REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2014

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

**Board of Directors:** Arta Antoniou

Spyroulla Papaeracleous (resigned on 25/07/14)

Stelios Triantafyllides

Maroulla Georgiou (appointed on 25/07/14)

**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

Jean Nouvel Tower

6 Stasinos Avenue, 1060 Nicosia

P.O. Box 21656 1511 Nicosia, Cyprus

Registered office: 31 Christodoulou Sozou

Ermis Court 1096, 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

#### 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 2014 was €17,820,473 (2013: €4,333,245). On 31 December 2014 the total assets of the Company were €58,413,641 (2013: €58,610,697) and the net assets of the Company were €58,323,911 (2013: €58,544,215). 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

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

#### Results

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

#### **Dividends**

During the year 2014, the Board of Directors approved the payment of interim dividends of €18,040,777 (2013: €4,332,000).

#### 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 2014 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 2014, except as described on page 1.

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

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

By order of the Board of Directors,

Stelios Triantafyllides Director

Nicosia, 31 March 2015



Ernst & Young Cyprus Ltd Jean Nouvel Tower 6 Stasinou Avenue P.O.Box 21656 1511 Nicosia, Cyprus

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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 2014, 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 Tithys Limited as at 31 December 2014, 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 31 March 2015

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 December 2014

Revenue	Note	2014 €	2013 €
Kevelide	5	149,000	160,350
Profit from investing activities Administration expenses	6	17,832,109 (170,821)	4,277,628 (93,879)
Operating profit	7	17,810,288	4,344,099
Finance costs  Profit before tax	9 _	(1,518)	(763)
Tov		17,811,806	4,343,336
Tax	10 _	8,667	(10,091)
Net profit for the year		17,820,473	4,333,245
Other comprehensive income		_	• • •
Total comprehensive income for the year		17,820,473	4,333,245

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2014

ASSETS	Note	2014 €	2013 €
Non-current assets			_
Investments in subsidiaries			
	12	58,238,068	58,238,068
	_	58,238,068	58,238,068
Current assets			<u> </u>
Trade and other receivables Refundable taxes	17		
Cash at bank and in hand	13 18	4,650	160,350
Sastrac bank and in nand	14	23,845	7,580
		147,078	204,699
Total assets	-	<u> 175,573</u>	372,629
. 714, 433612		E0 413 644	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	****	58,413,641	58,610,697
Equity			
Share capital			
Share premium	15	70,247	70,247
Retained earnings		56,701,715	56,701,715
Total equity		1,551,949	1,772,253
-		58,323,911	58,544,215
Non-current liabilities			00/01/1/210
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	16		
	10	77,395	
Cumont Salver	-	77,395	
Current liabilities Trade and other payables			
ridde and other payables	17	12.222	
Total Estima	1/	12,335	66,482
Total liabilities		12,335	66,482
Total equity and liabilities		89,730	66,482
and naphities	-	58,413,641	58,610,697
On 21 M			2,210,037

On 31 March 2015 the Board of Directors of Tithys Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Arta Antoniou Director

Stelios Triantafyllides Director

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Share capital €	Share premium €	""CCUITCU	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2013 Net profit for the year Dividends	11	70,247 -	56,701,715	<b>1,771,008</b> 4,333,245	<b>58,542,970</b> 4,333,245
Balance at 1 January 2014 Net profit for the year Dividends	11	70,247	56,701,715	(4,332,000) 1,772,253 17,820,473	(4,332,000) <b>58,544,215</b> 17,820,473
Balance at 31 December 2014	-	70,247	56,701,715	(18,040,777) <b>1,551,949</b>	(18,040,777) <b>58,323,911</b>

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 2014

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit before tax	Note	2014 €	2013 €
Adjustments for:		17,811,806	4,343,336
Charge to profit or loss for provisions Dividend income	16	77,395	_
Interest income	6	(17,830,532)	(4,273,000)
0-1-0	6.	<u>(1,577)</u>	(4,628)
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		57,092	65,708
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other navables		155,700	(126,100)
cash flows from/(used in) operations	-	(54,147)	355
Tax paid		158,645 (7,598)	(60,037)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	-		(951)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received	_	151,047	(60,988)
Dividends received		1,577	4,628
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	4,273,000
		1,577	4,277,628
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Dividends paid (Note 11)			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(210,245)	(4,273,000)
		(210,245)	(4,273,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents: At beginning of the year		(57,621)	(56,360)
At end of the year		204,699	261,059
• '	14	147,078	204,699

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2014

### 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 31 Christodoulou Sozou, Ermis Court, 1096, 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 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.

### 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 2014. 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 2014

### 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 (€), 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 statement of comprehensive income.

#### 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 2014

#### 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 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 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.

### 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. The maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date equals the carrying amount of the receivables.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

## 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 2014	
	Carrying 3 months or
Trade and other payables	amounts less
ridde and other payables	€ €
	<u>12,335</u> <u>12,335</u>
31 December 2013	<u>12,335</u> <u>12,335</u>
	Carrying 3 months or
Trade and all	amounts less
Trade and other payables	€
	<u>7,482</u>
3.3 Currency wiels	7,482 7,482

#### 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 financial position date the Company held cash and cash equivalents denominated in US Dollar the equivalent of €17,217 (2013: €15,145) and in Serbian Dinar the equivalent of €9,733 (2013:€10,269). 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

## 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 amount would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to the income statement is necessary.

5. Revenue		
Consultancy fee income (Note 19.1)	2014 €	2013
consolitative fee income (Note 19.1)	149,000	€ 160,350
	149,000	160,350
6. Profit from investing activities		
Bank interest income	2014 €	2013 €
Dividend income (Note 19.2)	1,577 17,830,532	4,628 4,273,000
	17,832,109	4,277,628
7. Operating profit	•	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items: Directors' fees Staff costs (Note 8) Auditors' remuneration  8. Staff costs	2014 € 74,234 4,882	2013 € - 73,906 4,966
Wages and salaries	2014 € 74,234 74,234	2013 € 73,906 73,906

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2014

### 9. Finance costs

Net foreign exchange transaction (gains) / losses	2014 €	2013 €
10. Tax	(1,518) (1,518)	763 763
Corporation tax - current year Corporation tax - prior years	2014 €	2013 € 9,140
Defence contribution - current year  Credit/charge for the year  The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical and the company's profit before tax differs from the tax differs from tax differs from the tax differs from the tax differs from tax differs from the tax differs from tax diffe	(9,140) ————————————————————————————————————	95 <u>1</u> 10,09 <u>1</u>

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

Dungh Lag	2014	2013
Profit before tax	€	€
- · · ·	<u> 17,811,806</u>	4,343,336
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	2,226,476	542,917 96
10% additional charge	(2,229,271) 2,795	(534,704) -
Defence contribution current year Prior year tax	- 473	831 951
Tax charge	(9,140)	_
The corporation to the state of	(8,667)	10,091

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2013:12,5%).

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30% (2013:30%). 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.

#### 11. Dividends

Interim dividend paid	<b>2014</b> 2013 €
During the year 2014 H. T.	<b>18,040,777</b> 4,332,000 <b>18,040,777</b> 4,332,000

During the year 2014, the Board of Directors approved the payment of interim dividends of €18,040,777 (2013: €4,332,000). Out of this, an amount of €17,830,532 was transferred directly by the subsidiary to the parent (Note 19.2) as per the set off agreements dated 15 December 2014 and 30 November 2014 and the remaining €210,245 was transferred by the Company to the parent.

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 for Individual shareholders that are residents of Cyprus.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

### 12. Investments in subsidiaries

	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January	€	€
Balance at 31 December	<u> 58,238,068</u>	58,238,068
	58,238,068	58,238,068
The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:		

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2014 Holding	2013		
AEAS Netherlands B	Netherlands V	Real estate	Holding <u>%</u> 100	Holding <u>%</u> 100 <u>5</u>	2014 € 8,238,068	2013 € 58,238,068
To the aut				5	8,238 <u>,068</u>	58,238,068

In the opinion of the directors and the management, the carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary is lower

### 13. Trade and other receivables

Receivables from sub-subsidiaries (Note 19.3)	2014 €	2013 €
	4,650	160,350
	<u>4,650</u>	160,350

### 14. Cash at bank and in hand

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

	<b>2014</b> 2013
Cash at bank and in hand	€
	<b>147,078</b> 204,699
G-1	<b>147,078</b> 204,699

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

Authorised Ordinary shares of €1,71 each Issued and fully paid	2014 Number of shares <u>42,000</u>	2014 € 	2013 Number of shares 42,000	2013 € 71,820
Balance at 1 January  Balance at 31 December	41,080	70,247	41,080	70,247
	41,080	70,247	41,080	70,247

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

## 16. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

		Pension and other post retirement obligations €
Balance at 1 January 2014 Charged/(credited) to profit or loss		-
Balance at 31 December 2014	-	77,395
17. Trade and other payables	*	<u>77,395</u>
Accruals	2014 €	2013 €
Other creditors	9,174	768
Payable dividends (Note 20.4)	3,161	6,714 59,000
	12,335	66,482
18. Refundable taxes		00,102
Company	2014	2013
Corporation tax Special contribution for defence	€ (19,438)	€ (3,173)
and the second	(4,407)	(4,407)
	(23,845)	(7,580)
19 Related navir transport		

### 19. Related party transactions

The Company is owned 100% by Titan Cement Cyprus Limited which is in turn owned 88.5% by Aemos Cement Limited, both companies incorporated in Cyprus. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Titan Cement S.A., in

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:

### 19.1 Sales of services (Note 5)

	Nature of transactions Consultancy fees	<b>2014</b> 2013 €
	consultancy rees	<b>149,000</b> 160,350
		<b>149,000</b> 160,350

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2014

## 19. Related party transactions (continued)

### 19.2 Dividend income (Note 6)

Subsidiary undertaking	Nature of transactions Dividend	2014 € 17,830,532 17,830,532	2013 € 4,273,000 4,273,000
19.3 Receivables from related parties (N	Note 13)		
Name Receivables from Sub-subsidiary undertaking  19.4 Payables to parent Company (Note	Nature of transactions Consultancy services	2014 € 4,650 4,650	2013 € 160,350 160,350
Note	17)		
Dividends payable		2014 € 	2013 € 59,000
During the year 2014, the Board of Directors		-	59,000

During the year 2014, the Board of Directors approved the payment of an interim dividend of €18,040,777 (2013: €4,332,000) which was set off with the dividends received from the investment in subsidiaries as per set off agreements dated 15 December 2014 and 30 November 2014.

On 10 December 2013 the Company declared an interim dividend of €4,332,000 out of which €4,273,000 was set off per the set off agreement dated 31 December 2013, and the remaining €59,000 were settled in January 2014.

### 20. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2014/2013.

### 21. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2014/2013.

### 22. 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