AKTOR BULGARIA

AT DECEMBER 31th 2012

CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	*Reserves*	*Run up profits /losses*	*Total*
	BGN'000	**BGN'000**	**BGN'000**	**BGN'000**
Balance at January 1st 2011	**50**		**(376)**	**(326)**
Net profit of the period	-		5	5
Transfer into non-distributed profit				-
Balance at December 31st 2011	**50**	**-**	**(371)**	**(321)**
Net profit of the period			*3*	3
Transfer into non-distributed profit				-
Realized reserve from reassessment				-
Balance at December 31st 2012	**50**	**-**	**(368)**	**(318)**

Represented by:
Dimitrios Koutras

АКТОР БЪЛГАРИЯ ЕАД ПЛОВДИВ

Compiled by:
Elena Petkova

Auditor
Stefan Koradov, registered auditor

Plovdiv,January 25, 2013

AKTOR BULGARIA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AT DECEMBER 31th 2012

	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Returns from clients and other debtors	381	114
Payments to suppliers and other creditors	(44)	(77)
Payments to the personnel and for social insurance	(19)	(26)
Currency rate differences	-	-
Paid taxes/received (excluding income tax)	-	-
Income tax paid		
Paid/received bank fees and interest	(1)	
Other operating payments - net	3	4
Net cash flows from operation activities	**320**	**15**
Cash flows from invetsment activities		
Purchases of long term assets	-	-
Net cash used in the investment activities	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financial activities		
Payments on received loans		
Paid amounts upon given loans	(332)	(1)
Received interests	-	-
Net cash flows from financial activities	**(332)**	**(1)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**(12)**	**14**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**17**	**3**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5**	**17**

Represented by:
Dimitrios Koutras

АКТОР БЪЛГАРИЯ ПЛОВДИВ ЕАД

Compiled by:
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Auditor
Stefan Koradov, registered auditor

Plovdiv,January 25, 2013

AKTOR BULGARIA
INCOME STATEMENT
AT DECEMBER 31th 2012

	Appendix	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Sales	2.1	67	112
Cost of sales	2.4	(63)	(107)
Gross profit		**4**	**5**
Other operating income	2.2	-	-
Administrative expenses	2.5	-	-
Other operating expenses	2.6	-	-
Financial income (expenses) - net	2.3	(1)	-
Profit before income tax		**3**	**5**
Income tax			
Net profit for the period		**3**	**5**
Other overall income for the period		**-**	**-**
Total overall income for the period		**3**	**5**

Represented by:
Dimitrios Koutras

АКТОР БЪЛГАРИЯ ПЛОВДИВ ЕАД

Compiled by:
Elena Petkova

Auditor
Stefan Koradov, registered auditor

Plovdiv,January 25, 2013

AKTOR BULGARIA

BALANCE SHEET

AT DECEMBER 31th 2012

Asset	Appendix	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1.1.	3	5
Long terms investments	1.2.	35	35
Non current assets in total		**38**	**40**
Current assets			
Inventory	1.3.		
Trade and other receivables	1.4.	295	608
Tax receivables	1.5.	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	1.6.	5	17
Current assets in total		**301**	**626**
Sum of the assets		**339**	**666**
LIABILITIES			
Share capital	1.7.1.	**50**	**50**
Reserves	1.7.2.	-	-
Financial result	1.7.3.	**(368)**	**(371)**
Run up profits/losses		(371)	(376)
Profit/loss for the year		3	5
		-	-
Total equity		**(318)**	**(321)**
Non current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	1.8.	655	985
Tax liabilities	1.9.		
Liabilities related to the personnel	1.10.	2	2
Current liabilities		**657**	**987**
Total equity and liabilities		**339**	**666**

Represented by:
Dimitrios Koutras

Compiled by:
Elena Petkova

Auditor
Stefan Koradov, registered auditor

Plovdiv,January 25, 2013

Annual Report on the Activity of
"AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD

The annual report on the activity of "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD for the year 2012 has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of art.33 of the Accounting Act, art.189 and art.247 of the Commerce Act, on the basis of analysis of the development, market presence, the public, macro – and micro-economic environment, financial and economic status of the company for 2012 and the perspectives for development. The report represents a commentary and analysis of the financial reports and other significant information about the financial status and the results from the activities of the companies.

The annual report on the activity of "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD for 2012 has been discussed and accepted by the Board of directors at a meeting of theirs and recorded in a minutes of the same meeting.

ORGANIZATION FORM

"AKTOR BULGARIA"EAD is a legal entity established as a sole joint-stock company with decision № 258/11.01.2007 on a company case № 63/2007 at the Regional Court of Plovdiv.

Company: "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD

Subject of activity of the company is: Trade representation of "KASTOR" AD.

Company Seat: The company has its company seat and registered address at: Plovdiv, R.D. Maritsa Gardens, block 10, office 1, telephone: 032/ 396 760, fax: 032/396 762, e-mail: aktor@aktor.bg.

Property: The Company is 100% property of a foreign legal entity.

Capital: "AKTOR BULGARIA"EAD has a capital of 50 000 / fifty thousand / lv formed by cash payments, distributed in 50 000 nominal, available shares with the right of vote, with a nominal value of each one of them of 1 / one / lv. The shares of the company have been registered and the capital has been entirely deposited.

A sole owner of the capital is "AKTOR ATD ", Athens, 18 "Filelilon" Street, entered into the register of the Trade companies of Prefecture Athens under the number of 8153/01AT /in/ 86/355/05 and it is legally represented by Dimitrios Athanasios Koutras – Chairman and General Director.

Management authorities:

"AKTOR BULGARIA"EAD has a single-stage system of management – a Board of Directors with a mandate of 5 years, consisting of the following members:

» SIMOS PAVLOS PANAGIOTIDIS, a citizen of the Republic of Greece, born on 19.06.1973 in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, – Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;

» IVAN MLADENOV SOKOLOV, Uniform Civil Number 6201027365, city of Plovdiv, 11 Akademik Petar Dinekov, Blvd.;

» NIKOLAOS DIMITRIOS CHATZITHEODOSIOU, citizen of the Republic of Greece, born on 02.10.1954 in Kavala, region of Kavala and

» DIMITRIOS ATHANASIOS KOUTRAS, citizen of the Republic of Greece, born on 23.03.1944 in Perivoli Dom, region of Phthiotis – chairman of the Board of Directors and executive director.

Related persons: The company has relations of a related person to the following enterprises: "AKTOR ATD", "AKTOR Joint-Stock Construction"BFC, GD "CONSORTIUM AKTOR" and GD CONSORTIUM BIOSAR ENERGY AKTOR, KASTOR AD GREECE.

Human resources: The average number of personnel hired under employment agreements for the reported period is 2, both of them are technical personnel.

Responsibilities of the management: According to the Bulgarian legislation , the management shall prepare a financial report for each financial year, which has to give a true and fair idea of the financial status of the Company towards the end of the year, its financial representation and cash flows.
The management confirms that it has consecutively applied adequate accounting policies while compiling the annual financial report towards December 31st , 2012 and that it has made reasonable and cautious estimations, assumptions and approximate assessments.
The management also confirms that it has adhered to the accounting standards in force, and that the financial report has been prepared on the principle of the operating enterprise.
The management bears responsibility for correct keeping of the accounting registers, for the expedient management of the assets and for undertaking of the measures necessary for avoiding and founding out of eventual misuses and other irregularities.

Operating enterprise: The company management thinks that the company is operating and that it will remain operating, there are no plans and intentions for termination of the activity.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVITY

The activity of "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD during the past year 2012 has developed in the following directions:

- representing GD "CONSORTIUM AKTOR"
- trade representation of "KASTOR" AD.
- participation in GD Consortium Biosar Energy Aktor with the purpose of survey, engineering and construction of photovoltaic power plants and Agreements for maintenance of photovoltaic power plants for the following projects:

- project named “FOX” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Fox” EOOD
- project named ”VILO” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Vilo” EOOD
- project named ”GERAN” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Geran” EOOD

- project named ”OKEAN” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Okean” EOOD
- project named ”MONTAN” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Montan” EOOD
- project named ”RENAR” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Renar” EOOD
- project named ”SAINT GEORGE” with investor AES Solar

Achievements

In 2012 the company represented GD CONSORTIUM AKTOR before all instances necessary for achieving of the main goal according to a contract concluded with Plovdiv Municipality for general repair, reconstruction and rearrangement of an existing construction of building “City House of Culture”.

With regard to its obligations under the contract for Trade representation of “KASTOR” AD , the company was actively working on establishment of new business contacts , with the purpose of implementing and expanding of the activities of the company- trader.

The construction of the photovoltaic power plants has been completed regarding the following sites:

project with the name “FOX” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Fox” EOOD ЕООД
project with the name ”VILO” with investor „“AES Solar Bulgaria Vilo” EOOD

project with the name”GERAN” with investor „AES Solar Bulgaria Geran” EOOD
project with the name ”OKEAN” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Okean” EOOD
project with the name ”MONTAN” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Montan” EOOD

project with the name ”RENAR” with investor “AES Solar Bulgaria Renar” EOOD

Results from the activity

The revenue of the company during the accounting year is 67 thousand lv. The main share in it is represented by sales services – 100%

(in thous. lv.)

Name	2012	Share in %	2011	Share in %
Net income from sales	**67**	**100.00**	**112**	**167.2**
Income from sale of services	67	100.00	112	167.2
Income from sale of long-term assets	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary income	-	-		
Income in total:	**67**	**100**	**112**	**100**

The most significant share in the structure of expenses for the activity, is the expenses for external services – 69.16 % of the total expenses for the activity.

(in thous. lv)

Type of expense	2012	Share in %	2011	Share in %
Expenses for materials	1	1.60	1	0.90
Expenses for external services	41	65.00	74	69.16
Expenses for amortizations	2	3.20	4	3.74
Expenses for salaries	16	25.40	22	20.56
Expenses for social insurances	3	4.80	4	3.74
Expenses for taxes, fees and the like	-	-	-	
Other expenses			2	1.90
Expenses in total	**63**	**100**	**107**	**100**

In compliance with the audited annual report by the date of 31.12.2012, the company accounts a profit to the amount of 3 thousand leva.

Structure and dynamics of assets

ASSETS	As at 31.12.2012		As at 31.12.2011	
	thous. lv	%	thous. lv	%
I.NON-CURRENT ASSETS	38	5.7	40	6
II.CURRENT ASSETS, incl.:	301	94.3	626	94
Trade and other receivables	295	87.00	608	91.44
ASSETS IN TOTAL	339	100	666	100

66.40% or 196 thousand lv from the amount of receivables – comes from transactions with related persons and in particular a receivable from "Kastor" AD on the occasion of the contract for trade representation of "KASTOR" AD and Aktor JSC BFC.

The transactions with related persons come from the current main activity and have been concluded in accordance with the usual market relations.

Structure and dynamics of liabilities

The liability of the balance as at 31.12.2012 is 339 thousand lv and it has been structured as follows:

LIABILITIES	As at 31.12.2012		As at 31.12.2011	
	thous. lv	%	thous. lv	%

I.OWN CAPITAL	(368.00)	(93.8)	(321)	(48.2)
II.NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-
III.CURRENT LIABILITIES	657	193.8	987	148.2
LIABILITIES IN TOTAL	**339**	**100.00**	**666**	**100.00**

The obligations to suppliers and clients come from the current trade activity and as at 31.12.2012 they amount to 3 thousand lv.

The obligations towards related persons as at 31.12.2012 are to the amount of 652 thousand lv to "AKTOR ATD" on the occasion of current trade relations.

The financial and economic parameters achieved by the company for the year 2012 in comparison to 2011 are as follows:

Parameters					
№	**Parameters**	**2012**	**2011**	**Difference**	
		Value	**Value**	**Value**	**%**
1	Long-term assets /total/	38	40	(2)	-5%
2	Short-term assets , incl.	301	626	(325)	-52%
4	Material reserves	-	-	-	
5	Short-term receivables	296	609	(313)	-51%
7	Funds	5	17	(12)	-71%
8	Total sum of the assets	339	666	(327)	-49%
9	Own capital	(318)	(321)	3	-1%
10	Financial result	3	5	(2)	-40%
11	Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	-
12	Short-term liabilities	657	987	(330)	-33%
13	Total sum of the liabilities	657	987	(330)	-33%
14	Income in total	67	112	(45)	-40%
15	Income from sales	67	112	(45)	-40%
16	Expenses in total	62	107	(45)	-42%
Coefficients					
№	**Coefficients**	**2012**	**2011**	**Difference**	
		Value	**Value**	**Value**	**%**
	Profitability:				
1	Of own capital	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.01	-39%
2	Of assets	0.01	0.01	0.00	18%
3	Of liabilities	0.00	0.01	(0.00)	-10%
4	Of income from sales	0.04	0.04	0.00	0%
	Effectiveness:				
5	Of expenses	1.08	1.05	0.03	3%
6	Of income	0.93	0.96	(0.03)	-3%
	Liquidity:				
7	Total liquidity	0.46	0.63	(0.18)	-28%
8	Fast liquidity	0.46	0.30	0.15	50%
9	Immediate liquidity	0.46	0.63	(0.18)	-28%
10	Absolute liquidity	0.01	0.02	(0.01)	-56%

	Financial independence:				
11	Financial independence	(0.48)	(0.33)	(0.16)	49%
12	Indebtedness	(2.07)	(3.07)	1.01	-33%

BASIC RISKS INFLUENCING THE ACTIVITY OF "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD

Upon carrying out its activity "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD is exposed to some risks, which exert an influence on its results.

The risky factors can be classified in general in two basic groups:

- systematic – related to the risk generated from the development of the economics as a whole and turn to be a result of the fluctuations in basic macroeconomic parameters and
- non-systematic – related to the subject of activity of the company, to possible changes in the demands and to the development of competition in the sector.

Systematic risks

Macro-economic risks

The macroeconomic risk reflects the impact of the economic processes in the country on the economic and investment process and more precisely on the return of the investments. The macro-economic risk is determined by the probability to break the macroeconomic stability in Bulgaria. During the current year, the occurred world- wide economic and financial crisis is expected to impose an unfavorable effect on the economic and investment climate in the country.

Currency risk

The currency risk is related to the possibility that the incomes and expenses of the economic operators in the country could be affected by the changes in the currency rate of the national currency compared to the main currencies on the international market. The imposing of currency board in Bulgaria, as well as of the Euro as unified means of payment in the EU, minimized the currency risk for investors, who have based their investments on the Euro. The company is not imposed to significant currency risk because all its operations and deals are in BGN or Euro, as far as the latter has a fixed rate compared to the lev according to the law.

Non-systematic risks

Company risk

The company risk is related to the character of the main activity of the company, to the parameters and organization of the production-technological process, to the ensuring of financial results and to other factors. The impact of this risk on the activity of the company depends on the professional qualities of the management. For its minimizing, it has been relied on the increased effectiveness from internal company planning and foreseeing, which will provide possibilities for overcoming eventual negative consequences from an occurred risky event.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

In 2012 the company has not developed any actions related to the research and development activity.

EVENTS HAVING OCCURRED AFTER THE DATE TOWARDS WHICH THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT HAS BEEN COMPILED

Between the date of the annual financial report and the date of its approval for publishing, no correcting and non-correcting events arose, which could cause any special announcements.

PERSPECTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT

It has set itself the task to work for popularizing of "KASTOR" AD Company in the country and assist its development and implementation of its activity; to assist the activities of GD CONSORTIUM AKTOR and represent it before all instances; to participate actively in major public procurements, with the purpose of assisting the activity of all companies in AKTOR group.

The company estimates that the entire information that could be important to the share-holders and investors upon taking a well- grounded investment decision has been publically announced by the company.

Executive Director:

/Dimitrios Koutras/

АКТОР БЪЛГАРИЯ ПЛОВДИВ ЕАД

AKTOR BULGARIA EAD

APPENDIX TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT
OF "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD

1. Establishment and registration

AKTOR BULGARIA is a sole-proprietor JSC, entered in the trade register of the trade companies at the Regional Court of Plovdiv with decision № 258/11.01.2007 with basic capital to the amount of 50 000 leva. Sole proprietor of the capital of the company is "AKTOR ATD", Athens, 18 "Philelinon" Street, entered into the Register of the Trade companies of Athens Prefecture under number 8153/01AT/B/86/355/05 and represented legally by Dimitrios Athanasios Koutras – Chairman and General Director. The company has its registered address at: Plovdiv, R.D. Maritsa Gardens, build. 10,office 1.

"AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD has a single-stage system of management –Board of Directors having a mandate of 5 years and consisting of the following members:

1. Dimitrios Athanasios Koutras – Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Director of the company
2. Simos Pavlos Panagiotidis –Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
3. Ivan Mladenov Sokolov
4. Nikolaos Dimitrios Chatzitheodosiou

Subject of activity: Based on a contract concluded between "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD and "KASTOR" AD dated 05.01.2009 "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD undertakes the obligation to be a trade representative of "KASTOR" AD, to collaborate and assist at the implementation of its trade activity.

2. Base of preparing

2.1. Financial Reports

The company prepared its financial reports in compliance with the requirements of the applicable National standards for financial reports of small and medium enterprises, accepted by a Decree of the Council of Ministers № 46 dated 21.03.2005, in force since 01.01.2005 and the amendments and supplements to them accepted by a Decree № 251 of the Council of Ministers dated 17.10.2007 in force since 01.01.2008, but as from the year 2009 the management took a decision that the preparation of all financial reports of the enterprise should be carried out in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS)/ International standards for Financial reports (ISFR), approved by the European union.
"AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD keeps its current accounting in compliance with the requirements of the Bulgarian trade, accounting and tax legislation and the internal rules taking into consideration the specifics of the activity of the enterprise. The enterprise has a compiled individual chart of accounts. The same has complied with the international accounting standards, with the Exemplary national chart of accounts approved by the National Accounting Council, the peculiarities of the company and the specifics of the main activity, with the purpose

to give more comprehensive information and facilitate the accounting of the activity of the company.
The financial reports are prepared on the basis of the accounting convention for historical price modified in certain cases by the reassessment of some assets and liabilities according to their fair value.
The data in the financial reports are presented in thousand leva and in case of rounding-up it is possible that some differences could appear in the sum, which should be not greater than 1/one/.

The annual financial report of the company contains:

- Report on the financial status;
- Report on the overall income;
- Report on the cash flows;
- Report on the changes in the own capital;
- Accounting policy and explanatory notes.

The financial reports of "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD include information about the current and the last foregoing periods.

2.2. Comparative data

The accounting policy set forth below has been applied consecutively for all periods presented in the current financial report.

2.3. Functional currency and presentation currency

The individual elements of the annual financial report of the company are assessed in the currency of the basic economic environment, in which the company is performing its activity (functional currency). The functional currency of the company is BGN (Bulgarian lev), having a fixed rate to the Euro as of 01.01.1999 on the strength of the currency board imposed in Bulgaria.
The transactions in foreign currency are accounted according in lv to the central rate of exchange of the Bulgarian National Bank, valid on the day of the operation. All monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currency, have been recalculated according to the final rate of BNB as at 31.12.2012. The most significant rate of exchange for the activity of the company as at 31.12.2012 is 1 EURO (fixed rate) -1, 95583 leva.
The differences in the exchange rate arisen as a result of the recalculations have been included in the report on overall income and expenses. The non-monetary assets and liabilities assessed according to historical value, are reassessed in leva as per the central rate valid on the day, on which the relevant values have been calculated. The representation currency in the financial reports of the company is also in BGN, too.

2.4. Errors

Errors within the meaning of IAS8 may occur with regard to the recognizing, assessing or announcement of components of the financial reports. Any potential errors for the current period, found out in the same, shall be corrected prior to approval of the financial reports for publishing. However, sometimes errors may be found out in a subsequent period and these errors from preceding periods shall be corrected.
The company corrects backdated the substantial errors from any previous periods in the first financial report approved for publishing, after they have been found out, by:

- √ recalculation of the comparative sums for the presented foregoing period, in which the error has occurred;
- √ in case the error has occurred before the foregoing period presented at the earliest, recalculating of the opening balance of assets, liabilities and the capital for that period

An error from a foregoing period shall be corrected by backdated recalculating, unless it is practically inapplicable to determine some of the specific effects for the period or the cumulative effect of this error.

2.5. Management of the financial risks

Credit risk

The company carries on a trade only with approved, solvent contracting parties. These ones of them, who would like to trade under the conditions of payment in installments, shall be subject to procedures for check of their solvency. The balances of the trade receivables kept track at as per the current moment, as a result of which the exposition of the company to credit risk is not significant.

The credit risk that arises out of the other financial assets of the Company, such as for example funds and other financial assets, represents the credit exposition of the Company, ensuing form the possibility that its contracting parties may not fulfill their obligations. The maximum financial exposition of the Company on occasion of the recognized financial assets amounts to their respective value according to the balance as at December, 31 2012.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risks related to transactions from sales or purchases in foreign currency. Available financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency.

Liquidity risk

The aim of the company is to maintain a balance between the constant financing and the flexibility by using of credits, operational leasing, etc.

2.6. Operating enterprise

The management of the company thinks that the company is operating and that it will remain operating and there are no plans and intentions for terminating of the activity.

3. Applied substantial accounting policies

3.1. Properties, machinery and equipment

As properties, machinery and equipment shall be accounted those assets that meet the criteria of IAS 16 and have a value at the acquiring equal to or higher than 700 lv. The assets that have a value lower than the indicated ones shall be accounted as current expenses for the period of acquiring according to the approved accounting policy. Every property, machine or equipment shall be assessed upon its acquiring at a price of acquiring determined according to the requirements of the IAS 16.

The company has accepted to account the properties, machinery, facilities and equipment in accordance with IAS 16 at a price of acquiring without all accumulated amortization deductions and accumulated loss from depreciation.

The subsequent expenses shall be added to the balance value of the asset or shall be accounted as an individual asset only when it is expected that the company shall obtain future economic profits related to the use of this asset and when their accounting value could be reliably determined. The expenses for current servicing of properties, machinery, facilities and equipment shall be accounted as current for the period.

The balance value of a given property, machinery, facility and equipment shall be written-off:

- √ in case of sale of the asset;
- √ when no other economic profits are expected from the use of the asset or upon getting free from the asset;

The profit or the loss arising out of write-off of a property, machine, facility or equipment shall be included in the report on the overall incomes and expenses, when the asset is written-off.
The amortization of the long-term assets shall be assessed in the report on the overall incomes and expenses on the basis of the linear method on the grounds of the expected period of useful life of the individual parts of properties, machines and equipment. The land and assets under construction shall not be amortized.

The expected useful life in years of use according to groups of assets is as follows:

Groups of long-term assets	2012	2011
Buildings	25	25
Machinery and equipment	3 - 6	3 - 6
Construction machinery and equipment	6 - 10	6 - 10
Vehicles	4 - 10	4 - 10
Economic stock	6 - 7	6 - 7

The amortization of assets starts at the beginning of the month following the moment in which they are available in the company, on the place and in the condition required for their exploitation in the way foreseen by the management. The amortization of assets shall be terminated on the earlier from the two dates given:

- √ the date on which they have been classified as being kept assets for sale according to the ISFR 5;
- √ the date of write-off of the assets.

The amortization shall not be terminated in periods of idle time or taking out of active use.
The company applies the so called "individual amortization of single components", which requires individual calculation of the amortization of divisible components of a definite unit, which components have different useful life and different extent of use of economic profits. Every individual component with a significant value compared to the total value of the asset it refers to, shall be amortized individually.

Depreciation of long-term material assets

As at every date of accounting, "AKTOR BUKGARIA" EAD estimates whether there are indications of the fact that a given asset may be depreciated. When there is a sign for depreciation, the Company makes an official approximate assessment of the reimbursable value. When the balance value of a given asset exceeds its reimbursable value, the asset is considered depreciated and its value is decreased up to its reimbursable value. The reimbursable value is higher than the fair value, decreased by the expenses for the sale and a value in use of the asset or of the site, generating cash returns and shall be determined for an individual asset unless the asset generates monetary receivables which depend to a great extent on other assets or groups of assets.

The management has not undertaken any actions on bringing the balance value to their fair value towards as at the date of the financial report by a single reevaluation. The decision of the management is based on the appraisal that the expenses, which the reevaluation will cost, do not justify the benefit from presenting the assets by fair value.

3.2. Long-term investments

All investments shall be initially recognized at a price of acquiring, including the fair value of provided remuneration and expenses of the acquiring, related to the investment.

The capital investments in other companies shall be assessed at a price of acquiring, taking into account any eventual permanent losses of the value.

"AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD owns 35% of the capital of GD CONSORTIUM AKTOR to the value 35 000 leva, where it participated as an associate together with AKTOR ATD for the establishment of the civil association. GD CONSORTIUM AKTOR has been established with the main purpose of "General repair, construction and rearrangement of an existing construction of building "City House of Culture"- city of Plovdiv. In 2012 "AKTOR BULGARIA" EAD joined the non-capital association Consortium Biosar Energy Aktor for survey, engineering and construction of photovoltaic power plants and Agreements for maintenance of photovoltaic power plants for the following projects:

project with the name "FOX" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Fox" EOOD

project with the name "VILO" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Vilo" EOOD

project with the name "GERAN" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Geran" EOOD

project with the name "OKEAN" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Okean" EOOD

project with the name "MONTAN" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Montan" EOOD

project with the name "RENAR" with investor "AES Solar Bulgaria Renar" EOOD

project with the name "SAINT GEORGE" with investor AES Solar

3.3. Material reserves

As material reserves shall be accounted the following assets:

- √ being kept for sale within the normal process of economic activities (goods, production);
- √ being in a process of production for a subsequent sale (unfinished production);
- √ material reserves being used within the production process or upon providing of services (materials, resources).

The expenses incurred in connection with the delivery of the material reserves to their current location and condition shall be accounted as follows:

Materials	–	доставна стойност, определена на база на метода „средно-претеглена стойност";
Ready output and unfinished production	–	The value of the used direct expenses, labor and variables and constant general production expenses, distributed on the basis of normal production capacity, excluding the expenses on loans.

The material reserves are estimated according to the lower one of the prime cost or the net realizable value.

The prime cost of the material reserves is the sum of all expenses of buying, processing, as well as other expenses incurred in connection with their delivery to the current condition and location.

The expenses for buying the material reserves include the purchase price, the import duties and other non-reimbursable taxes, transport expenses, etc. , which can be directly referred to the acquiring of the goods, materials and services. The trade discounts, rebates and other similar components shall be deducted upon determining the purchase value.

Prime cost at providing of services. As far as material reserves are used at providing of services, they are included in the prime cost of the services. The prime cost consists mainly of the expenses for labor and other expenses for the personnel occupied in the providing of the service, including the employees executing supervision activity and the relevant part from the general expenses for them. The labor and other expenses related to the sales and the general administrative personnel are not included but are recognized as expenses within the period they have occurred in.

The prime cost of the material reserves may not be reimbursable in case they are damaged or are completely or partially obsolete, or if there is a reduction in their sale prices. Also, the prime cost of the material reserves might not be reimbursable if the approximately determined expenses for completion or the approximately determined expenses that shall be made for realization of the sale, have increased. The material reserves are reduced to the net realizable value on the basis of separate positions. But under some circumstances, it might be suitable to group similar or connected positions.

The approximate assessment of the net realizable value is based on the most reliable existing data during the compiling of this assessment according to the volume of the stock reserves which is expected to be realized. These assessments take into consideration the deviations in prices and prime cost, which are directly related to events that happened after the completion of the period, as far as those events confirm the conditions existing at the end of the period.

To every next period, a new assessment of the net realizable value shall be made. When the conditions having caused reduction of the material reserves under their prime cost, are not available any longer or when there is clear evidence of increase in the net realizable value due to a change in the economic circumstances, the sum of the depreciation shall be reimbursed in a way that the new balance amount is the lower of the prime cost and the re-considered net realizable value.

At a sale of material reserves, the balance sum of those material reserves shall be recognized as an expense during the period, in which the relevant income has been recognized. The sum of each depreciation of material reserves to their net realizable value as well as all losses of material reserves shall be recognized as expenses for the period of depreciation or of the occurrence of losses. The sum of the eventual reverse reimbursement of the value of depreciation of the material reserves that occurred as a result of increase in the net realizable value shall be recognized as reduction of the sum of the acknowledged expenses for material reserves during the period, in which the reimbursement has occurred.
Some material reserves can be referred to the accounts of other assets such as material reserves that are being used as a component of the own buildings, equipment and facilities created by the company itself. The material reserves that have been referred to another asset are recognized as an expense throughout the useful life of the asset.

3.4. Receivables

As receivables that have occurred initially in the company, shall be classified receivables having arisen out of direct provision of goods, services, money or money equivalents to debtors. Initially these receivables shall be estimated at a price of acquiring.
After the initial recognition, the receivables from clients and suppliers that are without fixed redemption date shall be accounted by prime cost.
The receivables from clients and suppliers that are with fixed redemption date, shall be accounted by their amortized value.
A revision for fixing depreciation from un-collectability shall be performed towards the date of the financial report. The assessment of the depreciation shall be performed on the basis of individual approach for each receivable by the management's decision.
•The taxes for reimbursement shall be presented by the original amount of the receivable.
•The other receivables shall be presented by prime cost

As short-term receivables are classified the following:

√ without a fixed redemption date

√ with a fixed redemption date and a remaining term till the redemption date of up to one year as from the date of the financial report.

As long-term receivables are classified the receivables that have a fixed redemption date and a remaining term till the redemption date above one year as from the date of compiling of the annual financial report.

3.5. Funds

The funds and money equivalents include funds in cash and in banks respectively in leva and in foreign currency.
The money equivalents are short-term, easily reversible, highly liquid investments, which include an insignificant risk of change in their value.
They are to be presented by their nominal value.

3.6. Own capital

The own capital of the company consists of:

3.6.1. Basic capital, including:

Registered capital –presented as per the nominal value in according to a court decision for registration to the amount of 50 000 leva, distributed in 50 000 pieces of nominal, available shares, with the right to vote, with nominal value of 1 lev of each one of them.

3.6.2. Reserves, including:

General reserves – formed from distribution of profits according to the requirements of the Commerce Act of the Republic of Bulgaria and the statute of the company.

Additional reserves – formed by the decision of the General meeting of the company.

3.6.3. Financial result, including:

Undistributed, towards the date of the financial report, accumulated profit from previous periods.

Uncovered, towards the date of the financial report, accumulated loss from previous periods.

Profit /loss from the period.

The company has accepted an accounting policy to represent corrections from a change in the accounting policy and fundamental errors by correcting of the balance of the undistributed profit within the accounting period.

3.7. Trade and other financial obligations and credits

Herein are included all obligations creating contract obligations of the company, as follows:

- To transfer liquid funds or other financial assets to another company;
- To exchange financial instruments with another company in case potentially unprofitable conditions.

The initial recognizing of the obligation shall be carried out as per nominal value (including the accumulated operative expenses). Consequently, the obligation shall be written according to amortizable value.

Obligations to any other financial suppliers obligations to share-holders, financial and leasing enterprises, other financial loans, incomes for future periods.

Financial obligations to related enterprises financial obligations with a term under and above 12 months as of the date of the balance, as well as incomes for future periods.

Other obligations

As credits and obligations shall be classified the obligations arisen out odirect provision of goods, services, money or money equivalents from creditors.

Initially these obligations and credits are to be estimated by prime cost including the fair value of the received and the expenses on the deal.

After the initial recognition, the credits and obligations without a fixed redemption date are to be accounted by prime cost.

The credits and liabilities with fixed redemption date are to be accounted by their amortized value.

As long-term liabilities are to be classified the obligations with a fixed redemption date and a remaining term till the redemption date above one year as from the date of redemption.

As short-term liabilities are classified obligations, which are:

- √ without a fixed redemption date
- √ with a fixed redemption date and a remaining term till the redemption date of up to one year as from the date of the financial report

3.8. Loans

The loans shall be recognized initially by fair value reduced by the expenses made on the execution of the transaction. Subsequently, the loans are to be accounted by amortizable value; every difference between the payments due (netted by the expenses on the transactions execution) and the value of the loan shall be recognized in the report on the incomes within the period of the loan by using the method of the effective interest.
The expenses on loans are to be recognized as an expense upon their occurrence in compliance with the recommended accounting treatment according to the IAS 23.

3.9. Tax obligations

Current tax obligations are the obligations of the company with regard to the application of the tax legislation. They have been presented by values in accordance with the rules of the relevant tax law for estimating the value of each type of taxation. Interests due for delay as at the date of the financial report shall be charged for the overdue obligations on taxes.

3.10. Obligations to the personnel and insurance organizations

In this group are to be included obligations of the company with regard to past labor expended by the hired personnel and the relevant insurance installments that are required by the legislation. According to the requirements of the IAS 19, also included are the charged short-term incomes of the personnel with an origin –not used paid leaves of the personnel and charged insurance installments on those incomes on the basis of the insurance rates in force.

3.11. Profit and loss for the period

All income and expense items recognized for the period have to be included into profit or loss unless otherwise required by a standard or an explanation of the ISFR.

3. 12. Expenses

The company accounts currently the expenses for the activity on economic elements and after that refers by the functional designation with the purpose of forming the amount of expenses according to directions and activities. The recognition of the expenses as an expense for the current period shall be performed with charging of the incomes corresponding to them

The expenses shall be accounted by the principle of the current charging. They are assessed by the fair value of the paid or of what is forthcoming to be paid.

3.13. Incomes

The company accounts currently reports the incomes from the usual activity according to types of works.

The recognizing of incomes shall be performed by observing the accepted accounting policy for the following types of incomes:

- √ Incomes from the sale of goods and other assets - the recognizing of the incomes shall be performed by transferring the property and handing over the relevant assets to the buyers.
- √ At execution of short-term services - upon completing of the relevant service and acceptance of the work from the client.
- √ In case of long-term services – on the basis of a stage of completed contract.

The stage of a completed contract shall be determined on the basis of the accumulated, as at the date of compiling of the report, expenses compared to the generally foreseen expenses as per the contract.
The incomes from rent shall be recognized on time basis for the term of the contract.
Incomes from dividends- upon specifying the rights for their receiving.
The incomes shall be accounted by the principle of current charging. They are estimated by the fair value of the received or of what is to be received.

Provision of services

The incomes from the provision of services are to be recognized on the basis of the stage of completeness of the deal. The stage of completeness of the transaction is to be determined on the basis of a bilaterally signed protocol for executed work. When the result from the deal (contract) cannot be duly assessed, the income is to be recognized only as far as the recognized expenses are reimbursable.

Other incomes and returns

This section includes all incomes not-generated from the usual activity of the company. Returns from other services, returns from renting, returns from re-renting, extraordinary returns, other unusual returns. The returns are to be estimated by the sum of the received and due incomes, net from reductions, discounts and donations.

3.14. Financial incomes/expenses

Financial incomes

The principle of charging as far as the financial incomes are concerned, the way it concerns all other components of the report on the overall incomes and expenses.
The financial incomes include incomes from currency exchange, both performed and charged, incomes from interests from bank and postal deposit accounts, interests on receivable from clients, interests on overdue receivables and for delay of payment, receivables from subsidiary related companies and minority participation, financial discounts and rebates after issuing of invoices for cash pay to suppliers, etc.
The incomes from interests are to be recognized upon charging of the interests (by using the method of the effective interest percentage, i.e. the interest percentage which precisely discounts the expected future cash flows for the period of the expected life of the financial instrument or when it is appropriate for a shorter period, to a balance value of the financial asset or of the financial liability).

Financial expenses
The principle of charging as far as the financial expenses are concerned, the way it concerns all other components of the report on the overall incomes and expenses. They include all depreciations of financial assets as well.
Interests and other financial expenses – financial expenses resulting from transactions with subsidiary, related companies and minority participation, as well as losses from currency exchange, commissions. Bank expenses, expenses for interests on bank loans and overdrafts, on mortgage loans, on other obligations, interests and expenses on bond loans, financial discounts after issuing of invoices for immediate payment in cash on the part of the client, etc.
Depreciations of capital investments

3.15. Taxation and deferred taxes

According to the Bulgarian legislation for the year 2012 the company owes a corporate tax (tax on the profit) to the amount of 10% over the taxable profit and for the year 2011 it was on the same level.
The current tax for the current and previous periods is to be recognized as liability up to the extent, to which it has not been paid. If the sum already paid for a current and previous period exceeds the due sum for those periods, the surplus is to be recognized as an asset.
The current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and previous periods are to be estimated by the sum, which is expected to be paid to (reimbursed by) the tax authorities upon applying tax rates (and tax laws) ,which are in force or expected to come into force towards the date of the balance.
The postponed/deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their balance value towards the date of the financial report, by using the balance method of the obligations.
A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences.
A deferred tax asset is recognized for all temporary differences, liable to deduction to the level to which the taxable profit is likely to exist, against which temporary differences liable to deduction, can be used.
Towards the date of each balance, the company reconsiders the unrecognized deferred tax assets. The company recognizes the unrecognized within a previous period postponed/deferred tax assets to the level at which there is a possibility that the future taxable profit shall allow the reimbursement of a deferred tax asset. The balance value of the deferred tax assets is to be considered towards each date of the balance. The company decreases the balance value of the deferred tax assets to the level at which it is already not likely to realize a sufficient taxable profit which could allow the use of the profit of a part or the whole deferred tax asset. Every decrease like this reveals back to the level to which a sufficient taxable profit has become possible to be realized.
The deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be estimated by the tax rates, which are expected to be in force within the period, in which the asset has been realized, or the liability has been settled/ discharged on the grounds of the tax rates (and tax laws), operative or expected to come into force towards the date of the balance.

The current and deferred taxes shall be recognized as income or expense and shall be included in the profit or the loss for the period, except to the extent, to which the tax occurs from an operation or an event, which has been recognized within the same or a different period directly into the own capital.

3.18. Related persons and deals between them

The company observes the requirements of the IAS24 for specifying and announcing of the related persons.
A deal between related persons is the transfer of resources, services and obligations between related persons regardless of the fact whether any price is being applied.

Sales to related persons		
Related person – client	**Type of deal**	**2012**
Kastor, Greece	services	67
Total		**67**
Purchases from related persons		
Related person - supplier	**Type of deal**	**2012**
Actor JSC BFC	Services	4
Total		**4**

Receivables from related persons		
Related Persons - client	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
AKTOR JSC BFC	17	67
KASTOR Greece	179	442
	196	**509**
Obligations to related persons		
Related person - supplier	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
AKTOR ATE	643	973
AKTOR JSC BFC	9	5
	652	**978**

3.19. Leasing

According to the IAS 17 the leasing contract shall be classified as a financial leasing if it transfers in essence all risks and benefits from the ownership of the asset. A leasing contract shall be classified as operational leasing if it does not transfer in essence all risks and benefits from the ownership of the asset.

Recognizing and accounting of operational leasing contract, under which the company is a lessee.

The leasing payments under operational leasing shall be recognized as an expense in the report on the incomes and expenses according to the linear method within the entire period of the leasing contract, unless another system base was representative for the time, during which the company has used the benefits from the rented asset.

3. 21. Events after the date of the balance

Events after the date of the balance are those events, both favorable, and unfavorable, which arise between the date of the balance and the date, on which the financial reports were approved for publishing.

There are two types of events to be distinguished:

- √ such ones, which prove evenets having existed as at the date of the balance (corrective events after the date of the balance);
- √ such ones that are indicative of conditions arisen after the date of the balance (non-corrective events after the date of the balance).

The company corrects the sums recognized in the financial reports in order to report on the corrective events after the date of the balance and updates the announcements

The company does not correct the sums recognized in the financial reports in order to report on the non corrective events after the date of the balance .When the non -corrective events after the date of the balance are so significant that the non-announcement could affect the ability of the users of financial reports to take economic decisions, the company announces the following information for each significant category of the non-corrective event after the date of the balance:

- √ the nature of the event;
- √ the assessment of its financial effect or a statement that such an assessment cannot be made.

Between the date of the annual financial report and the date of its approval for publication no corrective and non-corrective evenets have occurred, out of which any special announcements may arise.

III. Additional information to the items of the financial report

1. Report on the financial status

1. 1. Properties, machinery and equipment

As at December, 31 2012 and 2011, the Properties, machinery and equipment include:

Properties, machinery, facilities and equipment

	Land and buildings	Facilities	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other assets	Capitalized expense	Total
Accounting value							
Balance as at 01.01.2011	**0**			**0**	**18**	**-**	**18**
Acquired during the period							-
Transferred from group to group							-
Written-off for the period							-
Performed reassessment							-
Balance as at 31.12.2011	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**18**
Acquired during the period							-

							-
Transferred from group to group							-
Written-off for the period							-
Performed reassessment							-
Balance as at 31.12.2012	-	-	-	-	**18**	-	**18**

Amortization

Balance as at 01.01.2011	-			-	(9)	-	(9)
Amortization for the period					(4)		(4)
Amortization of the written-off							-
Reduction of amortization at the expense of a reserve of reassessments							-
Balance as at 31.12.2011	**0**	-	-	-	**(13)**	-	**(13)**
Amortization for the period		-			(2)		(2)
Amortization of the written-off							-
Balance as at 31.12.2012	-	-	-	-	**(15)**	-	**(15)**

Balance value

Balance value as at 31.12.2011	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Balance value as at 31.12.2012	-	-	-	-	3	-	3

1. 2. Long-term investments

Investments in other enterprises

Participations	31.12.2012		31.12.2011	
	amount	value	amount	value
GD CONSORTIUM AKTOR	35%	35	35%	35
Total	**35%**	**35**	**35%**	**35**

1. 4. Current trade and other receivables

Current receivables

Type	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Receivables from related enterprises, incl. /net/	**196**	**509**
Receivables as per sales	196	509
Receivables as per granted loans		
Other receivables		
Receivables from sales in /net/	-	-
Receivables gross		
Depreciation of trade receivables		
Receivables on granted advances /net/	-	-

Receivables on granted advances	-	-
Depreciation of receivables on advances		
Other receivables, incl. /net/	**99**	**99**
Receivables on loans granted to third parties		
Accounted persons		
Pre-paid expenses	-	-
Granted guarantees and deposits		
Other receivables	99	99
Total	**295**	**608**

1. 5. Taxes for reimbursement

Taxes for reimbursement		
Type	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
Tax on the income of physical persons		
Value Added Tax	1	1
Other taxes	-	
Total	**1**	**1**

1. 6. Funds

Funds		
Type	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
Funds in cash, incl.	**3**	**4**
In leva	3	4
In foreign currency		
Funds in payment accounts, incl.	**2**	**13**
In leva	2	13
In foreign currency		
Short-term deposits		
Total	**5**	**17**

1. 7. Own capital

1. 7. 1. Basic capital

Basic /subscribed/ capital						
Type of shares	**31.12.2012**			**31.12.2011**		
	Number of shares	**Value**	**Nominal**	**Number of shares**	**Value**	**Nominal**
Issued	50 000	50 000	1 lv	50 000	50 000	1 lv.
Purchased and paid						
Purchased and not paid						
Purchased own shares						
Not purchased						
Total :	**50 000**	-	-	**50 000**	-	-

Basic /subscribed/ capital AD

Share-holder	31.12.2012				31.12.2011			
	Number of shares	Value	Paid	% Share	Number of shares	Value	Paid	% Share
AKTOR ATD	50 000	50 000	50 000	100%	50 000	50 000	50 000	100%
Total:	**50 000**	**50 000**	**50 000**	**100%**	**50 000**	**50 000**	**50 000**	**100%**

1. 7.2. Reserves

The company has not formed any reserves during the current period, and during the foregoing period, either.

1. 7. 3. General overall income

Financial result	
Financial result	**Value**
Profit as at 31.12.2010	**3**
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Increases from:	**5**
Profit for the year 2011	**5**
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc	
Decreases from :	(3)
Distribution of profit for dividend	-
Covering of loss	**(3)**
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Profit as at 31.12.2011	5
Increases from:	
Profit for the year 2012	**3**
Written-off revaluation reserve	
Decreases from:	-
Distribution of profit in reserves	
Covering of loss	
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Profit as at 31.12.2012	**8**
Loss as at 31.12.2010	**(379)**
Increases from:	
Loss for the year 2011	
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Decreases from:	**3**
Covering of losses by reserves and profits	**3**
Written-off revaluation reserve	
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Loss as at 31.12.2011	**(376)**
Increases from:	**-**
Loss for the year 2012	
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	-

Decreases from:	
Covering losses with reserves and profits	
Written-off revaluation reserve	
Changes in the accounting policy, errors, etc.	
Loss as at 31.12.2012	-
Financial result as at 31.12.2010	**(376)**
Financial result as at 31.12.2011	**(371)**
Financial result as at 31.12.2012	**(368)**

1. 8. Current trade and other financial obligations

Current financial obligations		
Type	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
Obligations to related enterprises, incl.	**652**	**978**
Obligations on deliveries	9	5
Obligations on received advances	-	-
Obligations on received loan	-	-
Other obligations	643	973
Obligations on deliveries	**3**	**6**
Obligations on received advances		**-**
Other short-term obligations, incl.	**-**	**1**
Obligations on guarantees and deposits		
Obligations on insurances	-	-
Other short-term obligations		1
Total	**655**	**985**

1. 10. Financial obligations to the personnel

Financial obligations related to the personnel		
Type	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**
Financial obligations to the personnel	**1**	**1**
incl. financial obligations on unused paid leaves		
Financial obligations to insurance enterprises	**1**	**1**
incl. financial obligations on unused paid leaves		
Total	**2**	**2**

2. Report on the overall income

2. 1. Incomes from sales

Incomes from sales		
Type of income	**2012**	**2011**
Sales of goods incl.	**-**	**-**
Others		
Sales of services, incl.	**67**	**112**
Sales of construction services		
Total	**67**	**112**

2. 3. Financial income (expenses)

Financial income/expenses		
Type of expense	**2012**	**2011**
Financial income	-	-
Incomes from interests	-	-
Income from currency operations	-	-
Incomes from interests on granted loans		-
Financial expenses	**1**	
Expenses for interests	-	
Expenses on currency operations	-	
Expenses for bank commissions	1	
Total	**1**	

2. 4. Prime cost of sales

Prime cost of sales		
Type of expense	**2012**	**2011**
Expenses for materials	1	1
Expenses for external services	41	74
Expenses for amortizations	2	4
Expenses for salaries	16	22
Expenses for social insurances	3	4
Expenses for taxes, fees and the like		
Other expenses		2
Total	**63**	**107**

2.7. Expense for taxes

According to the operative legislation a corporate tax to the amount of 10% shall be levied on the profits after deducting of the losses from foregoing years and since the amount of the loss exceeds that of the profit from the current year, the company does not owe corporate tax for 2012.

3. Report on the cash flow

A policy for accounting and representing of the cash flows according to the direct method has been accepted.
The cash flows can be classified as cash flows from:

- Operative activity
- Investment activity
- Financial activity

4. Report on the changes in the own capital

According to the accounting policy accepted the report has to be prepared by including the following:

- Net profit and loss for the period;
- The balance of the non-distributed profit, as well as the movements for the period
- All items of incomes and expenses, profit or loss, which, in consequence of the operative IAS, are directly recognized in the own capital;

- Cumulative effect from the changes in the accounting policy and fundamental errors in compliance with IAS 8.

Plovidiv, January 25th 2013

Prepared by:

/Elena Petkova/

Approved by:

/Dimitrios Koutras/

АКТОР БЪЛГАРИЯ
ПЛОВДИВ
ЕАД