REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2012

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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, Cyrpus

Independent Auditors:

Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited Certified Public Accountants & Registered Auditors

36 Byron Avenue 1511 Nicosia, Cyprus

Registered office:

2-4 Arch. Makarios Avenue III Capital Center, 9th Floor CY-1505 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 2012.

Principal activities

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 current position, future developments and significant risks

The net profit for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2012 was €17,293,834 (2011: €12,759,244). On 31 December 2012 the total assets of the Company were €58,550,097 (2011: €58,492,601) and the net assets of the Company were €58,542,970 (2011: €58,484,561). The financial position, development and performance of the Company as presented in these financial statements are 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 forseable future.

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

Results and Dividends

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

Dividends

During 2012 the Board of Directors approved the payment of an interim dividend of €17,235,425 for the year 2012 (2011: €12,600,000 for the year 2011).

Share capital

There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2012 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2012.

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

Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 21 to 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 Triantafyllides

Director

Nicosia, Cyprus, 26 March 2013



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Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Tithys Limited

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tithys Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the 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 information.

Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 at 31 December 2012, 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 Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Law of 2009, 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 Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so required.
- In our opinion, the information given in the report of the Board of Directors 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 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Law of 2009 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.

Gabriel Onisiforou

Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor

for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia

26 March 2013

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
Revenue	5	140,600	147,500
Profit from investing activities Administration expenses	6	17,247,115 (85,517)	12,702,858 (85,033)
Operating profit	7	17,302,198	12,765,325
Net finance (costs)/income	9 .	(1,103)	601
Profit before tax		17,301,095	12,765,926
Tax	10	(7,261)	(6,682)
Net profit for the year		17,293,834	12,759,244
Other comprehensive income			_
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	17,293,834	12,759,244

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2012

ASSETS	Note	2012 €	2011 €
Non-current assets Investments in subsidiaries	12	58,238,068 58,238,068	58,238,068 58,238,068
Current assets Trade and other receivables Refundable taxes Cash at bank and in hand	13 17 14	34,250 16,720 261,059 312,029	20,714 16,743 217,076 254,533
Total assets		58,550,097	58,492,601
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Share capital Other reserves Retained earnings Total equity	15	70,247 56,701,715 1,771,008 58,542,970	70,247 56,701,715 1,712,599 58,484,561
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Current tax liabilities	16 17	7,127	7,918 122
Total equity and liabilities			8,040 58,492,601
On 26 March 2013 the Board of Directors of Tithys Limited authorised thes	se financia	I statements for iss	sue.
Arta Antoniou Director		telios Triantafyllide irector	s

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY Year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	Share capital €	Share premium €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2011		70,247	56,701,715	1,553,355	58,325,317
Comprehensive income Net profit for the year Dividends for the year 2011 Balance at 31 December 2011/ 1 January 2012	11	70,247	56,701,715	12,759,244 (12,600,000) 1,712,599	12,759,244 (12,600,000) 58,484,561
Comprehensive income Net profit for the year Dividends for the year 2012 Balance at 31 December 2012	11	- - - 70,247	- - 56,701,715	17,293,834 (17,235,425) 1,771,008	17,293,834 (17,235,425) 58,542,970

Share premium is not available for distribution.

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 20% for the tax years 2012 and 2013 and 17% for 2014 and thereafter (up to 31 August 2011 the rate was 15% and was increased to 17% for the period thereafter to 31 December 2011) 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.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit before tax		17,301,095	12,765,926
Adjustments for:		17,301,095	12,703,920
Dividend income	6 6	(17,235,425)	(12,700,000)
Interest income Interest expense	9	(11,690) 113	(2,858)
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes Increase in trade and other receivables		54,093 (13,536)	63,068 (9,114)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(15,550) (791)	125
Cash flows from operations		39,766	54,079
Tax paid		(7,360)	(9,753)
Net cash flows from operating activities		32,406	44,326
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		11,690	2,858 12.700,000
Dividends received		17,235,425	
Net cash flows from investing activities		17,247,115	12,702,858
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(113) _(17,235,425)	(12,600,000)
Dividends paid			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(17,235,538)	(12,600,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents:		43,983	147,184
At beginning of the year		217,076	69,892
At end of the year	14	261,059	217,076

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2012

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Tithys Limited was incorporated in Cyprus on 6 March 1998 as a private limited liability Company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 2-4 Arch. Makarios Avenue III, Capital Center, 9th Floor, CY-1505 Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activities

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.

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.

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 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 IFRS consolidated financial statements are 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 Separate 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.

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 all the new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are effective as of 1 January 2012. The adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

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 statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2012

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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

Rendering of services

Sales 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.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

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 (\in) , 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 profit or loss.

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 reporting 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2012

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Interim dividends are recognised in equity in the year in which they are paid. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than intangibles with indefinite useful lifes, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

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 credit risk, liquidity risk, currency 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 Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant exposure of credit risk as most of its receivables are with related parties.

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 minimizing such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2012

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2012	Carrying amounts	3 months or less
	€	€
Trade and other payables	7,127	7,127
	7,127	7,127
31 December 2011	Carrying	3 months or
	amounts	less
	€	€
Trade and other payables	7,918	7,918
	7,918	7.918

3.3 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 and Serbian Dinar. At statement of financial position date the Company held cash and cash equivalents denominated in US Dollar the equivalent of €15,803 (2011:€16,049) and in Serbian Dinar the equivalent of €10,352 (2011:11,251). The Company's Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

3.4 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 reporting date.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2012

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

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. Revenue		
	2012	2011
Consultancy fee income (Note 18.1)	€ 140,600	€ 147,500
,	140,600	147,500
		T POUR
6. Profit from investing activities		
	2012	2011
	€	€
Bank interest income Dividend income (Note 18.2)	11,690 <u>17,235,425</u>	2,858 12,700,000
Dividend medine (Note 10.2)	17,247,115	
		12,702,030
7. Operating profit		
	2012	2011
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items: Staff costs (Note 8)	6E 044	CE 220
Directors' fees	65,041	65,330 -
Auditors' remuneration	5,616	5,520
8. Staff costs		
o. Stail Costs		
	2012	2011
Wages and salaries	€ 65,041	€ 65,330
get and entered	65,041	65,330
		<u> </u>
9. Finance costs		
	2012	2011
	€	€
Net foreign exchange transaction losses / (gains)	1,216	(601)
Interest expense	(113)	(601)
	1,103	(601)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2012

10. Tax

	2012	2011
	€	€
Corporation tax - current year	5,507	6,307
Defence contribution - current year	1,754	375
Charge for the year	7,261	6,682

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

	2012	2011
	€	€
Profit before tax	17,301,095	12,765,926
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	1,730,110	1,276,593
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	108	
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(1,724,711)	(1,270,286)
Defence contribution current year	1,754	37 <u>5</u>
Tax charge	7,261	6,682

The corporation tax rate is 10%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 15% (10% to 30 August 2011). 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 20% for the tax years 2012 and 2013 and 17% for 2014 and thereafter (up to 31 August 2011 the rate was 15% and was increased to 17% for the period thereafter to 31 December 2011).

11. Dividends

	2012	2011
	€	€
Interim dividend paid	<u> 17,235,425</u>	12,600,000
	17,235,425	12,600,000

During 2012 the Board of Directors approved the payment of an interim dividend of €17,235,425 for the year 2012 (2011: €12,600,000 for the year 2011).

Dividends are subject to a deduction of special contribution for defence at 20% for the tax years 2012 and 2013 and 17% for 2014 and thereafter (up to 31 August 2011 the rate was 15% and was increased to 17% for the period thereafter to 31 December 2011) for individual shareholders that are resident in Cyprus.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2012

12. Investments in subsidiaries

Balance at 1 Ja				-	2012 € 58,238,068 58,238,068	2011 € 58,238,068 58,238,068
The details of t	he subsidiaries are	as follows:				
<u>Name</u>	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2012 Holding	2011 Holding	2012 €	2011 €
AEAS Netherlands BV	Netherlands	Real estate	<u>%</u> 100	<u>%</u> 100 _	58,238,068	58,238,068
				==	58,238,068	58,238,068

In the opinion of the directors and the management, the carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary is lower than its recoverable amount.

13. Trade and other receivables

	2012	2011
	€	€
Interest receivable		814
Receivables from sub-subsidiaries (Note 18.3)	34,250	17,600
Other receivables	-	2,300
	34.250	20.714

14. Cash at bank and in hand

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	2012	2011
Cash at bank and in hand	€	€
	<u>261,059</u>	217,076
	<u>261,059</u>	217,076

Cash at bank represents current and fixed deposit accounts denominated in Euro and USD and carry annual interest in the area of 2% and 4% per annum, respectively.

15. Share capital

	2012 Number of shares	2012 €	2011 Number of shares	2011 €
Authorised Ordinary shares of EUR1,71 each	42,000	71,820	42,000	71,820
Issued and fully paid Balance at 1 January	41,080	70,247	41,080	70,247
Balance at 31 December	41,080	70,247	41,080	70,247

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2012

16. Trade and other payables

Accruals Other creditors	2012 € - - - 7,127 - 7,127	2011 € 4,658 3,260 7,918
17. Refundable taxes		
Corporation tax Special contribution for defence	2012 € (12,313) (4,407) (16,720)	2011 € (12,214) (4,407) (16,621)

18. Related party transactions

The Company is owned 100% by Titan Cement Cyprus Limited which is in turn owned 100% by Aemos Cement Limited, both companies incorporated in Cyprus. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Titan Cement S.A., in Greece.

For the purpose 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 other party in making financial or operating decisions and as such include all companies which are ultimately controlled by a common management.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

18.1 Sales of services (Note 5)

Sub-subsidiary undertaking	Nature of transactions Consultancy fees	2012 € 140,600 140,600	2011 € 147,500 147,500	
18.2 Dividend income (Note 6)				
Subsidiary undertaking	<u>Nature of transactions</u> Dividend	2012 € 17,235,425 17,235,425	2011 € 12,700,000 12,700,000	
18.3 Receivables from related parties (Note 13)				
Name Receivables from Sub-subsidiary undertaking	Nature of transactions Consultancy services	2012 € 34,250 34,250	2011 € 17,600 17,600	

19. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2012

20. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2012.

21. Events after the reporting period

Cyprus and the Eurogroup reached an agreement on 25 March 2013 on a package of measures intended to restore the viability of the financial sector and sound public finances over the coming years.

As part of the measures for restructuring the financial sector, there will be a restructuring of two of the local banks. All insured depositors (those with deposits less than €100,000) in all banks will be fully protected in accordance with the relevant EU directive.

In addition, the Cypriot authorities will introduce administrative measures, appropriate in view of the present unique and exceptional situation of Cyprus' financial sector and to allow for a swift reopening of the banks as soon as possible. These administrative measures may include restrictions on cash withdrawals, compulsory renewal of maturing deposits and restrictions on capital movements. These measures will be temporary, proportionate and non discriminatory, and subject to strict monitoring in terms of scope and duration in line with the EU Treaty.

As of 31 December 2012 and the date of the approval of these financial statements, the Company holds bank assets domiciled in Cyprus but which are not affected by the above events, other than the temporary administrative measures described above.

Independent auditor's report on pages 3 and 4