

Alvacim Limited

31 December 2007

Alvacim Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

Contents

	Page
Board of Directors and other officers	1
Report of the Board of Directors	2 – 3
Auditor's report	4 – 5
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Cash flow statement	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 – 20

Alvacim Limited

Board of Directors and other officers

Board of Directors

Arta Antoniou
Spyroulla Papaeracleous
Stelios Triantafyllides

Company Secretary

A.T.S. Services Limited
2-4 Arch. Makarios Avenue III
Capital Center, 9th Floor
CY-1065 Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office

2-4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue
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Alvacim Limited

Report of the Board of Directors

1 The Board of Directors presents its first report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2007.

Principal activities

2 The principal activities of the Company are those of an investment holding company.

Review of developments, position and performance of the Company's business

3 As at 31 December 2007 the Company had a profit for the year of €115,440 compared to loss for the period to 31 December 2006 of €37,378. The resulting profit was mainly due to an increase in the Company's interest income from €3,023 in 2006 to €296,422 in 2007.

Principal risks and uncertainties

4 The Company's principal risk or uncertainties are stated in Note 3.

Results

5 The Company's results for the year are set out on page 6. The profit for the year is retained.

Share capital

6 During the year, the Company issued additional 11 459 shares of £1 each, at a premium of £999 per share (£11,447.541).

Board of Directors

7 The members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2007 and at the date of this report are shown on page 1. All of them were members of the Board throughout the year 2007.

8 In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors will continue in office.

9 There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Alvacim Limited

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Events after the balance sheet date

10 There were no material events which occurred after the end of the financial year.

Branches

11 The Company did not operate through any branches during the year.

Auditors

12 The auditors of the Company, Messrs Ernst & Young have signified their willingness to continue in office. A resolution for reappointing them and authorising the Directors to set their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board

Stelios Triantafyllides
Director

Nicosia

28 February 2008

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Alvacim Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Alvacim Limited (the "Company") on pages 6 to 20, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, 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.

Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113. 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on 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 the Board of Directors, 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Alvacim Limited as of 31 December 2007, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113.

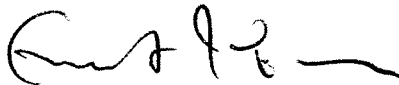
Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company.
- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so required.
- In our opinion, the information given in the report of the Board of Directors on pages 2 to 3 is consistent with the financial statements.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 156 of the Companies Law, Cap.113 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.



Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

Nicosia
28 February 2008

Alvacim Limited

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Interest income	5	296,422	3,023
Administrative expenses	8	(151,234)	(40,071)
Operating profit / (loss)		<u>145,188</u>	<u>(37,048)</u>
Finance costs	6	(3)	(28)
Profit / (loss) before tax		<u>145,185</u>	<u>(37,076)</u>
Tax	7	(29,745)	(302)
Profit / (loss) for the year / period		<u>115,440</u>	<u>(37,378)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Alvacim Limited

Balance sheet at 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	2006 €
Assets			
Non – current assets			
Investment in subsidiary undertaking	9	2,249,623	17,040
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	619	1,890
Loan receivable	11	17,402,152	-
Receivable from subsidiary undertaking		-	503,810
Cash and cash equivalents	12	46,856	192,029
		<u>17,449,627</u>	<u>697,729</u>
Total assets		<u>19,699,250</u>	<u>714,769</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	13	21,334	1,739
Share premium	13	19,559,285	-
Retained earnings / Accumulated losses		78,062	(37,378)
		<u>19,658,681</u>	<u>(35,639)</u>
Non – current liabilities			
Provision for withholding tax		29,160	-
Current liabilities			
Other payables	14	11,307	750,408
Tax payable		102	-
		<u>11,409</u>	<u>750,408</u>
Total liabilities		<u>40,569</u>	<u>750,408</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>19,699,250</u>	<u>714,769</u>

On 28 February 2008 the Board of Directors of Alvacim Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Stelios Triantafyllides, Director

Arta Antoniou, Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Alvacim Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2007

		Share capital €	Share Premium €	Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses) €	Total €
Balance at 5 May 2006 (date of Incorporation)		-	-	-	-
Issue of share capital	13	1,739	-	-	1,739
Loss for the year		-	-	(37,378)	(37,378)
Balance at 31 December 2006 / 1 January 2007		<u>1,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,378)</u>	<u>(35,639)</u>
Issue of share capital	13	19,595	19,559,285	-	19,578,880
Profit for the year		-	-	115,440	115,440
Balance at 31 December 2007		<u><u>21,334</u></u>	<u><u>19,559,285</u></u>	<u><u>78,062</u></u>	<u><u>19,658,681</u></u>

- (1) The share premium is not distributable by way of dividend. It can be used mainly for the issue of bonus shares to the shareholders.
- (2) There is no withholding tax on payments of dividends by the Company to non-resident shareholders or shareholders that are companies resident in Cyprus. Payments of dividends to shareholders that are physical persons resident in Cyprus are subject to a 15% withholding tax. As from 1 January 2003, companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, during the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed this amount of dividend. Special contribution for defence at 15% will be payable on such deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders (individuals and companies) at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profit refer are Cyprus tax residents. The amount of this deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is paid by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Alvacim Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		145,185	(37,076)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(4,820)	(3,023)
		<u>140,365</u>	<u>(40,099)</u>
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		505,081	(505,700)
Other payables		(739,101)	750,408
Cash generated (used in) / from operating activities		<u>(93,655)</u>	<u>204,609</u>
Tax paid		(483)	(302)
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities		<u>(94,138)</u>	<u>204,307</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		4,820	3,023
Increase of subsidiary undertakings	9	(2,232,583)	(17,040)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(2,227,763)</u>	<u>(14,017)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	13	19,595	1,739
Proceeds from share premium	13	19,559,285	-
Loan granted	11	(17,402,152)	-
Net cash from financing activities		<u>2,176,728</u>	<u>1,739</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and bank balances		<u>(145,173)</u>	<u>192,029</u>
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year/period		192,029	-
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year/period	12	<u><u>46,856</u></u>	<u><u>192,029</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Alvacim Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Country of incorporation

The Company is incorporated in Cyprus as a private limited liability company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 2 – 4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are those of an investment holding company.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements are separate parent financial statements of the Company. Consolidated financial statements, which would include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertaking have not been prepared because the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary itself and it does not need to prepare consolidated financial statements as these were prepared by its ultimate parent company Titan Cement S.A., a company incorporated in Greece. This exemption is permitted by International Accounting Standard IAS27 “Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries” and by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Titan Cement S.A., 22A Halkidos Street, 11143 Athens, Greece.

New Standards

As from 1 January 2007, the Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations:

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and a complementary amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures

Alvacim Limited

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

IFRIC 7, Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

IFRIC 8, Scope of IFRS 2

IFRIC 9, Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

IFRIC 10, Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

Adoption of the above did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group. They did however give rise to additional disclosures. The principal effects of these changes are as follows:

IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' and a complementary amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures'

IFRS 7 requires additional disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information regarding exposure to risks arising from financial instruments. In particular, it specifies minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. IFRS 7 replaces IAS 30 'Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions' and the disclosure requirements in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation'.

The amendment to IAS 1 introduces disclosures relating to the level of the Group's capital and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

The new disclosures are included throughout the financial statements. Comparative information has been revised where needed.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective:

Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which the Group has not early adopted, as follows:

Issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU

IFRS 8, Operating Segments

IFRIC 11, IFRS 2-Group and Treasury Share Transactions

Issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by the EU

Amendment to IAS 23, Borrowing Costs

IFRIC 12, Service Concession Arrangements

IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes

Alvacim Limited

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

IFRIC14, IAS19- Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The above are expected to have no impact on the Company's financial statements, other than certain changes to the presentation of its financial statements, as required by the Amendments to IAS1 that are applicable in 2009.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset).

(b) Dividend income

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

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured and presented in Euro (€) for the following reasons:

- The majority of assets and liabilities and majority of transaction of the Company were, and in the future are expected to be, denominated, executed and settled in €.
- Due to the nature of the Company's business, key economic and operational decisions are based in €.
- The functional currency of the ultimate parent company, Titan Cement S.A. which significantly influences the Company's key economic and operational decisions is the €.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at

Alvacim Limited

2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

(b) Transactions and balances (continued)

year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Share capital

The share capital is recognised at its nominal value. The difference between the fair value received by the Company and the nominal value of the issued share capital is transferred to the share premium reserve.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of 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 expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and at hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Alvacim Limited

2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Investment in subsidiary undertaking

Subsidiaries include all companies that are controlled by the company. Control is presumed to exist when the parent owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than one half of the voting power of an enterprise.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment in value. The carrying values of investments in subsidiaries are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

3 Financial risk management

Receivables from subsidiary undertaking

Receivables from subsidiary undertaking are stated at their transacted values as they are on demand. Management believes that their fair value is not materially different from their transacted value.

(a) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to currency risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage this risk are discussed below.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has interest-bearing assets and it borrows at fixed rates. Interest income earned on cash at bank is susceptible to changes in market interest rates. The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(i) Currency risk

The foreign exchange transactions loss recognized in the income statement amounted to €3 (2006:€28) and related to financing activities.

Alvacim Limited

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at the year end.

	2007					Total €
	On demand €	Less than 3 months €	6 to 12 months €	1 to 5 years €	> 5 years €	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current liabilities	-	-	-	29,160	-	29,160
Trade and other payables	-	11,409	-	-	-	11,409
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,409</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,569</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>11,409</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>29,160</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>40,569</u></u>
	2006					Total €
	On demand €	Less than 3 months €	6 to 12 months €	1 to 5 years €	> 5 years €	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	748,261	2,147	-	-	-	750,408
	<u>748,261</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>750,408</u>
	<u><u>748,261</u></u>	<u><u>2,147</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>750,408</u></u>

(b) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder wealth.

To meet its objectives the Company monitors economic conditions and finances its business by internally generated funds, adjusting dividend payments and return of capital to its shareholder accordingly or issue new shares. In the event of temporary financing needs, the Company is financed by its shareholder and fellow Group Companies.

Alvacim Limited

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Capital management (continued)

This policy ensures an optimal capital structure with reduced cost of capital. For the purposes of calculating the cost of capital, capital is considered to be the weighted sum of the Company's equity and debt.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2006.

(c) Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values at the balance sheet date.

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	€	€	€	€
Financial assets				
Receivables and prepayments	17,402,771	505,700	17,402,771	505,700
Cash and cash equivalents	46,856	192,029	46,856	192,029
Financial liabilities				
Other non current liabilities	29,160	-	29,160	-
Trade and other payables	11,409	750,408	11,409	750,408

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgement

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. The Company 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.

(i) Income taxes

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

Alvacim Limited

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgement (continued)

In Management's opinion, the Company is in substantial compliance with the tax laws governing its operations. However the risk remains that the relevant authorities could take differing positions with regard to interpretative issues and the effect could be significant. The Company met the tax filing in Cyprus. To the best of Management's knowledge, no breaches of tax law have occurred. Thus, the Company has not recorded any provision for potential impact of any such breaches as at 31 December 2007.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of non-financial assets such as investments in subsidiaries, whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in market values, revenues, earnings, cash flows or net asset value which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that non-financial assets may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these assets would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to the income statement is necessary.

5 Interest income

	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Interest income:		
Bank balances	4,820	3,023
Loan interest (Note 11)	291,602	-
	<u>296,422</u>	<u>3,023</u>

6 Finance costs

	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Net foreign exchange transaction loss	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(28)</u>

Alvacim Limited

7 Tax

	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Corporation tax	99	-
Withholding tax on loan interest	29,160	-
Defence contribution	486	302
	<u>29,745</u>	<u>302</u>

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

	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Profit before tax	145,185	-
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	<u>14,519</u>	-
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	-
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(14,423)	-
Withholding tax	29,160	-
Defence tax	486	302
Taxation charge	<u>29,745</u>	<u>302</u>

The Company is subject to corporation tax on its taxable profits at the rate of 10%. As at 31 December 2006 the Company suffered tax losses (CY£20,378) which were utilized against the taxable profits of 2007.

Under certain conditions interest may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 10%. In such cases 50% of the same interest will be exempt from corporation tax thus having an effective tax burden of approximately 15%. In certain cases dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 15%.

8 Expenses by nature

	2007 €	Period from 5 May 2006 to 31 December 2006 €
Salaries and related costs	132,152	-
Accountancy and administrative	8,956	3,928
Audit fees	6,288	-
Sundry expenses	1,948	1,946
Legal fees	1,890	3,000
Formation expenses	-	3,197
Professional fees	-	28,000
Total administrative expenses	<u>151,234</u>	<u>40,071</u>

Alvacim Limited

9 Investment in subsidiary undertaking

	% shareholding	Country of incorporation	Nature of activities	2007 €	2006 €
Antea Cement Sh.A- at cost	100	Albania	Cement production	<u>2,249,623</u>	<u>17,040</u>

During 2006, the Company acquired the 100% of the share capital of Antea Cement Sh.A.
During 2007, Antea Cement Sh.A increased its share capital to €2,249,623.

10 Trade and other receivables

	2007 €	2006 €
Prepayments	619	1,890
	<u>619</u>	<u>1,890</u>

11 Loan receivable

	2007 €	2006 €
Antea Cement Sh.A	<u>17,402,152</u>	<u>-</u>

On 22 October 2007, the Company granted a loan to its subsidiary repayable in 3 years (limit €50,000,000). The interest charged during the year was €291,602.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement the cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2007 €	2006 €
Cash at bank	<u>46,856</u>	<u>192,029</u>

13 Share capital

	Number of shares	Share capital CY£	2007 Share capital €	Share premium €
At 31 December	<u>12,459</u>	<u>12,459</u>	<u>21,334</u>	<u>19,559,285</u>

Alvacim Limited

13 Share capital (continued)

	Number of shares	Share capital CY£	2006 Share capital €	Share Premium €
At 31 December	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,739</u>	<u>-</u>

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 12,459 with a par value of CY£1 per share. During 2007, the Company issued 11,459 additional ordinary shares of CY£1 each at a premium of CY£999 per share (£11,447,541).

The share capital of the Company will be converted from Cyprus pounds(CY£) to Euro during 2008, due to the abolishment of the Cyprus pound and the introduction of the Euro.

14 Other payables

	2007 €	2006 €
Other payables	5,019	750,408
Accrued expenses	6,288	-
	<u>11,307</u>	<u>750,408</u>

15 Events after the balance sheet date

There were no material post balance sheet events, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

16 Commitments and Contingencies

There were no significant commitments and contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date.