal value of €4,984 thousand (2013: €7,739 thousand). Respectively, the Company's other receivables include a loan to third parties with nominal value of €1,656 thousand (2013: €2,000 thousand).

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Not overdue and not impaired	29,266	15,779	17,614	3,338
Overdue:				
3 -6 months	13,995	14,135	8,899	5,245
6 months – 1 year	4,381	8,581	1,319	5,443
Over 1 year	3,214	13,924	2,423	13,777
	<u>50,856</u>	<u>52,420</u>	<u>30,257</u>	<u>27,803</u>
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(4,416)	(5,675)	(3,642)	(4,000)
Trade Receivables - Net	<u>46,439</u>	<u>46,745</u>	<u>26,615</u>	<u>23,803</u>

All Group and Company receivables are expressed in Euros.

The movement in the provision for doubtful trade and other receivables stands as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Balance as of 1 January	6,093	548	4,418	548
Provision for impairment	812	5,545	37	3,869
Write-off of receivables during the period	(1,515)	-	-	-
Write-off of receivables	(518)	-	(358)	-
Balance as of 31 December	<u>4,871</u>	<u>6,093</u>	<u>4,097</u>	<u>4,418</u>

The amounts recognised as provision are usually written-off to the extent that such amounts are not expected to be collected from the specific customers/ debtors.

The Group and Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on 31 December 2014 is the fair value of the above trade and other receivables.

On the balance sheet date, the Group holds no guarantees on trade debtors. Good performance guarantees with customers are shown in note 31.

14 Restricted cash

Group's restricted cash as at 31.12.2014 amounted to EUR 3,571 thousand and as at 31.12.2013 they amounted to EUR 4,040 thousand. The largest part comes from the parent HELECTOR SA, and in particular by €3,571 on 31.12.2014 and €3,550 on 31.12.2013.

Restricted cash pertains mainly to subsidies of European research program, which are released with the gradual implementation of the programs.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Cash in hand	52	31	33	15
Short-term deposits with banks	28,363	28,126	18,526	17,133
Time deposits	2,158	1,637	-	-
Total	<u>30,572</u>	<u>29,794</u>	<u>18,558</u>	<u>17,148</u>

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

Cash and cash equivalents are expressed in Euros.



The following table shows the rates of deposits per credit rating class by Standard & Poor (S&P) as of 31/12/2014.

	Consolidated figures	
	2014	2013
Financial institution credit rating	Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents
AA+	0,35%	-
AA-	2,98%	8,70%
A+	0,04%	-
A	3,56%	9,10%
CCC+	74,79%	-
CCC	-	65,40%
Other	18,28%	16,80%
	100,00%	100,00%

	Company figures	
	2014	2013*
Financial institution credit rating	Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents
AA-	4,90%	11,89%
A+	0,06%	-
A	2,98%	11,98%
CCC+	88,65%	-
CCC	-	75,98%
Other	3,40%	0,15%
	100,00%	100,00%

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

Other includes cash kept with unrated credit institutions.

The time deposit interest rates are determined after negotiations with selected banking institutions based on Euribor rates and are dependent on the period of investment.

16 Share Capital & Premium Reserve

All amounts in EUR, save the number of shares

Consolidated figures

	Number of Shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Treasury shares	Total
1 January 2013	144,500	1,477	5,216	(7,417)	(724)
Share capital increase by capitalisation of reserves	74,080	757	-	-	757
31 December 2013	218,580	2,234	5,216	(7,417)	33
1 January 2014	218,580	2,234	5,216	(7,417)	33
31 December 2014	218,580	2,234	5,216	(7,417)	33

Company figures

	Number of Shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Total
1 January 2013	144,500	1,477	5,216	6,693
Share capital increase by capitalisation of reserves	74,080	757	-	757
31 December 2013	218,580	2,234	5,216	7,450
1 January 2014	218,580	2,234	5,216	7,450
31 December 2014	218,580	2,234	5,216	7,450

The total number of approved ordinary shares is 218,580 (2013: 218,580 shares) with the face value of €10.22 each (2013: €10.22 per share). All issued shares have been paid up fully.

17 Other reserves

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Consolidated figures

	Statutory reserves	Special reserves	Tax-exempt reserves	Foreign exchange difference reserves	Cash flow hedging reserves	Actuarial profits/(losses) reserves	Other reserves	Total
1 January 2013	1,404	4,099	1,179	(135)	(791)	(67)	-	5,688
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Transfer from retained earnings	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Capitalisation of reserves	-	-	(757)	-	-	-	-	(757)
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	487
Actuarial profit	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
31 December 2013	1,426	4,099	422	(149)	(305)	(45)	-	5,448
1 January 2014	1,426	4,099	422	(149)	(305)	(45)	-	5,448
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	117
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-	-	(52)	-	(52)
31 December 2014	1,426	4,099	422	(104)	(188)	(97)	-	5,558

Company figures

	Statutory reserves	Special reserves	Tax-exempt reserves	Foreign exchange difference reserves	Actuarial profits/(losses) reserves	Other reserves	Total
1 January 2013	502	4,099	984	-	(56)	-	5,530
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	(13)
Capitalisation of reserves	-	-	(757)	-	-	-	(757)
Actuarial profit	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
31 December 2013	502	4,099	227	(13)	(36)	-	4,779
1 January 2014	502	4,099	227	(13)	(36)	-	4,779
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	24	-	-	-	(3)	-	20
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
31 December 2014	526	4,099	227	1	(80)	-	4,773

(a) Statutory reserves

The provisions of articles 44 and 45 of Codified Law 2190/1920 regulate the formation and use of statutory reserves: At least 5% of each year's actual (book) net earnings must be withheld to form a statutory reserve, until the statutory reserve's accumulated amount equals at least 1/3 of the share capital. Upon decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the statutory reserve may be used to cover losses, and therefore may not be used for any other purpose.



(b) Special reserves

Reserves of this category have been created upon decision of the Ordinary General Meeting in past years, do not have any specific designation and may therefore be used for any purpose, upon decision of the Ordinary General Meeting.

(c) Untaxed reserves

The foregoing reserves may be capitalised and distributed (having due regard to the applicable limitations) upon decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders.

18 Borrowings

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Long-term borrowings				
Bank borrowings	8,152	10,300	-	-
From related parties	-	-	-	-
Total long-term borrowings	8,152	10,300	-	-
Short-term borrowings				
Bank overdrafts	-	3	-	-
Bank borrowings	10,737	3,297	8,040	228
Bond loan	160	-	-	-
From related parties	-	-	5,669	5,910
Total short-term borrowings	10,897	3,300	13,709	6,138
Total borrowings	19,049	13,600	13,709	6,138

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

Long-term borrowings mature by 2020.

The average effective rate as of 31 December 2014 was 3.39% (2013: 5.30%) for bank borrowings.

No guarantees have been placed on the Group's tangible assets to secure borrowings.

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in borrowing rates, and the contractual dates for re-determination of rates are as follows:

	Consolidated figures			Company figures		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate up to 6 months	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate up to 6 months	Total
31 December 2014						
Total borrowings	2,077	8,721	10,799	-	13,709	13,709
Effect of interest rate swaps	8,250	-	8,250	-	-	-
	10,327	8,721	19,049	-	13,709	13,709

	Consolidated figures			Company figures		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate up to 6 months	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate up to 6 months	Total
31 December 2013*						

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Total borrowings	3,210	640	3,850	-	6,138	6,138
Effect of interest rate swaps	9,750	-	9,750	-	-	-
	<u>12,960</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,138</u>	<u>6,138</u>

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

The maturity of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Between 1 and 2 years	2,185	2,696	-	-
2 to 5 years	5,217	5,354	-	-
Over 5 years	750	2,250	-	-
	<u>8,152</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

All borrowings are expressed in Euros.

19 Trade and other payables

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Trade payables	4,219	9,251	7,874	5,498
Accrued interest	79	91	-	-
Accrued expenses	3	69	3	44
Advances from customers	7,614	7,121	7,549	7,521
Wages and salaries payable	413	255	267	110
Social security and other taxes	2,794	4,510	1,269	2,004
Amounts due to construction contracts	1,438	937	501	-
Subcontractors	1,273	3,255	1,269	3,242
Payables under investment plans	-	584	-	584
Other liabilities	8,279	5,645	3,526	935
Total liabilities – Related parties (note 32)	10,167	8,761	7,527	9,828
Total	<u>36,279</u>	<u>40,478</u>	<u>29,784</u>	<u>29,766</u>
Non-current	774	698	584	584
Short-term	35,506	39,780	29,199	29,182
Total	<u>36,279</u>	<u>40,478</u>	<u>29,784</u>	<u>29,766</u>

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

All liabilities are expressed in Euros.

Company and Group liabilities from trade activities are interest free.

20 Deferred taxation

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are offset when there is a legally vested right to offset current tax receivables against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes involve the same tax authority. Offset amounts are as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Recoverable after 12 months	2,773	2,158	83	-

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Recoverable within 12 months	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,773</u>	<u>2,158</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax assets:				
Recoverable after 12 months	1,675	2,386	1,766	2,289
Recoverable within 12 months	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,675</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>1,766</u>	<u>2,289</u>
	<u>1,099</u>	<u>(227)</u>	<u>(1,683)</u>	<u>(2,289)</u>

Total change in deferred income tax is presented below:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Balance at beginning of period	(227)	1,214	(2,289)	(465)
Debit/ (credit) through profit and loss (note 28)	1,347	(1,441)	626	(1,825)
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	(20)	-	(14)	1
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	(1)	-	(5)	-
Balance at period end	<u>1,099</u>	<u>(227)</u>	<u>(1,683)</u>	<u>(2,289)</u>

Changes in deferred tax receivables and liabilities during the year, without taking into account offsetting of balances with the same tax authority, are the following:

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Construction contracts	Other	Total
1 January 2013*	710	1,125	135	1,970
Income statement debit/(credit)	757	488	(94)	1,151
31 December 2013*	<u>1,467</u>	<u>1,612</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>3,121</u>
1 January 2014*	1,467	1,612	42	3,121
Income statement debit/(credit)	344	1,395	201	1,940
31 December 2014	<u>1,811</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>5,061</u>

Deferred tax assets:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Tax losses	Construction contracts	Actuarial profits /(losses) reserves	Other	Total
1 January 2013	33	579	-	-	144	756
Income statement debit/(credit)	595	10	-	-	1,986	2,592
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2013	<u>629</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>3,349</u>
1 January 2014	629	589	-	-	2,131	3,349
Income statement debit/(credit)	(79)	(56)	983	-	(255)	593
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	20	-	20
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	1	-	-	-	-	1
31 December 2014	<u>551</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>983</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,876</u>	<u>3,962</u>

COMPANY FIGURES

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Construction contracts	Other	Total
1 January 2013	3	1,129	135	1,268
Income statement debit/(credit)	2	488	(94)	396

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31 December 2013	6	1,617	42	1,664
1 January 2014	6	1,617	42	1,664
Income statement debit/(credit)	(6)	1,395	201	1,590
31 December 2014	-	3,012	243	3,255

Deferred tax assets:

	Impairment of holdings	Accelerated tax depreciation	Construction contracts	Actuarial profits /(losses) reserves	Other	Total
1 January 2013*	1,640	-	-	-	92	1,733
Income statement debit/(credit)	1,168	-	-	-	1,054	2,222
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
31 December 2013*	2,809	-	-	-	1,145	3,953
1 January 2014*	2,809	-	-	-	1,145	3,953
Income statement debit/(credit)	-	11	983	-	(30)	964
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	14	-	14
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	-	-	1	4	5
31 December 2014	2,809	11	983	15	1,119	4,937

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

Deferred tax receivables are recognised for the transfer of tax losses, provided that it is probable to achieve a relevant financial benefit due to future taxable gains. The Group recognised a deferred tax receivable of €532 thousand 2013; €589 thousand) for tax losses totalling €1,775 thousand 2013; €1,963 thousand) which may be transferred and offset against future taxable gains.

21 Retirement benefit obligations

All amounts in EUR thousand.

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are the following:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position for:				
Retirement benefits	352	328	275	196
Total	352	328	275	196

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement are the following:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Charges /(credits) to results (note 27)				
Retirement benefits	(66)	136	30	75
Total	(66)	136	30	75

The amounts posted in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Present value of non-financed liabilities	352	328	275	196
Liability in Statement of Financial Position	352	328	275	196



The amounts posted in the Income Statement are as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Current employment cost	45	93	26	68
Financial cost	11	10	7	5
Past service cost	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cut-down losses	(122)	35	(3)	3
Total included in employee benefits (note 27)	(66)	136	30	75

Change to liabilities as presented in the Balance Sheet is as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Opening balance	328	268	196	145
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	39	-	20	-
Indemnities paid	(26)	(50)	(26)	(5)
Actuarial (profit)/loss charged to the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.	76	(26)	55	(21)
Total debit/ (credit) to results	(66)	136	30	75
Closing balance	352	328	275	196

The main actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes for the consolidated figures and the company's figures, are the following:

	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Discounting interest	1,90%	3,30%
Future salary raises	0.00% until 2016 and 2.50%** afterwards	0.00% by 2016 and 2.50%** afterwards

**Average annual long-term inflation = 2.50%

The average weighted duration of pension benefits is 18.27 years for the consolidated figures and 19 years for the company figures.

Analysis of expected maturity of non-discounted pension benefits:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	10	23	10	8
Over 5 years	460	627	398	377
Total	470	650	408	385

The sensitivity analysis of pension benefit from changes in the main assumptions are:

	Consolidated figures			Company figures		
	Change in the assumption according to	Increase in the assumption	Decrease in the assumption	Change in the assumption according to	Increase in the assumption	Decrease in the assumption
Discounting interest	0,50%	-5,99%	5,99%	0,50%	-5,67%	5,67%
Payroll change rate	0,50%	5,43%	-5,43%	0,50%	5,12%	-5,12%

Actuarial (profit)/loss recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income:

Consolidated figures	Company figures
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	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
(Profit)/loss from the change in financial assumptions	43	(38)	37	(27)
Losses	34	12	18	6
Total	76	(26)	55	(21)

22 Grants

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
At beginning of period	15,032	16,079	3,960	4,271
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	669	-	-	-
Transfer to results (note 25)	(993)	(995)	(259)	(259)
Refunds	-	(52)	-	(52)
At year end	14,708	15,032	3,701	3,960

Out of the total Group's government grants:

i) The unamortised amount of €8,793 thousand (2013: €9,406 thousand) corresponds to a grant received by subsidiary VEAL SA under OPCE for the construction of a co-generation power plant using biogas from the Ano Liosia landfill. The grant amount covers 40% of the investment's budget.

iii) The unamortised amount of €3,701 thousand (2013: €3,960 thousand) relates to: (a) an amount of €868 thousand (2013: €1,127 thousand) for a government grant received by HELECTOR SA from the Corporate Programme "Competitiveness" regarding the "Electrical power generation from Tagarades Thessaloniki Sanitary Landfill biogas" project, with a 5 MW capacity. The grant amount covers 40% of the investment's budget; (b) an amount of €499 thousand (2013: €499 thousand) for a European Commission grant (DG ENER) under the 6th Framework Programme for the BIOGAS CHCP project. This project relates to a demonstration power and heat poly-generation programme implemented using anaerobic treatment of organic waste; and (c) an amount of €2,334 thousand (2013: €2,334 thousand) corresponding to an advance of the European Commission grant (DG ENER) for the GAS-BIOREF project. This project relates to the implementation of a demonstration gasification plant with a capacity of 3 T/H, using 50% SRF and 50% biomass.

iii) The unamortised amount of €1,545.7 thousand (2013: € 1,666 thousand) relates to a government grant received by subsidiary AIFORIKI DODEKANISSOU S.A. from the Corporate Programme "Competitiveness" regarding the "Wind power utilisation for the production of electrical power in the islands of Rhodes (3.0 MW), Kos (3.6 MW) and Patmos (1.2 MW)" project. The grant amount covers 30% of the investment's budget.

iv) The unamortised amount of €668.5 thousand relates to a grant received by the subsidiary STERILISATION S.A. from the Regional Administration of Thessaly for the project "Establishment of a medical waste treatment plant in Volos Industrial Zone B, Prefecture of Magnesia". The grant amount covers 50% of the investment's budget.

23 Provisions

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Consolidated figures

	Contractual obligations to customers	Litigations pending	Landscape restoration	Tax provisions	Other provisions	Total
1 January 2013	81	291	64	1,109	1,162	2,707
Additional provisions for the year	-	-	3	-	2,490	2,493
Used provisions for the year	-	-	-	-	(549)	(549)
31 December 2013	81	291	67	1,109	3,103	4,651
1 January 2014	81	291	67	1,109	3,103	4,651
Additional provisions for the year	-	-	3	-	110	113

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Used provisions for the year	-	-	-	-	(164)	(164)
31 December 2014	81	291	70	1,109	3,049	4,600

Company figures

	Litigations pending	Tax provisions	Other provisions	Total
1 January 2013*	291	704	-	995
Additional provisions for the year	-	-	2,450	2,450
31 December 2013*	291	704	2,450	3,445
1 January 2014*	291	704	2,450	3,445
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	-	15	-	15
31 December 2014	291	719	2,450	3,460

Analysis of total provisions:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Non-current	4,600	4,127	3,460	3,254
Short-term	-	524	-	191
Total	4,600	4,651	3,460	3,445

Provisions have been posted in the income statement as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Administrative expenses	110	40	-	-
Other provisions	-	2,450	-	2,450
Financial cost	3	3	-	-
	113	2,493	-	2,450

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

(a) Outstanding litigations

The entire amount of the provision formed pertains to third-party actions against the Company. The amount of the provision is based on estimates made by the Group's Legal Department. The company's management considers the provision amount sufficient, and no additional charges are expected to arise beyond the amounts disclosed as of 31.12.2014.

(b) Contractual obligations to customers

The provision formed refers to losses that may ensue as a result of the company's contractual obligations towards its customers. The amount of the provision is based on estimates made by the Group's Legal Department. The company's management considers the provision amount sufficient, and no additional charges are expected to arise beyond the amounts disclosed as of 31.12.2014.

(c) Landscape restoration

According to Ministerial Decision 1726/2003, art 9, para. 4, companies operating wind farms should remove the facilities and restore the landscape upon termination of operation of the Energy Production Station.

The Group has formed a cost provision for equipment removal and landscape restoration, for the wind farms it operates via subsidiary Aiforiki Dodekanisou SA. The provision has been calculated as the present value of expenses that will be borne for landscape restoration. The Management of the Group has estimated that the total future expenses will amount to approximately €141,000. The amount of approximately €3 thousand has been recognised in 2014 as financial cost.

24 Expenses per category

All amounts in EUR thousand.

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	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-14			Total
		Cost of sales	Distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	
Employee benefits	27	12,036	-	1,016	13,053
Inventories used	12	26,169	-	28	26,197
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	3,627	-	10	3,636
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	2,437	-	10	2,447
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		1,456	-	33	1,489
Operating lease rents	6	1,446	10	201	1,656
Third party fees for technical works		44,948	481	450	45,880
Other		15,540	643	2,757	18,939
Total		107,660	1,134	4,504	113,297

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13*			Total
		Cost of sales	Distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	
Employee benefits	27	10,854	10	1,090	11,954
Inventories used	12	7,007	-	25	7,032
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	3,822	-	25	3,847
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	2,432	-	10	2,442
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		1,672	2	38	1,712
Operating lease rents	6	777	18	129	923
Third party fees for technical works		19,140	352	376	19,868
Other		19,430	1,340	3,500	24,271
Total		65,135	1,721	5,194	72,050

Company figures

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-14			Total
		Cost of sales	Distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	
Employee benefits	27	6,262	-	406	6,669
Inventories used	12	22,733	-	-	22,733
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	910	-	2	912
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	-	-	1	1
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		417	-	4	421
Operating lease rents	6	983	10	149	1,141
Third party fees for technical works		32,142	480	444	33,067
Other		9,761	590	1,457	11,807
Total		73,208	1,080	2,462	76,750

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-13*			Total
		Cost of sales	Distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	
Employee benefits	27	6,188	10	446	6,643
Inventories used	12	5,388	-	-	5,388
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	869	-	27	896
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		809	2	1	812
Operating lease rents	6	404	18	129	550
Third party fees for technical works		16,540	332	376	17,248
Other		10,100	1,296	1,839	13,235
Total		40,298	1,657	2,818	44,772

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

25 Other operating income/expenses



All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Income from participations & securities (except dividends)	2	-	-	-
Impairment of assets available for sale	(42)	(661)	-	-
(Losses)/ profit from the sale of tangible assets	(58)	65	(66)	147
Amortisation of grants received (note 22)	993	995	259	259
Rents	559	348	558	346
Impairment provisions and direct write-offs	(1,459)	(4,684)	(457)	(3,013)
Special levy on the turnover of RES companies (Law 4093/2012)	(104)	(2,700)	(77)	(319)
Losses from exchange differences	(6)	-	(6)	-
Other profit/ (losses)	430	(120)	559	(482)
Total	315	(6,757)	770	(3,063)

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

26 Finance (income)/expenses - net

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Interest expenses				
-Bank borrowings	853	910	453	265
- Financial cost for landscape restoration	3	475	-	-
- Other	993	622	963	604
	1,849	2,006	1,416	870
Interest income	(1,857)	(2,861)	(1,335)	(2,846)
Net interest (expenses)/ income	(8)	(854)	82	(1,976)
Finance (income)/expenses - net	(8)	(854)	82	(1,976)

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

27 Employee benefits

All amounts in EUR, save the number of employees.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Wages and salaries	10,658	9,301	5,216	4,918
Social security expenses	2,342	2,332	1,391	1,626
Cost/(revenue) from defined benefit plans (note 21)	(66)	136	30	75
Other employee benefits	119	185	31	24
Total	13,053	11,954	6,669	6,643
Number of employees	482	415	268	271

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

28 Income tax

On 23.01.2013 the new tax law 4110/23.01.2013 was passed. The most important changes are that according to the new law, the income tax rate for legal entities will be 26% for FY 2013 and thereafter, and that the withheld tax

on dividends approved after 1 January 2014 will be 10%. The negative effect from the recalculation of deferred taxes for the Group and the Company on the income tax of the Income statement is shown in the following table.

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Tax for the year	3,713	5,943	2,054	3,693
Deferred tax due to change in tax rate from 20% to 26%	-	13	-	(135)
Deferred tax (note 20)	1,347	(1,454)	626	(1,690)
Total	5,060	4,503	2,680	1,868

For the comparative period, i.e. for the 12-month 2013, except for the charge to Deferred tax of the Income statement of €13 thousand and €(135) thousand for the Group and the Company respectively, the change of the tax rate has had a positive effect on Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) of the period by €3 thousand for the Group and €2 thousand for the Company. Therefore, the overall effect of the change in the tax rate on Total Comprehensive Income / (expenses) for the period amounted to a loss of €10 thousand for the Group and a profit of €137 thousand for the company.

According to new tax law 4172/2013 as amended by tax law 4223/2013, dividends distributed to companies within the same group, from January 2014 and afterwards, are exempted from tax, on condition that the parent company participates in the company distributing the dividend with at least 10% for two consecutive years, and the other conditions as set out in Article 48 of Law 4172/2013.

According to paragraphs 12 and 13, Article 72 of Law 4172/2013, non-distributed or capitalised reserves formed up to 31 December 4172/2013, which come from profits which that were not taxed at the time they were created due to their exemption, in implementation of the provisions of Law 2238/1994, must be offset from 2014 January 26 against tax losses and are taxed at a rate of 19% or are independently taxed at a rate of 19% if they are distributed or capitalised. The parent company as well as the subsidiaries offset tax losses whereas others distributed untaxed reserves.

Since FY 2011, Greek Sociétés Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatorily audited by legally appointed auditors are required to obtain an "Annual Certificate" under Article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994, which is issued following a tax audit performed by the legally appointed auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the legally appointed auditor or auditing firm issues to the company a "Tax Compliance Report" and then the legally appointed auditor or auditing firm submits it to the Ministry of Finance electronically no later than ten days from the expiry date of the deadline set for the approval of the company's financial statements by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Ministry of Finance will choose a sample of certain companies representing at least 9% which will be re-audited by the competent auditing services of the Ministry. The audit in question will have been completed no later than eighteen months of the date of submission of the "Tax Compliance Report" to the Ministry of Finance.

The table presenting the analysis of unaudited financial years of all companies under consolidation, is shown in Note 31.

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the notional amount which would result using the tax rate applicable to the parent's profit, on the consolidated companies' profit. The difference is as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Accounting profit / (losses) before tax	15,129	11,549	16,021	4,069
Tax imputed based on local applicable tax rates on the parent's profit (2014: 26% & 2013: 26%)	3,934	3,003	4,165	1,058
Effect of change to tax rate	-	13	-	(135)
Untaxed income	(2,162)	(207)	(2,193)	(230)
Additional taxable income	2,259	-	66	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes:	452	1,488	296	995
Taxation differences for consolidated companies	(210)	(51)	-	(11)
Other taxes	-	32	0,1	-
Tax audit differences and used tax provisions	-	138	(87)	140

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Tax provisions	-	10	-	-
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	788	77	432	52
Income tax	5,060	4,503	2,680	1,868

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

The average weighted tax rate for the Group for 2014 is 33.44% (2013: 40,32%),

The tax corresponding to Other Comprehensive Income is:

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES

	1-Jan to 31-Dec-14			1-Jan to 31-Dec-13		
	Before tax	Tax (debit) / credit	After tax	Before tax	Tax (debit) / credit	After tax
Currency translation differences	45	-	45	(13)	-	(13)
Cash flow hedges	117	-	117	487	-	487
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(76)	20	(56)	26	(4)	22
Effect of tax rate change on actuarial profits/(losses)	-	-	-		3	3

COMPANY FIGURES

	1-Jan to 31-Dec-14			1-Jan to 31-Dec-13		
	Before tax	Tax (debit) / credit	After tax	Before tax	Tax (debit) / credit	After tax
Currency translation differences	15	-	15	(13)	-	(13)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(55)	14	(41)	21	(3)	18
Effect of tax rate change on actuarial profits/(losses)	-	-	-		2	2

29 Cash flows from operating activities

All amounts in EUR thousand.

	Note	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
		31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
Profit before taxes		15,129	11,549	16,021	4,068
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of PPE	5	3,636	3,847	912	896
Depreciation of intangible assets	6	2,447	2,442	1	-
Impairment of tangible, intangible assets and investments in subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	2,600
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	10	42	661	-	-
Loss/ (profit) from the sale of tangible assets		58	(65)	66	(147)
Amortization of grants	22	(993)	(995)	(259)	(259)
Interest income	26	(1,857)	(2,861)	(1,335)	(2,846)
Income from dividends		-	-	(8,438)	-
Write-offs/provisions of receivables and inventories	13	584	2,239	561	563
Other provisions		113	1,944	-	2,450
Retirement benefit liabilities		(53)	86	4	71
Debit interest and related expenses	26	1,846	1,532	1,416	870
Share of loss from associates	8	122	124	-	-
		21,075	20,503	8,951	8,265
Changes in working capital					
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories		2,577	(2,166)	-	-

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Increase of receivables (non-current & current)	(14,742)	(10,322)	9,526	7,215
(Decrease)/ increase in liabilities (non-current & current except borrowings)	(2,782)	2,323	(18,750)	(15,618)
	<u>(14,947)</u>	<u>(10,165)</u>	<u>(9,224)</u>	<u>(8,402)</u>
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	<u>6,129</u>	<u>10,338</u>	<u>(273)</u>	<u>(137)</u>

*Adjusted amounts due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Note 2.2.2).

30 Commitments

Capital commitments

There are no significant capital commitments undertaken and pending execution as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Operating lease obligations

The Group leases property through operating leases. Such leases have varying terms regarding rent adjustment, renewal rights and other clauses, and usually extend over a term of 3 or more years.

Total future payable rents, under operating leases, are as follows:

All amounts in EUR thousand.

Commitments from operating leases:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Up to 1 year	453	483
From 1-5 years	1,121	1,243
Over 5 years	300	471
	<u>1,874</u>	<u>2,197</u>

31 Contingent assets and liabilities

(a) Proceedings have been initiated against the Group for work accidents which occurred during the execution of construction projects by companies or joint ventures in which the Group participates. Because the Group is fully insured against labour accidents, no substantial outflows are expected as a result of legal proceedings against the Group. Other disputes in litigation or in arbitration, as well as any pending decisions by judicial or arbitration bodies are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial standing or operation of the Group or the company. The provisions formed both in the Group and in the Company are assessed as adequate.

(b) From FY 2011 onwards, Greek Sociétés Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatorily audited are required to obtain an "Annual Certificate" under article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994. This "Annual Certificate" is issued following a tax audit performed by the legally appointed auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the company a "Tax Compliance Report" and then the statutory auditor or audit firm submits it to the Ministry of Finance electronically. The "Tax Compliance Report" must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance no later than the tenth day of the seventh month after financial year end. The Ministry of Finance will choose a sample of certain companies representing at least 9% of all companies submitting a "Tax Compliance Report" to be re-audited by the competent auditing services of the Ministry. The audit must be completed no later than eighteen months from the date of submission of the "Tax Compliance Report" to the Ministry of Finance.

The list of open tax years of the companies being consolidated are presented below: The Group's tax liabilities for these periods have not been finalised; therefore it is possible that additional charges are imposed when the relevant audits are performed by the tax authorities (notes 22 & 27). Parent company ELLAKTOR has not been tax audited for financial years 2009 to 2010. It has been audited for FY 2011, 2012 and 2013 pursuant to Law 2238/1994 and has obtained a tax compliance certificate from PricewaterhouseCoopers SA without any qualification. PricewaterhouseCoopers SA has already undertaken the parent's tax audit for financial year 2014. Also, a tax audit for closing year 2014 is underway by the competent audit firms for the Group's subsidiaries based in Greece. The Company's management is not expecting significant tax liabilities, upon completion of the tax audit, other than

those recorded and presented in the financial statements. Also, adequate provisions have been formed, charging the results of the current and previous years, and no significant extra charges are anticipated.

Subsidiaries

Name	Unaudited years
AIFORIKI DODEKANISOU SA	2010, 2012-2014*
AIFORIKI KOUNOU SA	2010, 2012-2014*
APOTEFROTIRAS SA	2010, 2012-2014*
VEAL SA	2010, 2012-2014*
DOAL SA	2010, 2012-2014*
HELECTOR CYPRUS (formerly ELEMEX LTD)	2005-2014
HELECTOR GERMANY GMBH	2007-2014
HERHOF GMBH	2005-2014
HERHOF RECYCLING CENTER OSNABRUCK GMBH	2006-2014
HERHOF VERWALTUNGS GMBH	2006-2014
JV HELECTOR-ELLAKTOR-CYBARCO	2007-2014
HELECTOR BULGARIA LTD	2010-2014
HELECTOR DOOEL SKOPJE	2010-2014
K.G.E GREEN ENERGY LTD	2011-2014
NEASACO ENTERPRISES LTD	2012-2014
STERILISATION SA	2011-2014
EDADYM SA	-

Associates

Name	Unaudited years
ENERMEL SA	2010, 2012-2014*
TOMI EDL LTD	2010-2014
PROJECT DYNAMIC CONSTRUCTION	2010-2014
ELLAKTOR VENTURES LTD	2011-2014
LEVASHOVO WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT LLC	-
HELECTOR SA - ENVITEC SA Partnership	2010-2014
EPADYM SA	-

Joint Ventures

Name	Unaudited years
J/V TOMI SA – HLEKTOR SA (ANO LIOSIA LANDFILL - SECTION II)	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR – TECHNIKI PROSTASIAS PERIVALONDOS	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR-MESOGIOS (TAGARADES LANDFILL)	2006-2014
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (CYPRUS- PAPHOS LANDFILL)	2006-2014
JV DETEALA- HELECTOR-EDL LTD	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGIOS SA (FYLLIS LANDFILL)	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGIOS SA (MAVRORACHI LANDFILL)	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (MARATHOUNTA LANDFILL & ACCESS WAY)	2006-2014
J/V HELECTOR– ARSI	2010-2014
JV LAMDA – ITHAKI & HELECTOR	2007-2014
J/V HELECTOR– ERGOSYN SA	2010-2014
J/V BILFINGER BERGER - MESOGIOS- HELECTOR	2010-2014
J/V TOMI SA –HELEKTOR SA	2007-2014
JV TOMI SA-HELECTOR SA & KONSTANTINIDIS	2008-2014
JV HELECTOR –ENVITEC (Recycling & Composting Plant)	2010-2014
JV HELECTOR- LANTEC - ENVIMEC - ENVIROPLAN	2010-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA	2011-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA- ENVITEC SA	2011-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA – ZIORIS SA	2011-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA – EPANA SA	2011-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA - KONSTANTINIDIS	2012-2014
J/V HELECTOR SA - KASTOR SA (EGNATIA HIGH FENCING PROJECT)	2014
JV HELECTOR - LANDTEK	2013-2014
JV AKTOR SA - AKTOR BULGARIA SA	2010-2014

* The Group companies which are domiciled in Greece, are mandatorily audited by audit firms and have obtained a tax compliance certificate for FY 2011, 2012 and 2013, are marked with an asterisk (*). In accordance with the



applicable law, financial year 2012 should be considered as the definitive year for tax audit purposes eighteen months after the "Tax Compliance Report" has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance. Based on decision POL 1236/18.10.2013 of the Ministry of Οικονομικών Finance, financial year 2011 is considered to be final after 30 April 2014.

(c) The Group has contingent liabilities in relation to banks, other guarantees, and other matters that arise from its normal business activity and from which no substantial charges are expected to arise.

32 Transactions with related parties

The aggregate amounts of sales and purchases from year start, as well as the closing balances of receivables and liabilities at year end, which have resulted from transactions with related parties under IAS 24, are as follows:

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	1-Jan to		1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
(a) Sales of goods and services	2,082	11,318	8,790	20,824
Sales to subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Sales to associates	-	-	-	-
Sales to affiliates	307	5,464	6,320	11,571
Sales to joint ventures	1,776	5,853	2,470	9,254
(b) Purchases of goods and services	1,692	3,522	9,535	5,957
Purchases from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Purchases from associates	-	-	-	-
Purchases from affiliates	996	3,006	9,535	5,957
Purchases from joint ventures	695	516	-	-
(c) Key management compensation	626	1,497	450	1,066
(d) Income from dividends	-	-	8,438	-
	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13*
(d) Closing balance (Receivables)	6,539	8,247	12,798	16,700
Receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Receivables from associates	181	87	181	87
Receivables from other related parties	1,959	1,760	9,654	11,630
Receivables from joint ventures	4,399	6,399	2,963	4,983
(e) Closing balance (Liabilities)	10,106	8,671	7,480	9,738
Payables to subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Payables to associates	224	-	4,804	-
Payables to other related parties	2,379	1,292	1,649	5,933
Joint venture payables	7,502	7,379	1,027	3,805
(f) Receivables from key management	17	51	17	31
(g) Amounts payable to key management	62	89	47	89
(h) Dividends receivable	-	-	6,036	-

Services to and from related parties, as well as sales and purchases of goods, are performed in accordance with the price lists that apply for non related parties.

Amounts payable to and from related parties are not subject to securities, have no specific repayment terms and are interest free.

(i) Loans to related parties

	Consolidated figures		Company figures	
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Balance as of 1 January	-	-	9,683	13,737

**HELECTOR S.A.**Annual Financial statements in line with IFRS
for the year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Financing during the year	-	-	335	3,122
Interest capitalized during the year	-	-	307	527
Repayments during the year	-	-	(2,555)	(7,703)
Prior period interest collected during the year	-	-	(121)	-
Balance as of 31 December	-	-	7,649	9,683
(j) Loans from related parties				
Balance as of 1 January	-	-	5,910	2,816
Financing during the year	-	-	-	2,950
Interest capitalized during the year	-	-	259	144
Repayments during the year	-	-	(500)	-
Balance as of 31 December	-	-	5,669	5,910

The collectability of the above collectable amounts is considered safe, and therefore no impairment provision has been made.

33 Other notes

1. No liens exist on tangible fixed assets.
2. On 7.11.2014 the Regional Unit of the Athens Northern Sector (Ref. No 29560/14) approved the merger of subsidiaries HELECTOR SA and HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS SA, by absorption of the latter, in accordance with the combined provisions of Articles 69-77 and 78 of Codified Law 2190/1920 and articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993 as in force, according to the absorbed company's merger balance sheet of 28.02.2014 and pursuant to the decisions of 23.09.2014 of the merging companies' General Meetings.
3. The total fees payable to the Group's legal auditors for the mandatory audit on the annual financial statements for FY 2014 stand at €110 thousand 2013: €158.5 thousand), and for other services at €6,000 thousand (2013: € 31,5),

34 Events after the date of the Statement of Financial Position

1. In February 2015, HERHOF GmbH completed the expansion of the Ulzen plant that included the additional construction of 3 new anaerobic technology boxes.
2. In January 2015, HERHOF GmbH completed the Anaerobic Waste Treatment Plant in Heppenheim, with an integrated aerobic treatment plant.
3. A decision for dividend distribution from the profits of the year and from accumulated prior year profits of €1,740 thousand is subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the subsidiary AIFORIKI DODEKANISOU S.A.
4. A decision for dividend distribution from accumulated prior year profits of €6,000 thousand is subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the subsidiary APOTEFROTIRAS S.A.

Kifissia, 27 March 2015

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

Leonidas G. Bobolas (ID Card No. Σ-237945)

The Director

Ioannis P. Kokotsis (Passport No 00145486/2013)

The CFO

Georgios I. Pliatsikas (ID Card No. AI-559981)