REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2013

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

**Board of Directors:** 

Arta Antoniou

Spyroulla Papaeracleous Spyridon Hadjinicolaou

**Company Secretary:** 

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

**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-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 2013.

## **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

The net loss for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 was €17,328 (2012: €15,951). On 31 December 2013 the total assets of the Company were €46,308 (2012: €12,113) and the net liabilities of the Company were €10,778 (2012: net assets €6,550).

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

#### Results

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 5.

#### **Dividends**

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

### 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 2013 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 2013.

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 events after the reporting period, 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.

Arta Antoniou Director

Nicosia, 28 April 2014



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## Independent Auditor's Report

## To the Members of Feronia Holdings Limited

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Feronia Holdings Ltd (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, 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 about 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 Feronia Holdings Ltd as at 31 December 2013, 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 additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 and 2013, 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, so far as appears from our examination of these books.
- 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 Laws of 2009 and 2013 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

28 April 2014

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 €	2012 €
Profit from investing activities Administration expenses	5	522 (17.731)	389 (16,282)
Loss before tax	6	(17,209)	(15,893)
Tax	7	(119)	(58)
Net loss for the year		(17,328)	(15,951)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(17,328)	(15,951)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2013

ASSETS	Note	2013 €	2012 €
Non-current assets Investments in subsidiaries	8	10,000	10,000
Current assets		10,000	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	9	36,308 36,308	2,113 2,113
Total assets		46,308	12,113
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Share capital Share premium Accumulated losses Total equity	10	6,517 250,383 (267,678) (10,778)	6,517 250,383 (250,350) 6,550
Current liabilities	8	(10,778)	0,550
Trade and other payables Current tax liabilities	11	57,069 17	5,546 17
		57,086	5,563
Total equity and liabilities		46,308	12,113

On 28 April 2014 the Board of Directors of Feronia Holdings Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Arta Antoniou Director

Spyroulla Papaeracleous

Director

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY Year ended 31 December 2013

	Share Accumulated			
	Share capital	premium	losses	Total
	€	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2012				
NA 24 2 22	6,517	250,383	(234,399)	22,501
Net loss for the year	<del>-</del>	170	(15,951)	(15,951)
Balance at 31 December 2012/ 1 January 2013	6,517	250,383	(250,350)	6,550
Net loss for the year			(17,328)	(17,328)
Balance at 31 December 2013	6,517	250,383	(267,678)	(10,778)

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 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 2013

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	2013 €	2012 €
Loss before tax		(17,209)	(15,893)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(522)	(389)
Cash flows used in operations before working capital changes		(17 721)	(16 202)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		(17,731)	(16,282) 1,174
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		51,523	(735)
Cash flows from/(used in) operations	1	33,792	(15,843)
Tax paid		(119)	(62)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	_	33,673	(15,905)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received	<u></u>	522	389
Net cash flows from investing activities	-	522	389
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents:		34,195	(15,516)
At beginning of the year		2,113	17,629
At end of the year	9 _	36,308	2,113

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

### 1. Incorporation and principal activities

### Country of incorporation

The Company Feronia Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 17 February 2006 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-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 judgment 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 all the new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are effective as of 1 January 2013. 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.

## 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

## 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 statement of comprehensive income.

### Revenue recognition

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

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Dividends

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation and other non-financial assets 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.

## Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

### 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 balance sheet date. The Company has no significant exposure of credit risk as most of its receivable 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 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ended 31 December 2013

## 3. Financial risk management (continued)

### 3.2 Liquidity risk (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 2013	Carrying	
	amounts	less
Today de Novembro	€	€
Trade and other payables	5,069	5,069
	5,069	5,069
31 December 2012	Carrying	3 months or
	amounts	less
	€	€
Trade and other payables	5,546	5,546
	5,546	5,546

Despite the fact that as at 31 December 2013, current liabilities exceeded current assets by €20,778, management believes that there is no liquidity risk arising from this fact since the current liabilities mainly comprise of amounts owned to the parent company which contributed funds to the company during the year (Note 3.4).

#### 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 not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures.

## 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.

The Company had losses of €17,328 during the year since it had no income. As result, the parent company provided funds to the company during the year to enable it to pay its expenses. As mentioned in note 3.2 above, management believes that the parent company will continue doing this.

#### 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

## 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

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.

## 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 recoverable amounts are compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to the income statement is necessary.

### 5. Profit from investing activities

Bank interest income	2013 € 522	2012 € 389
6. Operating (loss)	522	389
Operating loss is stated after charging the following items.	2013 €	2012 €
Operating loss is stated after charging the following items: Auditors' remuneration	4,258	3,744
7. Tax		
	2013	2012
A Company of the Comp	€	€
Defence contribution - current year	119	58
Charge for the year	119	58

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ended 31 December 2013

## 7. Tax (continue)

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

	2013	2012
	€	€
Loss before tax	<u>(17,209)</u>	(15,893)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	(2,151)	(1,589)
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(65)	(39)
Tax effect of tax loss for the year	2,216	1,628
Defence contribution current year	119	58
Tax charge	119	58

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2010: 10%). As at 31 December 2013 the Company has no tax liability for income tax due to tax losses suffered. Total tax losses in the amount of €34,107 (2012: €50,304) can be carried forward and be utilized against future taxable profits over a period of 5 years from each tax year concerned. No deferred tax asset was recognised in the statement of financial position on these losses.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30% (2012: 15%). 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.

#### 8. Investments in subsidiaries

					2013	2012
Balance at 1					10,000	€ 10,000
Balance at	31 December			-	10,000	10,000
The details o	f the subsidiaries ar	e as follows:				
<u>Name</u>	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2013 Holding	2012 Holding	2013	2012
Vesa Doel	Skopje	Production and trade of services	<u>%</u> 100	100	10,000	10,000
					10,000	10,000

In the opinion of the directors and management, the carrying amounts of the investment in subsidiaries are lower than the recoverable amount.

## 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2013	2012
	€	€
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents	include the following:	
	2013	2012
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	36,308	2,113
	36,308	2,113

Cash at bank represents current and fixed deposit accounts denominated in Euro and carry annual interest from 1,0% to 1,5% respectively.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

#### 10. Share capital

Authorised	2013 Number of shares	2013 €	2012 Number of shares	2012 €
Ordinary shares of €1 each	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	6,517	6,517	6,517	6,517
Balance at 31 December	6,517	6,517	6,517	6,517
11. Trade and other payables				
			2013	2012
Accruals			€	€
Other creditors			768	-
Payables to related companies (Note 13)		1	6,301 50,000	5,546 
			57.069	5,546

#### 12. Cyprus economic environment

On 25 March 2013, the Eurogroup has reached an agreement with the Cypriot government on the key elements necessary for a future macroeconomic adjustment programme. The programme aims to address the exceptional economic challenges that Cyprus is facing and restore the viability of the financial sector, with the view of restoring sustainable growth and sound public finances over the coming years.

As part of the measures for restructuring the financial sector, there was a restructuring of two of the local banks. At 26 March 2013, the Company held bank assets domiciled in Cyprus but which were not affected by these events.

#### 13. Related party transactions

The Company is owned 100% by Aemos Cement Limited, incorporated in Cyprus, which is ultimately owned and controlled by Titan Cement SA, incorporated 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 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:

#### 13.1 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances

	2013	2012
	€	€
Payable to shareholder	50,000	
	50,000	

The shareholders' current accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

## 14. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2013/2012.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ended 31 December 2013

#### 15. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2013/2012.

## 16. 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 auditor's report on pages 3 and 4