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ALVACIM LIMITEDREPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2009

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2009

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors: Arta Antoniou

Spyroulla Papaeracleous Stelios Traintafillides

Company Secretary: A.T.S. Services Limited

2-4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue Capital Center, 9th floor CY-1065 Nicosia, Cyprus

Registered office: 2-4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue

Capital Center, 9th floor

CY-1065 Nicosia

Cyprus

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are those of an investment holding company.

Review of current position, future developments and significant risks

As at 31 December 2009 the Company had a profit for the year of €1,400,717 compared to the profit of €459,719 in 2008. The increase in profit was mainly due to an increase in the Company's interest income from €839,975 in 2008 to €1,559,523 in 2009.

The Company's principal risks or uncertainties are stated in Note note 3.

Results and Dividends

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 5. The Board of Directors recommends the payment of a dividend as detailed below and the remaining net profit for the year is retained.

Dividends

During the year, the Company declared the payment of an interim dividend of \in 120,620 for the year 2007 (2008: \in NIL).

Share capital

In June 2008, the Company issued 15.097 shares at a premium of €998,29 each. In December 2008, the Company issued 25.655 shares at a premium of €1.998,29 per share. During the year 2009, the Company increased its authorised share capital to 60.000 shares of €1,71 each and issued additional 1.980 shares at a premium of €998,29 each.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2009 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board throughout the year ended 31 December 2009.

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

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

Events after the reporting period

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

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Stelios Triantafillides Director

Nicosia, Cyprus, 8 April 2010



Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Alvacim Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Alvacim Limited on pages 5 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2009 and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 (EU) 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 the parent company Alvacim Limited as of 31 December 2009 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 EU 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 page 2 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 Cyprus Limited

Certified Public Accountants & Registered

Auditors

Nicosia, 8 April 2010

INCOME STATEMENT Year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 €	2008 €
Revenue	5	252,000	-
Administration expenses Operating loss Net profit from investing activities Profit before tax	6 8 	(326,477) (74,477) 1,632,855 1,558,378	(296,163) (296,163) 839,975 543,812
Tax Net profit for the year	9 _	(157,661) 1,400,717	(84,093) 459,719

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2009

		2009			2008	
	Before tax €	Tax €	After tax €	Before tax €	Tax €	After tax €
Net profit for the year	1.400.717	-	1,400,717	459.719	-	459,719
Other comprehensi ve income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensi ve income						
for the year	<u>1,400,717</u>		1,400,717	459,719		459,719

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2009

ASSETS	Note	2009 €	2008 €
Non-current assets Investments in subsidiaries Loans receivable	11 12	37,800,000 51,748,025 89,548,025	37,800,000 29,160,201 66,960,201
Current assets Trade and other receivables Loans receivable Cash and cash equivalents	13 12	506,300 - 71,461 577,761	3,190 19,001,685 686,918 19,691,793
Total assets	=	90,125,786	86,651,994
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity and reserves Share capital Share premium Retained earnings Total equity	14 14 -	94,377 87,873,213 1,817,909 89,785,499	90,991 85,896,599 537,812 86,525,402
Non-current liabilities Tax liabilities	- -	<u>-</u>	111,138 111,138
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Deferred income Current tax liabilities	15 16 —	7,710 252,000 80,577 340,287	14,383 - 1,071 15,454
Total liabilities		340,287	126,592
Total equity and liabilities	-	90,125,786	86,651,994

On 8 April 2010 the Board of Directors of Alvacim Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Stelios Triantafillides

Director

Arta Antoniou Director

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	Share capital €	Share premium €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance - 1 January 2008		21,334	19,559,285	78,064	19,658,683
Total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital Conversion of share capital from Cyp to	14	- 69,686	- 66,337,314	459,719 -	459,719 66,407,000
Eur		(29)	-	29	
At 31 December 2008/ 1 January 2009		69,657	66,337,314	459,748	66,866,719
2009		90,991	<u>85,896,599</u>	537,812	86,525,402
Total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital Dividends for the year 2007	14 10	3,386 	1,976,614 	1,400,717 - (120,620)	1,400,717 1,980,000 (120,620)
At 31 December 2009		94,377	<u>87,873,213</u>	1,817,909	89,785,499

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 15% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the shareholders (companies and individuals) are Cyprus tax residents. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders. For tax year 2007, there is no special defence contribution on deemed distribution.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	2009 €	2008 €
Profit before tax Adjustments for:		1,558,378	543,812
Interest income Loan interest commitment fee	8	(1,559,523) <u>(73,332)</u>	(839,975)
Cash flows used in operations before working capital changes Increase in trade and other receivables (Decrease) / increase in trade and other receivables		(74,477) (503,110)	(296,163) (2,570)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables Increase in deferred income		(6,674) <u>252,000</u>	3,078
Cash flows used in operations Tax paid		(332,261) (189,292)	(295,655) (1,147)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	-	(521,553)	(296,802)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payment for purchase of investments in subsidiaries	11	-	(35,550,377)
Loans granted-net Interest income		(3,586,139) 1,559,523	(30,759,734) 839,975
Loan interest commitment fee Net cash flows used in investing activities		73,332 (1,953,284)	(65,470,136)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	_		
Proceeds from issue of share capital Dividends paid		1,980,000 (120,620)	66,407,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	_	1,859,380	66,407,000
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents:		(615,457)	640,062
At beginning of the year At end of the year		686,918 71,461	46,85 <u>6</u> 686,918

Year ended 31 December 2009

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Alvacim Limited was incorporated in Cyprus on 5 May 2006 as a limited liability Company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 2-4 Arch. Makarios III Avenue, Capital Center, 9th floor, CY-1065 Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are those of an investment holding company.

2. 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. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

The Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as of 1 January 2009:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements effective 1 January 2009

The revised standard seperates owner and non-owner changes in equity. The statement of changes in equity includes only details of transactions with owners, with non-owner changes in equity presented in a reconciliation of each component of equity. In addition, the standard introduces the statement of comprehensive income: it presents all items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The Company has elected to present two separate statements.

Consolidated financial statements

These financial statements are the 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 and Parent Financial Statements" 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.

Year ended 31 December 2009

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Subsidiary companies

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.

Revenue recognition

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

Interest income

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

Dividend income

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

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

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

(2) <u>Transactions and balances</u>

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

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the statement of financial position 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. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred tax.

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.

Deferred 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 taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Deferred income

Deferred income represents income earned which relate to future periods.

Year ended 31 December 2009

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Loans granted

Loans originated by the Company by providing money directly to the borrower are categorised as loans and are carried at amortised cost. This is defined as the fair value of cash consideration given to originate those loans as is determined by reference to market prices at origination date. All loans are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrower.

An allowance for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of loans.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement cash flows and cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand. Cash and short term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and at hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 Company 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.

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

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

3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

3.2 Liquidity risk

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

Year ended 31 December 2009

3. Financial risk management (continued)

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

31 December 2009	Carrying amounts	3 months or less
	€	€
Trade and other payables	7,710	7,710
	<u>7,710</u>	7 <i>,7</i> 10
31 December 2008	Carrying	3 months
	amounts	or less
Tada as talk	€	€
Trade and other payables	14,383	14,383
	14,383	14,383

3.3 Capital risk management

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

Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the statement of financial position date.

4. Critical 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.

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:

Income taxes

Significant judgement 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.

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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2009

5. Revenue	2000	2000
	2009 €	2008 €
Front fee income	252,000	
	252,000	-
6. Operating (loss)		
or operating (1000)		
	2009	2008
Operation (leas) is stated after should be fallening those	€	€
Operating (loss) is stated after charging the following items: Staff costs (Note 7)	303,091	272,153
Auditors' remuneration - current year	7,245	6,557
Auditors' remuneration - prior years		(338)
The Charles		
7. Staff costs		
	2009	2008
	€	€
Wages and salaries (including bonus)	303,091	272,153
	303,091	272,153
8. Profit from investing activities		
	2009	2008
Interest income loan	€ 1,553,430	€ 829,402
Interest income loan Interest income bank	6,093	10,577
Loan interest commitment fee	73,332	
	1,632,855	839,979
9. Tax		
5. Tax		
	2009	2008
	€	€
Corporation tax - current year Withholding tax	146,359 10,693	1,063 81,977
Defence contribution - current year	10,693 609	1,053
Charge for the year	157,661	84,093
The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that tax rates as follows:	would arise using t	ne applicable
tax rates as rollows.	2009	2008
	€	€
Profit before tax	1,558,378	543,812
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	155,838	54,381
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(793)	(53,318)
Double tax relief on withholding tax on interest income from abroad	(8,686)	-
Defence contribution current year	609	1,053
Overseas tax in excess of credit claim used during the year Tax charge	10,693 157,661	81,977 84,093
rax charge	13/,001	כבט,דט

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2009

9. Tax (continued)

The corporation tax rate is 10%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 10%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 15%.

10. Dividends

	2009 2008	
Interim dividend paid	€ €	
	120,620	
	120,620	

During the year, the Company declared the payment of an interim dividend of \in 120,620 for the year 2007 (2008: \in NIL).

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	2009	2008
On 1 January	€	€
On 1 January Additions	37,800,000	2,249,623
	-	35,550,377
At 31 December	37,800,000	37,800,000

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2009 Holding <u>%</u>	2008 Holding <u>%</u>	2009 €	2008 €
Antea Cement Sh. A	Albania	Cement production	60	60 _	37,800,000	37,800,000
		F			37,800,000	37,800,000

During 2008, the Company contributed to the capital of Antea Cement Sh.A \in 33.038.068. Subsequently, Antea Cement Sh.A increased its share capital by \in 27.711.769. Alvacim Limited subscribed for only \in 2.511.769 diluting its percentage shareholding to 60%.

Year ended 31 December 2009

12. Loans receivable

	2009	2008
	€	€
Loans receivable- Non current assets	51,748,025	29,160,201
Loans receivable- Current assets		19,001,685
	51,748,025	48,161,886

(1) During the year 2008 the loan from its subsidiary was settled through capitalization to the capital of the subsidiary (note 17).

On 29 December 2008, the Company granted a loan to its subsidiary of \leq 29.149.224. During the year 2009, the Company granted additional \leq 22.211.059 to its subsidiary. The loan bears an interest of 3 month Euribor plus 1,5% per annum and is repayable on 29 December 2013. The interest for the year charged to Income Statement was \leq 1.448.184 (2008: \leq 10.977).

(2) On 30 December 2008, the Company granted a loan to its parent company in the amount of €19.000.000 bearing an interest of one-month Euribor plus 0,5% per annum which was repaid in full during 2009. The interest for the year charged to the income statement was €105.246 (2008: €1.685).

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

13. Trade and other receivables

			2009	2008
			€	€
Receivables from related companies (Note 17)			504,000	-
Shareholders' current accounts - debit balances Other receivables				619
			2,300	2,571
			506,300	3,190
14. Share capital				
	2009	2009	2008	2000
	Number of	2009	Number of	2008
	shares	€	shares	€
Authorised		-	0.10.00	_
Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	60,000	102,600	54,000	92,340
Issued and fully paid				
On 1 January	53,211	90,991	12,459	21,334
Issue of shares	1,980	3,386	40,752	69,686
Conversion of share capital from CYP to Euro	-			(29)
At 31 December	<u>55,191</u>	94,377	53,211	90,991

In June 2008, the Company issued 15.097 shares at a premium of €998,29 each. In December 2008, the Company issued 25.655 shares at a premium of €1.998,29 per share. During the year 2009, the Company increased its authorised share capital to 60.000 shares of €1,71 each and issued additional 1.980 shares at a premium of €998,29 each.

In view of the adoption of the Euro in Cyprus as from 1 January 2008, the Company's value per share was converted from CY£1 to \leq 1.71.

The decrease in the issue share capital arising as a result of the conversion of €29 has been accomplished by capitalisation of Profit & Loss reserve.

Year ended 31 December 2009

15. Trade and other payables

Accruals Other creditors	2009 € 5,640 2,070	2008 € 4,948 9,435
	7,710	14,383
16. Deferred income		
	2009	2008
	€	€
Other deferred income - Front fee	<u>252,000</u>	-
	252,000	_

17. 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.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

17.1 Interest income

17.12 2.HtCrCSt HICOINC		2000	2000
	Nature of transactions	2009 €	2008 €
Loan interest income	Finance	1,553,430	829,402
Loan commitment fee income	Finance	73,332	-
		1,626,762	829,402
17.2 Receivables from related par	ties (Note 13)		
		2009	2008
<u>Name</u>	Nature of transactions	€	€
Receivable from shareholder	Finance-Front fee	<u>504,000</u>	_
		504,000	
17.3 Loans to related parties (Note	e 12)		
-		2009	2008
		€	€
Loan to subsidiary undertaking		51,748,025	29,160,201
Loan to parent company			19,001,685
•		51.748.025	48,161,886

18. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2009.

19. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2009.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2009

20. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report pages 3 and 4