



**Horwath DSP Limited**  
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## **AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
31 December 2016



# **AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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## **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Year ended 31 December 2016

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# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

**Board of Directors:**

Andreas Mavromatis  
George Koutsopodiotis  
Dimitrios Kallitsantsis

**Company Secretary:**

Brena Services Limited  
Zinonos Kitieos 8  
2322 Kato Lakatamia  
Nicosia Cyprus

**Independent Auditors:**

Horwath DSP Limited  
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors  
Photiades Business Centre  
1st floor, 8 Stassinos Avenue  
P.O. Box 22545  
1522 Nicosia

**Registered office:**

Vas. Friderikis 33  
Palais D'Ivoire  
4th floor office 402-403  
1066 Nicosia Cyprus

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### **Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company**

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the provision of consultancy services in construction industry, holding of investments and provision of finance.

### **Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business**

The Company has incurred losses during the year. However the board of directors expects that the appreciation of the value of the investment in the subsidiary companies in the forthcoming years will outweigh these losses.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 3 and 4 of the financial statements.

### **Dividends**

The Company did not have any distributable profits as at 31 December 2016, thus the Board of Directors cannot recommend the payment of a dividend.

### **Share capital**

There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review

### **Board of Directors**

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2016.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

### **Events after the reporting period**

Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 24 to the financial statements.

### **Independent Auditors**

The Independent Auditors, Horwath DSP Limited, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,



Andreas Mavromatis  
Director

Nicosia, 4 September 2017



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Members of Aktor Enterprises Limited**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of parent company Aktor Enterprises Limited (the "Company"), which in pages 6 to 26 comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### **Other Information**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

##### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## **Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

### **To the Members of Aktor Enterprises Limited**

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



## **Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

### **To the Members of Aktor Enterprises Limited**

#### **Report on Other Legal Requirements**

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, the management report, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, and in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the management report.

#### **Other Matter**

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.



Chrysis Pegasiou FCA  
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor  
for and on behalf of  
**Horwath DSP Limited**  
**Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors**

Nicosia, 4 September 2017

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
Loan interest income		42.249	42.107
Loan interest expense		<u>(61.165)</u>	<u>(244.482)</u>
		<b>(18.916)</b>	(202.375)
Other operating income	5	-	1.627
Administration expenses		<b>(32.584)</b>	(180.652)
Other expenses	6	<u>(2.259.003)</u>	<u>(52.979.119)</u>
<b>Operating loss</b>		<u><b>(2.310.503)</b></u>	<u>(53.360.519)</u>
Net finance income	8	<u>258.552</u>	<u>826.918</u>
<b>(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>(2.051.951)</b>	(52.533.601)
Tax	9	-	(4)
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<b>(2.051.951)</b>	(52.533.605)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>		<u><b>(2.051.951)</b></u>	<u>(52.533.605)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	12	<b>39.251.311</b>	39.252.310
Investments in associates	13	<b>250</b>	250
Available-for-sale investments	14	<b>1.600</b>	1.600
Loans receivable	15	<b>982.425</b>	927.831
		<b>40.235.586</b>	40.181.991
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	16	<b>19.970.656</b>	23.874.209
Loans receivable	15	<b>1.912.529</b>	1.912.529
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	17	<b>22.516.462</b>	20.057.865
Cash at bank and in hand	18	<b>11.335</b>	21.892
		<b>44.410.982</b>	45.866.495
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>84.646.568</b>	86.048.486
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	19	<b>52.300</b>	52.300
Share premium		<b>24.388.755</b>	24.388.755
Other reserves		<b>43.737.850</b>	43.737.850
Accumulated losses		<b>(91.894.012)</b>	(89.842.061)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(23.715.107)</b>	(21.663.156)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	20	-	1.501.998
		-	1.501.998
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	21	<b>104.148.625</b>	98.593.261
Borrowings	20	<b>4.057.787</b>	7.461.120
Current tax liabilities	22	<b>155.263</b>	155.263
		<b>108.361.675</b>	106.209.644
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>108.361.675</b>	107.711.642
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>84.646.568</b>	86.048.486

On 4 September 2017 the Board of Directors of Aktor Enterprises Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.



Andreas Mavromatis  
Director



George Koutsopodiotis  
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2016

Note	Share capital €	Share premium €	Shareholders contribution €	Other reserve €	Difference from conversion of share capital into Euro €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
<b>Balance at 1 January 2015</b>	<b>50.590</b>	<b>4.590.465</b>	<b>19.799.380</b>	<b>43.737.726</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>(37.308.456)</b>	<b>30.869.829</b>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(52.533.605)	(52.533.605)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>							
Issue of share capital	1.710	19.798.290	(19.799.380)	-	-	-	620
<b>Balance at 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016</b>	<b>52.300</b>	<b>24.388.755</b>	-	<b>43.737.726</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>(89.842.061)</b>	<b>(21.663.156)</b>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2.051.951)	(2.051.951)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>52.300</b>	<b>24.388.755</b>	-	<b>43.737.726</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>(91.894.012)</b>	<b>(23.715.107)</b>

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>(2.051.951)</b>	(52.533.601)
Adjustments for:			
Exchange difference arising on the translation of non-current assets in foreign currencies		-	1.500.000
Unrealised exchange loss		<b>37.901</b>	137.462
Fair value losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss		<b>541.404</b>	18.672.389
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries	12	<b>999</b>	30.706.520
Interest income	8	<b>(42.250)</b>	(42.119)
Interest expense	8	<b>129.035</b>	316.820
		<b>(1.384.862)</b>	(1.242.529)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Decrease in receivables		<b>3.903.553</b>	2.050.821
Increase in investments at fair value through profit or loss		-	(1.500.000)
Increase in trade and other payables		<b>5.555.364</b>	2.130.420
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>8.074.055</b>	1.438.712
Dividends received		-	435.776
Tax paid		-	(4)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>8.074.055</b>	1.874.484
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payment for purchase of available-for-sale investments		-	(1.600)
Payment for purchase of investments in subsidiaries	12	-	(256.410)
Contribution for share capital increase of investment at fair value through profit or loss		<b>(3.000.000)</b>	(1.500.000)
Interest received		<b>1</b>	12
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(2.999.999)</b>	(1.757.998)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	620
Repayments of borrowings		<b>(5.000.000)</b>	(90.149)
Interest paid		<b>(67.870)</b>	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(5.067.870)</b>	(89.529)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>6.186</b>	26.957
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<b>(1.495.855)</b>	(1.522.812)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	18	<b>(1.489.669)</b>	(1.495.855)

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 1. Incorporation and principal activities

#### Country of incorporation

The Company Aktor Enterprises Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 2 October 2003 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Vas. Friderikis 33, Palais D'Ivoire, 4th floor office 402-403, 1066 Nicosia Cyprus.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the provision of consultancy services in construction industry, holding of investments and provision of finance.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

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

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements. The Company did not prepare consolidated financial statements on the basis of the exemption in paragraph 4(a) of IFRS10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. Its ultimate parent company Aktor SA, an entity incorporated in Greece, produces consolidated financial statements for public use that have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. These consolidated financial statements can be obtained in <http://www.aktor.gr>.

#### Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

#### Subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

#### Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associated undertakings are stated at cost less provision for impairment, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

Revenues earned by the Company are recognised on the following bases:

- **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

#### Finance income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective method.

#### Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Foreign currency translation

(1) **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and then included in the fair value reserve in equity. Translation differences on available-for-sale debt securities are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

##### Loans granted

Loans originated by the Company by providing money directly to the borrower are categorised as loans and are carried at amortised cost. The amortised cost is the amount at which the loan granted is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. All loans are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrower.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

##### Investments

###### *(1) Classification*

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: investments at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available for-sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

- Investments at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: investments held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Company's key management personnel. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within twelve months from the reporting date.

- Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and for which there is no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

- Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets, unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve months of the reporting date.



# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

##### Investments (continued)

###### *(2) Recognition and measurement*

Regular way purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all investments not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale investments and investments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "investments at fair value through profit or loss" category are presented in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from investments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs. Equity investments for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in profit or loss, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss as gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of investments 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 any such evidence exists for available-for-sale investments the cumulative loss which is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

For investments measured at amortised cost, if in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

##### Investments (continued)

In respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available for sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

##### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

##### Financial assets

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

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

##### Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 3. Financial risk management

#### Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to market price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

#### 3.1 Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the investments. The Company's market price risk is managed through diversification of the investment portfolio.

#### 3.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its non-current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

#### 3.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Loans receivables from related parties	2.894.954	2.840.360
Cash at bank	11.335	21.892
Receivables from related companies	<u>19.686.449</u>	<u>23.593.172</u>
	<u>22.592.738</u>	<u>26.455.424</u>

#### 3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 3. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

##### 31 December 2016

	Less than 1 year €	1-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Bank overdrafts	1.501.004	-	-
Trade and other payables	11.753	-	-
Payables to related parties	104.136.872	-	-
Loans from related companies	985.685	1.571.098	-
	<b>106.635.314</b>	<b>1.571.098</b>	-

##### 31 December 2015

	Less than 1 year €	1-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Bank overdrafts	1.517.747	-	-
Trade and other payables	7.001	-	-
Payables to related parties	98.586.260	-	-
Loans from related companies	5.943.373	1.501.998	-
	<b>106.054.381</b>	<b>1.501.998</b>	-

#### 3.5 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

#### 3.6 Capital risk management

Capital includes equity shares and share premium and loan from parent company

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

### 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

#### *Judgments*

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

- **Provision for bad and doubtful debts**

The Company reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record and the customer's overall financial position. If indications of irrecoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of the provision is charged through profit or loss. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

- **Fair value of financial assets**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The fair value of the financial assets available for sale has been estimated based on the fair value of these individual assets.

- **Impairment of loans receivable**

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of loans receivable whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country in which the borrower operates, which may indicate that the carrying amount of the loan is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that loans receivable may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these loans would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

- **Impairment of available-for-sale investments**

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 39 in determining when an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost and the financial health and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

### 5. Other operating income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Sundry operating income	-	1,627
	-	1,627

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 6. Other expenses

	2016	2015
	€	€
Impairment charge - loan receivable	5.520	-
Impairment of receivables	1.711.080	3.600.210
Fair value losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss	541.404	18.672.389
Impairment charge - investments in subsidiaries	999	30.706.520
	<u>2.259.003</u>	<u>52.979.119</u>

### 7. Expenses by nature

	2016	2015
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration - current year	5.000	5.000
Auditors' remuneration - prior years	-	1.000
Other professional fees	13.978	162.382
Administration expenses	1.000	1.000
Accounting fees	6.750	10.500
Annual levy	350	350
Overseas travelling	5.006	420
Legal fees	500	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<u>32.584</u>	<u>180.652</u>

### 8. Finance income/cost

	2016	2015
	€	€
Interest income	1	12
Exchange profit	933.378	1.473.213
<b>Finance income</b>	<u>933.379</u>	<u>1.473.225</u>
Net foreign exchange losses	(601.562)	(572.250)
Interest expense	(67.870)	(72.338)
Sundry finance expenses	(5.395)	(1.719)
<b>Finance costs</b>	<u>(674.827)</u>	<u>(646.307)</u>
<b>Net finance income</b>	<u>258.552</u>	<u>826.918</u>

### 9. Tax

	2016	2015
	€	€
Defence contribution - current year	-	4
<b>Charge for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 9. Tax (continued)

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
(Loss) before tax	<u>(2.051.951)</u>	<u>(52.533.601)</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	<b>(256.494)</b>	(6.566.700)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<b>385.673</b>	6.763.207
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	<b>(116.672)</b>	(184.153)
Tax effect of tax losses brought forward	<b>(12.507)</b>	(12.354)
Defence contribution current year	-	4
<b>Tax charge</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

### 10. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

31 December 2016	Available-for-sale financial assets €	Fair value through profit or loss €	Loans and receivables €	Total €
<b>Assets as per statement of financial position:</b>				
Receivables	-	-	19.970.656	19.970.656
Current loans receivable	-	-	1.912.529	1.912.529
Non current loans receivable	-	-	982.425	982.425
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11.335	11.335
Investments	1.600	22.516.462	-	22.518.062
<b>Total</b>	<u>1.600</u>	<u>22.516.462</u>	<u>22.876.945</u>	<u>45.395.007</u>
			Borrowings and other financial liabilities €	Total €
<b>Liabilities as per statement of financial position:</b>				
Bank overdrafts			1.501.004	1.501.004
Non current loans payable			1.571.098	1.571.098
Current loans payable			985.685	985.685
Trade and other payables			104.148.625	104.148.625
<b>Total</b>			<u>108.206.412</u>	<u>108.206.412</u>

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 10. Financial instruments by category (continued)

31 December 2015	Available-for-sale financial assets €	Fair value through profit or loss €	Loans and receivables €	Total €
Assets as per statement of financial position:				
Receivables	-	-	23.874.209	23.874.209
Current loans receivable	-	-	1.912.529	1.912.529
Non-current loans receivable	-	-	927.831	927.831
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21.892	21.892
Investments	1.600	20.057.865	-	20.059.465
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.600</b>	<b>20.057.865</b>	<b>26.736.461</b>	<b>46.795.926</b>
			Borrowings and other financial liabilities €	Total €
<b>Liabilities as per statement of financial position:</b>				
Bank overdrafts			1.517.747	1.517.747
Non-current loans payable			1.501.998	1.501.998
Current loans payable			5.943.373	5.943.373
Trade and other payables			98.593.261	98.593.261
<b>Total</b>			<b>107.556.379</b>	<b>107.556.379</b>

### 11. Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if applicable) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Cash at bank and short term bank deposits</b>		
Aa2	1.121	3.367
Caa1	8.868	-
Caa3	850	7.924
Financial institution with no credit rating	496	10.601
	<b>11.335</b>	<b>21.892</b>



# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 12. Investments in subsidiaries

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	<b>39.252.310</b>	69.702.420
Additions	-	256.410
Impairment charge	<b>(999)</b>	(30.706.520)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b><u>39.251.311</u></b>	<b><u>39.252.310</u></b>

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	2016 Holding %	2015 Holding %
General Gulf S.P.C.	Bahrein	Construction project management and consultancy services	100	100
Millennium Construction Equipment and Trading LLC	United Arab Emirates	Construction	49	49
SC Inscut Bucuresti SRL	Romania	Leasing of real estate	99,98	99,98
Burg Machinery Eood	Bulgaria	Renting of assets	100	100
Aktor Africa Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance	100	100
Biosar Holdings Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance	100	100
Aktor Contractors Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance, contractor of road constructions and building projects	100	100
Aktor Constructions International Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance	100	100
Aktor & Al Abjar Contracts Trading and Contracting WLL	Qatar	Design, general contracting for civil works and constructions	49	49

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 13. Investments in associates

	2016	2015
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	<u>250</u>	250
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b><u>250</u></b>	<b><u>250</u></b>

The details of the investments are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	2016 Holding %	2015 Holding %
Ellaktor Ventures Limited	Cyprus	Holding of investments and provision of finance	25	25

### 14. Available-for-sale investments

	2016	2015
	€	€
Balance at 1 January	<b>1.600</b>	-
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>1.600</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b><u>1.600</u></b>	<b><u>1.600</u></b>

### 15. Loans receivable

	2016	2015
	€	€
Loans to own subsidiaries (Note 23.5)	<u>2.894.954</u>	2.840.360
	<b>2.894.954</b>	2.840.360
Less current portion	<u>(1.912.529)</u>	<u>(1.912.529)</u>
Non-current portion	<b><u>982.425</u></b>	<b><u>927.831</u></b>

The fair values of non-current receivables approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above

### 16. Receivables

	2016	2015
	€	€
Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 22.3)	<b>9.182.404</b>	13.461.838
Receivables from related companies (Note 23.4)	<b>10.504.045</b>	10.131.334
Deposits and prepayments	<b>277.884</b>	277.716
Refundable VAT	<b>6.323</b>	3.321
	<b><u>19.970.656</u></b>	<b><u>23.874.209</u></b>

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 17. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2016 €	2015 €
Balance at 1 January	20.057.865	37.230.255
Additions	3.000.000	1.500.000
Change in fair value	<u>(541.403)</u>	<u>(18.672.390)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b><u>22.516.462</u></b>	<b><u>20.057.865</u></b>

The investments at fair value through profit or loss are marketable securities and are valued at market value at the close of business on 31 December.

### 18. Cash at bank and in hand

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include the following

	2016 €	2015 €
Cash at bank and in hand	11.335	21.892
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	<u>(1.501.004)</u>	<u>(1.517.747)</u>
	<b><u>(1.489.669)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.495.855)</u></b>

### 19. Share capital

	2016 Number of shares	2016 €	2015 Number of shares	2015 €
<b>Authorised</b>				
Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	<u>34.585</u>	<u>59.140</u>	<u>34.585</u>	<u>59.140</u>
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Balance at 1 January	30.585	52.300	29.585	50.590
Issue of shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>1.710</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b><u>30.585</u></b>	<b><u>52.300</u></b>	<b><u>30.585</u></b>	<b><u>52.300</u></b>

### 20. Borrowings

	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Current borrowings</b>		
Bank overdrafts (Note 18)	1.501.004	1.517.747
Loans from related companies (Note 23.7)	<u>2.556.783</u>	<u>5.943.373</u>
	<b>4.057.787</b>	7.461.120
<b>Non-current borrowings</b>		
Loans from related companies (Note 23.7)	<u>-</u>	<u>1.501.998</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>4.057.787</u></b>	<b><u>8.963.118</u></b>

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 20. Borrowings (continued)

The bank overdraft is secured by guarantees of the parent company.

The Company borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Euro	2.486.689	7.461.120
United States Dollars	1.571.098	1.501.998
	<u>4.057.787</u>	<u>8.963.118</u>

### 21. Trade and other payables

	2016	2015
	€	€
Payable to parent company (Note 23.8)	99.439.239	93.912.739
Accruals	11.753	7.001
Payables to own subsidiaries (Note 23.6)	4.696.025	4.671.913
Payables to related companies (Note 23.6)	1.608	1.608
	<u>104.148.625</u>	<u>98.593.261</u>

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

### 22. Current tax liabilities

	2016	2015
	€	€
Special contribution for defence	2	2
Overseas tax	155.261	155.261
	<u>155.263</u>	<u>155.263</u>

### 23. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

#### 23.1 Interest income

	2016	2015
	€	€
General Gulf Company S.P.C.	42.249	42.107
	<u>42.249</u>	<u>42.107</u>

#### 23.2 Interest expense

	2016	2015
	€	€
AECO (Holdings) Limited	18.853	10.482
Aktor Concessions SA	42.312	234.000
	<u>61.165</u>	<u>244.482</u>

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 23. Related party transactions (continued)

#### 23.3 Receivables from own subsidiaries (Note 16)

		2016	2015
	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	€	€
General Gulf S.P.C.	Finance	8.000	8.000
Aktor Africa Limited	Finance	-	1.425.269
Biosar Holdings Limited	Finance	8.609.071	11.458.236
Aktor Contractors Limited	Finance	565.333	570.333
		<u>9.182.404</u>	<u>13.461.838</u>

Provision for impairment of receivables from Aktor Africa Limited have been recognised amounted to Euro 1.653.722.

#### 23.4 Receivables from related companies (Note 16)

		2016	2015
<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	€	€
Aktor S.A.(Qatar Branch)	Trade	10.485.292	10.115.573
AECO(Holdings) Limited	Finance	17.748	15.310
Aktor Asphaltic Limited	Finance	1.005	451
		<u>10.504.045</u>	<u>10.131.334</u>

During 2015 provision for impairment of receivables from Al Ahamdijah Aktor LLC and JV Aktor SA & Makis Savvides have been recognised amounted to Euro 3.578.975 and Euro 20.000 respectively.

During 2016 provision for impairment of receivables from Al Ahamdijah Aktor LLC and AECO Development LLC have been recognised amounted to Euro 46.000 and Euro 11.358 respectively.

#### 23.5 Loans to own subsidiaries (Note 15)

		2016	2015
		€	€
General Gulf S.P.C.		982.425	927.831
Millennium Construction Equipment and Trading LLC		1.912.529	1.912.529
		<u>2.894.954</u>	<u>2.840.360</u>

The loans to General Gulf S.P.C. bear interest at the rate of 6,5% per annum and are repayable in 2020

The loan to Millennium Construction Equipment and Trading LLC was provided interest free and there is no specified repayment date.

#### 23.6 Payables to related parties (Note 21)

		2016	2015
<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	€	€
Millennium Construction Equipment and Trading LLC	Trade	4.177.592	4.183.480
Helector Cyprus Limited	Finance	1.358	1.358
Aktor Concessions(Cyprus) Limited	Finance	250	250
Aktor Constructions International Limited	Finance	249.253	219.253
SC Inscut Bucuresti SRL	Finance	12.770	12.770
Aktor & Al Abjar Contracts Trading & Contracting WLL	Finance	256.410	256.411
		<u>4.697.633</u>	<u>4.673.522</u>

# AKTOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

### 23. Related party transactions (continued)

#### 23.7 Loans from related companies (Note 20)

	2016	2015
	€	€
AECO (Holdings) Limited	<b>1.571.098</b>	1.501.998
Aktor Concessions SA	<b>985.685</b>	5.943.373
	<b><u>2.556.783</u></b>	<b><u>7.445.371</u></b>

The loan from related company AECO (Holdings) Limited bears interest at the rate of 3 months Libor plus 1% and is repayable in June 2017.

The loan from related company Aktor Concessions SA represents accrued interest of debenture which bore interest at the rate of 4,68% per annum. The principal amount of debenture has been repaid during the year.

#### 23.8 Payable to parent company (Note 21)

	2016	2015
	€	€
Aktor SA	<b>99.439.239</b>	93.912.739
	<b><u>99.439.239</u></b>	<b><u>93.912.739</u></b>

The payable to parent company was provided interest free, and there was no specified repayment date

### 24. Events after the reporting period

On 29 June 2017 the investment in Aktor Africa Limited has been fully disposed.

**Independent auditor's report on pages 3 to 5**