

Tithys Limited

31 December 2007

Tithys Limited

Report and financial statements 31 December 2007

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Tithys 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-1505 Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office

2-4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue
Capital Center, 9th Floor
CY-1505 Nicosia
Cyprus

Tithys Limited

Report of the Board of Directors

1 The Board of Directors presents its 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, which are unchanged from last year, are those of an investment holding company, the investing and trading in shares including but not limited to any form of dividend and interest earning shares, bonds, deposits and loans and the provision of consultancy type of services to fellow group companies.

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

3 During the year the Company had a profit for the year of €456,146 in comparison to profit for the year 2006 of €711,274. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of consultancy fee income from €599,543 to €284,955. The financial position of the Company as presented in the financial statements is considered satisfactory. The Board of Directors expects that the Company's profitability will continue in future, and does not expect any significant changes in the activities of the Company for the foreseeable future.

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 Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend and the profit for the year is retained.

Share capital

6 There were no changes in the share capital of the Company.

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

Tithys 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 Tithys Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Tithys Limited (the "Company") on pages 6 to 21, 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 Tithys 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.

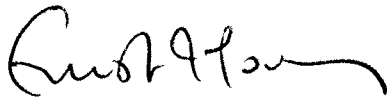
Report on Other Legal Requirements

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

Tithys Limited

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	2006 €
Consultancy fee income		284,955	599,543
Dividend income		273,758	257,852
Interest income	5	42,925	32,644
Amounts written off		(2,200)	-
Administrative expenses		(74,238)	(79,583)
Operating profit		<u>525,200</u>	<u>810,456</u>
Finance costs	6	(16,397)	(18,762)
Profit before tax		<u>508,803</u>	<u>791,694</u>
Tax	8	(52,657)	(80,420)
Profit for the year		<u><u>456,146</u></u>	<u><u>711,274</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tithys Limited

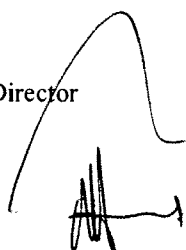
Balance sheet at 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	2006 €
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Investment in subsidiary undertaking	11	42,726,928	42,726,928
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	18,773	25,541
Tax recoverable		4,709	4,407
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,385,785	932,586
		<u>1,409,267</u>	<u>962,534</u>
Total assets		<u>44,136,195</u>	<u>43,689,462</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	14	52,194	52,194
Share premium	14	42,221,636	42,221,636
Retained earnings		1,855,087	1,398,941
		<u>44,128,917</u>	<u>43,672,771</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	15	7,278	9,514
Current tax liabilities		-	7,177
Total liabilities		<u>7,278</u>	<u>16,691</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>44,136,195</u>	<u>43,689,462</u>

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

Stelios Triantafyllides, Director

Arta Antoniou, Director



The notes on pages 10 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tithys Limited

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

	Note	Share capital €	Share Premium (1) €	Retained Earnings (2) €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2006		52,194	42,221,636	3,687,667	45,961,497
Profit for the year		-	-	711,274	711,274
Dividends	10	-	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2006/1 January 2007		<u>52,194</u>	<u>42,221,636</u>	<u>1,398,941</u>	<u>43,672,771</u>
Profit for the year		-	-	456,146	456,146
Balance at 31 December 2007		<u><u>52,194</u></u>	<u><u>42,221,636</u></u>	<u><u>1,855,087</u></u>	<u><u>44,128,917</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. The Company has opted to be taxed under the transitional rules until 31 December 2005. As from 1 January 2006, such companies that 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 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tithys Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 €	2006 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		508,803	791,694
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(42,925)	(32,644)
Dividend income		(273,758)	(257,852)
		<u>192,120</u>	<u>501,198</u>
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		6,768	41,271
Other payables		(2,236)	2,880
Cash generated from operating activities		<u>196,652</u>	<u>545,349</u>
Tax paid		(60,136)	(78,394)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>136,516</u>	<u>466,955</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		42,925	32,644
Dividends received		273,758	257,852
Net cash from investing activities		<u>316,683</u>	<u>290,496</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	10	-	(3,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(3,000,000)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and bank balances		453,199	(2,242,549)
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of year		932,586	3,175,135
Cash and bank balances at the end of year	13	<u><u>1,385,785</u></u>	<u><u>932,586</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tithys 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, the investing and trading in shares including but not limited to any form of dividend and interest earning shares, bonds, deposits and loans and the provision of consultancy type of services to fellow group companies.

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 undertakings 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

Tithys 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

Tithys 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 I 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) **Sales of services**

Rendering of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided and the outcome can be reliably estimated.

(b) **Interest income**

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

(c) **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 €.

Tithys Limited

2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

(a) Functional and presentation currency (continued)

- 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 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.

Tithys Limited

2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

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.

Investment in subsidiary undertaking

Subsidiaries include all companies that are controlled by the company 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) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar. At balance sheet date the Company held cash and cash equivalents denominated in US Dollar the equivalent of 2007:€184,000 (2006 : €196,369). The Company's policy is not to enter into any currency hedging transactions.

Tithys Limited

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Currency risk

The foreign exchange transactions losses recognised in the income statement were in 2007 amounted to €16,397 (and loss of €18,762 in 2006) and related to financing activities.

(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.

	On demand €	Less than 3 months €	6 to 12 months €	2007		Total €
				1 to 5 years €	> 5 years €	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	7,278	-	-	-	7,278
	-	7,278	-	-	-	7,278
	On demand €	Less than 3 months €	6 to 12 months €	2006		Total €
				1 to 5 years €	> 5 years €	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	9,514	-	-	-	9,514
	-	9,514	-	-	-	9,514

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3 Financial risk management (continued)

(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.

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	23,482	29,948	23,482	29,948
Cash and cash equivalents	1,385,785	932,586	1,385,785	932,586
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	7,278	16,691	7,278	16,691

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.

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4 Critical accounting estimates and judgement (continued)

(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.

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 or as at 31 December 2006.

(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 €	2006 €
Interest income:		
Bank balances	<u>42,925</u>	<u>32,644</u>

6 Finance costs

	2007 €	2006 €
Net foreign exchange transaction (losses)/gains	<u>(16,397)</u>	<u>(18,762)</u>

Tithys Limited

7 Staff costs

	2007 €	2006 €
Wages and salaries (including bonus)	<u>54,860</u>	<u>59,294</u>

8 Tax

	2007 €	2006 €
Corporation tax	20,989	51,374
Withholding tax on dividend income	27,376	25,785
Defence contribution	4,292	3,261
	<u>52,657</u>	<u>80,420</u>

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

	2007 €	2006 €
Profit before tax	<u>508,803</u>	<u>791,694</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	50,880	79,169
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	220	38
Withholding tax	27,376	25,785
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(30,111)	(27,833)
Tax effect of withholding tax suffered abroad	-	-
Defence contribution	4,292	3,261
Taxation charge	<u>52,657</u>	<u>80,420</u>

The Company has opted to be taxed under the transitional rules until 31 December 2005 and is subject to income tax at the rate of 4,25%. From 1 January 2006 onwards the Company is subject to corporation tax on taxable profits at the rate of 10%.

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%.

9 Expenses by nature

	2007 €	2006 €
Salaries and wages (Note 7)	54,860	59,294
Auditors' remuneration	6,289	6,396
Audit fees prior year	-	(5)
Accountancy and administrative	9,782	8,587
Sundry expenses	1,406	3,359
Legal fees	1,901	1,952
Total administrative expenses	<u>74,238</u>	<u>79,583</u>

Tithys Limited

10 Dividends paid

On 27 February 2006, the Company's Board of Directors resolved the payment of an interim dividend of €3,000,000 (€101,93 per share) to the Company's shareholders out of the profits for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005. The interim dividend was paid to the Company's shareholder on 28 February 2006.

11 Investment in subsidiary undertaking

	% shareholding	Country of incorporation	2007 €	2006 €
Cementara Kojeric– at cost	74,28	Serbia	<u>42,726,928</u>	<u>42,726,928</u>

The principal activity of the subsidiary is the production of cement. The subsidiary is listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange, in Serbia.

12 Trade and other receivables

	2007 €	2006 €
Receivables from subsidiary undertaking (Note 16)	18,773	23,640
Prepayments	-	1,901
	<u>18,773</u>	<u>25,541</u>

13 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>1,385,785</u>	<u>932,586</u>

14 Share capital and share premium

	Number of shares	Share capital C£	2007 Share capital €	Share premium €
At 1 January and 31 December	<u>29,430</u>	<u>29,430</u>	<u>52,194</u>	<u>42,221,636</u>
	Number of shares	Share capital C£	2006 Share capital €	Share premium €
At 1 January and 31 December	<u>29,430</u>	<u>29,430</u>	<u>52,194</u>	<u>42,221,636</u>

Tithys Limited

14 Share capital and share premium (continued)

The total authorized number of ordinary shares is 30,000 shares with a par value C£1 per share, from which 29,430 have been issued and are fully paid.

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

15 Other payables

	2007 €	2006 €
Other payables	2,955	3,140
Accrued expenses	4,323	6,374
	<u>7,278</u>	<u>9,514</u>

16 Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Aemos Cement Limited, incorporated in Cyprus, which owns 100% of the Company's shares. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Titan Cement S.A., in Greece.

For the purposes of these financial statements parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party making financial or operating decisions and as such include all companies which are ultimately controlled by a common manager.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Sales of services

	2007 €	2006 €
Consultancy fees:		
Subsidiary undertaking	<u>284,955</u>	<u>599,543</u>

(b) Year end balance arising from sale of services

	Nature of transaction	2007 €	2006 €
Receivables from subsidiary undertaking (Note 12)	Consultancy services	<u>18,773</u>	<u>23,640</u>

The nature of the transaction above represents technical services provided to the subsidiary company.

Tithys Limited

17 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.

18 Commitments and Contingencies

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