EPADYM SA

Board of Directors' Annual Report &
Annual Financial Statements
prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards,
for the financial year ended 31 December 2017

EPADYM SA
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IWMS) FOR THE REGION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA, PPC South Field
Lignite Center of Western Macedonia, 50100 Kozani
Tax ID No.: 800626510 TAX OFFICE: OF KOZANI
General Electronic Commercial Registry No. 132800036000

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MANAGEMENT REPORT BY THE "EPADYM SA" BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

This report by the Board of Directors pertains to the twelve-month period of fiscal year 2017 that ended (01/01-31/12/2017), and provides summary financial information about the corporate financial statements and results of the Company EPADYM SA. The Report outlines the most important events which took place during 2017, and the effect that such events had on the financial statements, the main risks and uncertainties the Company is faced with, while it also sets out qualitative information and estimates about future activities.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's total sales for 2017 amounted to 5.7 million euro compared to 30.7 million in 2016 and pertain to revenue from the construction and operation of the plant. This decrease is due to the fact that the greatest part of the construction was realized within 2016 and in accordance with the project's time frame it was completed on 10/6/2017. In the meantime there was an increase in the balance of the Receivable from the Financial Contribution by DIADYMA SA, resulting in the said balance standing at 40.6 million euro on 31/12/2017 (31/12/2015: 36.7 million euro).

The Company's results after taxes amounted to losses of 0.7 million compared to losses of 1.3 million euro.

During the fiscal period, the Company disbursed additional loans amounting to 7.7 million euro from the various financial institutions financing the project. On 31/12/2017 the Company's borrowing stood at 37.6 million euro (31/12/2016: 35 million euro). Finally, cash and cash equivalents amounted to 1.9 million euro compared to 254 thousand euro on 31/12/2016.

Financial ratios

The Company has calculated financial ratios to add additional information to existing ones, as listed in the table below, with key financial performance and profitability ratios, financial structure and overall liquidity:

		2017	2016
i.	**Performance and efficiency**		
	Net operating results / Sales	-9.99%	-0.81%
	Net results before taxes / Equity	53.83%	-56.63%
	Gross results / Sales	-3.21%	0.00%

ii. Capital structure

Current assets / Total assets	27.00%	12.24%
Equity / Total payables	4.08%	6.00%

iii. General liquidity

Current assets / Current liabilities	299.36 %	57.83%

2. OVERVIEW

The company is active in Greece in the field of energy, and in particular in waste management. On 10/06/2015, a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement was signed for a 27-year term between the Private Operator (PO) EPADYM SA and DIADYMA SA for the project "Design, Financing, Construction and Operation of Infrastructures for the Integrated Waste Management System (IWMS) in the Region of West Macedonia on the basis of a PPP". The project includes the construction of New Infrastructures and the operation of New and Existing Infrastructures, relating to all Municipal Solid Waste in the Region of West Macedonia, i.e. with a capacity of 120.00 thousand tons per year.

The following entities have participated in financing the project: the European Investment Bank (EIB) with 12.72 million euro; the West Macedonia Urban Development Fund (Jessica) with 12.72 million euro; the National Bank of Greece, which finances the VAT paid for the construction of the Project, with 5.6 million euro; and the companies that participate in the share capital of EPADYM SA, i.e. AKTOR CONCESSIONS SA and HELECTOR SA, with own funds amounting to 16.96 million euro.

The construction of the plant was completed in June 2017 (10/6/2017) and it is in operation since then. The construction of the project was realized in accordance with its approved time frame, which provided for the relevant services to be made available on 10/06/2017. The Company did not employ any personnel during the year.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is only exposed to the risks of liquidity and interest rates. Risk management is monitored by the finance division of the parent Company ELLAKTOR SA, and more specifically, by the Central Financial Management Division, and is determined by instructions, directions and rules approved by the Board of Directors.

Given the current crisis of the Greek State and the Greek financial sector, the liquidity risk is higher and the management of cash flows is urgent. To manage the liquidity risk, the Company budgets and regularly monitors its cash flows and ensures that cash on hand is available, including the options of intra-company loans and unused credit lines to meet

its needs (e.g. financing, Guarantee Letters, etc). The Company's liquidity is monitored by the Management at regular intervals.

The Company is exposed to risk from fluctuations of interest rates, mainly arising from bank loans. The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations seen on the market, which affect its financial position and

cash flows. The cost of debt may increase as a result of these changes thus creating losses, or it can decrease on the occurrence of unexpected events. It should be noted that the fluctuation in interest rates in recent years has been caused primarily by the increase in spreads due to the lack of liquidity in the Greek banking market and the estimated risk of Greek companies, and to a lesser extent by the change to the base interest rates (e.g. Euribor).

The Company's Management monitors rate fluctuations systematically and on an ongoing basis and evaluates the need to assume hedging positions, if and when such risks are considered to be significant. Of all the Company's loans, only the one pertaining to the financing of construction VAT (amounting to a total of 5.6 million euro) has a floating interest rate and it was repaid in early 2018.

4. Non-financial assets

To achieve its strategic goals, Company relies on its long-standing expertise and extensive know-how in its areas of operation, as well as on innovation, competent and skilled human resources and the trust it enjoys from its customers, associates and shareholders. In pursuing its business activities, the Company focuses on the following considerations:

- corporate governance;
- human resource development;
- transparency, corporate responsibility and regulatory compliance;
- respect for and protection of the environment;
- financial risk management;
- social responsibility.

Corporate Governance

EPADYM SA implements the corporate governance principles, as these are set out in the relevant legislative framework (Law 2190/1920, Article 43a, paragraph 3d, Law 3016/2002 on corporate governance, Law 3693/2008, Article 37, and Codified Law 2190/1920, Article 43bb, as amended by Articles 1 and 2 of Law 4403/2016).
These corporate governance principles have been incorporated in the Corporate Governance Code (based on the SEV (Hellenic Federation of Enterprises) Corporate Governance Code, January 2011), which is posted on the Group's website www.ellaktor.com.
The Company has not adopted corporate governance practices in addition to the relevant legislation provisions for the year ended 2017.

Regulatory compliance

The Company has adopted an Ethical and Regulatory Compliance Programme designed to prevent, identify and address ethical and regulatory compliance issues. The Company is committed to carrying out its activities honourably, ethically, with integrity and in compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and standards, the corporate policies and guidelines, and the Company Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct defines the main principles governing the Company's business practice and policies, and the conduct of its employees.

Environmental considerations

The Company seeks to protect and respect the natural and human environment, as well as to minimize the negative impact of its activities, while the principles of sustainable development are adopted. In this context, the Company seeks to take initiatives that would promote greater environmental responsibility and the development of environment-friendly technologies.

The Environmental Actions of the Company are targeted at the reduction of generated waste, reuse, waste management, recycling, use of more environment-friendly materials, use of RES, natural resources saving, application of new, environment-friendly technology, etc.

Last but not least, the consumption of the Company's headquarters is monitored in the context of the Environmental Management System and its soundness is verified by the Certification Organisation TÜV HELLAS.

5. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no events subsequent to the financial statements that substantially affect the Company's financial position, for which a report is required by the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Kozani, 27 July 2018

For the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the B.o.D. and CEO

Leonidas G. Bobolas

Audit Report of Independent Certified Public Auditor-Accountant

To the Shareholders of "EPADYM SA"

Audit report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EPADYM SA, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2017, the profit and loss and comprehensive income statements, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes on the financial statements that include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the attached financial statements fairly present, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the European Union and are consistent with the regulatory requirements of Codified L. 2190/1920.

Basis of opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the International Auditing Standards, as transposed into the Greek legislation. Our responsibilities, according to these standards, are further described in the section of our report "Auditor's responsibilities in auditing the financial statements". We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and adequate as a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's independence

Throughout our appointment we remain independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Professional Auditors of the Board of International Standards of Auditors' Ethics incorporated into Greek law, and ethics requirements of Law 4449/2017, relating to the audit of financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our ethical obligations according to Law 4449/2017 and the requirements of the Code of Conduct for Professional Auditors of the Board of International Standards of Auditors' Ethics.

Other information

The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for Other information. Other Information is the Management Report of the Board of Directors (but does not include the financial statements and the audit report thereon) that we received before the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Other information and, apart from what is expressly stated in this paragraph of our Report, we do not express an audit opinion or other assurance on it.

With regard to our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read Other information and thus to consider whether Other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we acquired during our audit or otherwise appear to be fundamentally incorrect.

We have examined whether the Management Report of the Board of Directors includes the disclosures required by Codified L. 2190/1920.

Based on the work we performed during our audit, in our opinion:

- the information included in the Management Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31/12/2017 corresponds to the financial statements;
- the Board of Directors' Management Report has been drawn up in accordance with the current legal requirements of Articles 43a and 107a of Codified L. 2190/1920.

Moreover, on the basis of the information and understanding we obtained during our audit in relation to the Company EPADYM SA and the environment it operates in, we are obliged to report that we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report about this issue.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those responsible for governance on financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as these have been adopted by the European Union, the requirements of Codified L. 2190/1920, and for such audit safeguards that the Board of Directors finds necessary in order to make possible the preparation of the financial statements free of any material misstatements, due either to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue its activities, disclosing, where applicable, any issues related to the going concern and the use of the accounting basis of the going concern unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to discontinue its activities or has no other realistic option than to take such actions.

Those responsible for governance have the responsibility to oversee the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report presenting our opinion. The reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that the audit carried out in accordance with the IAS, incorporated into the Greek Legislation, will always identify a material misstatement, when such a misstatement exists. Misstatements may result from fraud or error and are considered material when individually or collectively could reasonably be expected to affect the financial decisions of users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As an auditing duty, according to the IAS incorporated into the Greek Legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, by designing and performing audit procedures that respond to those risks and we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of failing to detect a material error due to fraud is higher than that due to error, as fraud can involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, false assertions or bypassing the internal audit safeguards.

- We understand audit-related internal safeguards to design audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit.

- We assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies and methods used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- We decide on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the accounting principle on a going concern basis and based on the audit evidence that has been obtained as to whether there is material uncertainty about events or circumstances that may indicate material uncertainty as to the ability of the Company to continue its activity. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to report such disclosures in the financial statements in the auditor's report or whether these disclosures are insufficient to differentiate our opinion. Our findings are based on audit evidence obtained until the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may result in the Company ceasing to operate as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner ensuring their reasonable presentation.

Among other issues, we report to those responsible for governance, the scope and timing of the audit, as well as important audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal audit that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The work we performed on the Board of Directors' Management Report is mentioned in section "Other information" above.

Athens, 31 July 2018

The Certified Auditor Accountant

PriceWaterhouseCoopers SA

Audit Firm

Certified Auditors - Accountants

LICENCE SOEL Reg. No 113

Fotis Smirnis

Institute of CPA (SOEL) Reg. No 52861

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets		1,033	-
Financial Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)	**5**	31,566,657	36,686,185
Other non-current receivables	**6**	264	264
		31,567,954	**36,686,448**
Current assets			
Short-term receivables	**6**	681,961	4,861,392
Financial Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)	**5**	9,052,199	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**7**	1,943,931	254,149
		11,678,091	**5,115,541**
Total assets		**43,246,045**	**41,801,989**
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent			
Share capital	**8**	4,251,000	4,251,000
Profit/(loss) carried forward		(2,556,265)	(1,883,809)
Total equity		**1,694,735**	**2,367,191**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loans	**14**	36,065,572	30,589,244
Deferred tax liabilities	**10**	1,584,776	-
		37,650,348	**30,589,244**
Current liabilities			
Suppliers and other liabilities	**9**	2,328,642	4,519,901
Short-term borrowings	**14**	1,572,320	4,325,652
		3,900,962	**8,845,553**
Total liabilities		**41,551,310**	**39,434,797**
Total equity and liabilities		**43,246,045**	**41,801,989**

The notes on pages 17 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statement and Total Income

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-17	1-Jan to 31-Dec-16
Sales		**5,711,378**	**30,719,019**
Cost of sales	12	(5,894,565)	(30,719,019)
Gross profit		**(183,187)**	**-**
Administrative expenses	12	(387,340)	(248,340)
Other profit/(loss)		(164)	(510)
Operating profit/(loss)		**(570,690)**	**(248,852)**
Financial income	13	3,459,537	498,565
Financial expenses	13	(1,976,528)	(1,590,343)
Net profit/(loss) before tax		**912,319**	**(1,340,630)**
Income tax	11, 10	(1,584,775)	-
Net losses for the year		**(672,457)**	**(1,340,630)**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**(672,457)**	**(1,340,630)**

The notes on pages 17 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	Share capital	Results carried forward	Total
1 January 2016		**4,251,000**	**(543,179)**	**3,707,821**
Net losses for the year		-	(1,340,630)	(1,340,630)
31 December 2016		**4,251,000**	**(1,883,809)**	**2,367,191**
1 January 2017		**4,251,000**	**(1,883,809)**	**2,367,191**
Net losses for the year		-	(672,457)	**(672,457)**
31 December 2017		**4,251,000**	**(2,556,265)**	**1,694,735**

The notes on pages 17 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Operating activities			
Net losses for the period		(672,457)	(1,340,630)
Income tax		1,584,775	-
Depreciation and amortization		94	822
Financial income	**13**	(3,459,537)	(498,565)
Financial expenses	**13**	1,976,528	1,590,343
Decrease/ (Increase) of receivables		4,179,462	1,750,583
(Decrease)/ Increase of liabilities		(2,888,261)	2,160,266
Increase / (Decrease) of Financial Contribution from a Public Body		(473,135)	(31,128,748)
Debit interest and related expenses paid		(1,200,010)	(1,642,770)
Total Cash Inflows/(Outflows) from Operating Activities (a)		(952,541)	(29,108,700)
Investment activities			
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets		(1,127)	(193)
Interest received		-	88,836
Total inflows/(outflows) from investment activities (b)		(1,127)	88,643
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issued/utilised loans from third parties		7,682,057	13,610,730
Repayment of loans from third parties		(5,038,607)	(531,530)
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities (c)		2,643,450	13,079,200
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)		**1,689,782**	**(15,940,857)**
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	7	254,149	16,195,005
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	**7**	**1,943,931**	**254,149**

The notes on pages 17 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

EPADYM SA (hereinafter the “Company” or the “Private Operator” or “PO” or “Operator”) carries out its activities in Greece, in the energy sector, focusing on the design, financing, construction, maintenance and operation of the infrastructures of the Integrated Waste Management System (IWMS) in the Region of West Macedonia on the basis of a Public Private Partnership (hereinafter “PPP”). DIADYMA SA (hereinafter the “Public Body” or the “Grantor”) is the contracting authority for the project. The total investment amounts to 48,6 million euro and the total concession period is 27 years. The project is co-financed by the European Investment Bank with approximately 13 million euro, the West Macedonia Urban Development Fund (through Jessica) with approximately 13 million euro, the National Bank of Greece, which finances the VAT paid for the construction of the Project, with 5,6 million euro, and the participating companies with own funds amounting to 17 million euro.

The Company was incorporated and established in Greece with registered and central offices in Kozani, IWMS OF THE REGION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA, PPC South Field, Lignite Center of Western Macedonia, 50100.

The Company’s financial statements are included, using the full consolidation method, in the consolidated financial statements of ELLAKTOR SA, which is listed on the Athens Stock Exchange. AKTOR CONCESSIONS SA and HELLECTOR SA participate in the company’s share capital by 50% each.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 June 2018 and are yet to be approved by the General Meeting to be held in 2018. They are available on the company’s website at www.epadym.gr.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

These company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been endorsed by the European Union. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the historical cost rule and on the going concern principles of the Company’s activity.

The preparation of the financial statements under IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions by the Management in implementing the accounting policies adopted. The areas involving extensive judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates have a significant impact on the financial statements are mentioned in Note 4.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements of 31 December 2017 are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and provide a reasonable presentation of the Company’s financial position, profit and loss, and cash flows, in accordance with the principle of going concern.

2.3 Macroeconomic conditions in Greece

In 2017, the Greek economy continued to show signs of stabilisation and gradual recovery with GDP growing by 1.4% (according to the provisional data of the Hellenic Statistical Authority) for first time after many years. At the same time, the Hellenic Republic returned to the international markets with the issue of five-year bonds in July 2017 while yields on Greek government bonds have returned to pre-crisis levels. International credit rating agencies have upgraded the country's credit rating, which, of course, still remains at non-investment grade. Should the implementation of the agreed stabilisation programmes for the Greek economy continue as planned, growth will be further strengthened in 2018 (according to the forecasts of the competent Greek and European authorities).

Despite the obvious improvement in the economic climate, the macro-economic risks for Greece remain. The risk for the expected economic recovery to be curbed by over-taxation also remains. At the same time, the capital control measures imposed on the country on 28 June 2015 remain in force (albeit less stringent), which also affects the economic environment. The banking system still needs to be stabilised with the targeted measures to reduce non-performing loans. Finally, geopolitical tensions have increased, and this may also affect the Greek economic environment. In view of the above, it is estimated that 2018 will be a year of challenges for the Greek economy and, hence, for the Company's activities.

The Management is continually evaluating the situation and its possible consequences for the company in order to
to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are taken in good time to minimise potential negative impacts.

2.4 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations: Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1.1.2017. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

IAS 7 (Amendments) "Disclosure initiative"

The amendments introduce mandatory disclosures that enable the users of financial statements to assess the changes in liabilities from financing activities.

IAS 12 (Amendments) "Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses"

The amendments clarify the accounting treatment relating to the recognition of deferred tax assets on unrealised losses incurred from loans valued at fair value.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2014 – 2016 Cycle)

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

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

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The Management estimates that the impact on the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities upon first implementation is not expected to be significant.

Trade and other receivables
The assessment of the business model and the cash flow characteristics does not affect the classification and measurement of trade and other receivables of the Company, which will continue to be valued at amortised cost.

Impairment
The assessment of the impact of the new impairment model to the financial statements of the Company concerning trade receivables and other financial assets concludes that the Company is not expected to recognise any significant increase in the provision for doubtful debts due to the implementation of the new expected loss model.

IFRS 9 (Amendments) "Prepayment features with negative compensation" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments enable companies, if a certain condition is met, to measure financial assets with prepayment features with negative compensation at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and not at fair value through profit and loss.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers, in order to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Company will adopt the standard on 1/1/2018 using the modified retrospective method, i.e. the change effect will be collectively recognized in the "Profit carried forward", while the comparatives will not be restated.

IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide useful information that fairly presents the essence of the lease-related transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single model for the accounting treatment by the lessee, which requires that the lessee recognizes assets and liabilities for all lease contracts with a term of over 12 months, except if the underlying asset has non-significant value. With regard to the accounting treatment by the lessor, IFRS 16 essentially incorporates the requirements of IAS 17. Therefore, the lessor continues to classify lease contracts into operating and finance leases and to apply different accounting treatment for each type of contract.

IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The Interpretation explains how to recognise and measure current and deferred tax assets and liabilities if there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. The Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRS's (2015-2017 Cycle) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments set out below include changes to two IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments clarify that an entity should equally account for all income tax consequences of dividends.

IAS 23 "Borrowing costs"

The amendments clarify that an entity should account for any borrowing costs incurred to produce an asset when such asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

2.5 Foreign exchange conversions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) 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 period exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, if any, are recognized in the income statement. Currency translation differences from non-monetary items that are valued at their fair value are considered as part of their fair value and are thus treated similarly to fair value differences.

2.6 Leases

Company as lessee

Leases under which the risks and rewards incident to ownership remain with the lessor are classified as operating leases. Operating lease expense is recognized in the income statement proportionally during the lease period and includes any restoration cost of the property if such clause is included in the leasing contract.

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

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Subsequent costs are posted to increase the tangible assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and their cost can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is recorded in the results when it is realised.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other tangible assets is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life.

The residual values and useful economic life of fixed assets are subject to reassessment at least at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

2.8 Intangible assets

a) Software: Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is accounted for using the straight line method over the useful lives of the assets concerned.

b) Concession Right: The concession right is valued at the acquisition cost, less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out using the straight line method during the lease.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.10 Financial Assets

Classification

The financial instruments of the Company have been classified under the following categories according to the objective for which each investment was undertaken. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this classification at every reporting date.

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

This class comprises financial assets held for trading. Derivatives are classified as held for trading, except when they are designated as hedges. Assets falling under this category are recorded in the current assets if they are held for trading purposes or are expected to be sold within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

(b) Borrowings and receivables

These include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments which are not traded in active markets and there is no intention of selling them. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Borrowings and receivables are included in the trade and other receivables account in the Statement of Financial Position.

(c) Financial assets available for sale

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

(d) Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are non-derivative assets with fixed or determined payments and specific maturity, which the Company's Management intends to and is in position to hold until maturity. Should the Company sell a significant portion of financial assets held to maturity, the entire portfolio of assets classified as such will be considered unfit and will be reclassified under financial assets available for sale. Financial assets held to maturity are posted in non-current assets, with the exception of assets whose maturity is less than 12 months from the date of the financial report, in which case they are classified under current assets.

Recognition and determination

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the transaction date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at their fair value, plus expenses directly related to the transaction, with the exception of those assets, regarding expenses directly related to the transaction, which are valued at their fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets valued at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction expenses are recognised in results in the period they were incurred. Investments are written off when the right to cash flows from investments expires or is transferred and the Company has materially transferred all risks and rewards incident to ownership.

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial receivables and liabilities

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

The impairment test for receivables is described in note 2.11.

2.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except if the discount outcome is not important, less provision for impairment. Impairment losses for trade receivables arise when objective indications are in place that the Company is not in the position to collect all receivables under contractual terms.

Trade receivables comprise commercial paper and notes payable from customers.

Serious problems that the customer encounters, the possibility of bankruptcy or financial reorganization and the inability of scheduled payments considered to be evidence that the receivable value must be impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset’s carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized as an expense in the income statement.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.13 Share capital

The share capital includes the Company’s ordinary shares. Whenever the Company purchases own shares (Equity shares), the consideration paid is deducted from Equity until the shares are cancelled or disposed of. The profit or loss from the sale of Equity shares is recognised directly to Equity. Direct expenses for the issue of shares appear net of any relevant income tax benefit, to the reduction of equity.

2.14 Trade and other payables

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

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, as shown in the financial statements. The

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

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

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

2.16 Provisions

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

When concession contracts include the concessionaire's contractual obligation to maintain the infrastructure at a certain service level or restore the infrastructure to a certain state before delivering it to the grantor at the end of the concession period, the Company, as concessionaire, recognizes and values this obligation under IAS 37.

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

2.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the collected or collectable price, after deduction of any discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when this can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits of the transaction will flow to the Company. Income is mainly generated from construction contracts, provision of operating services, sales of recyclable goods and credit interest from banks.

Revenue and profit from construction contracts are recognised according to IAS 11 as described in note 2.18 below.

Income from the provision of operating services are recorded in the period during which the services are rendered, based on the stage of completion of the service in relation to total services to be provided.

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

Revenue from the sales of recyclable goods is recognized when the Group has transferred material risks and the rewards of ownership to the purchaser.

2.18 Contracts for projects under construction

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.19 Public Private Partnership Agreements

Under a Public Private Partnership Agreement, where the Hellenic State cedes the provision of services to a private body, the Company applies IFRIC 12, provided that the following two conditions are met:

a) the grantor controls or determines which services the operator should provide to whom and at which price, and

b) the grantor controls any other significant interests in the infrastructure upon completion of the concession arrangement period.

In accordance with IFRIC 12, such infrastructures are not recognised under the assets of the operator (EPADYM SA) as property, plant and equipment, but are recognised under the financial assets as a financial asset with a receivable guaranteed by the Public Body (financial asset model), and/or under intangible assets as a Concession Right (intangible asset model), depending on the contractually agreed terms.

The Company, as an operator, recognizes a financial asset to the degree that it has the unconditional contractual right to receive cash, if the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator:

(a) specified or determinable amounts; or

(b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and the specified or determinable amount provided for in the Partnership Agreement.

The project shall service the entire Administrative Division of the Region of Western Macedonia, including 4 prefectures (Kozani, Grevena, Florina, Kastoria) and 12 municipalities, for a duration of 27 years, pursuant to the concession agreement. Throughout the contractual period the grantor (DIADYMA SA) and its member-local authorities do not have the right to conclude a contract or agreement with a third party for the provision of services in the area that are similar to the services provided by the project. Moreover, DIADYMA SA shall ensure that its member-local authorities will deliver the entirety of their Mixed Solid Waste to the collection points. The sale price is contractually determined and is calculated per ton of processed waste.

The minimum guaranteed quantity of waste that the grantor (DIADYMA SA) guarantees to deliver to the operator (EPADYM SA) is 90,000 tons per year throughout the term of the contract. In the event that the total quantity of contractual waste is smaller that the Minimum Guaranteed Quantity, then the calculated charge will be determined by taking as a fact that the quantity of contractual waste is equal to the minimum guaranteed quantity.

At the end of the concession period, the Company shall transfer all rights and titles pertaining to assets to the grantor (DIADYMA SA).

The Company's management, following due consideration of the contractual terms, decided that a financial asset with a receivable guaranteed by the grantor (DIADYMA SA) should be recognised in this case.

The financial assets resulting from application of IFRIC 12 are shown in the Statement of Financial Position as "Financing Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)" and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest rate is equal to the average weighted capital cost of the Operator, unless specified otherwise in the Partnership Agreement.

The Company recognises and accounts for the revenues and costs associated with the construction or upgrading services in accordance with IAS 11 (note 2.18), while revenues and costs associated with operation services are recognised and accounted for in accordance with IAS 18 (Note 2.17).

2.20 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of

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

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

Loans are classified as short-term obligations unless the Company has the right to defer settlement of the obligation for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.21 Grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all stipulated conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the income statement to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants regarding the purchase of fixed assets or the construction of projects are included in long term liabilities as deferred state grants and are recognised as income through profit and loss using the straight line method according to the asset expected useful life.

Grants received to finance Concession Contracts are presented in accordance with IFRIC 12 as a reduction to the Government Guaranteed Receipt from Grantor.

2.22 Distribution of dividends

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability at the date on which the distribution is approved by the General Meeting of the shareholders.

2.23 Rounding of accounts

The amounts contained in these financial statements have been rounded in Euros. Possible differences that may occur are due to rounding.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company is only exposed to the risks of liquidity, credit and interest rates. Risk management is monitored by the finance division of the parent Company ELLAKTOR SA, and more specifically, by the Central Financial Management Division, and is determined by instructions, directions and rules approved by the Board of Directors.

(a) Liquidity risk

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

The Company's liquidity is monitored by the Management at regular intervals. The table below presents an analysis of the Company's financial liability maturities as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 respectively (amounts in thousands of euro):

	31 December 2017				
	MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	2,304	-	-	-	**2,304**
Borrowings	2,713	3,250	7,648	50,097	**63,708**

	31 December 2016				
	MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	4,391	-	-	-	**4,391**
Borrowings	5,077	1,538	5,081	46,017	**57,713**

The above amounts are presented in the contractual, non-discounted cash flows and therefore are not equivalent to the respective amounts shown in the financial statements, with respect to the Supplier accounts and other liabilities and Loans.

The Trade and other liabilities breakdown is exclusive of Advances from customers and Social security and other taxes.

(b) Credit Risk

The Company has a concentrated credit risk, since all its receivables from the guaranteed receipt from grantor are receivable from the Region of Western Macedonia.

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

(c) Cash flow risk due to change in interest rates

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

The Company's Management monitors rate fluctuations systematically and on an ongoing basis and evaluates the need to assume hedging positions, if and when such risks are considered to be significant.

Of all the Company's loans, only the one pertaining to the financing of construction VAT (amounting to a total of 5.6 million euro) has a floating interest rate. A reasonable and possible interest rate change by twenty five basis points (0.25% increase/decrease) would lead to a decrease / increase in profit before tax for 2017, all other variables being equal, by 0,4 thousand euro (2016: 6.2 thousand euro). It should be noted that the aforementioned change in earnings before tax is calculated on the floating rate loan balances at year end and does not include the positive effect of interest income from cash deposits and cash equivalents.

3.2 Fair value determination

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

- Level 1: for assets and liabilities traded in an active market and whose fair value is determined by the quoted prices (unadjusted) of identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined by factors related to market data, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

- Level 3: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is not based on observable market data, but is mainly based on internal estimates.

On 31 December 2017 the company does not have financial instruments at fair values.

3.3 Cash management

Capital management aims to ensure the Company's going concern, and achieve its development plans, combined with its creditworthiness.

For the evaluation of Company's credit rating, Company net debt must be evaluated (i.e. total long term and short term liabilities to financial institutions minus cash and cash equivalents). The Company's net debt on31.12.2017 and 31.12.2016, respectively, is detailed in the table below (amounts in thousands of euro):

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Short-term bank borrowings	1,572	4,326
Long-term bank borrowings	36,066	30,589
Total borrowings	37,638	34,915
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1,944	254
Net Corporate Debt/Cash	**35,694**	**34,661**
Total Company Equity	**1,695**	**2,367**
Total Capital	**37,389**	**37,028**
Gearing Ratio	**0.95**	**0.94**

The gearing ratio as of 31.12.2017 for the Company is calculated at 95.47% (31.12.2016: at 93,61%). This ratio is calculated as the quotient of net debt to total employed capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

4 Significant accounting estimates of the management

The annual financial statements and the accompanying notes and reports might contain certain assumptions and calculations pertaining to future events in relation to the Company's operations, growth and financial performance. Although such assumptions and calculations are based on the best knowledge of the Company's Management with regard to current conditions and actions, the actual results may be different from such calculations and assumptions taken into account in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements.

4.1 Income tax

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. 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.

Moreover, deferred tax assets are recognised for all tax losses to the extent that there may be sufficient tax gains to be offset against those tax losses. A considerable amount of judgment is requirement on the part of the management to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, on the basis of the possible timing and the level of future tax gains, as well as future tax planning strategies. Additional details on changing the useful life are included in Note 10 to the financial statements.

4.2 Classification of assets on the basis of IFRIC 12

In accordance with IFRIC 12, the infrastructures constructed by an operator are not recognised under its assets as property, plant and equipment, but are recognised under financial assets as a financial asset with a receivable guaranteed by the grantor (financial asset model), and/or under intangible assets as a concession right (intangible asset model), or partly as a financial asset and partly as an intangible asset (hybrid model) depending on the contractually agreed terms. The final classification of amounts based on the above methods/models, requires judgment on the part of the Company's management in respect of interpreting the terms of the partnership agreement and such other factors as financial parameters. The management decided, based on the information at hand, that those amounts should be allocated as financial assets.

5 Financial Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)

1 January	Increase in	Unwind of	31

	2016	receivables	Decrease in receivables	discount (Note 13).	December 2016
Assets					
Financial Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)	5,557,436	30,719,020	-	409,729	**36,686,185**
Total	**5,557,436**	**30,719,020**	**-**	**409,729**	**36,686,185**

	1 January 2017	Increase in receivables	Decrease in receivables	Unwind of discount (Note 13).	31 December 2017
Assets					
Financial Contribution from a Public Body (IFRIC 12)	36,686,185	5,115,961	(4,642,826)	3,459,537	**40,618,857**
Total	**36,686,185**	**5,115,961**	**(4,642,826)**	**3,459,537**	**40,618,857**

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Non-current assets	31,566,657	36,686,185
Current assets	9,052,199	-
Total	**40,618,857**	**36,686,185**

6 Receivables

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Trade receivables	208,161	-
Greek State: Debit VAT	184,109	4,312,981
Greek State: (withheld and pre-payable taxes)	-	13,325
Advances from subcontractors - Related parties (note 16)	-	292,805
Cheques (postdated) receivable	91,839	-
Prepaid expenses	197,835	166,320
Other receivables	280	352
Other receivables from subcontractors - related parties (note 16)	-	75,873
Total	**682,225**	**4,861,656**

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Non-current assets	264	264
Current assets	681,961	4,861,392
Total	**682,225**	**4,861,656**

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Cash in hand	1 098	223
Sight deposits	1,942,832	253,926

Total	**1,943,930**	**254,149**

The following table shows the rates of deposits per credit rating class by Standard & Poor's (S&P).

	Sight and time deposits %	
Financial Institution Rating (S&P)	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-16**
AA-	64.1%	3.6%
CCC+	35.9%	96.4%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

8 Share capital

	Number of Shares	Share capital	Total
1 January 2016	**425,100**	**4,251,000**	**4,251,000**
31 December 2016	**425,100**	**4,251,000**	**4,251,000**
1 January 2017	**425,100**	**4,251,000**	**4,251,000**
31 December 2017	**425,100**	**4,251,000**	**4,251,000**

On 31 December 2017 the total of the issued common shares amounted to 425,100 common shares with a nominal value of 10 euro each.

9 Trade and other payables

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Suppliers;	49,374	41,172
Trade payables– Related parties (note 16)	746,670	15,876
Accrued expenses	12,500	46,986
Social security and other taxes	72,093	128,760
Other payables	9,480	43,051
Subcontractors - Related parties (note 16)	-	3,502,503
Accrued interest on loans by non-related parties	17,379	-
Accrued interest on loans by related parties (note 16)	1,421,145	741,553
Total	**2,328,642**	**4,519,901**
Current	2,328,642	4,519,901
Total	**2,328,642**	**4,519,901**

10 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are compensated when there is an applicable legal right to compensate the current tax receivables against the current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes involve the same tax authority. Offset amounts are as follows:

31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16

Deferred tax liabilities:		
Recoverable after 12 months	1,584,776	-
	1,584,776	**-**

Total change in deferred income tax is presented below.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-
Balance at period start	**-**	
Debit/ (credit) through profit and loss	1,584,776	
Equity debit/(credit)	-	
Closing balance	**1,584,776**	

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

Deferred tax receivables:

	Tax losses	Other	Total
1 January 2016	**849,799**	**-**	**849,79**
Income statement debit/(credit)	211,597	**-**	**211,59**
31 December 2016	**1,061,369**	**-**	**1,061,36**
1 January 2017	**1,061,369**	**-**	**1,061,36**
Income statement debit/(credit)	(1,061,396)	38,218	**(1,023,178**
31 December 2017	**-**	**38,218**	**38,21**

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Borrowin g Expenses	Total
1 January 2016	**741,349**	**108,450**	**849,799**
Income statement debit/(credit)	211,597	-	**211,597**
31 December 2016	**952,947**	**108,450**	**1,061,396**
1 January 2017	**952,947**	**108,450**	**1,061,396**
Income statement debit/(credit)	561,597	-	**561,597**
31 December 2017	**1,514,544**	**108,450**	**1,622,993**

11 Income tax

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Deferred tax	(1,584,775)	-
Total	**(1,584,775)**	**-**

Since FY 2011, Greek Sociétés Anonymes and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatorily audited by legally appointed auditors, are required to obtain an 'Annual Certificate' under Article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994, which is issued following a tax audit performed by the legally appointed auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the company a 'Tax Compliance Report' and then the statutory auditor or audit firm submits it to the Ministry of Finance electronically.

The Company's fiscal years have not been audited by the tax authorities since incorporation (December 2014). The management of the company and the signatories of the financial statements do not foresee significant findings to emerge in a possible tax audit that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Tax losses transferred from previous years, to the extent that they are accepted by the tax authorities, may be set off with the profits of the five following years.

The tax on the Company's profits before taxes is different from the notional amount which would have resulted had we used the average weighted tax rate of the company's country, as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Accounting profit / (losses) before tax	**912,319**	**(1,340,630)**
Tax rate	**29%**	**29%**
Tax calculated in line with the applicable tax rate at the company's registered office.	264,572	(388,783)
Tax losses for which no deferred tax receivables were recognised	1,320,203	388,783
Taxes	**1,584,775**	**-**

12 Expenses per category

	1-Jan to 31-Dec-17		
	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total
Operating lease rents	-	1,584	**1,584**
Premiums	171,044	42,510	**213,554**
Subcontractor fees	2,027,907	-	**2,027,907**
Other third-party fees & expenses	3,695,614	289,825	**3,985,438**
Taxes - Duties	-	15,449	**15,449**
Transportation and travelling expenses	-	23,673	**23,673**
Depreciation of operation permit	-	94	**94**
Other	-	14,206	**14,206**
Total	**5,894,565**	**387,340**	**6,281,904**

	1-Jan to 31-Dec-16		
	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total
Operating lease rents	-	2,034	**2,034**
Premiums	116,978	-	**116,978**
Subcontractor fees	30,402,556	-	**30,402,556**
Other third party fees & expenses	199,485	228,751	**428,236**
Taxes and fees	-	2,401	**2,401**
Transportation and travelling expenses	-	2,081	**2,081**
Depreciation and amortization	-	822	**822**
Other	-	12,249	**12,249**
Total	**30,719,019**	**248,339**	**30,967,359**

13 Financial income / (expenses)

	Note	1-Jan to 31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Financial income			
Interest income		-	88,836
Unwind of guaranteed receipt discount	5	3,459,537	409,729
Total financial income		**3,459,537**	**498,565**
Financial expenses			
Interest expenses involving bank loans		(1,862,055)	(1,197,699)
Interest expenses		**(1,862,055)**	**(1,197,699)**
Miscellaneous bank expenses		(114,473)	(392,644)
Other financial expenses		**(114,473)**	**(392,644)**
Total financial expenses		**(1,976,528)**	**(1,590,343)**

14 Borrowings

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Long-term borrowings		
Bank borrowings	23,347,440	17,871,112
Bond loan from shareholders (note 16)	12,718,132	12,718,132
Total long-term borrowings	**36,065,572**	**30,589,244**

Short-term borrowings		
Bank borrowings	1,388,211	271,829
Bonds	184,109	4,053,823
Total short-term borrowings	**1,572,320**	**4,325,652**
Total borrowings	**37,637,892**	**34,914,896**

Exposure to interest rate changes is deemed to be low, as most of the loans were obtained on the basis of a fixed rate. Following is a breakdown of loans:

	Fixed rate	Floating rate up to 6 months	Total
31 December 2016			
Total loans	30,861,073	4,053,823	**34,914,896**
	30,861,073	**4,053,823**	**34,914,896**
31 December 2017			
Total borrowings	37,453,783	184,109	**37,637,892**
	37,453,783	**184,109**	**37,637,892**

The fair value of Borrowings on 31/12/2017 was 35,834,227 euro (31/12/2016: 30,822,278 euro)

The maturities of long-term borrowings are as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
1 to 2 years	2,202,197	1,001,035
2 to 5 years	4,998,905	3,710,092
Over 5 years	28,864,470	25,878,118
	36,065,571	**30,589,244**

Out of the total borrowings, an amount of 37.6 million euro pertains to fixed rate loans with an average interest rate of 4.75% (compared to 30,9 million euro with an average interest rate of 4.45%). All other borrowings, amounting to 184 thousand euro (compared to 4.1 million euro in 2016) are floating rate loans (Euribor plus spread).

To secure the loans obtained from the borrowing banks, the following guarantees were provided *inter alia:*

- the Company's bank accounts;
- the Partnership Agreement;
- the Design & Construction Agreement;
- the Operation & Maintenance Agreement;
- the Independent Engineer Agreement.

All Company loans are expressed in Euro,

15 Potential liabilities and capital commitments undertaken

Contingent liabilities:

The Company has no disputes in litigation or in arbitration, nor are there any pending decisions by judicial or arbitration bodies that may have a significant impact on its financial standing or operation.

The Company did not employ any personnel during the year.

Finally, there are no other contingent liabilities relating to other issues arising out of its ordinary course of business.

Capital commitments undertaken

As at 31/12/2017 there are no contractual commitments for future capital expenses for the construction of the project, since the project was completed on 10/6/2017.

16 Company transactions with affiliates

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

		1 Jan to	
		31-Dec-17	**31-Dec-16**
a)	**Purchases of goods and services**	**6,440,623**	**31,147,261**
	- Purchases from shareholders	**2,837,569**	**31,141,682**
	Cost of sales	2,027,908	30,402,556
	Administrative expenses	126,009	50 000
	Financial expenses	683,652	689,126
	- Purchases from related parties	**3,603,054**	**5,579**
	Cost of sales	3,600,018	
	Administrative expenses	3,036	5,579
		31-Dec-17	**31-Dec-16**
(b)	**Closing balance (Receivables)**	**-**	**368,678**
	- Receivables from shareholders	**-**	**368,678**
	Advances from subcontractors	-	292,805
	Other receivables	-	75,873
(c)	**Closing balance (Liabilities)**	**746,670**	**3,518,380**
	- Payables to shareholders	**108,511**	**3,518,003**
	Suppliers;	108,511	15,500
	Subcontractors;	-	3,502,503
	- **Payables to other related parties**	**638,159**	**376**
	Suppliers;	638,159	376

Services from related parties, are performed in accordance with the price lists that apply to non-related parties. Amounts payable to and from related parties are not subject to securities, have no specific repayment terms and are interest-free.

(d) Loans from related parties

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Balance as of 1 January	**13,455,854**	**12,770,559**
Loans taken out (Capital)	-	-
Interest capitalized during the year	683,423	685,295
Balance as of 31 December	**14,139,277**	**13,455,854**

The repayment of borrowings taken out by Company shareholders including relevant interest will be realized in 2042, together with the end of the concession, according to the terms of the borrowing agreement between the parties. In the meanwhile however, the said borrowing agreement provides that the Company has the contractual right to early repayment of the borrowings and the corresponding interest, without however such repayment exceeding 1 million euro per year in capital.

17 Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors

During the year, no members of the Board of Directors have received any remuneration as representation expenses.

18 Other notes

The total fee of the Statutory Auditors of the Company for the statutory audit of year 2017 amounted to 15,000 euro (15,000 euro for 2016), for the Tax Compliance Report amounted to 8,000 euro (8,000 euro for 2016) and for other services amounted to 1,500 euro (1,500 euro for 2016).

19 Events after the date of the Statement of Financial Position

There are no events subsequent to the financial statements that substantially affect the Company's financial position, for which a report is required by the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Chairman of the BoD & CEO	The Chief Financial Officer	The Chief Accountant

Leonidas G. Bobolas	Marilena Nitsopoulou	Konstantinos Mertis

Kozani, 27 July 2018