



**Titan Cement Company S.A. and its Subsidiaries
Group Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2008**

Titan Cement Company S.A.
Company's No 6013/06/B/86/90 in the
register of Societes Anonymes
22A Halkidos Str. - 111 43 Athens

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The Annual Financial Statements both for the Group and the Parent Company from pages 1 to 17 and 20 to 85 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 24.02.2009.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

ANDREAS L. CANELLOPOULOS
ID No AB500997

Managing Director

DIMITRIOS TH. PAPAEXOPOYLOS
ID No Ξ163588

Chief Financial Officer

CHARALAMPOS G. MAZARAKIS
ID No AE096808

Chief Accountant

EMM. CH. MAVRODIMITRAKIS
ID No N237613

Financial Consolidation Senior
Manager

ATHANASIOS S. DANAS
ID No AB006812

STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
(In accordance with article 5 par.2 of Law 3556/2007)

The members of the Board of Directors of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A.

1. Andreas Canellopoulos, Chairman
2. Dimitris Papalexopoulos, Managing Director and
3. Elias Paniaras, Board Member, having been specifically assigned by the Board of Directors,

In our above mentioned capacity declare that:

as far as we know:

- a. the enclosed financial statements of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A. for the period of 1.1.2008 to 31.12.2008, drawn up in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, reflect in a true manner the assets and liabilities, equity and results of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A., as well as of the businesses included in Group consolidation, taken as a whole

and

- b. the enclosed report of the Board of Directors reflects in a true manner the development, performance and financial position of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A., and of the businesses included in Group consolidation, taken as a whole, including the description of the principal risks and uncertainties.

Athens, February 24, 2009

Andreas Canellopoulos
Chairman of the Board

Dimitrios Papalexopoulos
Managing Director

Elias Paniaras
Board Member

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD
1.1.2008 – 31.12.2008**

**FINANCIAL FIGURES – PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS – MILESTONE
EVENTS**

The world changed in 2008. The outbreak of an unprecedented crisis in the global credit system and in the global economy has triggered the change of an era.

For the Titan Group, 2008 was a year of declining financials, adaptation to the new facts and a redefinition of priorities.

Titan Group's turnover in 2008 amounted to € 1,578 million, increased by 5.4% compared to 2007. The earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) fell by 11.2% to € 380 million. The Group's net profits after minority interests and tax provisions amounted to € 208 million, reduced by 13.2%.

At constant exchange rates, the Group's turnover would have increased by 7.8% and operating profit (EBITDA) would have been reduced by 10.1%.

The continually dwindling demand for building materials in the USA, the reduced cement consumption in Greece for the second year in a row and the skyrocketing prices of solid fuels have resulted in considerable pressure on the Group's profitability. This pressure was only partly mitigated by the positive contribution of the acquisitions in Egypt and Turkey and by the increased cement consumption in South-Eastern Europe and Egypt.

With respect to the dramatic increase in solid fuel costs in 2008 it is worth mentioning that the PACE index, which records trends in petroleum coke prices, almost doubled between January and September 2008, before starting to decline again towards the end of 2008. This increase in solid fuel costs has adversely affected the profitability of the Group in all regions.

In the USA, the housing market continued to decline in 2008, which had the immediate effect of further reducing demand for building materials. Property prices in 20 major cities, as recorded by the S&P/Case-Shiller Composite-20 Home Price Index, fell by 18% in November 2008. This trend reflects the oversupply of homes, as compared with reduced demand. As a result of all the above, the commencement of works for the construction of new homes was reduced by 32% compared to 2007, causing a dramatic drop in demand for building materials. According to the Portland Cement Association, cement consumption in the USA fell in 2008 by 15% compared to 2007. In Florida, which represents more than half of the Group's US operations, consumption fell by 26% in 2008, following on from the 29% drop of 2007.

In May 2008, the Federal Appeals Court in Atlanta overturned the judgement issued by the District Court of the Southern District of Florida, which had ordered that the

quarrying works in the Lake Belt area be suspended. However, restarting these operations has only had a marginal effect on the results of our US subsidiary, due to the unprecedented decline in demand for building materials.

Overall, also taking into account the effects of foreign exchange differences, the Group's turnover in the USA was reduced by 18.3% compared to 2007, falling to € 484 million and the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) fell by 59.8% to € 43 million.

In spite of the widespread unfavourable circumstances, a notable upward trend was demonstrated by Separation Technologies LLC ("ST"), which is active in the installation and operation of fly ash processing units. The globally pioneering environmentally-friendly technology of ST converts fly ash, which is a type of industrial waste from the coal-fired power generation, into useful products. In 2008, ST continued to expand with the launch of new plants in North America and the United Kingdom and increased its turnover by 8.6%, reaching US\$ 36.2 million.

In Greece, the fall in cement consumption has been estimated at approximately 7% compared to 2007, showing a decline for the second year in a row, mainly due to the reduced construction activity and the ensuing fall in demand for building materials. The fact that the new construction permits issued in 2008 were 17% fewer than those of 2007 is indicative of the situation. In any case, the Group continued its long-term expansion strategy in the vertical integration of operations and acquired companies active in ready-mix concrete and aggregates the most significant being Domiki Beton in January 2008.

As a result of the above, the Group's turnover in Greece showed a slight increase by 0.3% compared to 2007 and rose to € 633 million. The unprecedented increase in the price of solid and liquid fuels has affected the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), which were at € 168 million, reduced by 12.9% compared to 2007.

In South-eastern Europe, the strong demand mainly in Bulgaria and Serbia combined with the contribution made by the increased production capacity in Bulgaria has led to a 37% increase in turnover compared to 2007, reaching € 287 million. The earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) rose by 8.5% to € 105 million. The Group's position in the region will strengthen further, when in the beginning of 2010 the new cement plant with a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes which is under construction in Albania, will begin operations.

Finally, the acquisitions, primarily in Egypt and to a lesser extent in Turkey, have led to a significant improvement of financial results in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Turnover in the Eastern Mediterranean rose by 173% compared to 2007, reaching €174 million. The earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) rose by 104.6% to € 64 million.

As stated above, the growing Egyptian market and the acquisition on May 6th, 2008 of the remaining 50% stake in the Egyptian consortium to which Beni Suef Cement Company and Alexandria Portland Cement Company belong, were the main reasons

for the increased profits. A smaller but nonetheless positive contribution was made by the proportionate consolidation by 50% of the Group's new operation in Turkey since April 17th, 2008.

In 2008 the Group made investments aimed at expanding its operations and modernising its installations. The total amount of investments reached € 587 million, the most important of which are detailed in the "EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS – INVESTMENTS" section of this report.

The significant amount invested resulted in an increase in the Group's net debt from € 569 million to € 1,114 million. This debt came from the use of existing credit lines which had not been utilised. Therefore, the net financing cost rose to € 52 million, 50.8% higher than 2007.

On the other hand, the Group's tax rate for 2008 was quite low, mainly due to the following extraordinary factors:

- the lower tax expense by € 25.7 million due to lower financial results of the Group's subsidiary in the USA;
- the partial reversion (€ 10.7 million) of the provision of € 16 million created by the Company for the ex-post taxation of the special tax-free reserves of 2003 and 2004, which the European Commission judged to be in violation of EU Law;
- the reduction of deferred taxation in Greece by € 6.6 million due to the reduction in corporate tax rates by one per cent annually from 2010 to 2014;
- the one-off tax refund in Bulgaria (€ 5.3 million);
- the higher proportion of profits earned in countries with lower tax rates and the correspondingly lower proportion of profits earned in countries with higher tax rates.

Following several years of positive performance and after reaching a record high in the first half of 2007, the share price of TITAN CEMENT SA fell in 2008 by 55.4% closing at the end of the year at the price of € 13.90. Nevertheless, its drop was lower than that of the Athens Stock Exchange index during 2008 (-65.5%) and was comparable to the drop of the shares of other foreign companies in the building materials industry.

During the year and due to the global financial crisis and its effects on the real economy, the Standard & Poor's credit rating agency has downgraded the Group's credit rating twice, in July 2008 from BBB to BBB- and in November 2008 from BBB- to BB+. This development was in line with similar downgrades of companies in the industry worldwide during 2008.

The Board of Directors will recommend to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders the distribution of the minimum statutorily required dividend of €0.42 per share. This is less than the dividend of 2007, and reflects the higher priority assigned by the Group to the preservation of the greatest possible liquidity so as to be better positioned to face the challenges of 2009.

As had been decided in the General Meetings of its Shareholders on 10.5.2007 and 20.5.2008, Titan Cement Company SA purchased 2,107,429 own common and preferred shares in 2008, representing 2.49% of its share capital, at the total price of € 56.4 million. These purchases were realised as they were considered as the most favourable among the investment opportunities available. The total number of own shares held by the Company as at 31.12.2008, and which remains unaltered today, was 3,187,697 common shares and 5,919 preferred non-voting shares, of a total par value of € 12,774,464 each, i.e. having a par value of € 4 each, representing 3.78% of its share capital.

The business objectives of the TITAN Group are pursued in line with the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Growth, which the Group has integrated into its operation as it considers this to be the proper business practice. This mentality was manifest in the following initiatives taken by the Group in 2008, as these are described in greater detail in the Group's Special CSR and Sustainable Growth Report:

- The full implementation of the principles of corporate social responsibility and sustainable growth in our new cement plant in Albania;
- The programme for the issuing of a new (Pan-European) e-guide for the responsible management of the supply chain according to international and European standards;
- The communication and wider support of the ten principles of the Global Compact, participating in the founding of the Greek Network for the UN Global Compact and of the corresponding national network in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- The expansion of the independent evaluation process on the policies and systems applied with regard to CSR and sustainable growth in the Group's activities outside Greece.

In 2008, the emphasis placed by the TITAN Group over recent years on the constant improvement of policies, systems and practices in all sectors and also on increasing transparency and reliability by using and implementing related international standards and all the new communications media has been received exceptionally well by independent bodies and experts, granting the highest rating and certification level of A+ in the Group's Annual Report for fiscal year 2007, which was published in May 2008, and earning the first place in the annual evaluation of Accountability Rating Greece for 2008.

In addition to any voluntary initiatives and commitments on Corporate Social Responsibility matters, the nature of our business is such that two issues dominate: environmental sustainability and safety at work.

We manage environmental sustainability growth as a whole, as an indispensable part of our strategic and business planning.

It is worth noting on this matter that in 2008 TITAN Group managed to reduce the CO₂ specific emissions per tonne cement by 14.5% compared to 1990 emission levels, thus approaching the objective of reducing these emissions by 15%, which it has voluntarily undertaken to achieve by 2010 as part of its participation in the international Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI).

An amount of approximately €27 million has been invested for the more effective protection of the environment and for the restoration and reconstruction of quarries.

As far as safety in the working environment is concerned, our vision is to achieve a healthy working environment free of any dangerous incidents or accidents. We benchmark our safety performance against the leading companies in the building materials sector worldwide (based on CSI data) and we aim to be in the top 25% of the relevant CSI ranking table by the end of 2010.

Even though our performance is favourably compared to the industry's published data worldwide, in 2008 our performance has been below our expectations for constant improvement. In our continued strife to minimise the risk of accidents, we consider that there is significant room for improving our own effectiveness as well as that of our associates. We will persevere.

EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS – INVESTMENTS

During 2008, the Group's subsidiary INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SA, in the course of implementing the strategy for the vertical integration, completed the acquisition of DOMIKI BETON SA, a ready-mix concrete and aggregates company, and of Vachos Quarries SA and Thisvi Quarries SA, both aggregates companies, at a total price of € 12.7 million.

In April 2008, the acquisition of a 50% share in company Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. in Turkey was completed. The company's production capacity is 1.5 million tonnes annually. The total investment, including 50% of Adocim's borrowings, amounted to € 127 million.

In May 2008, the acquisition of the remaining 50% share in the consortium to which the Egyptian companies Beni Suef Cement Company and Alexandria Portland Cement Company belong was completed and the two cement plants by the same names have an annual production capacity of 3.3 million tonnes. The acquisition price, including the net debt of the two companies, was € 330 million.

In November 2008, contracts were concluded between TITAN Group companies and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), with regard primarily to their participation by 40% (i.e. by 20% each) in the share capital of the Group's Albanian subsidiary ANTEA, as well as to its financing for the completion of the new cement plant in Albania. Under the above agreement, the payment of TITAN Group's participation in ANTEA's capital was completed in December 2008 with € 37.3 million, and the participation of IFC and EBRD was also completed with a total of € 24.8 million (€ 12.4 million each).

In December 2008, the minority stake of 22.0675% in the Group subsidiary TITAN CEMENTARA KOSJERIC A.D. in the developing Serbian market was acquired for € 12.7 million. This was preceded by a public invitation to tender by the Serbian State, which was the holder of the minority stake. Following the acquisition's completion, the Group holds 96.3471% in the company.

The construction in two important projects was continued throughout 2008. These projects aim to further increase the Group's production capacity in developing countries with positive demographic and development potential.

The first project relates to the construction of a new plant (of a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes per annum) in Kruje, Albania, expected to start operations in the beginning of 2010. The total investment by the end of 2008 was € 77 million.

The second project relates to the construction of a new production line in the Beni Suef plant in Egypt (also with a capacity of 1.5 tonnes) which is expected to be completed in last quarter of 2009. The total investment by the end of 2008 was € 76 million.

In 2008 the TITAN Group continued its expenditure and investments, amounting to € 27 million for the improvement of environmentally sustainable growth and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions through the use of the optimal technologies available and the increased consumption of alternative fuels.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF TITAN CEMENT COMPANY SA

In 2008 the Company achieved sales of € 549 million, increased by 2.4% compared to 2007. The operating profits (EBITDA) were reduced by 13%, reaching € 148 million, reflecting the reduction in domestic sales, the increased costs and the lower margins mainly due to the high prices of solid fuels. Net profits were reduced by 10.8%, down to € 106 million due to reduced taxes as outlined above.

SIGNIFICANT POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On Friday, January 30th 2009 the District Court of the Southern District of Florida, USA, issued a ruling which vacates, with immediate effect, all the quarrying permits for the quarries in the Lake Belt area of the Miami-Dade County. This ruling related to nine permits granted by the US Army Corps of Engineers to various companies, including Tarmac America, a Titan America LLC subsidiary. The same court of law had rendered these same permits inactive through an earlier ruling in July 2007. The companies involved had appealed against this ruling before the Federal Appeals Court in Atlanta and the latter court had overturned that ruling in May 2008 and referred the case back to the District Court of the Southern District of Florida, instructing it to be more objective in its judgement. Titan considers this new ruling to also be incorrect and intends to appeal against it.

In any case, in view of the above development in the Lake Belt issue, the Titan America Group company is well-prepared to continue the production at the Pennsuco

plant and to meet the needs of its clients, which are in any case lower in this economic environment.

At the same time, the US Army Corps of Engineers is considering an application submitted by our Company for a long-term quarrying permit in the Lake Belt area. Their decision, including the related Supplementary Environmental Impact Report, is expected within 2009.

2009 PROSPECTS

The prospects for 2009 are influenced by the devastating crisis in the global credit system. Obviously, this crisis also affects the performance of the “real” economy. A recession is expected in developed markets and a significant deceleration of growth is forecast for developing ones. In this unstable and volatile environment, it is quite hard to make projections on the progress of various figures in 2009.

The Group is aware of the fact that the world has changed and is adjusting to the new circumstances. The priorities for 2009 focus on generating positive cash flows for the reduction of debt, on reducing production costs and operating costs and in restricting new capital expenditures. Meanwhile, the Group continues to invest in the construction of two important projects in Albania and Egypt, the operation of which will have a positive effect on results and will deliver value to Group shareholders.

If solid fuel prices continue to fall throughout 2009, this should contribute significantly towards a reduction in production costs, thus somewhat reducing the pressure placed on the Group’s profitability by the shrinking demand.

In the USA, the Portland Cement Association predicts a further contraction in cement consumption in 2009 of 13%, which incorporates the effects of the US Government’s housing and infrastructure stimulus plan.

The latest development in the Lake Belt issue, where the District Court of the Southern District of Florida has vacated all the mining permits issued in 2002, finds our company well-prepared to continue production at the Pennsuco plant and to meet the needs of its clients, which are in any case lower in this economic environment. Therefore, the above matter is expected to have no adverse impact on the Group’s 2009 results.

In Greece, the decline in demand for building materials is expected to continue, and to be significant, driven by the drop of the housing market. The possible increase in infrastructure spending will only partly offset the fall in the housing market, which is significantly higher.

A sharp slowdown is expected in South-Eastern European markets and a decline is possible if the global recession significantly affects the region.

In Egypt, demand is predicted to rise at a moderate pace, a fact which coincides with the launch of the 2nd production line in Beni Suef, planned for the last quarter of 2009.

The Group's commitment to its four strategic axis shall continue. These are geographic diversification, the constant improvement of our competitiveness, the vertical integration of the Group's activities and the focus on human resources and Corporate Social Responsibility.

RISKS & UNCERTAINTIES

Financial Risk Factors: The Group's activities create a number of financial risks, including foreign exchange and interest rate risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the fluctuations of financial markets and aims to minimise the potential adverse effects of such fluctuations on the Group's financial performance. The Group does not carry out transactions of a speculative nature or transactions which are not related to its commercial, investment or borrowing activities.

The financial products used by the Group consist mainly of bank deposits, loan agreements, transactions in foreign currency at current prices or with futures, overdraft bank accounts, accounts receivable and accounts payable, investments in securities, dividends payable and obligations stemming from lease contracts.

Liquidity Risk: The prudent management of liquidity is achieved through the appropriate combination of cash and cash equivalents and approved bank credit. The Group manages the risks which may arise due to insufficient liquidity by procuring that guaranteed bank credit is always available for use. The existing available and unused approved bank credit extended to the Group is sufficient to face any potential cash flow shortage.

As of 31st December 2008, the Group had sufficient cash and cash equivalents (equal to € 94m) and available unutilized committed facilities so that it is in a position to more than adequately service its short and medium term liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk: 21% of total Group debt is based on fixed interest rates and an additional 52% is based on pre-agreed interest rate spreads. As a result, base interest rate volatility has a small impact on cash flow and P&L. This is demonstrated in the sensitivity analysis below

Sensitivity Analysis of Group's Borrowings due to Interest Rate Changes			
(all amounts in Euro thousands)		Interest Rate Variation	Effect on profit before tax
Year ended 31 December 2008	EUR	1,0%	-7.919
		-1,0%	7.919
	USD	1,0%	-1.347
		-1,0%	1.347
	GBP	1,0%	-
		-1,0%	-
	BGN	1,0%	-282
		-1,0%	282
	EGP	1,0%	-162
		-1,0%	162
Year ended 31 December 2007	EUR	1,0%	-683
		-1,0%	683
	USD	1,0%	-3.860
		-1,0%	3.860
	GBP	1,0%	-17
		-1,0%	17
	BGN	1,0%	-243
		-1,0%	243
	EGP	1,0%	-245
		-1,0%	245

Note: Table above excludes the positive impact of interest received from deposits.

The fact that the Group's credit standing has been downgraded has had a limited effect on the cost of borrowing because, based on agreed credit lines, it was converted to an increase in the loan spread by 35 base points (0.35%).

The exposure of liabilities and investments to interest rate risk is being monitored on a budgetary basis. The Group's funding has been set up according to a predefined combination of fixed and variable interest rates in order to reduce the risk posed by fluctuating interest rates. The ratio of fixed to variable interest rates of the Group's net debt is determined by market conditions and the Group's strategy and funding needs. It is also possible to casually use interest rate derivatives, purely as a means of reducing this relative risk, and to change the above combination of fixed and variable interest rates, where this is deemed necessary. The Group did not use any interest rate derivatives in 2008.

It is the Group's policy to constantly monitor interest rate trends and the duration of its financing needs. Therefore, the decision on the duration and on the balance between fixed and variable cost of a new loan is taken on an *ad hoc* basis. As a result, all short-term loans have been taken out with variable interest rates. The medium-term loans are based partly on fixed and partly on variable interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk: The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk stems primarily from existing or expected cash flows in foreign currency (imports / exports) and from investments abroad. This risk is dealt with in line with approved policies.

The various risks are managed through the use of natural hedges and foreign currency futures. It is a Group policy to use borrowing in the corresponding currency, where possible, as hedging for the investments in subsidiaries abroad which have their equity exposed to currency conversion risk. The currency risk of the equity of Group subsidiaries in the USA is thus partly hedged through borrowing in US dollars.

In other markets in which the Group is active, the company's borrowing needs are evaluated and, if possible, the funding takes place in the currency corresponding to the asset which is being funded or is to be funded. As an exception, the Group's investments in Turkey and Egypt are shown in Turkish lira and Egyptian pounds and part of the corresponding funding is expressed in euros and yen. The Group has decided that the cost of refinancing the obligations from euro to Turkish lira and Egyptian pounds is such that this is not a financially attractive option at the moment. This matter is being reconsidered regularly.

The table below refers to the sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange volatility to profit before tax and net assets:

Sensitivity Analysis in Foreign Exchange Rate Changes				
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Foreign Currency	Increase/ Decrease of	Effect on Profit	
		Foreign Currency vs. €	Before Tax	Effect on equity
Year ended 31 December 2008	USD	5%	-1.671	31.863
		-5%	1.671	-31.863
	RSD	5%	1.149	2.932
		-5%	-1.149	-2.932
	EGP	5%	1.992	24.374
		-5%	-1.992	-24.374
	TRY	5%	-160	834
		-5%	160	-834
	ALL	5%	-64	3.077
		-5%	64	-3.077
Year ended 31 December 2007	USD	5%	1.315	17.844
		-5%	-1.315	-17.844
	RSD	5%	650	3.280
		-5%	-650	-3.280
	EGP	5%	1.173	4.266
		-5%	-1.173	-4.266

Note: Calculation of "Effect on Profit before tax" is based on year average FX rates; calculation of "Effect on Equity" is based on year end FX rate changes.

Credit Risk: The Group faces no significant credit risks. The receivables from clients originate mainly from an extensive and broad client base. The financial standing of clients is constantly monitored by the Group companies.

Wherever this is deemed necessary, additional insurance cover is requested as credit guarantee. A special computer application checks the amount of credit extended and the credit limits of the accounts. Provisions for losses due to depreciation are made in the case of special credit risks. At the end of 2008, it is deemed that there are no significant credit risks which are not already covered by insurance as a guarantee for the credit extended or by a provision for doubtful receivables.

A potential credit risk also exists in cash and cash equivalents, in investments and in derivative contracts. In these cases, the risk may arise from the counterparty's inability to fulfil its obligations towards the Group. In order to minimise this credit risk, the Group sets certain limits on the level of exposure for each individual financial institution, in line with certain policies approved by the Board of Directors. Also, in the case of deposits, the Group only carries out transactions with established credit institutions of a high credit rating.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND RELATED PARTIES:

The most important transactions of the Company with parties related to it, in the sense used in International Accounting Standard 24, are the transactions carried out with its subsidiaries (enterprises related to it in the sense used in article 42e of Codified Law 2190/1920), which are listed in the following table:

<i>Year ended 31 December 2008</i> <i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Group	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Other related parties	-	2.044	21	536
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	-	139
	<u>-</u>	<u>2.044</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>675</u>
Company	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Achaiki Maritime Company	8	7.132	-	4.518
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	59.005	5.671	4.875	-
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	6.839	-	-	-
Ionia S.A.	1.446	7.171	-	112
Fintitan SRL	13.295	-	6.947	-
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	7.230	-	1.190	-
Usje Cementarnica AD	16.495	-	5.302	-
Essex Cement Co. LLC	11.483	3	163	-
Alvacim Ltd	-	2	-	19.002
Antea Cement SHA	19.111	5	4.047	-
Titan Global Finance PLC	-	16.636	-	639.152
Other related parties	7.976	5.301	1.947	3.327
	<u>142.888</u>	<u>41.921</u>	<u>24.471</u>	<u>666.111</u>

<i>Year ended 31 December 2007</i> <i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Group	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Other related parties	4	1.831	16	769
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	-	508
	<u>4</u>	<u>1.831</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.277</u>
Company	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Achaiki Maritime Company	5	7.938	-	5.858
Albacem S.A.	4.016	-	-	-
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	55.523	8.425	17.243	-
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	6.217	-	-	-
Ionia S.A.	1.544	4.999	2.386	-
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	-	-	3.188	-
Fintitan SRL	13.865	-	7.488	-
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	7.530	-	2.884	-
Usje Cementarnica AD	8.159	463	11	-
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	2.796	-	22	-
Essex Cement Co. LLC	30.483	-	1.254	9
Other related parties	5.649	8.247	4.084	3.663
	<u>135.787</u>	<u>30.072</u>	<u>38.560</u>	<u>9.530</u>

More specifically, the following are clarified regarding the above transactions:

The revenue shown in the table relates to sales of the Company's finished goods (cement and aggregates) to its above subsidiaries, whereas the purchases relate to purchases of raw materials by the Company from its above subsidiaries.

The company's liabilities primarily relate to four long term loan contracts for a total principal amount of € 634 million (€ 639m including interest), maturity in 2011 and an annual interest rate equal to Euribor plus a 0.45 % spread, with subsidiary company "TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC", registered in the United Kingdom, and a short-term loan contract of € 19 million with subsidiary company "Alvacim Ltd", registered in Cyprus.

The Company's receivables mostly relate to receivables from cement sales to its above subsidiaries and from the provision of consultancy services.

Finally, the remunerations of the Group's managers and Directors in the period from 1.1.2008 to 31.12.2008 amounted to € 6.72 million against € 7.45 million in 2007.

EXPLANATORY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Law 3556/2007)

1. Structure of the Company's share capital

The Company's share capital amounts to Euro 338,187,096 , divided among 84,546,774 shares with a nominal value of 4 Euro each, of which 76,977,814 are common shares representing 91.048 % of the total share capital and 7,568,960 are preference shares without voting rights, representing 8.952 % of the total share capital.

All Company shares are registered and listed for trading in the Securities Market of the Athens Exchange (under "Large Cap" classification).

Each Company share carries all the rights and obligations set out in law and in the Articles of Association of the Company. The ownership of a Company share automatically entails acceptance of the Articles of Association of the Company and of the decisions made in accordance with those by the various Company bodies

Each common share entitles the owner to one vote. The preference shares provide no voting rights.

The privileges enjoyed by holders of preference non-voting shares are as follows:

A. Receipt of a first dividend on the profits of the financial year, i.e. of the minimum mandatory dividend distributed annually in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company, before any distribution on ordinary shares. In the event of non distribution of dividend or of distribution of a dividend lower than the first dividend, in one or more financial years, holders of preference shares are entitled to a preferential payment of this first dividend, cumulatively and for the financial years in question, from the profits of subsequent years. Holders of preference non-voting shares are entitled, on equal terms with holders of ordinary shares, to receive any additional dividend which may be distributed in any form.

B. They are also entitled to preferential return of the capital paid up by holders of preference non-voting shares from the product of the liquidation of Company assets in the event of the Company being wound up. Holders of preference non-voting shares have equal rights with holders of common shares to a further share, proportionally, in the product of liquidation, if the product in question is higher than the total paid-up share capital.

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the nominal value of the shares they hold.

2. Limits on transfer of Company shares

The Company shares may be transferred as provided by the law and the Articles of Association provide no restrictions as regards the transfer of shares.

3. Significant direct or indirect holdings in the sense of articles 9 to 11 of Law 3556/2007

On 31.12.2008 the following shareholders held more than 5% of the total voting rights of the Company: Andreas L. Canellopoulos, 12.88%, The Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos Foundation 9.75% and MITICA LTD controlled by Ioannis Tzivelis, 6.512%.

4. Shares conferring special control rights

None of the Company shares carry any special rights of control.

5. Limitations on voting rights

With the exception of the preference non- voting shares, the Articles of Association make no provision for any limitations on voting rights.

6. Agreements among Company shareholders

The Company is not aware of any agreements among shareholders entailing limitations on the transfer of shares or limitations on voting rights.

7. Rules for the appointment and substitution of Directors and for the amendment of the Articles of Association which depart from the provisions of Codified Law 2190/1920

The Company's Articles of Association, within the powers granted under Codified Law 2190/1920, as in force following the enactment of Law 3604/2007, include the following provisions regarding the appointment and substitution of its Directors:

- a. The Board of Directors may elect Directors to replace any Directors who have resigned, passed away or lost their status in any other way, provided that it is not possible to replace said Directors with substitute Directors elected by the General Meeting. The above election by the Board of Directors is effected by a decision of the remaining Directors if these are at least seven (7) and applies to the remaining term of office of the Director being substituted.
- b. The remaining Directors may continue to manage and represent the Company even if the missing Directors are not replaced as per the previous paragraph, provided that they are more than half the number of Directors prior to the above events.
- c. In any case, the remaining Directors, irrespective of their number, may convoke the General Meeting for the sole purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.

The provisions of the Company's Articles of Association regarding the amendment of their own provisions do not depart from the provisions of Codified Law 2190/1920.

8. Competence of the Board of Directors or of appointed members thereof for the issuing of new shares or the purchase of own shares of the Company pursuant to article 16 of Codified Law 2190/1920

According to the provisions of article 6, par. 4 of the Company's Articles of Association, the General Meeting may, by a resolution passed by the extraordinary quorum and majority of article 20 of the Articles of Association, authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by its own decision, pursuant to the provisions of article 13, par. 1, subparagraph (c) of Codified Law 2190/1920 and without prejudice to par. 4 of the same article.

Also, according to the provisions of article 13, par. 13 of Codified Law 2190/1920, by a resolution of the General Meeting passed under an increased quorum and majority in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 29 and of par. 2 of article 31 of Codified Law 2190/1920, a programme can be established for the offer of shares to the Directors and to company personnel, as well as to personnel of affiliated companies, in the form of stock options, according to the more specific terms of such resolution, a summary of which is subject to the publicity formalities of article 7b of Codified Law 2190/1920. The par value of the shares offered may not exceed, in total, one tenth (1/10) of the paid-up capital on the date of the resolution of the General Meeting. The Board of Directors issues a decision regarding every other related detail which is not otherwise regulated by the General Meeting and, depending on the number of beneficiaries who have exercised their options, the Board of Directors decides on the corresponding increase of the Company's share capital and on the issuing of new shares. In line with the above provisions and the relevant resolutions passed by the General Meetings of Shareholders on 8.6.2004 and 4.6.2008 and, after beneficiaries had exercised their options for 14,200 ordinary Company shares in December 2008 at a price of Euro 4 per share, the Board of Directors decided on 16.12.2008 to increase the Company's share capital by the amount of Euro 56,800 through a payment in cash and the issuing of 14,200 new common registered shares of a par value of 4 euros each. This capital increase according to par. 13 of article 13 of Codified Law 2190/1920 does not constitute an amendment of the Company's Articles of Association.

Finally, according to the provisions of article 16 of Codified Law 2190/1920, subject to prior approval by the General Meeting, the Company may acquire its own shares, under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, provided that the par value of the shares acquired, including the shares previously acquired and still held by the Company, does not exceed one tenth (1/10) of its paid-up share capital. The resolution of the General Meeting must also set the terms and conditions of the acquisitions, the maximum number of shares that may be acquired, the effective period of the approval granted, which may not exceed 24 months, and, in the case of acquisition for value, the maximum and minimum consideration. In line with the above provisions, the General Meeting of

Company Shareholders on 20.5.2008 approved the purchase by the Company, whether directly or indirectly, of own shares, both ordinary and preferred, up to 10% of its paid-up share capital at the time within a period of 24 months, i.e. from 20.5.2008 to 20.5.2010, with the maximum purchase price set at Euro 50 per share and the minimum purchase price set at Euro 4 per share. The Company's Board of Directors issued a decision on 20.5.2008 for the Company to implement the above resolution passed by the General Meeting, to the extent that the markets in question are deemed to be more beneficial than other investment options available and provided that the Company's available funds, in relation to its investment needs, so permit.

9. Significant agreements put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company, following a public offer

The Company has no agreements which are put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company following a public offer.

10. Significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or employees of the Company

The Company has no significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or its employees providing for the payment of compensation, especially in the case of resignation or dismissal without good reason or termination of their period of office or employment due to of a public offer.

**THE AUDITOR'S REPORT HAS BEEN TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK
ORIGINAL VERSION**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Report on the Financial Statements.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A., and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2008, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A. and the Group as of December 31, 2008, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.

We confirm that the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements in the context of the requirements of articles 43a, 107 and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, 24 February 2009

THE CERTIFIED AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT

CHRISTOS GLAVANIS

S.O.E.L. R.N. 10371

ERNST & YOUNG (HELLAS) CERTIFIED AUDITORS ACCOUNTANTS S.A.

11TH KLM NATIONAL ROAD ATHENS – LAMIA, METAMORFOSI

COMPANY S.O.E.L. R.N. 107

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

		Group		Company	
	Notes	2008	2007	2008	2007
Turnover	3	1.578.458	1.496.915	548.620	535.859
Cost of sales		-1.046.968	-936.825	-352.691	-322.779
Gross profit before depreciation		531.490	560.090	195.929	213.080
Other income	4	23.197	19.239	11.790	13.846
Share in profit of associates	15	3.519	3.447	-	-
Administrative expenses		-119.437	-108.586	-43.529	-41.352
Selling and marketing expenses		-25.755	-24.199	-4.709	-4.553
Other expenses	4	-32.962	-22.065	-11.001	-10.427
Profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization		380.052	427.926	148.480	170.594
Depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales	5	-102.219	-89.279	-9.907	-9.629
Depreciation and amortization related to administrative and selling expenses	5	-7.259	-5.503	-1.112	-1.055
Profit before interest and taxes		270.574	333.144	137.461	159.910
Income from participations and investments		283	74	7.699	2.656
Finance income	6	23.818	12.712	2.697	3.560
Finance expense	6	-84.659	-45.584	-34.565	-6.338
Profit before taxes		210.016	300.346	113.292	159.788
Less: income tax expense	8	7	-56.127	-7.328	-41.017
Profit after taxes		210.023	244.219	105.964	118.771
Attributable to:					
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders		208.224	239.739	105.964	118.771
Minority interests		1.799	4.480	-	-
		210.023	244.219	105.964	118.771
Basic earnings per share (in €)	9	2,5336	2,8452	1,2893	1,4096
Diluted earnings per share (in €)	9	2,5254	2,8360	1,2852	1,4050

Balance Sheet as at 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
ASSETS					
Property, plant & equipment	11	1.896.579	1.303.924	270.592	262.214
Investment properties	12	-	-	6.796	6.996
Intangible assets and Goodwill	13	545.088	301.189	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	1.262.303	515.777
Investments in associates	15	10.178	4.136	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	2.418	2.497	107	107
Other non current assets	17	39.297	29.048	3.551	3.386
Deferred income tax asset	18	2.622	203	-	-
Non-current assets		2.496.182	1.640.997	1.543.349	788.480
Inventories	19	284.852	226.253	99.994	85.250
Receivables and prepayments	20	315.949	288.118	96.621	130.213
Derivative financial instruments		2.524	657	-	15
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	62	2.361	61	61
Cash and cash equivalents	21	94.521	167.478	31.263	13
Current assets		697.908	684.867	227.939	215.552
TOTAL ASSETS		3.194.090	2.325.864	1.771.288	1.004.032
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Share capital (84,546,774 shares of €4.00)	22	338.187	169.065	338.187	169.065
Share premium	22	22.826	22.826	22.826	22.826
Share options	22	10.713	7.016	10.713	7.016
Treasury shares	22	-92.299	-35.945	-92.299	-35.945
Other reserves	23	433.747	396.997	462.987	558.753
Retained earnings		682.882	612.868	53.110	83.844
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		1.396.056	1.172.827	795.524	805.559
Minority interests		38.078	22.112	-	-
Total equity (a)		1.434.134	1.194.939	795.524	805.559
Long-term borrowings	24	945.193	589.833	759.000	3.609
Deferred income tax liability	18	204.433	124.063	21.625	29.079
Retirement benefit obligations	25	41.157	39.332	23.702	21.102
Provisions	26	23.235	20.934	2.182	2.887
Other non-current liabilities	27	14.093	16.510	6.406	6.747
Non-current liabilities		1.228.111	790.672	812.915	63.424
Short-term borrowings	24	263.145	146.405	87.580	49.987
Trade and other payables	28	254.849	168.018	75.269	63.996
Derivative financial instruments		-	87	-	87
Income tax payable	8	10.708	12.911	-	7.442
Provisions	26	3.143	12.832	-	13.537
Current liabilities		531.845	340.253	162.849	135.049
Total liabilities (b)		1.759.956	1.130.925	975.764	198.473
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b)		3.194.090	2.325.864	1.771.288	1.004.032

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Group

		Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
Notes	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Preferred ordinary shares	Share options	Ordinary treasury shares	Preferred treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Minority interests	Total equity	
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>												
Year ended 31 December 2007												
	153.832	22.724	15.138	3.519	-502	-	373.923	511.555	1.080.189	20.170	1.100.359	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43.165	-4.701	-47.866	-83	-47.949	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	132	-	132	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.280	-4.280	-	-4.280	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43.033	-8.981	-52.014	-83	-52.097	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.739	239.739	4.480	244.219	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43.033	230.758	187.725	4.397	192.122	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-63.353	-63.338	-2.488	-65.826	
22	-	-	-	-	-35.434	-9	-	-	-35.443	-	-35.443	
22	95	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197	
	-	-	-	3.497	-	-	-	-	3.497	-	3.497	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.092	-66.092	-	-	-	
	153.927	22.826	15.138	7.016	-35.936	-9	396.997	612.868	1.172.827	22.112	1.194.939	
Year ended 31 December 2008												
	153.927	22.826	15.138	7.016	-35.936	-9	396.997	612.868	1.172.827	22.112	1.194.939	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.482	-1.184	2.298	-1.162	1.136	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-179	-	-179	-	-179	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	129.150	-	129.150	3.782	132.932	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.453	-1.184	131.269	2.620	133.889	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208.224	208.224	1.799	210.023	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.453	207.040	339.493	4.419	343.912	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-63.399	-63.399	-2.764	-66.163	
22	-	-	-	-	-56.246	-108	-	-	-56.354	-	-56.354	
	153.927	-	15.138	-	-	-	-166.221	-2.844	-	-	-	
22	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	
	-	-	-	3.697	-	-	-	-	3.697	-	3.697	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265	-265	24.373	24.108	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.732	-12.732	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.670	2.670	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.518	-70.518	-	-	-	
	307.911	22.826	30.276	10.713	-92.182	-117	433.747	682.882	1.396.056	38.078	1.434.134	

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Notes	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Preferred ordinary shares	Share options	Ordinary treasury shares	Preferred treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Year ended 31 December 2007									
	153.832	22.724	15.138	3.519	-502	-	503.366	83.798	781.875
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.771	118.771
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-63.353	-63.338
22	-	-	-	-	-35.434	-9	-	-	-35.443
22	95	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
	-	-	-	3.497	-	-	-	-	3.497
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.372	-55.372	-
	153.927	22.826	15.138	7.016	-35.936	-9	558.753	83.844	805.559
Year ended 31 December 2008									
	153.927	22.826	15.138	7.016	-35.936	-9	558.753	83.844	805.559
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.964	105.964
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-63.399	-63.399
22	-	-	-	-	-56.246	-108	-	-	-56.354
	153.927	-	15.138	-	-	-	-166.221	-2.844	-
22	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
	-	-	-	3.697	-	-	-	-	3.697
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.455	-70.455	-
	307.911	22.826	30.276	10.713	-92.182	-117	462.987	53.110	795.524

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	29	411.693	419.876	177.702	162.120
Income tax paid		-48.627	-96.232	-35.161	-58.784
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities (a)</i>		<u>363.066</u>	<u>323.644</u>	<u>142.541</u>	<u>103.336</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11, 13	-209.105	-252.399	-20.598	-18.383
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	29	7.736	4.386	704	661
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	-	-	157
Proceeds from dividends		3.325	74	10.313	2.688
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	30	-387.590	-243.231	-745.225	-1.724
Acquisition of minority interest		-14.118	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		2.987	933	-	-
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		-1.400	-2.193	-118	-74
Interest received		8.859	7.589	538	130
<i>Net cash flows used in investing activities (b)</i>		<u>-589.306</u>	<u>-484.841</u>	<u>-754.386</u>	<u>-16.545</u>
Net cash flows after investing activities (a)+(b)		-226.240	-161.197	-611.845	86.791
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	22	57	197	57	197
Proceeds from minority's participation in subsidiaries' share capital increase		24.108	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares		-56.712	-35.085	-56.712	-35.085
Proceeds from government grants		-	230	-	25
Interest paid		-63.406	-40.224	-22.424	-3.031
Dividends paid		-66.400	-65.736	-63.401	-63.246
Proceeds from borrowings		778.326	637.704	1.167.499	95.493
Payments of borrowings		-464.819	-304.500	-381.924	-81.159
<i>Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities (c)</i>		<u>151.154</u>	<u>192.586</u>	<u>643.095</u>	<u>-86.806</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		-75.086	31.389	31.250	-15
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21	167.478	138.027	13	28
Effects of exchange rate changes		2.129	-1.938	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	<u>94.521</u>	<u>167.478</u>	<u>31.263</u>	<u>13</u>

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1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies

TITAN CEMENT S.A. (the Company) and, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (collectively the Group) are engaged in the production, trade and distribution of a wide range of construction materials, from aggregates, cement, concrete, cement blocks, dry mortars and fly ash, as well as porcelain ware. The Group operates primarily in Greece, the Balkans, Egypt and the United States of America.

The Company is a limited liability company with registration No 6013/06/B/86/90 and registered offices at Halkidos 22A, 11143, Athens incorporated and domiciled in Greece and is listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2009 and are expected to be ratified at the Annual General Meeting.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.), including the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and issued Interpretations by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been adopted by the European Union as of December 31, 2008.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain equity investments, investment property, and derivative instruments (comprising forward exchange contracts) at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Significant accounting estimates and judgments in note 2.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards

The following new interpretations, became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2008 and are not relevant for the group and the company.

(a) IFRIC 11, “IFRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions”. IFRIC 11 requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted options to buy equity shares, to be accounted for as equity-settled schemes by an entity even if the entity chooses or is required to buy those equity shares from another party, or the shareholders of the entity provide the equity instruments granted. The interpretation also extends to the way in which subsidiaries, in their separate financial statements, account for such schemes when their employees receive rights to equity instruments of the parent. This Interpretation applies to the way the Group’s subsidiaries account, in their individual financial statements, for options granted to their employees to buy equity shares of the Company. The accounting treatment followed by the Group is in line with the relevant provisions of the Interpretation.

(b) IFRIC 12, “Service Concession Arrangements”. This Interpretation outlines an approach to account for contractual (service concession) arrangements arising from entities providing public services. It provides that the operator should not account for the infrastructure as property, plant and equipment, but recognise a financial asset and/or an intangible asset. IFRIC 12 is not relevant to the Group. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(c) IFRIC 14, “IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction”. IFRIC 14 provides guidance on how to assess the limit on the amount of surplus in a defined benefit scheme that can be recognised as an asset under IAS 19 Employee Benefits. It also explains how this limit, also referred to as the “asset ceiling test”, may be influenced by a minimum funding requirement and aims to standardize current practice. The Group expects that this Interpretation has no impact on its financial position or performance as all defined benefit schemes are currently in deficit.

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective and have not been early adopted:

- IFRIC 13, “Customer Loyalty Programmes”, effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2008. This Interpretation requires customer loyalty award credits to be accounted for as a separate component of the sales transaction in which they are granted and therefore part of the fair value of the consideration received is allocated to the award credits and deferred over the period that the award credits are fulfilled. This interpretation will have no impact on the Company’s / Group’s financial statements as no such schemes currently exist.

• IFRIC 15, “Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate”, effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009 and is to be applied retrospectively. IFRIC 15 provides guidance on how to determine whether an agreement for the construction of real estate is within the scope of IAS 11 'Construction Contracts' or IAS 18 'Revenue' and, accordingly, when revenue from such construction should be recognised. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

• IFRIC 16, “Hedges of a Net Investment in a foreign operation”, effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 October 2008 and is to be applied prospectively.

IFRIC 16 clarifies three main issues, namely:

- A presentation currency does not create an exposure to which an entity may apply hedge accounting. Consequently, a parent entity may designate as a hedged risk only the foreign exchange differences arising from a difference between its own functional currency and that of its foreign operation.

- Hedging instrument(s) may be held by any entity or entities within the group.

- While IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', must be applied to determine the amount that needs to be reclassified to profit or loss from the foreign currency translation reserve in respect of the hedging instrument, IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' must be applied in respect of the hedged item.

This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this interpretation and which accounting policy to adopt for the recycling on the disposal of the net investment.

• IFRIC 17, “Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners”, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July, 2009. IFRIC 17 clarifies the following issues, namely:

- a dividend payable should be recognised when the dividend is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the entity;

- an entity should measure the dividend payable at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed;

- an entity should recognise the difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed in profit or loss; and

- an entity to provide additional disclosures if the net assets being held for distribution to owners meet the definition of a discontinued operation.

IFRIC 17 applies to pro rata distributions of non-cash assets except for common control transactions. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU. It is to be applied prospectively and earlier application is permitted. The Group / Company is in the process of assessing the impact of this interpretation.

IFRIC 18, “Transfers of Assets from Customers”, effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009 and is to be applied prospectively. However, limited retrospective application is permitted. This Interpretation is of particular relevance for the utility sector as it clarifies the accounting for agreements where an entity receives an item of PP&E (or cash to construct such an item) from a customer and this equipment in turn is used to connect a customer to the network or to provide ongoing access to supply of goods/services. The Group / Company is in the process of assessing the impact of this interpretation.

• IFRS 2, “Share-based Payments” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendment clarifies two issues. The definition of ‘vesting condition’, introducing the term ‘non-vesting condition’ for conditions other than service conditions and performance conditions. It also clarifies that the same accounting treatment applies to awards that are effectively cancelled by either the entity or the counterparty. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this interpretation and which accounting policy to adopt for the recycling on the disposal of the net investment. OR It is not expected to have a material impact on the group’s financial statements.

• IFRS 3, “Business Combinations” (Revised) and IAS 27, “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. A revised version of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and an amended version of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements were issued by IASB on January 10, 2008. The revised IFRS 3 introduces a number of changes in the accounting for business combinations which will impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs, and future reported results. Such changes include the expensing of acquisition-related costs and recognising subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration in the profit or loss (rather than by adjusting goodwill).

The amended IAS 27 requires that a change in ownership interest of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction. Therefore such a change will have no impact on goodwill, nor will it give rise to a gain or loss. Furthermore the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The changes introduced by IFRS 3 (Revised) and IAS 27 (Amendment) must be applied prospectively and will affect future acquisitions and transactions with minority interests. The revised IFRS 3 and amendments to IAS 27 have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- IFRS 8, “Operating Segments”, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 ‘Segment reporting’. IFRS 8 adopts a management approach to segment reporting. The information reported would be that which management uses internally for evaluating the performance of operating segments and allocating resources to those segments. This information may be different from that reported in the balance sheet and income statement and entities will need to provide explanations and reconciliations of the differences. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

- IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” (Revised), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IAS 1 has been revised to enhance the usefulness of information presented in the financial statements. Of the main revisions are the requirement that the statement of changes in equity includes only transactions with shareholders; the introduction of a new statement of comprehensive income that combines all items of income and expense recognised in profit or loss together with “other comprehensive income”; and the requirement to present restatements of financial statements or retrospective application of a new accounting policy as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, i.e. a third column on the balance sheet. The Group will make the necessary changes to the presentation of its financial statements in 2009.

- IAS 32 and IAS 1, “Puttable Financial Instruments” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendment to IAS 32 requires certain puttable financial instruments and obligations arising on liquidation to be classified as equity if certain criteria are met. The amendment to IAS 1 requires disclosure of certain information relating to puttable instruments classified as equity. The Group does not expect these amendments to impact the financial statements of the Group.

- IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs” (Revised), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The benchmark treatment in the existing standard of expensing all borrowing costs to the income statement is eliminated in the case of qualifying assets. All borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset must be capitalised. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

The Group/Company has already the allowed alternative treatment of IAS 23 and allocates borrowing costs in the accounts that satisfied the prerequisites and it is not expected that this amendment will affect the financial statements.

- IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures; Reclassification of Financial Assets”, effective from 1 July 2008 and cannot be applied retrospectively to reporting periods before the effective date. The amendment to IAS 39 permits an entity to reclassify non-derivative financial assets (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss by the entity upon initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) category in particular circumstances.

The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category a financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been designated as available for sale), if the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future. The amendments do not permit reclassification into FVTPL. The amendment to IFRS 7 relates to the disclosures required to financial assets that have been reclassified.

In May 2008 the IASB issued its first omnibus of amendments to its standards, primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- IFRS 5, “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The amendment clarifies that all of a subsidiary’s assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale, under IFRS 5, even when the entity will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. To be applied prospectively from the date at which the company first applied IFRS 5. Therefore, any investments in subsidiaries classified as held for sale since IFRS 5 was applied will need to be re-evaluated. Early application is permitted. If early adopted, IAS 27 (as amended in January 2008) must also be adopted from that date.
- IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment removes the reference to ‘total interest income’ as a component of finance costs.
- IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that assets and liabilities classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are not automatically classified as current in the balance sheet. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.
- IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that only implementation guidance that is an integral part of an IFRS is mandatory when selecting accounting policies.
- IAS 10, “Events after the Reporting Period” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that dividends declared after the end of the reporting period are not obligations.
- IAS 16, “Property, Plant and Equipment” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.
 - Replaces the term ‘net selling price’ with ‘fair value less costs to sell’, regarding the recoverable amount, to be consistent with IFRS 5 and IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.
 - Items of property, plant & equipment held for rental that are routinely sold in the ordinary course of business after rental, are transferred to inventory when rental ceases and they are held for sale. Proceeds on sale are subsequently shown as revenue. IAS 7 Statement of cash flows is also revised, to require cash payments to manufacture or acquire such items to be classified as cash flows from operating activities. The cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales of such assets are also shown as cash flows from operating activities.
- IAS 18, “Revenue” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment replaces the term ‘direct costs’ with ‘transaction costs’ as defined in IAS 39.
- IAS 19, “Employee Benefits” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.
 - Revises the definition of ‘past service costs’ to include reductions in benefits related to past services (‘negative past service costs’) and to exclude reductions in benefits related to future services that arise from plan amendments. Amendments to plans that result in a reduction in benefits related to future services are accounted for as a curtailment. To be applied prospectively – to changes to benefits occurring on or after 1 January 2009. Early application is permitted.
 - Revises the definition of ‘return on plan assets’ to exclude plan administration costs if they have already been included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.
 - Revises the definition of ‘short-term’ and ‘other long term’ employee benefits to focus on the point in time at which the liability is due to be settled. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.
 - Deletes the reference to the recognition of contingent liabilities to ensure consistency with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. IAS 37 does not allow for the recognition of contingent liabilities. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.
- IAS 20, “Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Loans granted with no or low interest rates will not be exempt from the requirement to impute interest. Interest is to be imputed on loans granted with below-market interest rates, thereby being consistent with IAS 39. The difference between the amount received and the discounted amount is accounted for as a government grant. To be applied prospectively – to government loans received on or after 1 January 2009. Early application is permitted. However, IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS has not been revised for first-time adoptees; hence they will be required to impute interest on all such loans outstanding at the date of transition.

- IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendment revises the definition of borrowing costs to consolidate the types of items that are considered components of ‘borrowing costs’ into one – the interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method as described in IAS 39. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. When a parent entity accounts for a subsidiary at fair value in accordance with IAS 39 in its separate financial statements, this treatment continues when the subsidiary is subsequently classified as held for sale. To be applied prospectively from the date at which the company first applied IFRS 5. Therefore, any subsidiaries classified as held for sale since IFRS 5 was adopted will need to be re-evaluated. Early application is permitted.

- IAS 28, “Investment in Associates” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

- If an associate is accounted for at fair value in accordance with IAS 39 (as it is exempt from the requirements of IAS 28), only the requirement of IAS 28 to disclose the nature and extent of any significant restrictions on the ability of the associate to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash or repayment of loans applies. To be applied retrospectively, although an entity is permitted to apply it prospectively. Early application is permitted. If early adopted, an entity must also adopt the amendment below, and the amendments to paragraph 3 of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, paragraph 1 of IAS 31 Joint Ventures and paragraph 4 of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation at the same time.

- An investment in an associate is a single asset for the purpose of conducting the impairment test – including any reversal of impairment. Therefore, any impairment is not separately allocated to the goodwill included in the investment balance. Any impairment is reversed if the recoverable amount of the associate increases. If early adopted, an entity must also adopt the amendment above, and the amendments to paragraph 3 of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, paragraph 1 of IAS 31 Joint Ventures and paragraph 4 of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation at the same time.

- IAS 29, “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment revises the reference to the exception to measure assets and liabilities at historical cost, such that it notes property, plant and equipment as being an example, rather than implying that it is a definitive list. No specific transition requirements have been stated as it is a clarification of the references rather than a change.

- IAS 31, “Interest in Joint ventures” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that if a joint venture is accounted for at fair value, in accordance with IAS 39 (as it is exempt from the requirements of IAS 31), only the requirements of IAS 31 to disclose the commitments of the venturer and the joint venture, as well as summary financial information about the assets, liabilities, income and expenses will apply. Early application is permitted. If early adopted, an entity must also adopt the amendments to paragraph 3 of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IAS 28 Investments in Associates and paragraph 4 of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation at the same time.

- IAS 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that earnings per share is disclosed in interim financial reports if an entity is within the scope of IAS 33.

- IAS 36, “Impairment of assets” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies that when discounted cash flows are used to estimate ‘fair value less costs to sell’, the same disclosure is required as when discounted cash flows are used to estimate ‘value in use’. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- IAS 38, “Intangible Assets” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

- Expenditure on advertising and promotional activities is recognised as an expense when the entity either has the right to access the goods or has received the services. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- Deletes references to there being rarely, if ever, persuasive evidence to support an amortisation method for finite life intangible assets that results in a lower amount of accumulated amortisation than under the straight-line method, thereby effectively allowing the use of the unit of production method. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- A prepayment may only be recognised in the event that payment has been made in advance to obtaining right of access to goods or receipt of services.

- IAS 39, “Financial instruments recognition and measurement” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.
 - Clarifies that changes in circumstances relating to derivatives – specifically derivatives designated or de-designated as hedging instruments after initial recognition – are not reclassifications. Thus, a derivative may be either removed from, or included in, the ‘fair value through profit or loss’ classification after initial recognition. Similarly, when financial assets are reclassified as a result of an insurance company changing its accounting policy in accordance with paragraph 45 of IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, this is a change in circumstance, not a reclassification. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.
 - Removes the reference in IAS 39 to a ‘segment’ when determining whether an instrument qualifies as a hedge. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- Requires use of the revised effective interest rate (rather than the original effective interest rate) when remeasuring a debt instrument on the cessation of fair value hedge accounting. To be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- IAS 40, “Investment property” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.
 - Revises the scope (and the scope of IAS 16) such that property that is being constructed or developed for future use as an investment property is classified as investment property. If an entity is unable to determine the fair value of an investment property under construction, but expects to be able to determine its fair value on completion, the investment under construction will be measured at cost until such time as fair value can be determined or construction is complete. To be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments to investment properties under construction from any date before 1 January 2009 provided that the fair values of investment properties under construction were determined at those dates.

- Revises the conditions for a voluntary change in accounting policy to be consistent with IAS 8.
- Clarifies that the carrying amount of investment property held under lease is the valuation obtained increased by any recognised liability.

- IAS 41, “Agriculture” (Amended), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.
 - Replaces the term ‘point-of-sale costs’ with ‘costs to sell’. Revises the example of produce from trees in a plantation forest from ‘logs’ to ‘felled trees’.
 - Removes the reference to the use of a pre-tax discount rate to determine fair value, thereby allowing use of either a pre-tax or post-tax discount rate depending on the valuation methodology used.
 - Removes the prohibition to take into account cash flows resulting from any additional transformations when estimating fair value. Rather, cash flows that are expected to be generated in the ‘most relevant market’ are taken into account. To be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted.

1.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries, are entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Group has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Note 1.6(a) outlines the accounting policy on goodwill. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group, in exchange for control of the acquired plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interests.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary acquired is recorded as goodwill. Where the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the Group’s share of the fair value of the acquired intangible assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

Minority interest reflects the portion of profit or loss and net assets attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Group. Minority interest is reported separately in the consolidated income statement as well as in the consolidated balance sheet separately from the Share capital and reserves. In case of purchase of minority interest, the difference between the value of acquisition and the book value of the share of net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill.

At the Company's balance sheet, investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less provision for impairment, if any.

(b) Joint ventures (Jointly controlled entities)

A joint venture is an entity jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other ventures in terms of a contractual arrangement. The Group's interest in jointly controlled entities is accounted for by the proportional consolidation method of accounting, taking into consideration the percentage controlled by the Group as at the date of consolidation. The Group combines its share of the joint ventures' individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Group's financial statements. The Group recognises the portion of gains or losses on the sale of assets by the Group to the joint venture that is attributable to the other ventures.

The Group does not recognise its share of profits or losses from the joint venture that result from the purchase of assets by the Group from the joint venture until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, if a loss on the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, the loss is recognised immediately.

Accounting policies of joint ventures have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

(c) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group generally has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, or over which the Group has significant influence, but which it does not control. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill (net of any cumulative impairments losses) identified on acquisition.

Under this method the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates is recognised in the income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in other reserves is recognised in other reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements in balance sheet assets and liabilities are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill on acquisition. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates.

Accounting policies of associates have been changed adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

1.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured in the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each Group entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates (i.e. spot 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 the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity investments held at fair value are included as part of the fair value gain or loss in the income statement.

(c) Group companies

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

-Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.

-Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates.

-All exchange differences resulting from the above are recognised as a "foreign currency translation reserve" in shareholders equity

-On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences relating to that particular foreign operation, deferred in "foreign currency translation reserve" in shareholders equity, are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of borrowings designated as hedges of investments in foreign entities, are taken to "currency translation differences on derivative hedging position" included in other reserves in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment, except for land (excluding quarries), which is shown at cost less impairment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and any environmental rehabilitation costs to the extent that they have been recognised as a provision (refer to note 1.19). Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the net major subsequent cost whichever is the sooner. Depreciation, with the exception of quarries, is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	Up to 50 years
Plant and machinery	Up to 40 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 15 years
Office equipment furniture and fittings*	3 to 10 years
Minor value assets	Up to 2 years

* (incl. computer equipment and software)

Land on which quarries are located is depreciated on a depletion basis. This depletion is recorded as the material extraction process advances based on the unit-of-production method. Other land is not depreciated.

Where an item of plant and machinery comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and machinery.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. (Refer to note 1.8)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Interest costs on borrowings specifically used to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised during the construction period.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are held to earn rental income and appreciate capital value. Owner-occupied properties are held for production and administrative purposes. This distinguishes owner-occupied properties from investment properties.

Investment properties are treated as long-term assets and carried at fair value, representing open market value determined internally on an annual basis based on comparable transactions that take place around the balance sheet date, by management. Changes in fair values are recorded in net income and are included in other operating income.

1.6 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary, joint venture and associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries and joint ventures are included in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. A cash generated unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets generating cash inflows independently and represents the level used by the Group to organise and present each activities and results in its internal reporting. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount (typically the value in use) of the cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December each year.

Negative goodwill is recognised where the fair value of the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity exceeds the cost of acquisition and is taken to the income statement as an expense immediately.

(b) Computer software

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as part of office equipment, in property, plant and equipment. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

The cost of a separately acquired software, which comprises of its purchase price and any directly associated costs of preparing the software for its intended use is recognized as an intangible asset, when it concerns an identifiable and unique software product which will generate economic benefits beyond one year. Computer software costs recognized as intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives (three years).

(c) Other intangible assets

Patents, trademarks, mining permits and customer relationships are shown at historical cost. These intangible assets have a definite useful life, and their cost is amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding 20 years.

1.7 Deferred stripping costs

Costs associated with removing overburden from mineral deposits are deferred in other non current receivables and amortized on the units-of-production method proportionate to the extraction of the related mineral deposits. Amortization of deferred stripping is included in total depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

1.8 Impairment of long lived assets other than Goodwill

Assets that have an indefinite useful life (land not related to quarries) are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense immediately, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value determined by comparable transactions less costs to sell and value in use as determined by discounted cash flows. Assets are grouped at the lowest possible levels.

1.9 Leases – where a Group entity is the lessee

Leases where all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in liabilities. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Appropriate allowance is made for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items. Write-downs to net realisable value and inventory losses are expensed in cost of sales in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur.

1.11 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in other expenses in the income statement.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. The components of cash and cash equivalents have a negligible risk of change in value.

1.13 Share capital

(a) Ordinary shares and non-redeemable non-voting preferred shares with minimum statutory non-discretionary dividend features are classified as equity. Share capital represents the value of company's shares in issue. Any excess of the fair value of the consideration received over the par value of the shares issued is recognized as "share premium" in shareholders equity.

(b) Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction in equity, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(c) Where the Company or its subsidiaries purchases the Company's own equity share capital, the consideration paid including any attributable incremental external costs net of income taxes is deducted from total shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

1.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

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

1.15 Current and deferred income taxes

Current income tax is calculated using the financial statements of every company included in the consolidated financial statements, along with the applicable tax law in the respective countries. The income tax charge consists of the current income tax calculated upon the results of the Group companies, as they have been reformed in their taxation return applying the applicable tax rate.

Deferred income tax is provided in full using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax 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 accounting nor taxable profit and loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits and reversals of deferred tax liabilities will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income taxation is determined using tax rates that have been enacted on the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the related deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also presented in equity.

1.16 Employee benefits

(a) Pension and other retirement obligations

Certain Group companies have various pension and other retirement schemes in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the countries in which they operate. These schemes are both funded and unfunded. The funded scheme is funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund as determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension or a similar retirement plan that defines an amount of pension or retirement benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The liability in respect of defined benefit pension or retirement plans, including certain unfunded termination indemnity benefit plans, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date minus the fair value of plan assets (where funded) together with adjustments for actuarial gains/ losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at periodic intervals by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates applicable to high quality corporate bonds or government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to pension plans, which exceed 10% of the estimated benefit liability at the beginning of every period, are recognized in other income/expenses in the income statement over the average remaining service lives of the related employees.

For defined contribution plans, the company will pay contributions into a separate fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated, before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. Where the employee's employment is terminated at the normal retirement date, the entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans.

As regards termination before the normal retirement date or voluntary redundancy, the Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Any such benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

(c) Profit sharing and bonus plans

A liability for employee benefits in the form of profit sharing and bonus plans is recognised in other provisions when and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- there is a formal plan and the amounts to be paid are determined before the time of issuing the financial statements; or
- past practice has created a valid expectation by employees that they will receive a bonus/ profit sharing and the amount can be determined before the time of issuing the financial statements.

Liabilities for profit sharing and bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

(d) Equity compensation benefits

Share options are granted to certain members of senior management at a discount to the market price of the shares at the time the scheme was put into force (in respect of the old scheme) and at par value (in respect of the new schemes) on the respective dates of the grants and are exercisable at those prices. Options are exercisable beginning six months from the date of grant, in respect of the old scheme, and as regards the new schemes each option must be exercised within twelve months of its respective vesting period. Both schemes have a contractual option term of three years.

The fair value, calculated using statistical models, of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable and recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in administrative expenses and cost of goods sold in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium reserve when the options are exercised.

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payments requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

1.17 Government grants relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment

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

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match the grants to the costs they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in other non-current liabilities and are credited to depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

1.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The Group recognises a provision for onerous contracts when the benefits to be derived from a contract are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract.

Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments, and are recognised in the period in which the Group becomes legally or constructively committed to payment. Costs related to the ongoing activities of the Group are not provided in advance.

Long-term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows and taking the risks specific to the liability into account.

1.19 Environmental restoration costs

Companies within the Group are generally required to restore quarries and processing sites at the end of their producing lives to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities and consistent with the Group's environmental policies. Provisions for environmental restoration are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Estimating the future costs of these obligations is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgments because most of the obligations will be fulfilled in the future and contracts and laws are often not clear regarding what is required. Furthermore, the resulting provisions are further influenced by the changing technologies and, environmental, safety, business, political and statutory considerations.

Costs associated with such rehabilitation activities are measured at the present value of future cash outflows expected to be incurred and are recognized as a separate asset, within property, plant and equipment, and a corresponding liability. The capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the asset and any change in the net present value of the expected liability is included in finance costs, unless they arise from changes in accounting estimates of valuation.

1.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer (usually upon delivery and customer acceptance) and the realization of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue arising from services is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Group.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

1.21 Dividends paid

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements when the Board of Directors' proposed dividend is ratified at the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting.

1.22 Segment information

Geographical primary segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments. Business secondary segments provide products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

1.23 CO2 Emission rights

Emission rights are accounted for under the net liability method, based on which the Company recognizes a liability for emissions when the emissions are made and are in excess of the allowances allocated. Emission rights acquired in excess of those required to cover its shortages are recognized as an asset, at cost.

1.24 Financial Instruments

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently are measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge), or (2) a hedge of a forecast transaction or of a firm commitment (cash flow hedge), or (3) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity on the date a derivative contract is entered into. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IFRS.

Gains and Losses on Subsequent Measurement

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement are recognised as follows:

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial instruments that are not part of a hedging relationship are included in net finance cost in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses from measuring fair value hedging instruments, including fair value hedges for foreign currency denominated transactions, are recognised immediately in net finance cost in the income statement.

Gains and losses from measuring cash flow hedging instruments, including cash flow hedges for forecasted foreign currency denominated transactions and for interest rate swaps, are initially recognised directly in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. Should the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then the cumulative amount recognised in equity is adjusted against the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For other cash flow hedges, the cumulative amount recognised in equity is included in income statement in the period when the commitment or forecasted transaction affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement.

Hedges of net investments in foreign entities are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Where the hedging instrument is a derivative, any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement. However, where the hedging instrument is not a derivative (for example, a foreign currency borrowing), all foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of a borrowing that hedges such an investment (including any ineffective portion of the hedge) are recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves.

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or to specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Offset

Where a legally enforceable right to offset recognised financial assets and financial liabilities exists, and there is an intention to settle the liability and realise the asset simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis, all related financial effects are offset.

2. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements 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.

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

2.1 Estimated impairment of goodwill

Management tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 1.6. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. The basic assumptions that are used in the calculations are explained further in note 17. These calculations require the use of estimates which mainly relate to future earnings and discount rates.

2.2 Income taxes

Group entities are subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. 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.

2.3 Fair value and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

In addition, management makes estimations in relation to useful lives of amortized assets. Further information is given in paragraph 1.4.

2.4 Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for presentation purposes (note 37).

3. Segment information

Primary Geographical segments

Although the Group's three main business segments are managed on a worldwide basis, they operate in four main geographical areas.

The composition of these geographical areas is as follows: North America includes the United States of America as well as Canada, South East Europe includes the Balkan countries except Greece, Eastern Mediterranean includes Egypt and Turkey and finally Greece and Western Europe includes the parent company, as well as, the companies that operate in the Western Europe. The Group's business segments are principally cement, ready mix, aggregates, blocks and porcelain activities.

The Group's investments in joint ventures and associates are analyzed in notes 31 and 15, respectively.

For the year ended 31 December 2008

<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
	Gross revenue	684.160	484.132	287.307	174.247	-
Inter-segment revenue	-51.164	-219	-5	-	-	-51.388
Revenue	632.996	483.913	287.302	174.247	-	1.578.458
Share in profit of associates	16	-	3.503	-	-	3.519
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	171.549	42.196	107.481	63.597	-4.771	380.052
Depreciation & amortization	-17.374	-60.841	-15.066	-16.399	202	-109.478
Profit before interest and taxes	154.175	-18.645	92.415	47.198	-4.569	270.574
Income from participations	22	-	85	176	-	283
Finance costs - net	-11.109	-49.440	5.361	-9.191	3.538	-60.841
Profit before taxes	143.088	-68.085	97.861	38.183	-1.031	210.016
Less: income tax expense	-8.422	19.473	-3.992	-7.052	-	7
Profit after taxes	134.666	-48.612	93.869	31.131	-1.031	210.023
Attributable to:						
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders	134.671	-48.612	92.508	30.688	-1.031	208.224
Minority interests	-5	-	1.361	443	-	1.799
	134.666	-48.612	93.869	31.131	-1.031	210.023

<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
	ASSETS					
Non-current assets	1.606.594	976.177	452.795	836.983	-1.376.367	2.496.182
Current assets	1.019.550	186.586	149.087	91.808	-749.123	697.908
TOTAL ASSETS	2.626.144	1.162.763	601.882	928.791	-2.125.490	3.194.090
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities	1.386.490	384.494	27.961	140.441	-711.275	1.228.111
Current liabilities	397.381	144.857	95.883	84.638	-190.914	531.845
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1.783.871	529.351	123.844	225.079	-902.189	1.759.956

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Total
	Capital expenditure	31.882	45.208	107.082	23.485
Provision for doubtful debtors	4.664	2.957	561	67	8.249

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Revenue is reported in the country in which the customer is located and comprises of the sale of goods and services. There are sales between geographical segments at arms length. Total assets and capital expenditure are presented at the geographical segment of the company that owns the assets.

Secondary business segments

	Cement	Ready mix, aggregates and blocks	Other	Total
	Revenue	1.027.991	530.451	20.016
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	414.721	45.894	-80.563	380.052
Profit before interest and taxes	350.758	3.049	-83.233	270.574
Total assets	2.521.716	649.962	22.412	3.194.090
Capital expenditure	187.475	20.153	29	207.657

The cement activity includes cement and cementations materials.

Other operations of the Group mainly consist of administrative expenses not directly attributable to the Group's main activities. It also includes porcelain, shipping and transportation activities that are not of sufficient size to be reported separately.

3. Segment information (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2007

Primary Geographical segments

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Gross revenue	669.661	592.744	210.194	63.732	-26	1.536.305
Inter-segment revenue	-38.725	-203	-462	-	-	-39.390
Revenue	630.936	592.541	209.732	63.732	-26	1.496.915
Share in profit of associates	-	-	3.447	-	-	3.447
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	196.544	106.085	97.247	30.905	-2.855	427.926
Depreciation & amortization	-15.491	-59.038	-12.363	-8.091	201	-94.782
Profit before interest and taxes	181.053	47.047	84.884	22.814	-2.654	333.144
Income from participations	74	-	-	-	-	74
Finance costs - net	-3.060	-31.894	4.170	-2.075	-13	-32.872
Profit before taxes	178.067	15.153	89.054	20.739	-2.667	300.346
Less: income tax expense	-42.648	-730	-8.816	-3.933	-	-56.127
Profit after taxes	135.419	14.423	80.238	16.806	-2.667	244.219
Attributable to:						
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders	135.415	14.423	75.762	16.806	-2.667	239.739
Minority interests	4	-	4.476	-	-	4.480
	135.419	14.423	80.238	16.806	-2.667	244.219

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
ASSETS						
Non-current assets	831.634	944.362	225.218	116.287	-476.504	1.640.997
Current assets	611.891	160.035	214.358	44.989	-346.406	684.867
TOTAL ASSETS	1.443.525	1.104.397	439.576	161.276	-822.910	2.325.864
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities	408.268	651.747	20.890	34.657	-324.890	790.672
Current liabilities	188.702	101.137	33.738	39.902	-23.226	340.253
TOTAL LIABILITIES	596.970	752.884	54.628	74.559	-348.116	1.130.925

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Total
Capital expenditure	43.983	126.266	36.666	21.704	228.619
Impairment of Goodwill	1.011	-	156	4	1.171
Provision for doubtful debtors	999	618	14	-	1.631

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Secondary business segments

	Cement	Ready mix, aggregates and blocks	Other	Total
Revenue	882.140	596.963	17.812	1.496.915
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	430.813	75.812	-78.699	427.926
Profit before interest and taxes	378.692	34.971	-80.519	333.144
Total assets	1.814.174	488.431	23.259	2.325.864
Capital expenditure	147.219	78.694	2.706	228.619

4. Other revenue and expenses

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Scrap sales	1.554	1.642	468	583
Compensation income	1.019	527	-	175
Income from services	1.291	1.338	2.231	5.332
Rental income	5.387	5.842	5.129	5.305
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	6.951	4.317	245	79
Reversal of provisions	3.866	2.242	2.256	851
Other income	3.129	3.331	1.461	1.521
Other income total	23.197	19.239	11.790	13.846
Provisions	-15.185	-6.332	-3.597	-3.533
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	-2.446	-2.786	-219	-395
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (note 11, 13)	-1.940	-338	-	-
Goodwill impairment (note 13)	-859	-1.171	-	-
Inventory impairment (note 19)	-1.206	-1.946	-840	-996
Staff leaving indemnities (not provided) (note 25)	-4.053	-470	-2.709	-470
Staff leaving indemnities provision (note 25)	-5.767	-6.296	-3.195	-3.490
Other expenses	-1.506	-2.726	-441	-1.543
Other expenses total	-32.962	-22.065	-11.001	-10.427

5. Profit before interest and taxes

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before interest and taxes:

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 11)				
Owned assets	93.947	84.670	11.360	11.025
Leased assets under finance leases	482	146	-	-
	94.429	84.816	11.360	11.025
Amortisation of government grants received	-451	-419	-341	-341
	93.978	84.397	11.019	10.684
Stripping amortisation	961	1.172	-	-
Profit / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	4.505	1.531	26	-316
Amortisation of intangibles (note 13)	14.539	9.213	-	-
Repairs and maintenance expenditure on property, plant and equipment	54.142	63.591	18.262	18.368
Costs of inventories recognized as an expense in Cost of Sales:				
Raw materials	194.952	155.932	127.861	104.057
Maintenance stores	74.399	69.632	15.993	15.257
Finished goods	168.290	213.160	1.160	-2.051
	437.641	438.724	145.014	117.263
Trade receivables - provision for doubtful receivables (note 29, 20)	9.377	-328	3.067	-339
Staff costs (note 7)	267.279	258.740	76.749	72.651

6. Finance income/(expenses)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Interest income	8.859	7.590	538	130
Exchange differences gains	11.671	4.835	1.892	3.308
Gains on financial instruments	3.039	14	123	14
Gains on investments	105	166	-	-
Other	144	107	144	108
Finance income	23.818	12.712	2.697	3.560
Exchange differences losses	-18.780	-3.097	-5.757	-1.451
Interest expense	-63.142	-42.850	-24.259	-4.725
Losses on financial instruments	-4.431	-193	-4.431	-87
Losses on investments	-744	-299	-118	-75
Finance lease interest	-264	-229	-	-
	-87.361	-46.668	-34.565	-6.338
Capitalized interest expense (note 11)	2.702	1.084	-	-
Finance expenses	-84.659	-45.584	-34.565	-6.338

During 2008, the Group capitalized interest expense (note 11) of € 2,702 thousands (2007: € 1,084 thousands) generated from the U.S and Egypt operations. The amounts capitalized were calculated on an weighted average borrowing rate basis. At the end of 2008 the average weighted interest for the operations in U.S. (loans in dollar) was 5.42% (2007:5.77%) and in Egypt (loans in Japanese Yen) was 2,7% (2007:2,7%) . The capitalization of interest for the Group's operations in United States relates to significant capital projects, which requires uses of the borrowing facility, specifically a quarry in Florida and the implementation of an advanced computer system in order to conform to parent company's system. The capitalization of interest for the Group's operations in Egypt relates to the construction of the second production line in Group's subsidiary Beni Suf (note 32).

7. Staff costs

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Wages and salaries	223.137	217.153	56.411	52.911
Social security costs	29.125	27.824	10.538	9.952
Termination benefits	4.065	2.284	2.709	470
Share options granted to directors and employees	3.697	3.497	2.396	2.328
Profit sharing bonus	1.500	3.500	1.500	3.500
Other post retirement and termination benefits - defined benefit plans (see note 25)	5.755	4.482	3.195	3.490
Total staff costs	267.279	258.740	76.749	72.651

The employees in the Group are employed on a full-time basis and analysed as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Greece and Western Europe	1.767	1.841	1.101	1.121
North America	2.260	2.388	-	-
South Eastern Europe	1.671	1.405	-	-
Eastern Mediter-ranean	807	400	-	-
	6.505	6.034	1.101	1.121

8. Income tax expense

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group				Company			
	2008		2007		2008		2007	
Current tax	18.350	8,74%	52.019	17,32%	23.132	20,42%	37.128	23,24%
Deferred tax (note 18)	-3.395	-1,62%	-717	-0,24%	-7.454	-6,58%	-797	-0,50%
Non deductible taxes and differences from tax audit	1.031	0,49%	4.825	1,61%	774	0,68%	4.686	2,93%
Tax incentives	-5.341	-2,54%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004	-10.652	-5,07%	-	-	-9.124	-8,05%	-	-
	-7	0,00%	56.127	18,69%	7.328	6,47%	41.017	25,67%

Current tax includes tax benefits of €25,651 thousands, resulting from the losses at the Group's subsidiary in the U.S. Titan America LLC. If the current tax was adjusted with the above benefits, the Group's tax rate would be 18.1%.

The deferred taxes both for the Group and the Company are reviewed each year, in order the balance on the balance sheet to reflect the effective tax rates for each of the countries the Group's operates. In 2008 the Greek state passed the tax reform law 3697/2008, according to which the tax rates will be reduced by 1% each year for the years 2010 to 2014. In addition, the Company and some of its Greek subsidiaries revaluated their tangible assets according to the current Greek tax law resulting into a deferred tax benefit of €1.590 for the Group and €1.452 for the Company.

The tax on the Group's profit differs from the amount that would arise had the Group used the tax rate of the home country of the parent Company as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group				Company			
	2008		2007		2008		2007	
Profit before tax	210.016		300.346		113.292		159.788	
Tax calculated at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2007: 25%)	52.504	25,00%	75.087	25,00%	28.323	25,00%	39.947	25,00%
Income not subject to tax	-12.291	-5,85%	-18.327	-6,10%	-7.355	-6,49%	-7.306	-4,57%
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4.318	2,06%	9.507	3,17%	2.164	1,91%	4.487	2,81%
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-	-1.181	-0,39%	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in future tax rates and tax revaluation	-8.241	-3,92%	-	-	-6.829	-6,03%	-	-
Other taxes	5.877	2,80%	7.545	2,51%	149	0,13%	3.889	2,43%
Tax provision reversal for reserve L.3220/2004	-10.652	-5,07%	-	-	-9.124	-8,05%	-	-
Tax incentives	-5.341	-2,54%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	-24.739	-11,78%	-16.364	-5,45%	-	-	-	-
Under provision prior years	-1.442	-0,69%	-140	-0,05%	-	-	-	-
Effective tax charge	-7	0,00%	56.127	18,69%	7.328	6,47%	41.017	25,67%

9. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary and preference shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares (see note 22).

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)</i>				
Net profit for the year attributable to Titan S.A. shareholders	208.224	239.739	105.964	118.771
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	74.618.744	76.690.722	74.618.744	76.690.722
Weighted average number of preferred shares in issue	7.566.766	7.568.862	7.566.766	7.568.862
Total weighted average number of shares in issue for basic earnings per share	82.185.510	84.259.584	82.185.510	84.259.584
Basic earnings per ordinary and preferred share (in €)	2,5336	2,8452	1,2893	1,4096

The diluted earnings per share are calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options. For the share options a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options. The difference is added to the denominator as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration. No adjustment is made to net profit (numerator).

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)</i>				
Net profit for the year attributable to Titan S.A. shareholders for diluted earnings per share	208.224	239.739	105.964	118.771
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	74.618.744	76.690.722	74.618.744	76.690.722
Share options	265.506	273.206	265.506	273.206
Weighted average number of preferred shares in issue	7.566.766	7.568.862	7.566.766	7.568.862
Total weighted average number of shares in issue for diluted earnings per share	82.451.016	84.532.790	82.451.016	84.532.790
Diluted earnings per ordinary and preferred share (in €)	2,5254	2,8360	1,2852	1,4050

10. Dividend proposed and distributed

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Company	
	2008	2007
Declared and distributed during the year:		
Equity dividends on ordinary and preference shares:		
Final dividend for 2007: €0.75 per share (2006: €0.75 per share)	63.399	63.338
Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting (not recognised as a liability as at 31 December):		
Equity dividends on ordinary and preference shares:		
Final dividend for 2008: €0.42 per share (2007: €0.75 per share)	35.510	63.399

Dividend proposed relates to all issued shares (84.546.774) as of 31.12.2008 and is expected to be ratified at the Annual General Meeting to be held in May 2009. According to article 16 of Greek law 2190/1920, the dividend amount relating to treasury shares is distributed to the remaining shareholders.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Group							Office	Assets	Total
	Quarries	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	furniture, fixtures and equipment	under construction		
Year ended 31 December 2007	<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Opening balance	91.305	107.306	152.160	584.341	94.699	13.743	124.641	1.168.195	
Additions	23.098	29.450	11.984	54.310	36.477	3.994	69.306	228.619	
Disposals (NBV)	-	-785	-240	-834	-877	-118	-1	-2.855	
Additions due to acquisitions	18.598	4.063	1.981	10.703	22.497	175	569	58.586	
Reclassification of assets to other categories	342	-312	3.655	46.419	899	300	-51.303	-	
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	233	-1.048	-	87	-	-728	
Interest capitalized (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.084	1.084	
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-2.748	-1.713	-9.074	-48.301	-20.221	-2.613	-	-84.670	
Exchange differences	-8.563	-8.951	-5.849	-33.301	-6.758	-204	-6.355	-69.981	
Ending balance	122.032	129.058	154.850	612.289	126.716	15.364	137.941	1.298.250	
Leased assets under finance leases									
Opening balance	-	-	-	6.346	-	-	-	6.346	
Additions	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	125	
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-651	-	-	-	-651	
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-146	-	-	-	-146	
Ending balance	-	-	-	5.674	-	-	-	5.674	
At 31 December 2007									
Cost	139.089	135.032	276.559	1.012.829	218.979	38.652	137.941	1.959.081	
Accumulated depreciation	-17.057	-5.974	-121.709	-389.357	-92.263	-23.288	-	-649.648	
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-5.509	-	-	-	-5.509	
Net book value	122.032	129.058	154.850	617.963	126.716	15.364	137.941	1.303.924	
Year ended 31 December 2008									
Opening balance	122.032	129.058	154.850	612.289	126.716	15.364	137.941	1.298.250	
Additions	1.132	6.231	2.306	8.133	2.776	2.675	184.404	207.657	
Revaluation during the period	-2.345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.345	
Revaluation resulting from acquisition of joint venture	-	55.119	17.897	64.795	-	-	-	137.811	
Disposals (NBV)	-	-1.102	-691	-159	-1.073	-206	-	-3.231	
Assets contributed for participation to associate	-	-4.475	-209	-408	-234	-	-	-5.326	
Additions due to acquisitions	13	61.556	46.644	147.842	975	529	35.991	293.550	
Reclassification of assets to other categories	2.978	8.671	18.682	81.228	8.706	4.933	-125.198	-	
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	164	-439	31	62	-	-182	
Interest capitalized (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.702	2.702	
Depreciation charge (note 5, 29)	-1.908	-2.075	-10.923	-54.215	-21.270	-3.556	-	-93.947	
Impairment of PPE (note 5)	-	-	-500	-550	-	-	-	-1.050	
Exchange differences	6.110	10.157	3.283	24.209	3.572	657	8.202	56.190	
Ending balance	128.012	263.140	231.503	882.725	120.199	20.458	244.042	1.890.079	
Leased assets under finance leases									
Opening balance	-	-	-	5.674	-	-	-	5.674	
Additions	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Additions due to acquisitions	-	-	-	805	277	-	-	1.082	
Exchange differences	-	-	-	238	-13	-	-	225	
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-426	-56	-	-	-482	
Ending balance	-	-	-	6.292	208	-	-	6.500	
At 31 December 2008									
Cost	147.871	271.740	351.874	1.277.202	237.298	48.603	244.042	2.578.630	
Accumulated depreciation	-19.859	-8.600	-119.871	-382.126	-116.891	-28.145	-	-675.492	
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-500	-6.059	-	-	-	-6.559	
Net book value	128.012	263.140	231.503	889.017	120.407	20.458	244.042	1.896.579	

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company	Quarries	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Year ended 31 December 2007								
Opening balance	837	5.765	53.353	162.209	943	10.915	22.539	256.561
Additions	179	123	1.154	9.855	480	2.368	4.224	18.383
Disposals (NBV)	-	-569	-	-277	-38	-93	-	-977
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	-	-728	-	-	-	-728
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-57	-	-1.534	-7.953	-171	-1.310	-	-11.025
Ending balance	959	5.319	52.973	163.106	1.214	11.880	26.763	262.214
At 31 December 2007								
Cost	1.337	5.319	86.743	272.860	5.193	24.564	26.763	422.779
Accumulated depreciation	-378	-	-33.770	-107.054	-3.979	-12.684	-	-157.865
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-2.700	-	-	-	-2.700
Net book value	959	5.319	52.973	163.106	1.214	11.880	26.763	262.214
Year ended 31 December 2008								
Opening balance	959	5.319	52.973	163.106	1.214	11.880	26.763	262.214
Additions	-	244	6	1.640	493	1.844	16.371	20.598
Disposals (NBV)	-	-	-3	-62	-49	-564	-	-678
Reclassification of assets to other categories	-	-	2.771	18.875	-	50	-21.696	-
Transfers from/(to)inventories (note 19)	-	-	-	-182	-	-	-	-182
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-60	-	-1.450	-8.340	-168	-1.342	-	-11.360
Ending balance	899	5.563	54.297	175.037	1.490	11.868	21.438	270.592
At 31 December 2008								
Cost	1.337	5.563	89.510	292.961	5.348	25.719	21.438	441.876
Accumulated depreciation	-438	-	-35.213	-115.224	-3.858	-13.851	-	-168.584
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-2.700	-	-	-	-2.700
Net book value	899	5.563	54.297	175.037	1.490	11.868	21.438	270.592

Impairment of property, plant and equipment:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life (land) are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense immediately in other expenses, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment for property, plant and equipment 2008 is amounted to €1.0 million (2007: nil).

The are no pledges over the Group's and the Company's property plant and equipment.

12. Investment properties

For Group purposes, there are no investment properties as the Company leases out such qualifying assets to certain of its subsidiary companies and therefore such properties are reclassified as property, plant and equipment on consolidation. Investment properties are measured at fair values based on management's estimations.

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2008	2007
Opening balance	6.996	7.248
Gain/(loss) from measurement at fair value	-200	-102
Disposals	-	-150
Ending balance	6.796	6.996

The estimation of the fair value of investment properties that are located in urban areas, was made in accordance with the current market values of similar properties. The estimation of fair value for land located in rural areas as well as quarries, was made taking into consideration local valuations.

13. Intangible assets and Goodwill

Group	Initial goodwill	Goodwill impairment	Total goodwill	Mining permits	Patends	Trade-marks	Customer relationships	Other intangible assets	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>									
Year ended 31 December 2007									
Opening balance	137.504	-15.139	122.365	86	4.591	193	16.097	1.849	145.181
Additions	-	-	-	4.500	-	-	-	1.182	5.682
Subsidiaries acquired - increase of investment (note 30)	124.093	-	124.093	1.590	-	9.497	43.340	1.445	179.965
Impairment	-	-1.171	-1.171	-	-	-	-	-338	-1.509
Amortization charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-199	-758	-29	-7.090	-1.137	-9.213
Exchange differences	-17.145	-	-17.145	-	-426	-16	-	-1.330	-18.917
Ending balance	244.452	-16.310	228.142	5.977	3.407	9.645	52.347	1.671	301.189
Year ended 31 December 2008									
Opening balance	244.452	-16.310	228.142	5.977	3.407	9.645	52.347	1.671	301.189
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.448	1.448
Revaluation resulting from acquisition of joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	12.718	24.992	-41	37.669
Subsidiaries acquired - increase of investment (note 30)	183.094	-	183.094	-	-	11.981	24.407	363	219.845
Acquisition of minority interest	175	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Impairment	-	-859	-859	-5	-	-	-238	-647	-1.749
Amortization charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-236	-706	-1.171	-11.446	-980	-14.539
Exchange differences	-5.321	-	-5.321	285	56	3.854	3.064	-888	1.050
Ending balance	422.400	-17.169	405.231	6.021	2.757	37.027	93.126	926	545.088

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the following cash-generating units ("CGU's") per region of operation and business segment:

Carrying amount of goodwill (by geographical segment):

	2008	2007
Greece and Western Europe	16.910	9.225
North America	157.323	148.461
South Eastern Europe	53.919	54.360
Eastern Mediterranean	177.079	16.096
	<u>405.231</u>	<u>228.142</u>

Carrying amount of goodwill (by business segment):

Cement	226.479	115.334
Blocks, ready mix and aggregates	177.748	111.804
Porcelain, shipping and transport activities	1.004	1.004
	<u>405.231</u>	<u>228.142</u>

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill pertaining to those CGU's to which management expects an impairment to occur.

Budgeted gross profits - the basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross profits is the average gross profits achieved in the year immediately before the budgeted year adjusted to reflect expected changes in operations.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations:

Discount rate:	7,4% - 20,0%
Sales growth:	-2,0% - 63,0%
Gross margin:	6,0% - 57,0%
Perpetuity growth:	2,0% - 4,0%

14. Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Shareholding in subsidiaries associates and joint ventures

Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	2008		2007	
			% of investment (1) Direct	Indirect	% of investment (1) Direct	Indirect
Full consolidation method						
Titan Cement Company S.A	Greece	Cement Producer	Parent company		Parent company	
Achaiki Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100,000	-	100,000	-
Aeolian Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100,000	-	100,000	-
Albacem S.A.	Greece	Import & Distribution of Cement	99,996	0,004	99,996	0,004
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Domiki Beton S.A. (2)	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	-
Ecobeton S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	99,679	0,321	99,679	0,321
Intercement S.A.	Greece	Import & Distribution of Cement	99,950	0,050	99,950	0,050
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99,995	0,005	99,995	0,005
Ionia S.A.	Greece	Porcelain	100,000	-	100,000	-
Lakmos S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99,950	0,050	99,950	0,050
Lateem S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Leecem S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	3,172	96,828	3,193	96,807
Leros Quarries S.A. (5)	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	-	-	100,000
Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A. (6)	Greece	Ready Mix	-	-	-	100,000
Naftitan S.A.	Greece	Shipping	99,900	0,100	99,900	0,100
Polikos Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100,000	-	100,000	-
Porfirion S.A. (3)	Greece	Production and Trade of Electricity	-	100,000	-	-
Gournon Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	54,930	45,070	54,930	45,070
Quarries of Tagaradon Community S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	79,928	-	79,928
Thisvis Quarries S.A. (2)	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	-
Vahou Quarries S.A.(2)	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	-
Sigma Beton S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	Greece	Investment Holding Company	43,947	56,053	99,817	0,183
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99,800	0,200	99,800	0,200
Corinthias Quarries S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	-	-	100,000
Double W & Co OOD	Bulgaria	Port	-	99,989	-	99,989
Granitoid AD	Bulgaria	Trading Company	-	99,668	-	99,668
Gravel & Sand PIT AD	Bulgaria	Investment Holding Company	-	99,989	-	99,989
Zlatna Panega Beton EOOD	Bulgaria	Ready Mix	-	99,989	-	99,989
Zlatna Panega Cement AD	Bulgaria	Cement Producer	-	99,989	-	99,989
Fintitan SRL	Italy	Import & Distribution of Cement	100,000	-	100,000	-
Separation Technologies Canada Ltd	Canada	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100,000	-	100,000
Aemos Cement Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	100,000	-	100,000	-
Alvacim Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Balkcem Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
East Cement Trade Ltd (2)	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	-
Feronia Holding Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Iapetos Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	100,000	-	100,000	-
KOCEM Limited	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Rea Cement Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Themis Holdings Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	51,006	-	51,006
Titan Cement Cyprus Limited	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Tithys Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E (2)	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	97,717	-	-
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E. (2)	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	99,886	-	-
Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution (2)	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	98,943	-	-
Titan Beton & Aggregate Egypt LLC (2), (4)	Egypt	Quarries & Aggregates	-	97,796	-	-
Separation Technologies U.K. Ltd	U.K.	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100,000	-	100,000
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	U.K.	Import & Distribution of Cement	100,000	-	100,000	-
Titan Global Finance PLC	U.K.	Financial Services	100,000	-	100,000	-
Alexandria Development Co.Ltd (2)	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	-
Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd (2), (8)	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	-
Central Concrete Supermix Inc.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Essex Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Trading Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Markfield America LLC	U.S.A.	Insurance Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Mechanicsville Concrete INC.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Metro Redi-Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000

14. Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (continued)

Shareholding in subsidiaries associates and joint ventures

Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	2008		2007	
			% of investment (1) Direct	Indirect	% of investment (1) Direct	Indirect
Full consolidation method						
Pennsoco Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100,000	-	100,000
Roanoke Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100,000	-	100,000
S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co. Inc.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Separation Technologies LLC	U.S.A.	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100,000	-	100,000
Standard Concrete LLC	U.S.A.	Trading Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Summit Ready-Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Tarmac America LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100,000	-	100,000
Titan Virginia Ready Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Titan America LLC	U.S.A.	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Cementara Kosjeric AD (10)	Serbia	Cement Producer	-	96,347	-	74,280
Stari Silo Copmany DOO (3)	Serbia	Trading Company	-	100,000	-	-
TCK Montenegro DOO	Montenegro	Trading Company	-	96,347	-	74,280
Cement Plus LTD	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	61,328	-	61,643
Rudmark DOOEL	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	94,351	-	99,990
Usje Cementarnica AD	F.Y.R.O.M	Cement Producer	-	94,351	-	94,835
Vesa DOOL	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Alba Cemento Italia, SHPK (2), (11)	Albania	Trading Company	-	39,000	-	-
Antea Cement SHA (11)	Albania	Cement Producer	-	60,000	-	100,000
Dnjepr Investment II BV (2)	Holland	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	-
Holtitan BV (Dnjepr Investment I BV) (2)	Holland	Investment Holding Company	-	96,347	-	-
Salentijn Properties I B.V.	Holland	Investment Holding Company	100,000	-	100,000	-
Titan Cement Netherlands BV	Holland	Investment Holding Company	-	99,489	-	100,000
Proportionate consolidation method						
Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E (2)	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	-	-	48,411
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E. (2)	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	-	-	49,921
Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution (2)	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	-	-	49,460
4M Titan Silo Co LLC (2), (4)	Egypt	Quarries & Aggregates	-	-	-	49,205
Balkan Cement Enterprises Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	51,006	-	51,006
East Cement Trade Ltd (2)	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	-	-	50,000
Alexandria Development Co.Ltd (2)	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	-	-	50,000
Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd (2), (8)	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	-	-	50,000
Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (2)	Turkey	Cement Producer	-	50,000	-	-
Equity consolidation method						
Karieri AD	Bulgaria	Quarries & Aggregates	-	48,711	-	48,711
Karierni Materiali AD	Bulgaria	Quarries & Aggregates	-	48,764	-	48,764
Transbeton - Domiki S.A. (7), (9)	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	49,900	-	-

The movement of the Company's participation in subsidiaries, is analyzed as follows:

	2008
Participation in Subsidiaries at 01.01.2008	515.777
Share capital increase in existing subsidiaries	430.902
Acquisition and increase in share capital of new subsidiaries	314.323
Other	1.301
Participation in Subsidiaries at 31.12.2008	1,262,303

(1) Percentage of investment represents both percentage of shareholding and percentage of control.

(2) Acquired Subsidiaries for the fiscal year 2008 (note 30).

(3) Formed Subsidiaries for the fiscal year 2008.

(4) The company 4 M Titan Silo Co. LLC was renamed to Titan Beton & Aggregate Egypt LLC., as of 14.7.2008.

(5) The company Leros Quarries S.A. was merged by Interbeton Construction Materials S.A., as of 30.6.2008.

(6) The company Loukas Tsogas Beton S.A. was merged by Interbeton Construction Materials S.A., as of 31.10.2008.

(7) The company Corinthias Quarries S.A. was renamed to Transbeton-Domiki S.A., as of 16.7.2008.

(8) The company Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd. was renamed to Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd., as of 14.5.2008.

(9) On 30.10.2008, the ready-mix segment of Domiki Beton S.A. was partially separated and contributed to the share capital increase of Transbeton- Domiki S.A. After this, the Group owns 49.9% of Transbeton- Domiki S.A., and it is consolidated in the Group's financial statements with the equity method of consolidation (note 15).

(10) On 3.12.2008, the Group acquired an additional 22.0675% of the company's Titan Cementara Kosjeric AD share capital, through a public auction held by the Serbian government. The Group's ownership percentage in the above company is now 96.3471%.

(11) On 20.11.2008, the Group signed a contract with International Finance Corporation (IFC) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in order each of these companies to participate with 20% in the share capital's increase of the Group's subsidiary in Albania, Antea Cement Sh.A. As a result, Group's ownership participation in Alba Cemento Italia, SHPK (a subsidiary of Antea) was reduced to 39%.

15. Investment in associates

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

During 2007 the Group acquired the remaining 75% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc (note 30).

On July 16th 2008, the Group's subsidiary Corinthias Quarries S.A. has been renamed to Transbeton-Domiki S.A. On October 30th 2008, Group's companies Domiki Beton S.A., Interbeton Construction Materials S.A. and Titan Trading International S.A., signed a contract with a third company Transbeton S.A. in order Transbeton S.A. to participate with a percentage of 50.1% in the share capital of Transbeton-Domiki S.A, through an increase in its share capital. In addition Domiki Beton S.A. participated in the above increase of the share capital of Transbeton-Domiki S.A., by offering a part of its ready mix segment. The date of valuation and separation of the ready-mix segment was set to be the 31st of May 2008.

On November 14th 2008, the Greek authorities approved the partial separation of the ready-mix segment of Domiki Beton S.A., which was offered in order to cover the Group's participation in the increase of the share capital of Transbeton-Domiki S.A. Since that date, the company Transbeton Domiki S.A. is an associate company and it is incorporated in the Group's financial statements with the equity consolidation method.

	Group	
	2008	2007
Property, plant and equipment	9.973	4.534
Intangibles and other non current assets	1.160	107
Current assets	4.765	1.828
Total assets	15.898	6.469
Non-current interest bearing borrowings	1.086	597
Other long-term liabilities	8.490	1.736
Total liabilities	9.576	2.333
Net assets	6.322	4.136
Revenue	13.685	7.989
Cost of sales	-8.134	-3.693
Gross profit before depreciation	5.551	4.296
Other income/expense	-114	433
Administrative expenses	-984	-596
Selling expenses	-154	-60
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	4.299	4.073
Depreciation	-438	-299
Profit before interest, taxes	3.861	3.774
Finance costs	-4	4
Profit before income tax	3.857	3.778
Income tax expense	-338	-331
Profit after tax	3.519	3.447

16. Available-for-sale financial assets

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Opening balance	4.858	3.618	168	168
Additions	1.399	2.097	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	24	-	-	-
Disposals	-3.625	-969	-	-
Revaluations	-179	132	-	-
Exchange differences	3	-20	-	-
Ending balance	2.480	4.858	168	168
Analysis of available-for-sale financial assets:				
Non-current portion	2.418	2.497	107	107
Current portion	62	2.361	61	61
	2.480	4.858	168	168
Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:				
Listed securities	-	2.299	-	-
Non listed securities	2.480	2.559	168	168
	2.480	4.858	168	168

Trading and other investments, comprising marketable equity securities, are fair valued annually at the close of business on 31 December. For investments traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted bid prices. For other investments, fair value is estimated by reference to the current market value of similar instruments or by reference to the discounted cash flows of the underlying net assets.

17. Other non current assets

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Utility deposits	4.123	3.662	3.551	3.386
Deferred stripping expense	5.398	4.321	-	-
Prepayments for fixed assets purchases	23.583	16.890	-	-
Other non-current assets	6.193	4.175	-	-
	39.297	29.048	3.551	3.386

18. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the principal tax rates that apply to the countries where the companies of the group operate.

The calculation of the deferred taxes both for the Group and the Company are reviewed each year, as the balance on the balance sheet to reflect the effective tax rates. In 2008, the Greek state has passed the tax reform law 3697/2008, according to which the tax rates will be reduced by 1% each year for the years 2010 to 2014. The deferred tax of the Greek subsidiaries has been calculated taking into account the above mentioned change.

The movement on the deferred income tax account after set-offs is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
(all amounts in Euro thousands)				
Opening balance, net deferred liability	123.860	132.804	29.079	29.876
Income statement charge (note 8)	-3.395	-717	-7.454	-797
Exchange differences	11.938	-9.600	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	37.721	1.373	-	-
Tax charged to equity	31.687	-	-	-
Ending balance, net deferred liability	201.811	123.860	21.625	29.079

The deferred tax charged to equity during the year refers to acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which are acquired in Egypt.

Analysis of deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
(all amounts in Euro thousands)				
Property, plant and equipment	210.306	143.888	26.208	31.628
Intangible assets	22.931	3.762	-	-
Provisions	4.106	3.737	1.671	1.600
Receivables and prepayments	2.741	2.129	1.434	1.149
Long term borrowings	44	47	-	-
	240.128	153.563	29.313	34.377

Analysis of deferred tax assets (before set - offs)

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Intangible assets	-10.958	-8.075	-	-
Inventories	-2.074	-1.887	-943	-923
Post-employment and termination benefits	-5.742	-2.107	-4.051	-1.261
Receivables and prepayments	-1.570	-1.153	-379	-193
Long term borrowings	-1.082	-15	-	-
Government grants	-1.137	-1.407	-1.121	-1.383
Provisions	-15.008	-15.029	-462	-1.516
Trade and other payables	-746	-30	-732	-22
	-38.317	-29.703	-7.688	-5.298
Net deferred tax liability	201.811	123.860	21.625	29.079

18. Deferred income taxes (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the year is as follows:

Group	January 1, 2008	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	Additions due to acquisitions	December 31, 2008
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)						
Property, plant and equipment	143.888	1.619	25.231	7.906	31.662	210.306
Intangible assets	3.762	1.291	6.919	3.809	7.150	22.931
Provisions	3.737	897	-533	5	-	4.106
Receivables and prepayments	2.129	616	-4	-	-	2.741
Long term borrowings	47	-27	-	-	24	44
	153.563	4.396	31.613	11.720	38.836	240.128
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)						
Intangible assets	-8.075	-3.221	178	160	-	-10.958
Inventories	-1.887	-178	-	-	-9	-2.074
Post-employment and termination benefits	-2.107	-3.634	-	-	-1	-5.742
Receivables and prepayments	-1.153	-359	-	-	-58	-1.570
Long term borrowings	-15	-34	-	-	-1.033	-1.082
Government grants	-1.407	282	-	-	-12	-1.137
Provisions	-15.029	69	-104	58	-2	-15.008
Trade and other payables	-30	-716	-	-	-	-746
	-29.703	-7.791	74	218	-1.115	-38.317
Net deferred tax liability	123.860	-3.395	31.687	11.938	37.721	201.811

Company	January 1, 2008	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	December 31, 2008
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>					
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)					
Property, plant and equipment	31.628	-5.420	-	-	26.208
Provisions	1.600	71	-	-	1.671
Receivables and prepayments	1.149	285	-	-	1.434
	34.377	-5.064	-	-	29.313
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)					
Inventories	-923	-20	-	-	-943
Receivables and prepayments	-193	-186	-	-	-379
Government grants	-1.383	262	-	-	-1.121
Provisions	-1.516	1.054	-	-	-462
Post-employment and termination benefits	-1.261	-2.790	-	-	-4.051
Trade and other payables	-22	-710	-	-	-732
	-5.298	-2.390	-	-	-7.688
Net deferred tax liability	29.079	-7.454	-	-	21.625

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

18. Deferred income taxes (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the prior year is as follows:

Group	January 1, 2007	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	Additions due to acquisitions	December 31, 2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)						
Property, plant and equipment	148.504	6.089	-	-11.358	653	143.888
Intangible assets	1.274	2.201	-	-308	595	3.762
Provisions	5.950	-2.213	-	-	-	3.737
Receivables and prepayments	1.421	819	-	-111	-	2.129
Long term borrowings	-	47	-	-	-	47
	157.149	6.943	-	-11.777	1.248	153.563
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)						
Intangible assets	-4.865	-4.535	-	828	497	-8.075
Inventories	-799	-1.188	-	100	-	-1.887
Post-employment and termination benefits	-1.380	-846	-	119	-	-2.107
Receivables and prepayments	-2.214	1.169	-	65	-173	-1.153
Long term borrowings	-15	-	-	-	-	-15
Government grants	-2.708	1.160	-	141	-	-1.407
Provisions	-7.321	-7.902	-	393	-199	-15.029
Trade and other payables	-5.043	4.482	-	531	-	-30
	-24.345	-7.660	-	2.177	125	-29.703
Net deferred tax liability	132.804	-717	-	-9.600	1.373	123.860
Company	January 1, 2007	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	December 31, 2007	
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)						
Property, plant and equipment	27.902	3.726	-	-	31.628	
Provisions	4.350	-2.750	-	-	1.600	
Receivables and prepayments	393	756	-	-	1.149	
	32.645	1.732	-	-	34.377	
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)						
Inventories	-674	-249	-	-	-923	
Receivables and prepayments	-193	-	-	-	-193	
Government grants	-1.331	-52	-	-	-1.383	
Provisions	-571	-945	-	-	-1.516	
Post-employment and termination benefits	-	-1.261	-	-	-1.261	
Trade and other payables	-	-22	-	-	-22	
	-2.769	-2.529	-	-	-5.298	
Net deferred tax liability	29.876	-797	-	-	29.079	

19. Inventories

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Inventories				
Raw materials-Maintenance stores	185.902	142.979	77.310	64.328
Finished goods	108.420	88.652	26.874	23.886
	294.322	231.631	104.184	88.214
Provision for obsolete inventory	-9.652	-6.106	-4.372	-3.692
	284.670	225.525	99.812	84.522
Transfer of major spare parts to property, plant and equipment (note 11)	182	728	182	728
	284.852	226.253	99.994	85.250

Analysis of provision for inventories

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Balance at 1 January	6.106	8.906	3.692	2.696
Charge for the year	1.206	3.057	840	996
Unused amounts reversed	-	-1.111	-160	-
Utilized	-796	-4.285	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	2.794	-	-	-
Exchange differences	342	-461	-	-
Balance at 31 December	9.652	6.106	4.372	3.692

The Group has not pledged its inventories as collateral.

20. Receivables and prepayments

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Trade receivables	139.226	137.709	28.313	27.528
Cheques receivables	86.898	101.722	40.939	60.403
Provision for doubtful debtors	-13.613	-7.069	-4.096	-2.329
	212.511	232.362	65.156	85.602
Creditors advances	11.361	2.906	-	-
Tax receivables	42.607	12.097	-	-
Prepayments and other receivables	52.413	42.426	8.064	6.051
Provision for other doubtful receivables	-2.964	-1.689	-1.070	-
	103.417	55.740	6.994	6.051
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 33)	21	16	24.471	38.560
	315.949	288.118	96.621	130.213

Tax receivables include €27,986 thousand (2007: €10,401 thousand) that are related to income tax claims due to the losses incurred in Group's subsidiary in US Titan America LLC.

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Neither past due nor impaired	120.841	158.686	81.365	103.043
Past due nor impaired :				
< 30 days	35.702	42.473	1.878	11.899
30-60 days	24.197	18.887	3.560	5.899
60-90 days	16.590	5.901	207	1.763
90-120 days	7.442	3.472	206	742
>120 days	7.760	2.959	2.411	816
	212.532	232.378	89.627	124.162

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on: Group 0-200 day's terms, Company 0-200 day's terms.

20. Receivables and prepayments (continued)

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Analysis of provisions for doubtful debtors

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Balance at 1 January	7.069	7.160	2.329	2.849
Charge for the year	8.781	2.327	2.499	301
Unused amounts reversed	-532	-696	-502	-640
Utilized	-2.421	-1.920	-230	-181
Additions due to acquisitions	653	364	-	-
Exchange differences	63	-166	-	-
Balance at 31 December	13.613	7.069	4.096	2.329

Analysis of provisions for other doubtful receivables

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Balance at 1 January	1.689	4.112	-	-
Charge for the year	1.128	104	1.070	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-2.063	-	-
Utilized	-	-419	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	145	-	-	-
Exchange differences	2	-45	-	-
Balance at 31 December	2.964	1.689	1.070	-

21. Cash and cash equivalents

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash at bank and in hand	302	9.363	5	5
Short-term bank deposits	94.219	158.115	31.258	8
	94.521	167.478	31.263	13

Short-term bank deposits comprise primarily of time deposits and repository notes (REPOS). The effective interest rates on these short-term bank deposits are based on Euribor rates, are negotiated on a case by case basis and have an average maturity period of seven days.

22. Share capital and premium

(all amounts are shown in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

The total number of the authorised ordinary shares is:

	2008	2007
Ordinary shares of €4.00 each	76.977.814	76.963.614
Preference shares of €4.00 each	7.568.960	7.568.960
	84.546.774	84.532.574

Shares issued and fully paid	Ordinary shares		Preference shares		Share premium €000	Total	
	Number of shares	€000	Number of shares	€000		Number of shares	€000
Balance at 1 January 2007	76.916.244	153.832	7.568.960	15.138	22.724	84.485.204	191.694
Issue of shares - share option scheme	47.370	95	-	-	102	47.370	197
Balance at 31 December 2007	76.963.614	153.927	7.568.960	15.138	22.826	84.532.574	191.891
Capitalization of reserves	-	153.927	-	15.138	-	-	169.065
Issue of shares - share option scheme	14.200	57	-	-	-	14.200	57
Balance at 31 December 2008	76.977.814	307.911	7.568.960	30.276	22.826	84.546.774	361.013

Treasury shares	Ordinary shares		Preference shares		Total	
	Number of shares	€000	Number of shares	€000	Number of shares	€000
Balance at 1 January 2007	14.000	502	-	-	14.000	502
Treasury shares purchased	1.071.887	35.434	300	9	1.072.187	35.443
Balance at 31 December 2007	1.085.887	35.936	300	9	1.086.187	35.945
Treasury shares purchased	2.101.810	56.246	5.619	108	2.107.429	56.354
Balance at 31 December 2008	3.187.697	92.182	5.919	117	3.193.616	92.299

For the year 2008, the average stock price of Titan's ordinary shares was €24.23 (2007: €42.53) and the trading price of the Titan Cement ordinary shares at December 31, 2008 was €13.90 (2007:€31.20).

Share options

Share options are granted to members of senior management. Movements in the number of share options outstanding are as follows:

	2000 scheme	2004 scheme	2007 scheme	Total
Balance at 1 January 2007	8.000	275.550	-	283.550
Granted	-	-	142.950	142.950
Exercised	-8.000	-39.370	-	-47.370
Cancelled	-	-93.340	-	-93.340
Balance at 31 December 2007	-	142.840	142.950	285.790
Granted	-	-	158.220	158.220
Exercised	-	-14.200	-	-14.200
Non vested	-	-81.480	-	-81.480
Cancelled	-	-20.220	-17.580	-37.800
Balance at 31 December 2008	-	26.940	283.590	310.530

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following terms:

Expiration date	Exercise price	2007		
		2004 scheme	2007 scheme	Total
2008	€ 2,00	400	-	400
2009	€ 2,00	142.440	-	142.440
2010	€ 2,00	-	142.950	142.950
		142.840	142.950	285.790

(all amounts are shown in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

Expiration date	Exercise price	2008		
		2004 scheme	2007 scheme	Total
2009	€ 4,00	26.940	-	26.940
2010	€ 4,00	-	129.870	129.870
2011	€ 4,00	-	153.720	153.720
		26.940	283.590	310.530

22. Share capital and premium (continued)

2004 Programme

On June 8, 2004 the Company approved a new share incentive scheme for the distribution of up to 400,000 ordinary voting shares by granting share options for the three year period 2004 to 2006 to certain executives of the Company and its subsidiaries. The exercise price was set at the nominal price of the share. Under this scheme, the options granted each year have a maturity period of three years and can be exercised after the completion of the three year period. Each option must be exercised within twelve months from its respective vesting period. If the deadline is exceeded then those particular options will irrevocably lapse. All vesting is conditional on the employee's continued employment throughout the vesting period. The number of options to be granted each year will depend on a number of market based performance features such as the performance of Titan shares compared to the performance of the Athens Stock Exchange and the share performance of other international cement producing companies. The number of options that vest each year will be determined as follows:

- 1) One-third of options granted vest based on an individuals performance at the completion of the three year period.
- 2) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to three Athens Stock Exchange indices during the three year period.
- 3) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to that of twelve predefined cement producing companies during the three year period.

The options granted under the new scheme have been accounted for in terms of the requirements of IFRS 2 "Share based payments". The options granted under the old scheme are not subject to IFRS 2 as they were granted prior to the effective date of IFRS 2.

The fair value of the options granted in 2006, determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, was €37.27 per option. The significant inputs into the valuation model were share price at grant date of €40.74, expected volatility of share price 22.03%, dividend yield of 1.56% and an annual risk free rate of 3.67%.

During 2008, 14,200 shares were exercised none of which related to members of the board, while 81,480 share options did not vest due to the non compliance to the conditions above. The remaining options for 26,940 shares have not yet been exercised.

2007 Programme

On May 29, 2007 the Company approved the introduction of a new, three-year Stock Option Programme (2007 Programme). In the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and senior executives of the Company and its affiliates in Greece and abroad shall be granted options, the exercise of which is subject to the financial results of the Company and the performance of its ordinary share, to acquire up to 500,000 ordinary shares of the Company at a sale price equal to the share's nominal value, that is 4 Euros per share.

Under this Programme, the options granted each year have a maturity period of three years and can be exercised after the completion of the three year period. Each option must be exercised within twelve months from its respective vesting period. If the deadline is exceeded then those particular options will irrevocably lapse. All vesting is conditional on the employee's continued employment throughout the vesting period. The number of options that vest each year will be determined as follows:

- 1) One-third of options granted vest based on the financial results of the Company.
- 2) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to three Athens Stock Exchange indices during the three year period.
- 3) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to that of twelve predefined international cement producing companies during the three year period.

The options granted under the 2007 Programme have been accounted for in terms of the requirements of IFRS 2 "Share based payments".

In March 2008, 158,220 share options were granted, in accordance with the above Stock Option Programme.

The fair value of the options granted in 2008, determined using the 2-dimensional Black-Scholes valuation model, was €9.79 per option. The significant inputs into the valuation model were share price at grant date of €26.92, standard deviation of share price 32.28%, dividend yield of 2.07% and the rate of the three-year Greek Government Bonds.

23. Other reserves

Group	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Contingency reserve	Tax exempt reserves under special laws	Revaluation reserve	translation differences on derivative hedging position	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total other reserves
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Balance at 1 January 2007	57.549	3.637	270.789	154.275	3.291	48.346	-163.964	373.923
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43.165	-43.165
Net unrealized losses on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132
Non distributed dividends	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	6.596	11.358	60.199	-10.469	-2	-	-1.590	66.092
Balance at 31 December 2007	64.145	14.995	331.003	143.806	3.421	48.346	-208.719	396.997
Foreign currency translation	-196	-160	-	61	-2.021	-	5.798	3.482
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-179	-	-	-179
Revaluation surplus on investment acquisition	-	-	-	-	129.150	-	-	129.150
Share Capital increase due to capitalization of reserves	-	-	-143.249	-22.972	-	-	-	-166.221
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	7.733	-	54.680	10.477	-2.372	-	-	70.518
Balance at 31 December 2008	71.682	14.835	242.434	131.372	127.999	48.346	-202.921	433.747
Company	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Contingency reserve	Tax exempt reserves under special laws	Revaluation reserve	translation differences on derivative hedging position	Total other reserves	
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Balance at 1 January 2007	50.518	1.769	260.234	142.499	-	48.346	503.366	
Non distributed dividends	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	6.120	-	58.892	-9.640	-	-	55.372	
Balance at 31 December 2007	56.638	1.769	319.141	132.859	-	48.346	558.753	
Capitalization of reserves	-	-	-143.249	-22.972	-	-	-166.221	
Transfer (from)/to retained earnings	5.298	-	54.680	10.477	-	-	70.455	
Balance at 31 December 2008	61.936	1.769	230.572	120.364	-	48.346	462.987	

Certain Group companies are obliged according to the applicable commercial law to form as legal reserve a percentage of their annual net profits. This reserve can not be distributed during the operational life of the company.

Based on existing Greek tax law, tax exempt reserves under special laws are exempt from income tax, provided that they are not distributed to shareholders. The Group does not intend to distribute these reserves and has thus not provided for the tax liability that would arise in the event that these reserves were to be distributed. Any distribution from these reserves can only occur following the approval of shareholders in a general meeting and after the applicable taxation is paid by the Company.

Included in the tax exempt reserves are reserves that have been created by the Company and certain of its Greek subsidiaries following the application of paragraph 2 of Law 3220/2004. Law 3614/07 provided the applicable income tax on these reserves together with the applicable interest to be returned by the companies which utilised them in years 2006 and 2004 (in accordance with Law 3220/04) as these reserves were considered illegal by EU. For the related income tax, the Group had established a provision. In accordance with the provisions of above Law 3614/07, from the reserves of Law 3220/04 that were finally taxed, companies had the right to subtract capital expenditures which could be utilised under the development Laws 2601/98 and 3799/04

The revaluation reserve reflects the fair value of tangible and intangible assets, the Group had in Egypt through its participation in the joint venture Lafarge-Titan Egyptian Investments Ltd, till it acquired the joint venture fully. It also reflects fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets.

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

The currency translation differences on derivative hedging position is used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

24. Borrowings

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Current				
Loans in local currency - (€ denominated)	116.786	65.476	65.187	35.948
Loans in foreign currency	145.416	80.213	3.393	14.039
Loans to associates	-	-	19.000	-
Finance lease liabilities	943	716	-	-
	263.145	146.405	87.580	49.987
Non-current				
Bank borrowings in local currency - (€ denominated)	664.881	-	125.000	-
Bank borrowings in foreign currency	87.107	367.002	-	3.609
Debentures - Notes in foreign currency	189.960	219.263	-	-
Loans to associates	-	-	634.000	-
Finance lease liabilities	3.245	3.568	-	-
	945.193	589.833	759.000	3.609
Total borrowings	1.208.338	736.238	846.580	53.596

The fair values of the borrowings closely approximate their carrying amounts, as the Group's and the Company's borrowings are mainly with floating interest rates.

Maturity of non-current bank borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities):

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Up to 2 years	172.563	62.388	125.000	3.609
Between 2 and 5 years	684.074	409.619	-	-
Over 5 years	85.311	114.258	-	-
	941.948	586.265	125.000	3.609

24. Borrowings (continued)

The effective interest rates that affect the Income Statement are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - USD)	4,56%	5,84%	4,00%	6,51%
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - JPY)	2,70%	2,70%	-	-
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - EGP)	10,53%	10,13%	-	-
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - GBP)	6,94%	7,70%	6,94%	7,70%
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - BGN)	7,58%	5,60%	-	-
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - TRY)	22,81%	-	-	-
Bank borrowings (local currency - €)	5,30%	4,84%	5,33%	4,84%
Finance lease liabilities	5,14%	5,35%	-	-

Bank borrowings in foreign currencies:

(all amounts in Local Currency thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
USD	488.879	886.179	4.718	23.474
JPY	3.501.316	1.998.049	-	-
EGP	122.300	195.517	-	-
GBP	3	1.249	3	1.249
BGN	54.413	46.819	-	-
CAD	-	4.000	-	-
TRY	2.693	4.000	-	-

The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Floating rate:				
- Expiring within one year	206.446	334.918	111.563	199.003
- Expiring beyond one year	471.245	475.939	50.000	-

The Group has adequate undrawn committed and uncommitted borrowing facilities to meet future business requirements.

The present value of the finance lease liabilities may be analyzed as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group	
	2008	2007
Finance lease liabilities - minimum lease payments		
Not later than 1 year	962	931
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3.599	3.254
Later than 5 years	104	795
	4.665	4.980
Future finance charges on finance leases	-477	-696
Present value of finance lease liabilities	4.188	4.284

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessors in the event of default.

25. Retirement and termination benefit obligations

Greece

Greek labor legislation requires that the payment of retirement and termination indemnities be based on the number of years of service to the Company by the employees and taking into consideration their final remuneration. The Group grants retirement indemnities which exceed the legal requirements. These retirement indemnities are unfunded and the liabilities arising from such obligations are actuarially valued by an independent firm of actuaries. The last actuarial valuation was undertaken in December 2008. The principal actuarial assumptions used were a discount rate of 5.2%, future salary increases of between 5.5% and 6.4% and future pension increases of 3% per annum.

USA

The Group's U.S. subsidiaries operate defined benefit plans and other post-retirement benefit plans. The method of accounting for the latter, as well as the valuation assumptions and the frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit plans.

Multi-employer plan

Certain employees participate in a union sponsored, defined benefit multi-employer pension plan. This plan is not administered by the Group's U.S. subsidiary and contributions are determined in accordance with the provisions of the negotiated labor contract. These contributions are affected by the funded status of the plan.

Excess benefit plan

This plan is intended to constitute an unfunded plan of deferred compensation for a selected group of highly compensated employees under the Employee Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). For this purpose the Group's U.S. subsidiary created an irrevocable trust to facilitate the payment of deferred compensation to participants under this plan. Under this plan, the participants are eligible to defer a certain percentage of eligible compensation for the applicable plan year. The Company matches 50% of the participants' contributions to the plan. Again, the Company's contributions are affected by the funded status of the plan.

All of the Group's U.S. subsidiary's defined benefit pension plans and all but one of its other post-retirement plans have been frozen as to new participants and credited service. These plans do not materially impact the Group. One post-retirement benefit plan exists (for certain active and former employees) whereby eligible retirees receive benefits consisting primarily of assistance with medical insurance costs between the dates of early retirement and medicare eligibility. The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees.

25. Retirement and termination benefit obligations (continued)

The amounts relating to defined benefit pension plans and other post retirement and termination benefits (defined benefit plans) recognized in the income statement in the account other expenses (see note 4) are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Current service cost	2.233	3.342	1.743	1.705
Interest cost	3.020	2.855	1.775	1.694
Business combination	102	44	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain)	4.202	1.732	1.452	1.785
	9.557	7.973	4.970	5.184
Expected return on plan assets	-782	-636	-	-
Net periodic cost	8.775	7.337	4.970	5.184
Additional provision required	12	1.814	-	-
Additional post retirement and termination benefits paid out, not provided for	4.053	470	2.709	470
	12.840	9.621	7.679	5.654
Amounts recognised in the other operating expense income statement	9.820	6.766	5.904	3.960
Amounts recognised in finance income	3.020	2.855	1.775	1.694
Amounts recognised in the income statement	12.840	9.621	7.679	5.654
Present value of the liability recognised in the balance sheet	54.402	54.392	37.665	37.766
Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet:				
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>				
Opening balance	39.332	39.535	21.102	22.748
Total expense - as shown above	8.775	7.337	4.970	5.184
Additional provision required	12	1.814	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	846	21	-	-
Exchange differences	227	-676	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	-8.035	-8.699	-2.370	-6.830
Ending balance	41.157	39.332	23.702	21.102

26. Provisions

Group

		January 1, 2008	Charge for the year	Unused amounts reversed	Utilized	Additions due to acquisitions	Exchange differences	December 31, 2008
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Provisions for restoration of quarries	a	11.698	596	-702	-788	115	247	11.166
Provisions for taxes	b	891	167	-	-325	213	70	1.016
Litigation provisions	c	2.312	2.828	-76	-2.671	406	162	2.961
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004 (note 8)	d	10.572	-	-10.572	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	e	8.293	2.093	-2.797	-1.099	4.491	254	11.235
		33.766	5.684	-14.147	-4.883	5.225	733	26.378

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2008	2007
Non current provisions	23.235	20.934
Current provisions	3.143	12.832
	26.378	33.766

Company

		January 1, 2008	Charge for the year	Unused amounts reversed	Utilized	Additions due to acquisitions	December 31, 2008
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>							
Provisions for restoration of quarries	a	2.887	88	-591	-202	-	2.182
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004 (note 8)	d	9.124	-	-9.124	-	-	-
Other provisions	e	4.413	-	-943	-3.470	-	-
		16.424	88	-10.658	-3.672	-	2.182

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2008	2007
Non current provisions	2.182	2.887
Current provisions	-	13.537
	2.182	16.424

a. This provision represents the present value of the estimated costs to reclaim quarry sites and other similar post-closure obligations. It is expected that this amount will be used over the next 2 to 50 years.

b. This provision relates to future obligations that may result from tax audits. It is expected that this amount will be fully utilized in the next five years.

c. This provision has been established with respect to claims made against certain companies in the Group by third parties. It is expected that this amount will be utilized in the next twelve months.

d. This provision relates to future tax obligation in respect of Tax exempt reserves L.3220/2004.

e. Comprises other provisions relating to other risks none of which are individually material to the Group. It is expected that € 600 thousand will be used in the next twelve months with the remaining amounts used over the next 2 to 20 years.

27. Other-non current liabilities

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Government grants	6.900	7.308	6.406	6.747
Additional consideration for subsidiaries' acquisition	4.545	6.015	-	-
Other-non current liabilities	2.648	3.187	-	-
	14.093	16.510	6.406	6.747

Analysis of Government grants:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Opening balance	7.308	7.328	6.747	7.063
Additions due to acquisitions	43	169	-	-
Additions	-	230	-	25
Amortization (note 29)	-451	-419	-341	-341
Ending balance	6.900	7.308	6.406	6.747

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is a certainty that the grant will be received and also when the Group complies with the terms and conditions of the grant.

Government grants relating to capital expenses are reflected as long term liabilities and are amortised on a straight line basis that reflects the estimated useful life of the asset for which the grant was received.

Government grants received in respect of expenses are reflected in the income statement when the related expense is incurred so that the expense is matched to the income received.

28. Trade and other payables

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Trade payables	134.755	91.214	26.569	27.541
Amounts due to related parties (note 33)	675	1.277	13.111	9.530
Other payables	36.277	27.417	9.764	11.288
Accrued expenses	38.970	26.492	19.516	5.645
Social security	5.182	4.869	3.115	2.908
Customer down payments/advances	18.969	5.622	1.053	1.262
Dividends payable	410	377	353	355
Other taxes	19.611	10.750	1.788	5.467
	254.849	168.018	75.269	63.996

Other payables comprise mainly of liabilities relating to transportation for cement and raw materials as well as employee benefit payables.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on: Group 0-120 day's terms, Company 10-120 day's terms.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of one both for the Group and the Company.

29. Cash generated from operations

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net Profit for the year as per income statement	210.023	244.219	105.964	118.771
Adjustments for:				
Tax (note 8)	-7	56.127	7.328	41.017
Depreciation (note 11)	94.429	84.816	11.360	11.025
Amortization of intangibles (note 13)	14.539	9.213	-	-
Amortization of government grants received (note 27)	-451	-419	-341	-341
Stripping amortization	961	1.172	-	-
Impairment of assets (note 4,11,13)	2.799	1.509	-	-
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-4.505	-1.531	-26	316
Profit on sale of investment property	-	-	-	-7
Provision for impairment of debtors charged to income statement (note 20)	9.377	-328	3.067	-339
Provision for inventory obsolescence (note 19)	1.206	1.946	680	996
Provision for restoration of quarries (note 26.a)	-106	425	-588	109
Provision for litigation (note 26.c)	2.752	298	-	-
Other provisions (note 26.e)	-704	3.695	-4.413	2.912
Provision for retirement and termination benefit obligations	5.767	6.296	3.195	3.490
Impairment of investment property (note 12)	-	-	200	102
Bond issue cost amortization	58	147	-	-
Interest income and net foreign exchange transaction gains (note 6)	-20.530	-12.425	-2.430	-3.438
Dividend income	-283	-74	-7.699	-2.656
Interest expense and net foreign exchange transaction losses (note 6)	82.186	46.176	30.016	6.176
Loss on financial instruments (note 6)	1.392	179	4.308	73
Loss/(gains) on investments (note 6)	639	133	118	75
Interest capitalized to fixed assets (note 6, 11)	-2.702	-1.084	-	-
Tax discount due to one off payment (note 6)	-144	-107	-144	-108
Share stock options (note 7)	3.697	3.497	2.396	2.328
Share in profit of associates (note 15)	-3.519	-1.204	-	-
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>				
Increase in inventories	-35.024	-29.999	-15.403	-17.115
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	17.128	21.072	27.428	1.314
Decrease/(increase) in operating long-term receivables	-9.340	1.844	-165	-371
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	42.055	-15.717	12.851	-2.209
Cash generated from operations	411.693	419.876	177.702	162.120

In the cash flow statement, proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

Net book amount (note 11)	3.231	2.855	678	977
Profit/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 4)	4.505	1.531	26	-316
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	7.736	4.386	704	661

30. Business combinations

Year ended 31 December 2008

On May 6th 2008 the Group acquired the remaining 50% of the JV company Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv.Ltd and its subsidiaries Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E , Beni Suef Cement Company S.A.E., Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC, Misriean Titan Trade & Distribution, East Cement Trade Ltd, Alexandria Development Co. Ltd. Since the above acquisition date, these companies are fully consolidated in the Group's financial statements - having been previously consolidated proportionately.

At 17.4.2008 the Group acquired a 50% equity interest in Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. in Turkey, which was included in the Group's financial statements as of the day of acquisition under the proportional consolidation method.

At 21.12.2007 the Group signed an acquisition agreement for 100% of the shares of Domiki Beton S.A., which was included in the Group's financial statements at 15.1.2008 with the full consolidation method.

At 6.5.2008 the Group acquired a 65% equity stake in Alba Cemento Italia SHPK in Albania. The above company was included on the same day in the Group's financial statements with the full consolidation method. At 20.11.2008 Group's participation in the above mentioned company was indirectly reduced to 39%, as a consequence of the equity participation in Antea Cement Sh.A.

The Group acquired 100% of Quarries Vahou S.A in Greece which has been included in the Group's financial statements since 14.5.2008, with the full consolidation method.

At 22.10.2008 the Group acquired 100% of Quarries Thisvis S.A. in Greece. The above company was included on the same day in the Group's financial statements with the full consolidation method.

At 04.11.2008 the Group acquired 100% of DNJEPR Investments I B.V in Netherlands, through Group's subsidiary Titan Cementara Kosjeric A.D. The above company was included on the same day in the Group's financial statements with the full consolidation method. At 20.11.2008, DNJEPR Investments I B.V in Netherlands has been renamed to Holtitan B.V.

Finally, at 12.11.2008 the Group acquired 100% of DNJEPR Investments II B.V. in Netherlands. The above company was included on the same day in the Group's financial statements with the full consolidation method.

The assets and liabilities of the above mentioned companies, as they were preliminary recorded at the date of acquisition, are as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.					
	Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv.Group		Ticaret A.S.		Other	
	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value
Assets						
Non current assets	273.437	109.815	48.468	39.376	10.276	6.417
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	275	-	-
Inventory	14.931	14.931	4.386	4.386	702	702
Receivables and prepayments	7.893	7.893	11.109	11.109	5.740	5.741
Cash and cash equivalents	26.627	26.627	86	86	184	184
Total assets	322.888	159.266	64.049	55.232	16.902	13.044
Liabilities						
Long term borrowings	26.090	26.090	35.713	35.713	230	230
Short term borrowings	13.205	13.205	7.359	7.359	3.486	3.486
Deferred tax liabilities	35.522	2.015	1.235	-	964	-
Other liabilities and taxes payable	27.512	26.697	10.424	10.416	4.351	4.260
Total liabilities	102.329	68.007	54.731	53.488	9.031	7.976
Net assets	220.559	91.259	9.318	1.744	7.871	5.068
Minority Interest	-5.874	-	-	-	-481	-
Total net assets acquired	214.685	-	9.318	-	7.390	-
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 13)	94.570	-	76.641	-	11.883	-
Consideration, satisfied by cash	309.255	-	85.959	-	19.273	-
Cash flow on acquisition:						
Purchase consideration settled in cash	309.255	-	85.959	-	19.273	-
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	-26.627	-	-86	-	-184	-
Net cash outflow on acquisitions	282.628	-	85.873	-	19.089	-

Purchase price allocation of the acquired companies will be completed within twelve months from acquisition date.

From the date of acquisition, the above acquired companies have contributed €98,859 thousands of revenue and €27,806 thousands to the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization would have been €394,913 thousand and revenue from continuing operations would have been €1,611,254 thousand.

30. Business combinations (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2007

During 2007 the Group announced the acquisition of the 100% of Betotechniki S.A. (consolidated from 12.1.2007 and was merged with Interbeton Constructions Materials S.A. as of 15.11.2007), Double W & Co OOD (consolidated from 27.3.2007), S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co Inc (consolidated from 1.4.2007), Ecobeton S.A (consolidated from 19.4.2007), AVES Afoi Polikandrioti S.A. (consolidated from 8.5.2007), Feronia Holding Ltd (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Vesa DOOL (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Salentijn Properties 1 B.V. (consolidated from 17.12.2007). The assets and liabilities of the above mentioned companies, as they were preliminary formed at the date of acquisition, as presented in the table below.

During the first quarter, the Group acquired an extra 24% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (Powhatan Ready Mix), increasing the Group's participation to 49%. At 10.4.2007 Group acquired the remaining 51% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (Powhatan Ready Mix), which has been fully incorporated in Group's financial statements on the same date (10.4.2007).

On 31.3.2007 the Group's subsidiary Titan America LLC announced the acquisition of Cumberland quarry from the companies Jim Smith Contracting Company LLC and Cumberland River Resources LLC. The above mentioned quarry was incorporated in Titan America's financial statements at 1.4.2007.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co Inc.		Mechanicsville Concrete Inc.		Cumberland		Other	
	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value
Assets								
Non current assets	86.411	27.882	5.588	1.828	30.960	12.318	3.250	3.250
Inventory	2.130	2.130	218	245	1.687	1.687	52	52
Receivables and prepayments	14.525	14.436	1.428	1.475	-	-	4.408	4.408
Cash and cash equivalents	13	13	112	136	-	-	408	408
Total assets	103.079	44.461	7.346	3.684	32.647	14.005	8.118	8.118
Liabilities								
Long term borrowings	-	-	545	545	105	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	65	65	45	-	3.287	3.287
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	1.373	541	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities and taxes payable	21.635	6.157	1.494	887	-	-	2.970	2.970
Total liabilities	21.635	6.157	3.477	2.038	150	-	6.257	6.257
Net assets	81.444	38.304	3.869	1.646	32.497	14.005	1.861	1.861
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 13)	110.012		6.066		-		8.015	
Consideration, satisfied by cash	191.456		9.935		32.497		9.876	
Cash flow on acquisition:								
Purchase consideration settled in cash	191.456		9.935		32.497		9.876	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	-13		-112		-		-408	
Net cash outflow on acquisitions	191.443		9.823		32.497		9.468	

During 2008, the revaluation of new acquired companies was completed, without differences relating to the amounts calculated till 31.12.2007

31. Interest in joint ventures

In 2007 the Group had a 50% interest in Lafarge Titan Egyptian Investments Limited ("LTEIL") - a joint venture with its headquarters in Jersey and core business, the asset management. On 6.5.2008, the Group acquired the remaining 50% of the Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd with its subsidiaries Alexandria Portland Cement Co. SAE, Beni Suef Cement Company SAE, Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC, Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution, East cement Trade Ltd, Alexandria Development Co. Ltd. On 6.5.2008 the above companies are incorporated in the Group's financial statements using the full method of consolidation instead of proportional method applied till the aforementioned date (note 14).

On 17.4.2008, the Group has acquired 50% of Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret AS in Turkey which is incorporated in 2008 Group's financial statements with the proportional method of consolidation.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2008	2007
Property, plant and equipment	47.309	95.266
Intangibles and long-term receivables	2.751	14.809
Current assets	12.033	41.762
Total assets	62.093	151.837
Non-current interest bearing borrowings	28.996	27.046
Other long-term liabilities	-	2.786
Provisions	36	4.824
Minority interests	-	20
Current non-interest bearing borrowings	13.818	9.147
Other short-term liabilities	2.696	15.432
Total liabilities	45.546	59.255
Net assets	16.547	92.582
Revenue	50.952	63.732
Cost of sales	-32.914	-27.173
Gross profit before depreciation	18.038	36.559
Other income/expense	210	-1.559
Administrative expenses	-2.348	-3.322
Selling expenses	-267	-299
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	15.633	31.379
Depreciation	-3.716	-7.888
Profit before interest, taxes	11.917	23.491
Finance costs	-6.583	-2.008
Profit before income tax	5.334	21.483
Income tax expense	530	-3.880
Profit after tax	5.864	17.603

In 2008 the Group incorporated in its financial statements, the balance sheet of the joint venture Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret AS. In 2007 the Group incorporated in its financial statements, the balance sheet of the joint venture Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd with its subsidiaries Alexandria Portland Cement Co. SAE, Beni Suef Cement Company SAE, Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC, Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution, East cement Trade Ltd, Alexandria Development Co. Ltd. (note 14, 30).

The consolidated income statement for the period 1.1 to 31.12.2008 includes the results of the joint venture Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret AS for the period 1.4 to 31.12.2008 and the results of the joint venture Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd with its subsidiaries Alexandria Portland Cement Co. SAE, Beni Suef Cement Company SAE, Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC, Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution, East cement Trade Ltd, Alexandria Development Co. Ltd for the period 1.1 to 30.4.2008 (note 14, 30).

The consolidated income statement for the period 1.1 to 31.12.2007 includes the results of the joint venture Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd with its subsidiaries Alexandria Portland Cement Co. SAE, Beni Suef Cement Company SAE, Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC, Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution, East cement Trade Ltd, Alexandria Development Co. Ltd.

The number of employees in the joint venture at the end of the reporting period was 260 (2007: 400).

32. Contingencies and Commitments

Contingent liabilities

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries

Bank guarantee letters

Other

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries	-	-	903.442	642.650
Bank guarantee letters	84.936	100.831	30.213	14.301
Other	19.421	7.075	5.720	3.989
	104.357	107.906	939.375	660.940

The US South Florida Federal District Court issued on 30.1.2009 a ruling cancelling all permits for limestone mining in the LakeBelt area of Miami Dade, with immediate effect. Tarmac America, a subsidiary of Titan America LLC, will appeal. Titan America LLC is well prepared to continue operations and maintain production at Pennsuco and, in the context of current depressed market conditions, to address customer needs and meet its commitments. Separately, the US Army Corps of Engineers is continuing its administrative review of the Company's application for a permit for longer-term mining in the LakeBelt area (see also note 38).

There are no other litigation matters which may have a material impact on the financial position of the Company and the Group.

Given the reduced demand resulting from the underlying economic crisis, it is estimated that the allocation of carbon dioxide emissions allowances for the period 2008-2012 will not significantly affect the Group's production levels.

The financial years, referred to in note 36, have not been audited by the tax authorities and therefore the tax obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries for those years have not yet been finalized.

Other than the items referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is not anticipated that any material contingent liabilities will arise.

Contingent assets

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Bank guarantee letters

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Bank guarantee letters	15.481	15.938	15.481	15.938
	15.481	15.938	15.481	15.938

Litigation between our subsidiary Intertitan S.A and the French state is pending before the competent French administrative court of appeal in regard to a claim of our subsidiary against the French state for damages, which at first instance had been accepted for €2.7 million plus interest. However, such decision was annulled by the Administrative Court of Appeal and the case has been submitted by our subsidiary before the Supreme Administrative Court of France (Conseil d'Etat).

Commitments

Capital commitments

On July 25, 2007 Antea Cement Sh.A., a Titan Group subsidiary in Albania, entered into a commitment to construct a new cement plant in Kruje, Albania. The total project cost is estimated at €170 million. The amount of €77 million has been paid as of 31.12.2008.

The Group's subsidiary in Egypt, Beni Suef, is constructing a second 1.5 million-ton production line which is expected to be completed by the end of 2009. The total project cost is estimated at €160 million. The amount of €76 million has been paid as of 31.12.2008.

Capital commitments contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Property, plant and equipment

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Property, plant and equipment	379.638	180.671	13.586	19.710

Purchase commitments

The Group's US subsidiary has contracted to purchase raw materials and manufacturing supplies as part of its ongoing operations in Florida. This includes a contract to buy construction aggregates through a multi-year agreement at prevailing market prices.

Operating lease commitments - where a Group Company is the lessee

The Group leases motor vehicles, properties and other equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group	
	2008	2007
Not later than 1 years	5.069	6.313
Later than 1 years and not later than 5 years	9.237	12.282
Later than 5 years	9.802	8.034
	24.108	26.629

33. Related party transactions

The Group is controlled by Titan Cement S.A. ("The Company") which owns 100% of the Group's ordinary shares. Group directors own 18,25% (2007:18.2%) of the Company's shares. The Company owns 4,15% while the remaining 77,6% (2007: 80.4%) of shares belongs to the public (including members of the key shareholders' families and institutional investors).

Various transactions are entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries during the year with related parties. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the years ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, the Group has not raised any provision for doubtful debtors relating to amounts owed by related parties as the payment history has been excellent. Intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Related party transactions exclusively reflect transactions between the companies of the Group.

The following is a summary of transactions that were carried out with related parties during the year:

Year ended 31 December 2008

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Group	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Other related parties	-	2.044	-	536
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	21	139
	<u>-</u>	<u>2.044</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>675</u>
Company	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Aeolian Maritime Company	1	2.507	-	1.405
Achaiki Maritime Company	8	7.132	-	4.518
Albacem S.A.	272	-	-	-
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	59.005	5.671	4.875	-
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	6.839	-	-	-
Ionia S.A.	1.446	7.171	-	112
Quarries Gournon S.A.	5	-	528	-
Naftitan S.A.	62	749	-	375
Polikos Maritime Company	-	-	-	871
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	1.140	-	471	-
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	-	-	-	-
Fintitan SRL	13.295	-	6.947	-
Iapetos Ltd	-	-	11	-
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	7.230	-	1.190	-
Usje Cementarnica AD	16.495	-	5.302	-
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	646	-	177	-
Cementara Kosjeric AD	65	-	-	-
Zlatna Panega Cement AD	1.589	-	43	-
Essex Cement Co. LLC	11.483	3	163	-
Alvacim Ltd	-	2	-	19.002
Antea Cement SHA	19.111	5	4.047	-
Titan Global Finance PLC	-	16.636	-	639.152
Ecobeton S.A.	1.127	-	5	-
TCK Montenegro DOO	1.094	-	288	-
Salentijn Properties1 B.V.	-	-	312	-
Domiki Beton S.A.	1.975	-	91	-
Thisvis Quarries S.A. (*)	-	1	-	1
Other related parties	-	2.044	-	536
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	21	139
	<u>142.888</u>	<u>41.921</u>	<u>24.471</u>	<u>666.111</u>

33. Related party transactions (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2007

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Group	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Other related parties	4	1.831	-	769
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	16	508
	<u>4</u>	<u>1.831</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.277</u>

Company	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Aeolian Maritime Company	-	2.347	-	1.131
Achaiki Maritime Company	5	7.938	-	5.858
Albacem S.A.	4.016	-	-	-
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	55.523	8.425	17.243	-
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	6.217	-	-	-
Ionia S.A.	1.544	4.999	2.386	-
Quarries Gournon S.A.	35	-	99	-
Naftitan S.A.	62	717	-	335
Polikos Maritime Company	1	3.352	-	920
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	1.729	-	1.680	-
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	-	-	3.188	-
Fintitan SRL	13.865	-	7.488	-
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	7.530	-	2.890	-
Usje Cementarnica AD	8.159	463	11	-
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	2.796	-	22	-
Cementara Kosjeric AD	23	-	-	-
Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E	22	-	22	-
Zlatna Panega Cement AD	35	-	30	-
Essex Cement Co. LLC	30.483	-	1.254	9
Leros Quarries S.A.	1	-	-	-
Antea Cement SHA	1.970	-	1.773	-
Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A.	1.074	-	333	-
Ecobeton S.A.	283	-	31	-
TCK Montenegro DOO	410	-	94	-
Other related parties	4	1.831	-	769
Executives and members of the Board	-	-	16	508
	<u>135.787</u>	<u>30.072</u>	<u>38.560</u>	<u>9.530</u>

Key management compensation

	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	4.713	5.001	4.522	4.810
Other long term benefits	316	309	316	309
Termination benefits	238	1.328	238	1.328
Share based payments	1.455	811	1.455	811
	<u>6.722</u>	<u>7.449</u>	<u>6.531</u>	<u>7.258</u>

Key management includes executive committee members.

Directors

	2008	2007
Executive members on the Board of Directors	5	5
Non-executive members on the Board of Directors	10	10

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities give rise to a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange, interest rate, credit and liquidity risks. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group as a whole.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group Treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group Treasury operates as a cost and service centre and provides services to all business units within the Group, co-ordinates access to both domestic and international financial markets and manages the financial risks relating to the Group's operations. This includes identifying, evaluating and if necessary, hedging financial risks in close co-operation with the various business units within the Group. Group Treasury does not undertake any transactions of a speculative nature or transactions that are unrelated to the Group's trading, investment and financing activities.

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, bank overdrafts, FX spot and forwards, trade accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, investments in bonds, dividends payable and lease obligations.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group's foreign exchange exposure arises from actual or anticipated cash flows (exports/ imports) in currencies other than its base currency as well as investments in overseas operations. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

Exposures are managed through the use of natural hedges and forward foreign exchange contracts. It is the policy of the Group to use as natural hedges any material foreign currency loans against underlying investments in foreign subsidiaries whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk, when possible. Hence currency exposure to the net assets of the Group's subsidiaries in the United States of America is partially mitigated through borrowings denominated in US Dollars. Via the 2007 syndicated facility, Titan Global Finance, the Group's funding and cash management vehicle, granted a US Dollar loan to Titan America LLC. This loan creates no FX exposure as any gains/ losses from the revaluation of the loan are offset by losses/ gains from the revaluation of US equity.

In other markets where the Group operates, such as Egypt and certain Balkan countries, the Group assesses the financing needs of the business unit and where possible matches the currency of financing with the underlying asset exposure. The exception to this is Egypt and Turkey where the Group has an asset exposure in Egyptian pounds and in Turkish Lira and a financing obligation in Japanese Yen and in Euro. The Group has determined that the cost of refinancing the Yen to Egyptian pounds and the Euro to Turkish Lira is prohibitive. To more effectively manage this exposure, part of the Yen obligation has been swapped into US Dollars via the use of forward foreign exchange contracts.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and the Group's equity to reasonable changes in the US Dollar, Serbian Dinar, Egyptian Pound, British Pound, Turkish Lira and Albanian Lek exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

Sensitivity Analysis in Foreign Exchange Rate Changes

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Foreign Currency	Increase/ Decrease of Foreign Currency vs. €	Effect on Profit Before Tax	Effect on equity
Year ended 31 December 2008	USD	5%	-1.671	31.863
		-5%	1.671	-31.863
	RSD	5%	1.149	2.932
		-5%	-1.149	-2.932
	EGP	5%	1.992	24.374
		-5%	-1.992	-24.374
TRY	5%	-160	834	
	-5%	160	-834	
ALL	5%	-64	3.077	
	-5%	64	-3.077	
Year ended 31 December 2007	USD	5%	1.315	17.844
		-5%	-1.315	-17.844
	RSD	5%	650	3.280
		-5%	-650	-3.280
	EGP	5%	1.173	4.266
		-5%	-1.173	-4.266

Note: Calculation of "Effect on Profit before tax" is based on year average FX rates; calculation of "Effect on Equity" is based on year end FX rate changes.

Interest Rate Risk

The fact that 21% of the Group's total borrowings is based on fixed and pre-determined interest rates and a further 52% is based on pre-determined and pre-agreed interest rate spreads, substantially decreases the impact of interest rate volatility to income statement and cash flow.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk on liabilities and investments is monitored on a proactive basis. In order to mitigate interest rate risk, the Group's financing is structured at a pre-determined combination of fixed and floating rate debt. Group Treasury steers the Group's fixed- floating rate ratio of net debt according to market conditions, the Group's strategy and its funding needs. Interest rate derivatives may occasionally be used, if deemed necessary, only as a means of mitigating this risk and changing the above mentioned ratio. In 2008, the Group used no interest rate derivatives.

It is the policy of the Group to continuously review interest rate trends and the tenor of financing needs. In this respect, decisions are made on a case by case basis as to the tenor and the fixed versus floating cost of a new loan. Consequently, all short term borrowings are based on floating rates. Medium and long-term facilities consist of either fixed or floating interest rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact of the outstanding floating rate borrowings at the end of the period on profits) to reasonable changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

Sensitivity Analysis of Group's Borrowings due to Interest Rate Changes

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Interest Rate Variation	Effect on profit before tax	
Year ended 31 December 2008	EUR	1,0%	-7.919
		-1,0%	7.919
	USD	1,0%	-1.347
		-1,0%	1.347
	GBP	1,0%	-
		-1,0%	-
	BGN	1,0%	-282
		-1,0%	282
	EGP	1,0%	-162
		-1,0%	162
Year ended 31 December 2007	EUR	1,0%	-683
		-1,0%	683
	USD	1,0%	-3.860
		-1,0%	3.860
	GBP	1,0%	-17
		-1,0%	17
	BGN	1,0%	-243
		-1,0%	243
	EGP	1,0%	-245
		-1,0%	245

Note: Table above excludes the positive impact of interest received from deposits.

Credit Risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Trade accounts receivable consist mainly of a large, widespread customer base. All Group companies monitor the financial position of their debtors on an ongoing basis.

Where considered appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased. The granting of credit is controlled by application and account limits. Appropriate provision for impairment losses is made for specific credit risks and at the year-end management did not consider there to be any material credit risk exposure that was not already covered by credit guarantee insurance or a doubtful debt provision. A full analysis of receivables is included in note 20.

The Group also has potential credit risk exposure arising from cash and cash equivalents, investments and derivative contracts. To minimize this credit risk, the Group operates within an established counterparty policy approved by the Board of Directors, which limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Also, as regards money market instruments, the Group only deals with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing.

As of 31 December 2008, the Group's cash and cash equivalents were held at time deposits and current accounts with financial institutions of high investment grade profile. Note 21 includes an analysis on cash & cash equivalents.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies the availability of funding through adequate amounts of committed credit facilities, cash and marketable securities and the ability to close out those positions as and when required by the business or project.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecasted cash flows and ensuring that adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities are maintained. The Group has sufficient undrawn call/demand borrowing facilities that can be utilised to fund any potential shortfall in cash resources.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities at 31 December 2008 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Group

Year ended 31 December 2008	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Borrowings (note 24)	176.608	28.672	35.922	1.010.870	121.146	1.373.218
Other non current liabilities (note 27)	-	-	-	7.193	-	7.193
Trade and other payables (note 20)	35.644	140.264	31.138	8.833	-	215.879
	<u>212.252</u>	<u>168.936</u>	<u>67.060</u>	<u>1.026.896</u>	<u>121.146</u>	<u>1.596.290</u>

Year ended 31 December 2007	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Borrowings (note 24)	101.500	3.860	24.618	545.428	242.346	917.752
Other non current liabilities (note 27)	-	-	18	8.921	263	9.202
Trade and other payables (note 20)	5.180	75.965	59.163	310	908	141.526
	<u>106.680</u>	<u>79.825</u>	<u>83.799</u>	<u>554.659</u>	<u>243.517</u>	<u>1.068.480</u>

Company

Year ended 31 December 2008	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Borrowings (note 24)	66.991	1.579	19.612	855.326	-	943.508
Trade and other payables	41.730	22.688	3.170	7.681	-	75.269
	<u>108.721</u>	<u>24.267</u>	<u>22.782</u>	<u>863.007</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.018.777</u>

Year ended 31 December 2007	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>						
Borrowings (note 24)	39.000	3.860	-	11.616	-	54.476
Trade and other payables (note 20)	25.374	28.701	80	9.841	-	63.996
	<u>64.374</u>	<u>32.561</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>21.457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118.472</u>

Borrowings include the floating and fixed rate outstanding principal at year end plus accrued interest up to maturity.

The amounts that are described as "on demand", they are short-term uncommitted facilities.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong investment grade credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its operations and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure conservatively with the Net-Debt-to-EBITDA ratio.

Titan's policy is to maintain leverage targets in line with an investment grade profile. As a result of the 2008 acquisitions in Egypt and Turkey, net debt increased significantly at year end 2008. The Group focuses on cash flow management to reduce its leverage ratio in line with an investment grade profile.

The Group monitors capital using Net Debt to EBITDA ratio. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>	Group		Company	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Long term borrowings	945.193	589.833	759.000	3.609
Short term borrowings	263.145	146.405	87.580	49.987
Debt	1.208.338	736.238	846.580	53.596
Less: cash and cash equivalents	94.521	167.478	31.263	13
Net Debt	1.113.817	568.760	815.317	53.583
EBITDA	380.052	427.926	148.480	170.594

35. Financial instruments

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently are measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge), or (2) a hedge of a forecast transaction or of a firm commitment (cash flow hedge), or (3) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity on the date a derivative contract is entered into. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IFRS.

Gains and Losses on Subsequent Measurement

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement are recognised as follows:

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial instruments that are not part of a hedging relationship are included in net finance cost in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses from measuring fair value hedging instruments, including fair value hedges for foreign currency denominated transactions, are recognised immediately in net finance cost in the income statement.

Gains and losses from measuring cash flow hedging instruments, including cash flow hedges for forecasted foreign currency denominated transactions and for interest rate swaps, are initially recognised directly in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. Should the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then the cumulative amount recognised in equity is adjusted against the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For other cash flow hedges, the cumulative amount recognised in equity is included in income statement in the period when the commitment or forecasted transaction affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement.

Hedges of net investments in foreign entities are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Where the hedging instrument is a derivative, any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement. However, where the hedging instrument is not a derivative (for example, a foreign currency borrowing), all foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of a borrowing that hedges such an investment (including any ineffective portion of the hedge) are recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves.

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or to specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Offset

Where a legally enforceable right to offset recognised financial assets and financial liabilities exists, and there is an intention to settle the liability and realise the asset simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis, all related financial effects are offset.

Hedging of net investment in foreign subsidiary

Fair value estimation

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. When interest rate swaps are used, their fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

In assessing the fair value of non-traded derivatives and other financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the specific or similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as option pricing models and estimated discounted value of future cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The face value less any estimated credit adjustment for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year is assumed to approximate its fair value. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

35. Financial instruments (continued)

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments, that are carried in the financial statements:

	Group				Company			
	Carrying amount		Fair value		Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in Euro thousands)</i>								
Financial assets								
Available for-sale financial assets	2.480	4.858	2.480	4.858	168	168	168	168
Other non current receivables	39.297	29.048	39.297	29.048	3.551	3.386	3.551	3.386
Receivables and prepayments	315.949	288.118	315.949	288.118	96.621	130.213	96.621	130.213
Cash and cash equivalents	94.521	167.478	94.521	167.478	31.263	13	31.263	13
Derivative financial instruments	2.524	657	2.524	657	-	15	-	15
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings	945.193	589.833	988.305	594.700	759.000	3.609	759.000	3.609
Short term Borrowings	263.145	146.405	263.145	146.405	87.580	49.987	87.580	49.987
Other non current liabilities	14.093	16.510	14.093	16.510	6.406	6.747	6.406	6.747
Trade and other payables	254.849	168.018	254.849	168.018	75.269	63.996	75.269	63.996
Derivative financial instruments	-	87	-	87	-	87	-	87

Note: Derivative financial instruments consist of forward foreign exchange contracts

Commitments to buy and sell foreign currencies:

The amounts below represent the net Yen and Dollar equivalents to purchase and sell foreign currencies. The contracts will be utilized during the next twelve months.

Group

		Foreign Amount		Average Rate	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in local currency thousands)</i>					
Japanese Yen (Bought)	USD/JPY	4.801.805	3.001.128	96,79	115,02
US Dollars (Bought)	EUR/USD	-	13.164	-	1,4607
Japanese Yen (Sold)	USD/JPY	2.400.902	1.500.564	90,59	118,17

Company

		Foreign Amount		Average Rate	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
<i>(all amounts in local currency thousands)</i>					
US Dollars (Bought)	EUR/USD	-	13.164	-	1,4607

36. Fiscal years unaudited by the tax authorities

Titan Cement Company S.A	2006-2008	Salentijn Properties I B.V.	2007-2008
Achaiki Maritime Company	2000-2008	Titan Cement Cyprus Limited	2006-2008
Aeolian Maritime Company	2000-2008	KOCEM Limited	2007-2008
Albacem S.A.	2003-2008	Fintitan SRL	(1)
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A.	2007-2008	Dnjepr Investment II BV (*)	2007-2008
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	2007-2008	Holtitan BV (*)	2007-2008
Domiki Beton S.A.	2007-2008	Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	(1)
Ecobeton S.A.	2007-2008	Separation Technologies U.K. Ltd	(1)
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	2005-2008	⁽²⁾ Titan America LLC	2004-2008
Intercement S.A.	2007-2008	Separation Technologies Canada Ltd	2005-2008
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	2007-2008	Stari Silo Copmany DOO (*)	-
Ionia S.A.	2007-2008	Cementara Kosjeric AD	2004-2008
Lakmos S.A.	2007-2008	Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	2005-2007
Lateem S.A.	2007-2008	TCK Montenegro DOO	2007-2008
Leecem S.A.	2007-2008	Double W & Co OOD	2007-2008
Naftitan S.A.	2007-2008	Granitoid AD	2007-2008
Porfirion S.A.	2008	Gravel & Sand PIT AD	2007-2008
Polikos Maritime Company	2000-2008	Zlatna Panega Beton EOOD	2002-2008
Vahou Quarries S.A.	-	Zlatna Panega Cement AD	2005-2008
Transbeton - Domiki S.A.	2008	Cement Plus LTD	2006-2008
Quarries Gournon S.A.	2007-2008	Rudmark DOOEL	2006-2008
Quarries of Tagaradon Community S.A.	2007-2008	Usje Cementarnica AD	2006-2008
Sigma Beton S.A.	2007-2008	Titan Cement Netherlands BV	2007-2008
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial	2007-2008	Alba Cemento Italia, SHPK	2008
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	2007-2008	Antea Cement SHA	2008
Aemos Cement Ltd	2003-2008	Alexandria Development Co.Ltd	(1)
Alvacim Ltd	2006-2008	Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E	2005-2007
Balkcem Ltd	2002-2008	Balkan Cement Enterprises Ltd	2003-2008
Iapetos Ltd	2003-2008	Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	2006-2007
Rea Cement Ltd	2003-2008	East Cement Trade Ltd	2003-2008
Themis Holdings Ltd	2004-2008	Titan Beton & Aggregate Egypt LLC	2001-2007
Tithys Ltd	2003-2008	Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd	(1)
Feronia Holding Ltd	2006-2008	Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution	2005-2007
Vesa DOOL	2007-2008		

(1) Under special tax status.

(2) Companies operating in the U.S., are incorporated in Titan America LLC subgroup. (note 14).

37. Reclassifications

An amount of € 16,890 thousand concerning prepayments for assets related to the plant under construction in Group's subsidiary in Albania, was transferred from "other receivables and prepayments" to "other non current assets", in the Group's balance sheet as of 31.12.2007 in order to be comparable with the balance sheet as of 31.12.2008.

The income statement account "Other expenses" decreased by the amount of €2,063 thousand and €1,694 thousand for the Group and the Company respectively, which were posted to the "Finance expenses" in the Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2007, so as to be comparable to the Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2008. The above amounts are related to the financial costs of retirement benefits.

38. Events after the balance sheet date

On Friday, January 30, 2009 the US South Florida Federal District Court issued a ruling cancelling all permits approved in 2002 for limestone mining in the Lake Belt area of Miami-Dade, with immediate effect. The ruling pertains to nine US Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) permits held by several companies, including Titan America LLC's subsidiary, Tarmac America.

The same Court had invalidated the same permits in a July 2007 ruling. The companies involved appealed to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, which in May 2008 reversed that order and returned the case to the District Court for a more deferential review. Notwithstanding the Appeal Court's directives, the District Court still found basis to cancel the 2002 permits. Titan views this as another flawed decision and plans to vigorously appeal.

The Company is well prepared to continue operations and maintain production at Pennsuco and, - in the context of current depressed market conditions -, to address customer needs and meet its commitments.

Separately, the ACE is continuing its administrative review of the Company's application for a permit for longer-term mining in the Lake Belt area. This review, including the related SEIS, is expected to conclude in 2009.

REPORT

Regarding Company transactions with affiliated companies,
in accordance to article 2, par.4 of Codified Law 3016/2002, for 2008.

During 2008, Company's transactions with the previously mentioned companies are as listed below:

I. INFLOWS		1/1 - 31/12/2008
A. Sales		
1. Cement sales		
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	53.610.873,95
FINTITAN SRL		13.294.931,00
ANTEA CEMENT SHA		17.734.312,86
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD		7.215.905,97
ESSEX CEMENT CO. LLC		11.277.413,39
INTERTITAN S.A.		6.839.100,00
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.		1.098.836,28
ZLATNA PANEGA CEM. A.D.		1.550.671,30
ALBACEM S.A.		216.634,75
TCK MONTENEGRO DOO		1.093.952,00
OIKOBETON S.A.		1.126.554,28
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD		632.952,24
DOMIKI BETON S.A.		1.974.559,21
CEMENTARA KOSJERIC AD		62.700,00
		<u>117.729.397,23</u>
2. Aggregates sales		
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	5.115.478,01
		<u>5.115.478,01</u>
3. Solid Fuels sales		
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	value in Euro	15.500.309,05
		<u>15.500.309,05</u>
4. Fixed assets sales		
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	value in Euro	358.739,46
ALBACEM S.A.		54.000,00
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		13.952,48
DOMIKI BETON S.A.		732,00
		<u>427.423,94</u>
5. Porcelain products sales		
IONIA S.A.	value in Euro	1.399.801,03
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		9.998,38
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		347,75
		<u>1.410.147,16</u>
6. Spare parts sales		
ZLATNA PANEGA CEMENT A.D.		26.566,58
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		2.826,24
		<u>29.392,82</u>
TOTAL A.		<u>140.212.148,21</u>

B. 1. Provision of computerization and IT services

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	194.425,00
NAFTITAN S.A.		20.896,00
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.		5.025,00
TITAN ATLANTIC CEMENT S.A.		485,00
ALBACEM S.A.		1.000,00
LEECEM S.A.		423,00
INTERTITAN S.A.		355,00
LAKMOS S.A.		423,00
LATEEM S.A.		423,00
OIKOBETON S.A.		423,00
AFOI POLYKANDRIOTI AVES S.A.		100,00
		<u>223.978,00</u>

2. Other income from services

BENI SUEF CEMENT CO.	value in Euro	645.649,70
TITAN AMERICA LLC		205.306,94
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD		13.948,20
NAFTITAN S.A.		41.274,09
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		7.792,14
ACHAIKI M.C.		7.937,39
AEOLIAN M.C.		879,48
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.		36.284,09
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD		3.202,00
ZLATNA PANEGA CEM. A.D.		11.299,49
CEMENTARA KOSJERIC AD		2.387,50
ALBACEM S.A.		230,00
ANTEA CEMENT SHA		1.376.901,92
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		4.616,83
		<u>2.357.709,77</u>

TOTAL B. 2.581.687,77

C. Rents and leases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	47.511,13
IONIA S.A.		46.304,28
		<u>93.815,41</u>

TOTAL C. 93.815,41

Total of inflows 142.887.651,39

II. OUTFLOWS**A. Purchases****1. Aggregates purchases**

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	5.120.426,22
QUARRIES THISVIS S.A.		637,53
		<u>5.121.063,75</u>

2. Ready-mix concrete purchases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	502.245,23
		<u>502.245,23</u>

3. Klinker purchases

CEMENTARNICA USJE A.D.		0,00
		<u>0,00</u>

4. Fixed assets purchases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	0,00
		<u>0,00</u>

TOTAL A. 5.623.308,98

B. Services

1. Freight and transportation costs

ACHAIKI M.C.	value in Euro	7.131.611,67
AEOLIAN M.C.		2.507.100,00
		<u>9.638.711,67</u>

2. Services for the production of porcelain

IONIA S.A.	value in Euro	7.170.651,39
		<u>7.170.651,39</u>

3. Various payments from services

NAFTITAN S.A.	value in Euro	749.123,92
TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC		16.284.812,74
ALVACIM LTD		1.684,67
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		48.585,50
TITAN AMERICA LLC		2.864,99
ANTEA CEMENT SHA		4.852,00
		<u>17.091.923,82</u>

TOTAL B. 33.901.286,88

Total of outflows 39.524.595,86

C. Services - Prepaid Expenses

TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC	value in Euro	352.777,78
		<u>352.777,78</u>
		<u><u>39.877.373,64</u></u>

III. BALANCES

The balances at 31.12.2008 are as follows:

	<u>31/12/2008</u>	
	DEBIT BALANCE	CREDIT BALANCE
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	4.874.131,77	
FINTITAN SRL	6.947.460,00	
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD	1.189.962,20	
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.	471.000,00	
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	5.302.160,83	
ANTEA CEMENT SHA	4.047.000,39	
BENI SUEF CEMENT CO.	176.999,97	
OIKOBETON S.A.	4.781,04	
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.	527.738,89	
ZLATNA PANEGA CEM. A.D.	42.967,50	
TITAN AMERICA LLC	163.098,10	
TCK MONTENEGRO DOO	288.144,00	
DOMIKI BETON S.A.	91.183,72	
IAPETOS LTD	11.125,00	
SALENTIJN PROPERTIES 1 B.V.	312.347,00	
TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC		639.152.831,50
ALVACIM LTD		19.001.684,67
AEOLIAN M.C.		1.404.876,00
ACHAIKI M.C.		4.517.610,18
NAFTITAN S.A.		375.466,69
POLIKOS M.C.		871.105,50
IONIA S.A.		111.642,45
QUARRIES THISVIS S.A.		758,67
	<u>24.450.100,41</u>	<u>665.435.975,66</u>

Note : All the transactions involving sales, purchases and provision of services were made at the current value on the date of their realization.

Athens,

TITAN CEMENT S.A.

INFORMATION ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 10 OF LAW 3401/2005

The following Announcements/Notifications have been sent to the Daily Official List Announcements and are posted to the Athens Exchange website as well as to our Company's website www.titan-cement.com

7/1/2008 Purchase of own shares
11/1/2008 Trading in the Athens Exchange of new shares
17/1/2008 Purchase of own shares
17/1/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
17/1/2008 Transaction notification
17/1/2008 Acquisition in Turkey
30/1/2008 Purchase of own shares
30/1/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
30/1/2008 Transaction notification
4/2/2008 Financial Calendar 2008
4/2/2008 Organizational changes
8/2/2008 Purchase of own shares
15/2/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
15/2/2008 Transaction notification
19/2/2008 Purchase of own shares
26/2/2008 2007 Full Year Results
26/2/2008 2007 Group Full Year Results
26/2/2008 Press release regarding financial results
28/2/2008 Purchase of own shares
29/2/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
29/2/2008 Transaction notification
4/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
4/3/2008 Transaction notification
12/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
12/3/2008 Transaction notification
13/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
13/3/2008 Transaction notification
13/3/2008 Purchase of own shares
14/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
14/3/2008 Transaction notification
14/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
14/3/2008 Transaction notification
17/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
17/3/2008 Transaction notification
19/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
19/3/2008 Transaction notification
20/3/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
20/3/2008 Transaction notification
26/3/2008 Agreement TITAN-YALCO
27/3/2008 Purchase of own shares
7/4/2008 Purchase of own shares
10/4/2008 Correction of Financial Calendar 2008
16/4/2008 Purchase of own shares
17/4/2008 Invitation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
18/4/2008 Acquisition completion in Turkey
24/4/2008 Announcement
24/4/2008 Purchase of own shares
6/5/2008 2008 Q1 Results
6/5/2008 2008 Group Q1 Results
6/5/2008 Press release regarding financial results - Expansion in Egypt
8/5/2008 Purchase of own shares
12/5/2008 Termination of the period of Implementation of Share Buy-Back
12/5/2008 LAKEBELT Appeals Decision
16/5/2008 Notification pursuant to L3556/2007 of the right of exercise of important voting rights percentage
20/5/2008 Announcement on Payment of Dividend for the financial year 2007
21/5/2008 Purchase of own shares
21/5/2008 Decisions taken by the Ordinary General Meeting on May 20, 2008
5/6/2008 Notification pursuant to L3556/2008 regarding a significant change of voting rights percentage
5/6/2008 Resolutions of the 1st Repeat General Assembly on June 4th, 2008

13/6/2008 Announcement of Share Capital increase by increasing the stock's par value
 17/6/2008 Purchase of own shares
 20/6/2008 New Group Chief Financial Officer
 26/6/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 26/6/2008 Transaction notification
 27/6/2008 Purchase of own shares
 30/6/2008 Announcement pursuant to article 9 para 5 of Law 3556/2007
 8/7/2008 Purchase of own shares
 10/7/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 10/7/2008 Transaction notification
 16/7/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 16/7/2008 Transaction notification
 17/7/2008 Purchase of own shares
 23/7/2008 Purchase of own shares
 31/7/2008 2008 Interim Results
 31/7/2008 2008 Group Interim Results
 31/7/2008 Press release regarding financial results
 1/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 4/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 5/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 6/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 7/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 8/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 11/8/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 11/8/2008 Transaction notification
 11/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 13/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 19/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 20/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 21/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 22/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 25/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 26/8/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 26/8/2008 Transaction notification
 26/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 27/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 28/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 29/8/2008 Purchase of own shares
 1/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 2/9/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 2/9/2008 Transaction notification
 2/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 3/9/2008 Negotiations failed between TITAN-YALCO
 3/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 4/9/2008 Notification about a significant change in the number of voting rights according to Law 3556/2007
 4/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 5/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 8/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 9/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 10/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 11/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 12/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 15/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 16/9/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 16/9/2008 Transaction notification
 16/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 17/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 18/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 19/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 22/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 23/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 24/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 25/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 26/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 29/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 30/9/2008 Purchase of own shares
 1/10/2009 Purchase of own shares

2/10/2009 Purchase of own shares
 3/10/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 3/10/2008 Transaction notification
 3/10/2008 Purchase of own shares
 6/10/2008 Purchase of own shares
 7/10/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 7/10/2008 Transaction notification
 7/10/2008 Purchase of own shares
 15/10/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 15/10/2008 Transaction notification
 23/10/2008 Nine Months Results 2008
 23/10/2008 Groups Nine Months Results 2008
 23/10/2008 Press release regarding financial results
 31/10/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 31/10/2008 Transaction notification
 31/10/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 31/10/2008 Transaction notification
 4/11/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 4/11/2008 Transaction notification
 11/11/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 11/11/2008 Transaction notification
 13/11/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 13/11/2008 Transaction notification
 18/11/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 18/11/2008 Transaction notification
 20/11/2008 Titan Joins Forces with IFC and EBRD in Albania
 26/11/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 26/11/2008 Transaction notification
 2/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 2/12/2008 Transaction notification
 5/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 5/12/2008 Transaction notification
 8/12/2008 Stock Option Plans
 9/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 9/12/2008 Transaction notification
 10/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 10/12/2008 Transaction notification
 12/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 12/12/2008 Transaction notification
 19/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 19/12/2008 Transaction notification
 24/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 24/12/2008 Transaction notification
 29/12/2008 Document providing information under Law 3401/2005 (article 4 par 2 f)
 30/12/2008 Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
 30/12/2008 Transaction notification

The annual financial statements, the auditors reports and the Board of Directors reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are available on the Company's website titan-cement.com.