ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΩΡ

Board of Directors' Annual Report

&

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

prepared, according to the International Financial Reporting Standards,

for the period ended on 31 December 2015

HELECTOR S.A.

ENERGY &

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

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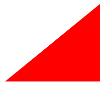

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Annual Report of the Board of Directors

OF THE HELECTOR GROUP

OVERVIEW

HELECTOR S.A. is the parent company of the Helector Group and a subsidiary of the ELAKTOR S.A. Group. The Helector Group is the arm of the ELLAKTOR S.A. Group, in the Environment & Energy sector. The Group specialises in the design, construction and operation of waste management projects, and the generation of power using waste (Waste-to-Energy). The Group, through its parent company and its subsidiaries, holds a leading position in Greece; it carries on significant activity in Germany, while it is currently executing projects and has signed contracts in six more countries.

It is noted that the company, acting via its German subsidiaries Herhof GmbH and Helector GmbH, has internationally recognised expertise in waste management, enabling it to offer fully vertical solutions to meet the most complex demands and needs of demanding markets/customers.

By expanding its activities and seeking new markets, the Group has demonstrated its significant expertise in the following sectors:

- Construction and operation of waste management plants, including hazardous waste. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
  - Construction and operation of an Urban Solid Waste treatment plant in Larnaca-Famagusta;
  - Construction, financing and operation of an Urban Solid Waste treatment plant in Osnabrueck, Germany;
  - Construction of an Urban Solid Waste management plant in Trier, Germany;
  - Construction of an anaerobic treatment plant for the organic part of waste, with the total annual capacity exceeding 220 000 tons;
  - Construction of RSP in the Municipality of Fyli and Koropi;
  - Operation of the Mechanical Recycling Plant in Ano Liosia;
  - Operation of an incinerator for hospital waste in Attica;

- Construction and management of landfills and related projects. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
  - Construction of the Ano Liosia landfill;
  - Construction and operation of the Fyli landfill;
  - Construction of the Mavrorachi-Thessaloniki landfill;
  - Construction of the Tagarades landfill;
  - Construction of the Paphos landfill;
  - Construction and operation of Leachate Treatment Plant in Paphos;
  - Construction and operation of a Leachate Treatment Plant in Ano Liosia-Fyli;
  - Construction of a Leachate Treatment Plant in Tagarades;
  - Construction of a Leachate Treatment Plant in Mavrorachi.

- Development and operation of RES. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
  - Construction, financing and operation of an energy & heat cogeneration plant using biogas coming from the Ano Liosia and Fyli landfills, via subsidiary VEAL S.A. – Total Capacity 23.5 MW (the largest plant in Europe);
  - Construction, financing and operation of an energy and heat cogeneration plant using biogas coming from the Tagarades landfill – Total Capacity 5 MW;

In parallel, the Group implements pilot and research programmes, under the auspices of EU-funded programmes, from which it expects to obtain experience in new applications, with future value added from development into business plans.

The Group's operation and growth are based on cooperation and complementarity rather than separated into the categories above, and, every time, is achieved through appropriate corporate schemes, subject to the Group's control and management.

EVENTS – RESULTS FOR 2015

A. EVENTS

The following agreements were signed within the year:

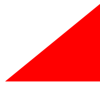
- Through the special purpose associate EPADYM S.A. (joint 50% holding with related company AKTOR Concessions S.A.), the first Public-Private Partnership contract was signed in the sector of environment in Greece for project 'Design, Financing, Construction, Maintenance and Operation of Infrastructures of the Integrated Waste Management System of the Region of Western Macedonia, with PPP'. The Project, which is the first completed waste management project in Greece, is a model, on a European level, complying with the strictest specifications of the European environmental laws, and it should be noted that it received an international award by the journal World Finance. The Contract involves the financing, insurance, construction and operation of the following infrastructures: A Waste Treatment Unit (WTU) with a capacity of 120 000 tons per year, a sanitary landfill, 10 Waste Transfer Stations (WTS), 9 of which already exist, and the Environmental Education Center-Education site (EEC). The total investment amounts to EUR 48 million, and is co-financed by the European Investment Bank (EUR 13 million), the Western Macedonia Urban Development Fund (Jessica) (EUR 13 million), the National Bank of Greece (co-financing the construction VAT of the Project, which amounts to EUR 5.6 million), and through own resources (EUR 17 million). At least 200 persons are expected to be immediately employed (construction period - 2 years), while more than 150 permanent job positions are expected to be created over a period of 25 years.
- Through the 100% subsidiary ADAYM S.A., a 25-year contract was signed with the company EPADYM S.A. for the operation and maintenance of project 'Design, Financing, Construction, Maintenance and Operation of Infrastructures of the Integrated Waste Management System of the Region of Western Macedonia, with PPP'.
- Through the joint venture Chr. D. Konstantinidis S.A. - HELECTOR S.A., in which the company participates with 49%, it proceeded with the signing of the contract regarding Phase B & C of Project 'Landfill biogas collection system and power generation plant in Ghabawi, Amman, Jordan'.

Within the year, the following projects were completed:

1. In September of 2015, Helector, through Joint Venture AKTOR - HELECTOR, in which the company participates with 60%, successfully completed the construction and launched the largest biological treatment plant in Europe, with a capacity of 410,000 tons of urban waste annually. The plant will process the composite urban waste of the capital of the Bulgaria (Sofia). The trial operation of the plant will last 12 months.
2. In early December 2015, the project 'Procurement and Installation of Equipment for the Modernisation of the Mechanical Sorting of the Mechanical Recycling and Composting Plant of Chania' was delivered.
3. Also during the year, at the initiative of the Awarding Authority, and without fault of the Contractor, the contract related to project 'Construction of Regional Centre for Waste Management of Dolenjske - Phase II (Novo Mesto in Slovenia)' was cancelled.

In 2015, the Group (either directly or through joint ventures it participates in), continued to perform the following construction project whose contracts had been signed before 01.01.2015.

- Waste treatment plant in Croatia, region of Primorsko – Goranska (Mariscina project), with an annual capacity of 100 000 tons;
- Waste treatment plant in Croatia, region of Istria (Kastijun project), with an annual capacity of 90 000 tons;
- Rehabilitation of the uncontrolled waste disposal area of Dourouti;
- Construction of Phase A of the 2nd Western Attica landfill at the location 'Skalistiri', Municipality of Fyli;
- Construction of Cells B2-B3-B5-B6 of Phase B of the 2nd Western Attica landfill at the location 'Skalistiri', Municipality of Fyli;
- Thessaloniki Waste Transfer Station



The contracts for the following projects (either through the parent company or through the subsidiaries or joint venture) which were signed before 01.01.2015 were continued normally:

- Operation of the Waste Treatment Plant in Osnabrueck;
- Operation of Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities of the Larnaca - Famagusta Districts;
- Services of Support, Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Recycling and Composting Plant in Ano Liosia, Attica, with an annual capacity of 253 800 tons;
- Operation of the co-generation plant using biogas from the landfills of Ano Liosia & Fyli, with a capacity of 23.5 MW;
- Operation of the co-generation plant using biogas from the landfill of Tagarades, with a capacity of 5 MW;
- Operation of an incinerator for hospital waste in Ano Liosia;
- Operation of the medical waste sterilising unit in Volos, Magnesia.
- Operation of the landfill and Household Waste Transit Station in the district of Paphos, with an annual capacity of 75 000 tons;
- Operation and Maintenance of the Biological Treatment Plant in Paphos, with a daily capacity of 230 m^3/day (services are still provided, even though the contract expired on 15.07.2015)

The following service contracts expired in 2015:

- Operation and Maintenance of the Ano Liosia landfill (section II) leachate treatment plant, and the Western Attica landfill, section 2, phase A;
- Operation of landfill in the 2nd Administrative Unit in the Region of Epirus, with an annual capacity of 501 000 m^3.

In addition to the above, the Group submitted offers for the following projects:

1. Service contract entitled ‘Operation of Infrastructure of the Integrated Waste Management System of the Region of Western Macedonia’, through joint venture HELECTOR S.A. - THALIS E.S. S.A., in which the company participated with 50%.
2. Equipment supply contract entitled ‘Supply of fixed equipment for the Rhodes Materials Recycling Center '.

B. RESULTS – FINANCIAL FIGURES

Despite the adverse conditions in Greece, 2015 was, for the Group, a sufficiently good year, given the negative economic environment.

The financial figures for the Group are analysed as follows:

- The Group’s consolidated income stood at EUR 121.50 million, down by 5.2% compared to consolidated income of EUR 128.23 million for 2014. The decrease is mainly due to the completion of older projects.
- The operating results, before provisions for contingent risks coming from the Company’s operations in Cyprus, amounted to EUR 18.0 million, an increase of 18.11% compared to last year which was EUR 15.24 million, whereas the corresponding operating profit margin increased to 14.8% compared to 11.9% the previous year. The main factors that influenced the results are noted in the following paragraph.
- The Group’s profit before tax, not including provisions for contingent risks originating from the Group’s operation in Cyprus, amounted EUR 16.01 million, an increase of 5.9% compared to EUR 15.13 million the previous year.
- The net period profit (net of tax) of the Group amounted to EUR 772 240, (or EUR 8 772 240 if the above provision from the Cyprus operation is not taken into consideration), while for 2014, it was EUR 10 070 136.
- The Group’s equity (except for the amount attributable to non-controlling interests) increased from EUR 96.18 million to EUR 95.13 million.
- Short-term borrowings on a consolidated basis were reduced from EUR 10.9 million to EUR 2.35 million and comprises instalments payable over the next 12 months under long-term loans received by individual subsidiaries to pursue their investment plans. Long-term borrowings were reduced from EUR 8.15 million to EUR 6.01 million, due to the repayment of regular instalments under loans entered into for the implementation of investment plans of subsidiaries.

The Group’s net borrowings as of 31.12.2015 and 31.12.2014 are detailed in the following table:

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Total borrowings	8 360	19 049
Less: Cash and cash equivalents*	(32 700)	(34 143)
Net borrowings	**(24 340)**	**(15 094)**
Total Equity	**107 424**	**107 031**
Total Capital	**83 085**	**91 937**
Gearing ratio	**-**	**-**

**Restricted cash (EUR 2 551 000) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2015 (EUR 30 149 000). Accordingly, restricted cash (EUR 3 571 000) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2014 (EUR 30 572 000).

Given that the Group holds net cash, the gearing ratio calculation as of 31.12.2015 and 31.12.2014 is not applicable. This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

- Net cash flows from operating activities at EUR 36.5 million on a consolidated basis (inflow). For 2014, the corresponding amount was EUR 2.43 million (outflow).

EVENTS AFTER 31.12.2015

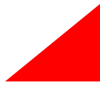
- The contract for project 'Lease of Hazardous Waste Incinerator of Health Units (EAYM) of the Single Attica Municipalities and Communities Agency (ESDNA)' was signed on 02.02.2016, between EDSNA and joint venture HELECTOR (70%) - ARSI (30%)
- On 10.02.2016, the option rights agreement was signed regarding project 'Services of Support, Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Recycling and Composting Plan'.
- Further to the investigation of possible transactions in relation to two project contracts in Cyprus, which took place in early 2016 by the Cypriot Authorities, the trial of the defendants in this case began at the end of July 2016, and included subsidiary Helector Cyprus, as the subcontractor for waste management projects. Greek Authorities have been asked to examine the possibility of the participation of the Group's CEO in this case. At this stage, the Group is following the developments and is in the process of evaluating any impact on its operation in Cyprus.

FUTURE ACTIONS - ESTIMATES

A. OUTLOOK

The outlook for the waste management sector is positive. HELECTOR has already entered into long-term contracts ensuring a fixed turnover (of approximately EUR 60 million p.a.), and, in addition to that, the non-executed part of its construction projects stands at about EUR 50 million.

The environment remains a sector of particular interest, both in Greece and abroad. The obligation of Greece to adapt to EU requirements regarding waste management, the fines imposed on it for keeping illegal landfills, and atypical and high-cost solutions adopted in absence of an overall design, are factors that require the application of modern waste management methods, and, hence, the development of the sector in the country.



With regard to countries abroad, HELECTOR aims at expanding its operations to the broader geographical area of interest, which includes, other than Germany, the countries of Eastern Europe and selected countries in the Middle East and Africa.

B. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

As mentioned above, in early March 2016, a preliminary investigation has been launched by the competent police and prosecution authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, regarding the activity of subsidiary HELECTOR Cyprus and the actions of former Managers and executives. At the end of July 2016, the trial of the defendants in this case began, and included the subsidiary Helector Cyprus, as subcontractor of waste management projects. Greek Authorities have been asked to examine the possibility of the participation of the Group's CEO in this case. At this stage, HELECTOR S.A., in parallel with the management audit by an external internationally-accredited auditor, is monitoring the case and is at a stage of evaluating any financial and contractual consequences.

In addition, the need to upgrade domestic waste management infrastructures is undisputed; however, changes to the planning of the implementation of new waste management projects in Greece, and wavering in the necessary political will, have negatively affected the time schedule for the tendering of new projects in Greece. It is noted, however, that the available 2014-2020 ESPA (National Strategic Development Framework) funds for waste management projects amount to EUR 580 million; such amount evidently falls short of the total required investments, which are assessed to be more than EUR 1.5 billion, without any clear indication as to how such financing gap will be covered.

As regards the development of new projects, the current dire straits and limited liquidity from the banking sector has made the funding of co-financed environmental projects more expensive and difficult.

Lastly, a major risk for the development of the waste management segment can be identified in the reactions of local communities and petitions filed with the Council of State in relation to landfills and waste treatment plants, as well as the time-consuming procedures for the issue of permits and approval of environmental conditions.

RELATED PARTIES

The Group is controlled by ELLAKTOR S.A. (domiciled in Greece), which holds 94.44% of the parent company's shares. Out of the remaining percentage, 5.56% of the shares are held by Mr Leonidas Bobolas, Chairman of the company, through the company ARESA Management Ltd.

The following are transactions with related parties:

		Consolidated figures	
		31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
(a)	**Sales of goods and services**	**7 935**	**2 082**
	- Sales to associates	**61**	**975**
	Sales	-	975
	Other operating income	35	-
	Financial income	26	-
	- Sales to related parties	**7 874**	**1 108**
	Sales	7 750	1 098
	Other operating income	124	9
	Finance income	1	-
(b)	**Purchases of goods and services**	**1 409**	**1 692**
	Purchases from associates	**804**	**695**
	Cost of sales	804	695
	- Purchases from related parties	**605**	**996**

	Cost of sales	506	930
	Administrative expenses	99	32
	Other operating expenses	-	31
	Financial expenses	-	2
	Tangible or Intangible assets	-	2
(c)	**Key management compensation**	**993**	**626**
(d)	**Closing balance (Receivables)**	**2 495**	**2 141**
	- Receivables from associates	**1 619**	**181**
	Trade	1 355	3
	Other receivables	265	179
	- Receivables from related parties	**875**	**1 959**
	Trade	736	821
	Other receivables	140	1 139
(e)	**Closing balance (Liabilities)**	**5 944**	**2 603**
	- Payables to associates	**4 964**	**224**
	Suppliers	-	212
	Other payables	4 964	12
	- Payables to other related parties	**981**	**2 379**
	Suppliers	32	206
	Other payables	948	2 173
(f)	**Receivables from key management members**	**-**	**17**
(g)	**Amounts payable to key management**	**73**	**62**

Services to and from related parties, as well as sales and purchases of goods, are performed in accordance with the price lists that apply to non-related parties.

Amounts payable to and from related parties are not subject to securities, have no specific repayment terms and are interest-free.

		Consolidated figures	
		31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
(j)	**Loans to related parties**		
	Balance as of 1 January	**-**	-
	Financing during the year	6,359	-
	Interest capitalized during the year	26	-
	Balance as of 31 December	**6,385**	**-**

Following the foregoing overview of operating and financial activities and the explanations we provided acting as authorised management, Shareholders are invited to approve the Financial Statements for 2015 and the accompanying Directors' report, and release the members of the Board of Directors individually and the Board of Directors collectively, as well as the Auditor, from all liability to compensation for 2015.

Athens, 26 May 2016

For the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the BoD & CEO

Leonidas G. Bobolas

Audit Report of Independent Certified Public Auditor-Accountant

Financial Position Statement

All amounts in EUR '000.

		Consolidated figures	
	Note	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
PPE	5	39 370	41 240
Intangible assets	6	12 335	14 787
Investments in associates	8	5 981	4 318
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	312	455
Deferred tax assets	20	2 359	1 675
Other non-current receivables	13	9 017	24
		69 374	**62 499**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	1 597	447
Trade and other receivables	13	73 606	96 007
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	13 241	-
Restricted cash	14	2 551	3 571
Cash and cash equivalents	15	30 149	30 572
		121 144	**130 597**
Total assets		**190 518**	**193 096**
EQUITY			
Attributable to shareholders of the parent			
Share capital	16	2 234	2 234
Share premium	16	5 216	5 216
Treasury shares	16	(7 417)	(7 417)
Other reserves	17	5 913	5 558
Profits carried forward		89 182	90 583
		95 128	**96 174**
Non-controlling interests		12 295	10 857
Total Equity		**107 424**	**107 031**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	18	6 013	8 152
Deferred tax liabilities	20	4 283	2 773
Employee retirement compensation liabilities	21	403	352
Grants	22	12 670	14 708
Derivative financial instruments	11	741	1 041
Other non-current liabilities	19	480	774
Other non-current provisions	23	4 500	4 600
		29 090	**32 400**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	38 600	35 504
Current income tax liabilities		995	952
Borrowings	18	2 347	10 897
Dividends payable		4 062	6 312
Other current provisions	23	8 000	-
		54 004	**53 665**
Total payables		**83 094**	**86 065**
Total equity and liabilities		**190 518**	**193 096**

The notes on pages 18 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statement

All amounts in EUR '000.

		Consolidated figures	
		12-month period to	
	Note	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Disposals		**121,499**	**128,227**
Cost of sales	24	(100,348)	(107,660)
Gross profit		**21,151**	**20,567**
Distribution costs	24	(1,547)	(1,134)
Administrative expenses	24	(5,271)	(4,504)
Other income/(expenses) & Other profits/(losses)	25	(4,334)	315
Operating profit/(loss)		**9,999**	**15,244**
Loss from associates	8	(782)	(122)
Finance income	26	888	1,857
Financial expenses	26	(2,093)	(1,849)
Profit before tax		**8,011**	**15,129**
Income tax	28	(7,239)	(5,060)
Net (losses)/profit for the period		**773**	**10,070**
Profit/(loss) for the financial year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(1,373)	8,063
Non-controlling interests		2,146	2,007
		773	**10,070**

The notes on pages 18 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

All amounts in EUR '000.

		Consolidated figures	
		12-month period to	
	Note	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Net (losses)/profit for the period		**773**	**10 070**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences	17	60	45
Changes in value of financial assets available for sale	17	(9)	-
Cash flow hedge	17	300	117
		351	**161**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Actuarial loss	17	(4)	(56)
		(4)	**(56)**
Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		**347**	**105**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**1 120**	**10 174**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(1 026)	8 172
Non-controlling interests		2 146	2 002
		1 120	**10 174**

The notes on pages 18 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
		Attributed to Equity Holders of the Parent Company							
1 January 2014		**2 234**	**5 216**	**5 448**	**(7 417)**	**82 520**	**88 002**	**15 879**	**103 881**
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	8 063	**8 063**	2 007	**10 070**
Other comprehensive income									**-**
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	45	-	-	**45**	-	**45**
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	17	-	-	117	-	-	**117**	-	**117**
Actuarial loss	17	-	-	(52)	-	-	**(52)**	(5)	**(56)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)		**-**	**-**	**110**	**-**	**-**	**110**	**(5)**	**105**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**-**	**-**	**110**	**-**	**8 063**	**8 172**	**2 002**	**10 174**
Return of capital from VEAL		-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(1 500)	**(1 500)**
Transfer to reserves		-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(36)	**(36)**
Effect of acquisitions and change in participation share in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	**-**	513	**513**
Distribution of dividend		-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(6 000)	**(6 000)**
31 December 2014		**2 234**	**5 216**	**5 558**	**(7 417)**	**90 583**	**96 174**	**10 857**	**107 031**
1 January 2015		**2 234**	**5 216**	**5 558**	**(7 417)**	**90 583**	**96 174**	**10 857**	**107 031**
Net profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	(1 373)	**(1 373)**	2 146	**773**
Other comprehensive income									
Currency translation differences	17	-	-	60	-	-	**60**	-	**60**
Changes in value of financial assets available for sale	17	-	-	(9)	-	-	**(9)**	-	**(9)**
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	17	-	-	300	-	-	**300**	-	**300**
Actuarial loss	17	-	-	(4)	-	-	**(4)**	-	**(4)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)		-	-	**347**	**-**	**-**	**347**	-	**347**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**-**	**-**	**347**	**-**	**(3 373)**	**(1 026)**	**2 146**	**1 120**
Associate share capital increase expenses		-	-	-	-	(29)	**(29)**	-	**(29)**
Transfer from/to reserves		-	-	3	-	(3)	**-**	-	**-**
Effect of change in % participation in subsidiaries		-	-	5	-	3	**8**	(708)	**(700)**
31 December 2015		**2 234**	**5 216**	**5 913**	**(7 417)**	**87,182**	**95 128**	**12 295**	**107 424**

The notes on pages 18 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Note	Consolidated figures 01,01,2015-31,12,2015	Consolidated figures 01,01,2014-31,12,2014
Operating activities			
Cash Flows from operating activities	29	42,601	6,129
Interest paid		(2,125)	(1,422)
Income tax paid		(3,944)	(7,136)
Total Cash Inflows/(Outflows) from Operating Activities (a)		**36,533**	**(2,430)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets	5	(3,141)	(4,205)
Purchases of intangible assets	6	(27)	(540)
Sales of tangible assets		16	31
Additions to associates	8	(2,114)	(12)
Purchase of financial assets available for sale	10	(15,750)	(300)
Sale of available-for-sale financial assets	10	2,500	-
Interest received		45	1,448
Loans to related parties		(6,359)	-
Restricted cash		1,020	469
Collections of time deposits over 3 months		(2)	194
Cash and cash equivalents from absorption of Helector Constructions on 28.02.2014		-	21
Total outflows from investments (b)		**(23,810)**	**(2,894)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		(2,250)	(17)
Proceeds from borrowings		5,402	10,194
Repayment of borrowings		(16,297)	(4,745)
Grants added		-	669
Total (inflows)/outflows from financing activities (c)		**(13,145)**	**6,101**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		**(423)**	**778**
Cash and cash equivalents at year's start	15	30,572	29,757
Cash and cash equivalents of Helector Constructions at year's start		-	37
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	15	**30,149**	**30,572**

The notes on pages 18 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of HELECTOR S.A. (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries, for the year ended on 31 December 2015, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The Group mainly operates in construction, focusing on environmental construction (landfills), solid and liquid waste management, and RES projects. The Group operates in Greece, Croatia, Bulgaria, Germany, FYROM and Cyprus.

The parent Company was incorporated and established in Greece, with registered and central offices at 25 Ermou St, 145 64, Kifissia, Attica.

The Company is a subsidiary of ELLAKTOR S.A., a company listed on ATHEX, which holds 94.44% of its shares.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2016, subject to the approval of the GM, and are available on the company's website: www.helector.gr.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The basic accounting principles applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These principles have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been endorsed by the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the financial assets available for sale at fair value through profit and loss (including derivatives), valued at fair value.

The preparation of the financial statements under IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions by the Management in implementing the accounting policies adopted. The areas involving extensive judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates have a significant impact on the financial statements, are mentioned in Note 4.

2.1.1 Going concern

The financial statements of 31 December 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provide a reasonable presentation of the Group's financial position, profit and loss, and cash flows, in accordance with the principle of going concern.

2.1.2 Macroeconomic conditions in Greece

Despite the signs of stabilisation of the Greek economy in 2014 for the first time in six years (0.8% increase in the GDP, attainment of primary surplus), the uncertainty at political and macroeconomic levels increased again in 2015. The long negotiations with the institutions relating to the financing for Greece, the referendum, the bank holiday, the imposition of capital controls (which are still applicable) and the parliamentary elections in September 2015, adversely affected the Greek economy, which returned to recession, with the GDP falling by 0.2% on an annual basis, and affected the activities of the Group, without, however, significant effect on the Group's financial results.

The agreement between the Greek Government and its creditors in August 2015 for an assistance programme involving a loan of EUR 86 billion from the ESM (European Stability Mechanism) and the successful recapitalisation of the four systemic banks in December 2015, mitigated the negative impact and raise optimism about the gradual stabilisation of the macroeconomic and financial environments in Greece. However, risks continue, since the completion of the first evaluation of the new programme, which will pertain to a series of fiscal adjustment measures and, above all, measures for the implementation of the requisite reforms, is still pending and is expected.

Management continually evaluates the situation and its possible consequences, to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are taken in good time to minimise any negative impact on the Group's business.

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year and not significantly altering the Financial Statements of the Group

IFRIC 21 'Levies'

This interpretation sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy imposed by government that is not income tax. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy (one of the criteria for the recognition of liability according to IAS 37) is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. The interpretation could result in recognition of a liability later than today, particularly in connection with levies that are triggered by circumstances on a specific date.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to three IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-13 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 3 'Business combinations'

This amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement under IFRS 11 in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement'

The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39/IFRS 9.

IAS 40 'Investment property'

The standard is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods that have not entered in effect and have not been endorsed by the Group earlier.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Group cannot currently early-adopt IFRS 9 as it has not been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers in order to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide useful information that fairly presents the essence of the lease-related transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single model for the accounting treatment by the lessee, which requires that the lessee recognises assets and liabilities for all lease contracts with a term of over 12 months, except if the underlying asset has non-significant value. With regard to the accounting treatment by the lessor, IFRS 16 essentially incorporates the requirements of IAS 17. Therefore, the lessor continues classifying lease contracts into operating and finance leases and applying different accounting treatment for each type of contract. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 19R (Amendment) 'Employee Benefits' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)

These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.

IFRS 11 (Amendment) 'Joint Arrangements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment requires an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a 'business'.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) 'Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate, and it also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.

IAS 27 (Amendment) 'Separate Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

This amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and clarifies the definition of separate financial statements.

IAS 1 (Amendments) 'Disclosure initiative' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (Amendments) 'Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 12 (Amendments) 'Recognition of deferred tax assets on unrealised losses' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)

The amendments clarify the accounting treatment relating to the recognition of deferred tax assets on unrealised losses incurred from loans measured at fair value. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 7 (Amendments) 'Disclosure initiative' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)

The amendments introduce mandatory disclosures that enable the users of financial statements to assess the changes in liabilities from financing activities. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to certain IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 2 'Share-based payment'

The amendment clarifies the definition of a 'vesting condition', and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

IFRS 3 'Business combinations'

The amendment clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 'Financial instruments: Presentation'. It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 8 'Operating segments'

The amendment requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in aggregating operating segments.

IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement'

The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts, in cases where the impact of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible assets'

Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

IAS 24 'Related party disclosures'

The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs.

IFRS 5 ' Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'

The amendment clarifies that when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution', or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such.

IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'

The amendment adds specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement, and clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, 'Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' is not specifically required for all interim periods, unless required by IAS 34.

IAS 19 'Employee benefits'

The amendment clarifies that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise.

IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'

The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'.

2.3 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are economic entities over which the Group exercises control of their operation. The Group controls a company when exposed to or has rights in variable performances of the company, due to its holding in this company, and has the ability to affect these performances through its power in this company. The existence and effect of voting rights that can be exercised or converted are also taken into account to document that the Group is in control of the economic entity. There may also be control in cases where the holding in the share capital with voting rights is less than 50%, but the Group is able to exercise control over the financial and business policies on a de facto basis. There is de facto control where the number of voting rights held by the Group, in relation to the number and allocation of the rights held by other shareholders, enable the Group to exercise control over the financial and business policies.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date when control over them is acquired, and cease to be consolidated as of the date when control no longer exists.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition cost is calculated as the fair value of the assets assigned, of obligations undertaken or in place, and of the equity instruments issued as of the date of the transaction.

The acquisition cost includes the fair value of the assets or liabilities arising from contingent consideration arrangements. The individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that are acquired during a business combination are valued initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises non-controlling interests in proportion to the subsidiary's equity. Acquisition costs are posted in profit and loss as incurred.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer shall remeasure its equity interest previously held in the acquiree at fair value at the acquisition date, and recognise any gain or loss in income.

Any contingent consideration to be paid by the Group is recognised initially at fair value at the acquisition date. Any changes in fair value of contingent consideration that qualify for classification as an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IAS 39, either in profit or loss or as an effect on other comprehensive income. A contingent consideration recognised as equity is not revalued and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

When the sum of (a) the cost of acquisition, (b) the amount recognised as non-controlling interests and (c) the fair value at the acquisition date of the Group's share, if the combination is achieved in stages, is greater than the net assets acquired, the excess is recognised as goodwill. If the above sum is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, except if the transaction provides an indication of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of the subsidiaries have been amended so as to be in conformity with the ones adopted by the Group.

(b) Changes to holdings in subsidiaries without loss of control

Any transactions with minority shareholders having no effect on the control exercised by the Group over the subsidiary are measured and recorded as equity transactions, i.e. they are handled in the same way as that followed for transactions with key Group shareholders. The difference between the price paid and the relevant share acquired in the carrying value of the subsidiary's equity is deducted from equity. Any profit or loss arising from the sale to majority shareholders is also posted under equity.

(c) Sale of /loss of control over subsidiary

As soon as the Group ceases to exercise control or significant influence on a subsidiary, the remaining percentage is measured at fair value, and any differences are posted in results. Subsequently, this asset is classified as an associate, joint venture or financial asset, its acquisition value being that fair value. In addition, any amounts previously recorded under Other Comprehensive Income will be accounted for as in the case of sale of a subsidiary, and, therefore, they may be accounted for in profit or loss.

(d) Associates

Associates are economic entities on which the Group can exercise significant influence but not ‘control’, which is generally the case when the Group holds a percentage between 20% and 50% of a company’s voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. In accordance with the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially at acquisition cost, and the carrying value increases or decreases in order for the investor's share to be recognised in the associate’s profit or loss following the date of acquisition. The ‘Investments in associates’ account also includes the goodwill resulting upon acquisition (reduced by any impairment losses).

In the case of a sale of a holding in an associate over which the Group continues, however, to exercise significant influence, only the portion of amounts previously posted directly in Other Comprehensive Income will be posted in results.

Following the acquisition, the Group’s share of the gains or losses of associates is recognised in the income statement, while the share of changes in other comprehensive income following the acquisition is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative changes affect the book value of investments in associates, with a respective adjustment to the current value of the investment. When the Group’s share of the losses of an associate is equal or larger than the carrying amount of the investment, the Group does not recognise any further losses, unless it has guaranteed for liabilities or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is evidence of impairment of investments in associates. If any investment must be impaired, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment and its book value. The amount of impairment is recognised in the income statement, in the row 'Profit/loss from associates'.

Unrealised profits from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated, according to the Group’s percentage ownership in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated, except if the transaction provides indications of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of affiliates have been adjusted in order to be in conformity to the ones adopted by the Group.

(e) Joint Arrangements

According to IFRS 11, the types of joint arrangements are reduced to two: joint operations and joint ventures. The classification depends on the rights and obligations of the parties with regard to the agreement and takes into account the structure and legal form of the agreement, the terms agreed upon by the parties and, where appropriate, other facts and circumstances.

Joint operations are joint arrangements where the parties (participants), which are jointly in control, have rights on the assets and are responsible as regards the entity’s obligations. The participants should account for the assets and obligations (as well as the revenues and expenses) related to their share in the entity.

Joint ventures are joint arrangements where the parties (venturers), which have joint control on the agreements, have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. These undertakings are accounted for under the equity method (proportional consolidation is no longer allowed).

Under IAS 31, the Group accounted for the joint agreements in which it participated by using the proportionate consolidation method. Exceptions were those which were inactive on the date of first IFRS adoption, or were not important, which were consolidated using the equity method. These agreements, following the implementation of IFRS 11, will continue to be consolidated by the Group under the equity method until their final clearance. The key joint arrangements where the Group participates pertain to the execution of construction contracts through jointly controlled vehicles. These joint arrangements are classified as joint operations because their legal form offers the parties immediate rights to assets, and makes them liable for the liabilities. According to IFRS 11, the Group accounts for assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses based on its share in the joint operations. Note 9 presents in detail the share in the joint operations of the Group.

As joint ventures, the Group has classified the companies presented in note 8 (together with associates), in which the parties that participate have rights on the net assets of the companies, and are therefore consolidated using the equity method, in line with IAS 28.

2.4 Foreign exchange conversions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The items in the financial statements of the Group's companies are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are reported in Euros, which is the functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Profits and losses from currency translation differences that arise from the settlement of such transactions during the financial year and from the translation of monetary items into foreign exchange at current rates, applicable on the balance sheet date, are recorded in profit and loss, except where they are transferred directly to Other comprehensive income, due to being related to cash flow hedges and net investment hedges.

(c) Group Companies

The results and financial position of all group operations abroad (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i) The assets and liabilities are converted using the rates in effect at the balance sheet date;

ii) The income and expenses are converted using the average rates of the period (except if the average rate is not the reasonable approach of the accumulated impact of the rates in effect at the dates of the transactions, in which case, income and expenses are converted using the rates in effect at the dates of the transactions) and

iii) Any differences arising from this process are posted under other comprehensive income and are transferred to the income statement upon disposal of these companies.

Currency translation differences arising from the conversion of the net investment in a foreign company, as well as of the borrowing characterised as hedging of this investment, are posted under Other Comprehensive Income. Upon disposal of a foreign company in part or in whole, accumulated exchange differences are transferred to the income statement of the period as profit or loss resulting from the sale.

Gains and changes to fair value from the acquisition of foreign companies are deemed to be assets and liabilities of the foreign company and are measured at the currency rate applicable on the balance sheet date. The resulting foreign exchange differences are recorded in Other comprehensive income.

2.5 Leases

(a) Group Company as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease expense is recognised in the income statement proportionally during the lease period, and includes any restoration cost of the property if such clause is included in the leasing contract.

(b) Group Company as lessor

The Group leases assets only through operating leases. Operating lease income is recognised in the income statement of each period proportionally during the period of the lease.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and possible impairment (note 2.8). Acquisition cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is recorded in the results when such is incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other PPE is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful life as follows:

- Buildings	20 – 28	years
- Mechanical equipment	6 – 9	years

- Special mechanical equipment and facilities	18 – 28	years
- Transportation equipment	5 – 7	years
- Other equipment	1 – 5	years

The residual values and useful economic life of PPE are subject to reassessment, at least at each balance sheet date.

Since 2014, the useful life of wind parks increased from 20 to 27 years, due to the seven-year extension to the operating contracts under Law 4254/2014,

PPE under construction include fixed assets under construction that are shown at their cost. PPE under construction are not depreciated until the fixed asset is completed and enters in operation.

When the book values of tangible assets exceed their recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is posted in the income statement as expense (note 2.8).

Upon the sale of PPE, any difference between the proceeds and the depreciable amount is recorded as profit or loss in the results.

2.7 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill arises from the acquisition of subsidiaries and is the difference between the sum of the acquisition price, the amount of non-controlling interests in the acquired company and the fair value of any prior participating interest in the acquired company as on the acquisition date and the fair value of the recognisable net assets of the acquired subsidiary.Goodwill arising from acquisitions of subsidiaries is recognised in intangible assets. Goodwill is not depreciable and is tested for impairment annually, or even more frequently, if the circumstances indicate possible impairment, and recognised at cost, less any impairment losses. Goodwill losses cannot be reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing. Allocation is made to those units or cash-generating unit groups which are expected to benefit from the business combinations which created goodwill and is recognised in line with the operating segment.

Profit and losses from the disposal of an undertaking include the book value of the goodwill of the undertaking sold.

Negative goodwill is written off in profit and loss.

(b) Software

Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is accounted for with the straight-line method during their useful lives, which vary from 1 to 3 years.

(c) Concession right

Concession rights are valued at the acquisition cost, less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out using the straight-line method during the Concession Contract (note 2.23).

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets with an indefinite useful life, e.g. goodwill, are not depreciated, and are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, and when certain events or changes in the circumstances suggest that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Assets that are depreciated are subject to impairment audit when indications exist that their book value is not recoverable. Impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the fixed asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher between fair value, reduced by the cost required for the disposal, and the value in use (current value of cash flows anticipated to be generated, based on the management’s estimates of future financial and operating conditions). For the calculation of impairment losses, assets are classified in the minimum cash generating units. Any non-financial assets, apart from goodwill, which have been impaired. are reassessed for possible impairment reversal on each balance sheet date.

2.9 Financial Assets

2.9.1 Classification

The financial instruments of the Group have been classified into the following categories, according to the objective for which each investment was undertaken. The Management makes the decisions on classification at initial recognition.

(a) Borrowings and receivables

These include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments, not traded on active markets. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Borrowings and receivables are included in the trade and other receivables account in the Statement of Financial Position.

(b) Financial assets available for sale

These include non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or cannot be included in any of the previous categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

2.9.2 Recognition and Measurement

The purchase and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at their fair value, plus expenses directly related to the transaction, with the exception of those assets, regarding expenses directly related to the transaction, which are valued at their fair value through profit and loss. Investments are eliminated when the right to cash flows from the investments ends or is transferred, and the Group has transferred, in effect, all risks and rewards implied by the ownership.

Subsequently, financial assets held for sale are valued at fair value, and the relative gains or losses are recorded in Other Comprehensive Income until those assets are sold or characterised as impaired. Upon sale or when assets are characterised as impaired, the gains or losses are transferred to the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in results may not be reversed through profit and loss.

Borrowings and trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently valued at unamortised cost, based on the effective rate method.

The fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are defined by their prices. For non-traded assets, fair values are defined with the use of valuation techniques such as analysis of recent transactions, comparable items that are traded and discounted cash flows.

2.9.3 Offsetting of financial receivables and liabilities

Financial receivables and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial position only where the Group holds the legal right to do so and intends to offset them on a clear basis between them, or to retrieve the financial asset and offset the liability at the same time.

2.9.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If impairment is demonstrated, accumulated loss in equity, which is the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value, shall be carried over to results. Impairment losses of equity instruments recognised in the income statement are not reversed through the income statement. Reversals of security impairments are recognised in profit or loss if the increase in the fair value of these items can be correlated objectively to a certain event that took place after recognition of impairment loss in profit or loss.
In case of objective indications that financial assets held to maturity and presented at net book acquisition value have been impaired, the amount of impairment loss is calculated as the difference between their carrying value and the current value of estimated future cash flows (except for future losses from credit risks not yet incurred), discounted at the initial effective rate. Impairment losses of financial assets held to maturity are posted in results.

The impairment test for receivables is described in note 2.12.

2.10 Financial derivatives

Group companies evaluate, on a case by case basis, the making of financial derivative contracts to hedge the exposure to rate fluctuations connected to long-term loan agreements.

Upon commencement of a transaction, the Group establishes the relation between the hedging instruments and hedged assets, as well as the risk management strategy to take various hedging actions. This procedure includes the linking of all derivatives used as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or specific commitments or prospective transactions. Furthermore, when starting a hedge and thereafter, the extent is measured as to whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are effective in eliminating fluctuations in the market value or cash flows of the hedged assets.

The fair values of derivatives used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 11. Changes to the cash flow hedging reserve under Other comprehensive income are disclosed in note 17. The total fair value of hedging derivatives is classified under non-current assets or long-term liabilities when the remaining hedged asset has a maturity over 12 months, or under current assets or short-term liabilities when the residual maturity of the hedged asset is less than 12 months. Derivatives held for trade are classified under current assets or short-term liabilities.

Cash flow hedge

Derivative assets are initially recognised at cost (fair value) as of the date of the relevant agreement and are then measured at fair value.

The portion of the change in the derivative's fair value considered effective and meeting the cash flow hedging criteria is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income. Profit or loss associated with the non-effective portion of change is directly recognised in the Income Statement under 'Financial expenses (income) - net'.

The cumulative amount posted under Equity is transferred in the Income Statement to the periods over which the hedged asset has affected period profit or losses. The profits or losses associated with the effective portion of the hedging of floating rate swaps is recognised in the Income Statement under 'Finance income/(expenses) - net'. However, when a prospective transaction to be hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as reserves or fixed assets), then earnings and losses previously posted in net equity are transferred from Equity and are accounted for at the original cost of such asset. These amounts are ultimately charged to results through the cost of sales in the case of reserves, and through depreciation in the case of tangible assets.

When a financial product matures or is sold, or when a hedging relation no longer meets the criteria of hedge accounting, the cumulative profits or losses posted to that time under Equity remain in Equity and are recognised when the prospective transaction is ultimately posted in the Income Statement. When a prospective transaction is no longer expected to be made, the cumulative profits or losses posted under Equity are directly transferred to the Income Statement under 'Other income/(expenses) & Other profits/(losses). ',

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realisable value. The cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. The cost of end products and semi-finished inventories includes the cost of design, materials, average working cost and a proportion of the general cost of production.

2.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except if the discount outcome is not important, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due, according to the original terms of receivables.

Trade receivables comprise of commercial papers and notes payable from customers.

Serious problems that the customer encounters, the possibility of bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and the inability of scheduled payments considered to be evidence that the receivable value must be impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows,

discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

2.13 Restricted cash

Restricted cash is cash equivalents not readily available for use. These cash equivalents may not be used by the Group until a certain point in time or an event is reached or occurs in the future. In the cases where restricted cash is expected to be used within one year from the date of the statement of financial position, these are classified as a short-term asset. However, if they are not expected to be used within one year from the date of the statement of financial position, they are classified as a long-term asset. Restricted cash is disclosed in a separate row in the statement of financial position but is taken into consideration together with Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Deposits over 3 months, when calculating the gearing ratio.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, sight deposits, and short-term investments of up to 3 months, with high liquidity and low risk.

2.15 Share capital

The share capital includes the parent Company's ordinary shares. Whenever, any Group company purchases shares of the Company (Own shares), the consideration paid is deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or disposed of. The profit or loss from the sale of own shares is recognised directly in equity.

Direct expenses for the issue of shares appear net of any relevant income tax benefit, to the reduction of equity.

2.16 Trade and other payables

Trade liabilities are usually obligations to make payment for products or services obtained during performance of typical commercial activity by suppliers. The accounts payable are classified as short-term liabilities if the payment is due within not more than one year. If not, they are classified as long-term liabilities. Trade liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are measured subsequently at net book cost by the use of the effective rate method.

2.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at net book cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Any borrowing expenses paid upon execution of new credit agreements are recognised as borrowing expenses, provided that part or all of the new credit line is withdrawn. In this case, they are recorded as future borrowing expenses until withdrawal is made. If the new borrowings are not used, in part or in all, these expenses are included in prepaid expenses and are recognised in profit or loss during the useful life of the relevant credit line.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

Income tax for the financial year comprises current and deferred taxation. Tax is recognised in the income statement, unless relevant to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Income tax on profit is calculated in accordance with the tax legislation established as of the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and is recognised as expense in the period during which profit was generated. The management regularly evaluates the cases where the applicable tax legislation requires interpretation. Where necessary, estimates are made for the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, as shown in the financial statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting or the taxable gains or losses. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates and laws in force as of the date of the balance sheet, and expected to be in force when the deferred tax receivables will come due or deferred tax liabilities will be repaid.

Deferred tax receivables are recognised to the extent that there could be future taxable gains to use the temporary difference that gives rise to the deferred tax receivables.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are offset only if the offsetting of tax receivables and liabilities is permitted by law, and provided that deferred tax receivables and liabilities are determined by the same tax authority to the tax paying entity or different entities, and the intention has been expressed to proceed to settlement by way of offset.

2.19 Employee benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

The employee benefits after their retirement include defined contribution programs and defined benefit programs. The Group participates in various pension plans. Payments are defined by Greek law and the funds' regulations.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines a specific amount to a pension to be received by an employee when he retires, which usually depends on one or more factors such as age, years of service and level of salary.

A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Group makes fixed payments to a separate legal entity. The Group has no legal obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay to all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to public social security funds on a mandatory basis. The Group has no obligation other than paying its contributions. The contributions are recognised as staff costs when the debt arises. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset if there is a cash refund possibility or offsetting against future debts.

The liability that is reported in the balance sheet with respect to defined benefit schemes is the present value of the liability for the defined benefit on the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the scheme's assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting future cash flows at a discount rate equal to the rate of long-term investment grade corporate bonds that have a maturity approximately equal to the pension plan.

The current service cost of the defined benefit scheme that is recognised in the income statement in Salaries and wages reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from an employee's service in the current period, benefit changes, cutbacks and settlements. The recognised prior service cost is directly recognised in profit/(loss).

Net interest cost is assessed as the net amount between the obligation for the defined benefit scheme and the fair value of the assets of the scheme on the prepayment interest rate.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises these benefits at the earliest of the following dates(a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits, and b) when the Company recognises restructuring costs falling within the scope of IAS 37 and includes the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, retirement benefits are calculated based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. When such termination benefits are deemed payable in periods that exceed 12 months from the Balance Sheet date, then they must be discounted at their current value.

In the case of employment termination, where the number of employees to use such benefits cannot be determined, the benefits are disclosed as contingent liability but are not accounted for.

Share-based payment

Within 2008, the share capital was increased upon waiver of the parent ELLAKTOR of its right to participate, in order to enable the BoD of HELECTOR S.A. to distribute part of the new shares to its members and to company executives, as an incentive to take strong efforts so that the Company can maintain-enhance its leading position in Greece and in other countries.

In execution of a relevant decision made by the General Meeting, the BoD distributed such shares to executive directors who paid the respective amount at the offer price determined by the GM.

The difference between fair value (as calculated using the cash flow discount method) and the offer price is recognised as an expense in profit and loss and as reserves above par in equity.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, pending litigation, unaudited years and other cases are recognised when an actual legal or assumed commitment exists as a result of past events when the settlement of such commitment will likely require an outflow of resources, and when the required amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognised on a discounted basis when the effect of the time value of money is significant, using a pre-tax rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. When provisions are discounted, the increase in provisions due to the lapse of time is recognised as a financial expense. Provisions are reviewed at each date of financial statements, and if an outflow of funds to settle the obligation is unlikely, they are reversed in the income statement.

2.21 Recognition of revenues

Revenue is generated from construction projects, from the generation and sale of power, and from waste management services.

The Group recognises revenue when this can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits of the transaction will flow to the Group.

Income is recognised as follows:

i) Income and profit from construction contracts

Revenue and profit from construction contracts are recognised according to IAS 11 as described in note 2.22 below.

ii) Income from the provision of services

Revenue from the provision of services is accounted for in the period during which the services are rendered, based on the stage of completion of the service in relation to the total services provided.

In the case where the Group acts as a representative, it is the commission and not the gross revenue that is accounted for as revenue.

iii) Income from generation and sale of electricity

Income from the generation and sale of electricity are accounted in the month of the generation and sale to the public authority in each case.

iv) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective rate method. In the case of impairment of borrowings and receivables, interest income is recognised using the rate which discounts future flows for impairment purposes.

v) Income from dividends

Dividends are accounted for as income when the right to receive payment is established.

2.22 Contracts for projects under construction

A construction contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Expenses associated with construction contracts are recognised in the period in which they are incurred.

When the result of a construction contract cannot be reliably assessed, only the expenses incurred or expected to be collected are recognised as income from the contract.

When the result of a construction contract can be reliably assessed, such contract's income and expenses will be recognised during the term of contract as income and expenses, respectively. The Group uses the percentage of completion method to estimate the appropriate amount of income and expense to be recognised for a certain period. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses which have been incurred up to the balance sheet date compared to the total estimated expenses for each contract. If it is possible that the total cost of the contract will exceed total income, then anticipated losses are directly recognised in profit and loss as expenses.

In order to determine the cost incurred by the end of the period, any expenses relating to future tasks included in the contract are exempted and presented as work in progress. The total cost incurred and recognised profit/loss for each contract is compared with sequential invoices till the end of the fiscal year.

Where the realised expenses plus the net profit (less losses) recognised exceed the sequential invoices, the occurring difference is presented as a receivable from construction contract customers in the account 'Trade and other receivables'. When the sequential invoices exceed the realised expenses plus the net profit (less losses) recognised, the balance is presented as a liability towards construction contract customers in the account 'Trade and other payables'.

2.23 Service Concession Arrangements

With regard to Service Concession Arrangements whereby a public sector body contracts with a private operator for the provision of services, the Group applies IFRIC 12, provided that the following two conditions are met:

a) the grantor controls or determines which services the operator should provide to whom and at which price, and

b) the grantor controls any other significant interests in the infrastructure upon completion of the concession arrangement period.

In accordance with IFRIC 12, such infrastructures are not recognised as tangible assets of the operator, but as a Financing Contribution of the State under financial assets (financial asset model), and/or as a Concession Right under intangible assets (intangible asset model), depending on the contractually agreed terms.

i) Guaranteed receipt from grantor (Financial Asset model)

As an operator, the Group recognises a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor for the construction services.

In the case of service concession contracts, the operator has the unconditional right to receive cash if the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator:

a) specified or determinable amounts, or

b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and specific or determinable amounts, provided for in the Service Concession contract.

The financial assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as 'Guaranteed receipt from grantor', and recognised at unamortised cost, based on the effective rate method, also deducting any impairment losses. The effective rate is equal to the average weighted capital cost for the operator unless otherwise stipulated in the Concession contract.

ii) Concession Right (Intangible Asset Model)

As an operator, the Group recognises an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right (licence) to charge users of the public service. The right to charge users of a public service does not constitute an unreserved right to collect cash since the amounts collected depend on whether the public uses such service.

Intangible assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded under Intangible Assets in the Statement of Financial Position, analysed as a 'Concession Right' and valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out using the straight-line method during the Concession contract.

iii) Guaranteed receipt from grantor and Concession Right (Mixed-Model)

When the service concession contract anticipates that the operator will be remunerated for the construction services partly with a financial asset and partly with an intangible asset, the Group recognises each component of its remuneration separately, according to the above (Guaranteed receipt from grantor and Concession Right).

The Group recognises and accounts for the revenues and costs associated with the construction or upgrading services in accordance with IAS 11 (note 2.22), while revenues and costs associated with operation services are recognised and accounted for in accordance with IAS 18 (note 2.21).

IFRIC 12, and in particular the Mixed Model (Guaranteed Receipt from Grantor and Concession Right) applies to Joint Venture Helector-Ellaktor-Cybarco, under a service concession arrangement with the Government of Cyprus for the Waste Treatment and Disposal Plants. The arrangement term is 13 years, 3 years of which correspond to the construction period.

Under the service concession contract, the Joint Venture will be paid for its services partly with payments for the construction works and partly with the right to charge the government for management services during the management period.

2.24 Distribution of dividends

The distribution of dividends to equity holders of the parent company is recognised as a liability when the distribution is approved by the General Meeting of the shareholders.

2.25 Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Group will comply with all stipulated conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants regarding the purchase of fixed assets or the construction of projects are included in long-term liabilities as deferred state grants and are recognised as income through profit and loss using the straight-line method, according to the asset expected useful life.

Grants received to finance Concession Contracts are presented, in accordance with IFRIC 12, as a reduction to the Guaranteed receipt from grantor (note 2.23).

2.26 Reclassifications and rounding of items

The numbers contained in these financial statements have been rounded to EUR '000 . Any differences that may occur are due to these roundings.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to various financial risks, such as market risk (macroeconomic conditions of the Greek market, currency risk, interest rate risk, etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk. Financial risks are associated with the following financial instruments: accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other liabilities and debt liabilities. The accounting principles referred to the above financial instruments are presented in Note 2.

Risk management is monitored by the finance division, and more specifically by the central Financial Management Division of the Group, and is determined by directives, guidelines and rules approved by the Board of Directors with regard to rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative instruments, and the short-term investment of cash.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is related to the business sectors where the Group operates. Indicatively, the Group is exposed to the risk of a change in the prevailing conditions of the constructions sector and raw materials markets, as well as to risks associated with the execution of projects under joint venture schemes, and the adequacy of capital required for participation in co-financed projects. The Group's departments are closely monitoring the trends in the individual markets in which it operates, and plan actions for prompt and efficient adaptation to the individual markets' new circumstances.

i) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to low currency risk mainly related to its activity in Croatia. Currency risk is primarily due to the local currency exchange rate (HRK). If on 31.12.2015, the exchange rate of the local currency (HRK) was increased/decreased by 5% compared to the euro, the Group's profits before taxes would be down by EUR 224 000 (2014: EUR 201 000).

ii) Cash flow risk and risk arising from fair value change due to a change in interest rates

The Group is exposed to risk from fluctuations in interest rates, arising from bank loans with floating rates. The Group is exposed to floating interest rates prevailing in the market, which affect both the financial position and the cash flows. The cost of debt may increase as a result of these changes thus creating losses, or it can decrease on the occurrence of unexpected events. It should be noted that the fluctuation in interest rates in recent years has been caused primarily by the increase in spreads due to the lack of liquidity in the Greek banking market and the estimated risk of Greek companies, and, to a lesser extent, by the increase in base interest rates (e.g. Euribor).

As regards long-term borrowings, the Group's Management systematically and constantly monitors interest rate fluctuations and assesses the need to take relevant positions to hedge risks, when and if necessary. In the context of risk offsetting, Group companies may enter interest swap contracts and other derivatives.

6% (31.12.2014: 45.78%) of the Group's borrowings are linked to floating rates, and all borrowings are denominated in Euro. The Group constantly monitors interest rate trends, as well as the duration and nature of subsidiaries' financing needs. Decisions on loan terms as well as the relation between variable and fixed interest rates are considered separately, on a case-by-case basis.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis of Group Borrowings

If on 31 December 2015, borrowing rates were increased/decreased by 1%, all other variables being equal, the Group's results would appear reduced/increased by EUR 137 000 (2014: EUR 163 000), mainly due to the increased/decreased financial cost of variable rate loans. Accordingly, this would also affect the Group equity.

(iii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk relating to the fluctuation of the fair value of its financial assets available for sale which can affect the financial statements, as relevant gains or losses from fair value adjustments will be recorded as a reserve under equity until these assets are sold or designated as impaired.

(b) Credit Risk

The Group has developed policies in order to ensure that transactions are conducted with customers of sufficient credit rating. Due to the conditions prevailing in the market, credit line approval results from a stricter procedure that involves all senior management levels. The Group has been monitoring its debtors' balances very carefully, and where receivables with credit risk are identified, they are assessed in accordance with established policies and procedures, and an appropriate impairment provision is formed.

Cash and cash equivalents, investments and financial derivative contracts potentially involve credit risk as well. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failure to fulfil their obligations towards the Group. In order to manage this credit risk, the Group sets limits to the degree of exposure for each financial institution, within the scope of the policies of the Board of Directors.

(c) Liquidity risk

Given the current crisis of the Greek State and the Greek financial sector, the liquidity risk is higher, and the management of cash flows is urgent. To manage the liquidity risk, the Group budgets and regularly monitors its cash flows and ensures that cash on hand is available, including the options of intra-company loans and unused credit lines to meet its needs (e.g. financing, guarantee letters, etc.).

Group liquidity is regularly monitored by the Management. The following table presents an analysis of Group debt maturities as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 respectively:

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures				
	31-Dec-15				
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	2,447	1,856	4,284	-	**8,587**
Trade and other payables	26,959	-	-	-	**26,959**
Financial derivatives	741	-	-	-	**741**
	30,148	**1,856**	**4,284**	**-**	**36,288**

	31-Dec-14				
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	11,084	2,453	5,192	754	**19,484**
Trade and other payables	23,658	-	-	-	**23,658**
Financial derivatives	337	511	193	-	**1,041**
	35,079	**2,963**	**5,385**	**754**	**44,182**

The above amounts are presented in the contractual, non-discounted cash flows and therefore are not equivalent to the respective amounts shown in the financial statements with respect to Trade and other payables, Derivative financial instruments and Borrowings.

The Trade and Other liabilities breakdown is exclusive of Advances from customers, Amounts due to customers for contract work and investment plans, and Social security and other taxes.

3.2 Cash management

Regarding cash management, the Group's intention is to ensure its ability to continue its operations unhindered so as to secure returns for shareholders and benefits for other parties associated with the Group, and to maintain an optimum capital structure so as to achieve capital cost reductions.

In line with industry practice, the Group monitors the capital structure using the leverage ratio. Leverage is calculated as the ratio of net debt (long-term loans and short-term loans less cash available) over net debt plus equity capital. The following table shows the gearing ratios as of 31 December 2015 and 2014:

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Total borrowings	8 360	19 049
Less: Cash and cash equivalents**	(32 700)	(34 143)
Net borrowings	**(24 339)**	**(15 094)**
Total Equity	**107 424**	**107 031**
Total Capital	**83 085**	**91 937**
Gearing ratio	**-**	**-**

**Restricted cash (EUR 2 551 000) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2015 (EUR 30 149 000). Accordingly, restricted cash (EUR 3 571 000) has been added to total Cash and cash equivalents of 2014 (EUR 30 572 000).

Given that the Group holds net cash, gearing ratio calculation as of 31.12.2015 and 31.12.2014 is not applicable. This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

3.3 Fair value determination

The financial instruments carried at fair value at the balance sheet date are classified under the following levels, in accordance with the valuation method:

- Level 1: for assets and liabilities traded in an active market and whose fair value is determined by the quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined by factors related to market data, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

- Level 3: for assets and liabilities whose fair value is not based on observable market data, but is mainly based on internal estimates.

The table below presents a comparison of the carrying values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost and their fair values:

All amounts in EUR '000.

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES	**Carrying value**		**Fair value**	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Financial liabilities				
Long-term & short-term borrowings	8,360	19,049	8,361	19,045

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying values. The fair values of borrowings are estimated based on the discounted future cash flows.

The table below presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities at fair value as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.

All amounts in EUR '000.

	31 December 2015		
	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES		
	HIERARCHY		
	LEVEL 1	**LEVEL 2**	**TOTAL**
Financial assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	312	13 241	**13 553**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives used for hedging	-	741	**741**

	31 December 2014		
	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES		
	HIERARCHY		
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	TOTAL
Financial assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	455	-	**455**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives used for hedging	-	1 041	**1 041**

The fair value of financial assets traded on active money markets (e.g. derivatives, equities, bonds, mutual funds), is determined on the basis of the published prices available at the balance sheet date. An ‘active’ money market exists where there are readily available and regularly revised prices, which are published by the stock market, money broker, sector, rating organisation or supervising organisation. These financial tools are included in level 1. This level includes the Group’s investment in shares of the Bank of Cyprus, which were transferred to subsidiary Helector Cyprus LTD, pursuant to the relevant deeds of the Central Bank of Cyprus and the final measures for the recapitalisation of the Bank of Cyprus, which have been classified as Financial Assets available for sale.

The fair value of financial assets traded on active money markets (e.g. derivatives traded outside a derivative market) is determined by measurement methods based primarily on available information on transactions carried out in active markets, using the estimates made by the economic entity as little as possible. These financial tools are included in level 2.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments of the management

Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical data and expectations for future events, as considered reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The annual consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes and reports might contain certain assumptions and calculations pertaining to future events in relation to the Group’s operations, growth and financial performance. Although such assumptions and calculations are based on the best knowledge of the Group’s Management with regard to current conditions and actions, the actual results may be different from such calculations, and assumptions taken into account in preparing the annual consolidated financial statements.

Assessments and assumptions that involve important risk of causing future material adjustments to the assets’ and liabilities’ book values:

(a) Estimates regarding the accounting treatment of construction projects, according to IAS 11 ‘Construction Contracts’

(i) Realisation of income from construction contracts, based on the estimation of the percentage completion of the project.

For the estimation of the percentage completion of the construction projects in progress according to which the Group recognises income from construction contracts, the Management estimates the expected expenses to be made until the completion of the projects.

(ii) Requests for compensation for additional work made beyond the contractual agreement.

The Group’s Management estimates the amount to be received for additional work and recognises income, based on the percentage of completion, as long as it considers that the collection of this amount is probable.

(b) Provisions

(i) Income tax

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. 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.

The Group recognises deferred taxes on provisional tax differences, taking into consideration the applicable tax provisions each time, and estimating the future benefits and future liabilities from taxes. During the recognition of deferred tax receivables, as well as during the evaluation of the recoverability, the best possible estimates by Management are taken into consideration for the progress of the tax results of the Group companies in the foreseeable future.

(ii) Provisions for disputed cases

There are pending disputed cases relating to the Group. The Management assesses the outcome of these case and, where a negative outcome is possible, the Group establishes the required provisions. Provisions, where required, are calculated on the basis of the current value of the estimates made by the management of the cost to be incurred for settling the expected liabilities as of the Balance Sheet date. The current value is based on a number of factors that requires the exercise of judgment.

(iii) Provisions for contingent risks

The Group has established provisions for contingent risks in the framework of its activities. The Management assesses the outcome of these case and, where a negative outcome is possible, the Group establishes the required provisions. Provisions, where required, are calculated on the basis of the current value of the estimates made by the management of the cost to be incurred for settling the expected liabilities as of the Balance Sheet date. The current value is based on a number of factors that requires the exercise of judgment.

(c) *Impairment of PPE*

PPE are initially recognised at cost and subsequently depreciated over their useful lives. The Group assesses at each reporting period whether there is evidence of impairment of PPE. Impairment testing is based on market data and the management's estimates of future financial and operating conditions. During the impairment testing process, the management works with independent evaluators.

(d) Goodwill

In cases where goodwill emerges, an impairment test is carried out on an annual basis, or whenever there are indications of impairment, comparing the book value of each cash flow generation unit, including the relevant goodwill, to the corresponding recoverable amount. The Group's management makes estimates on the determination of the recoverable amount, which include basic assumptions on the period of the estimated cash flows, the cash flows, the cash flow growth rate and the discount rate. Assumptions are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, according to the relevant provisions of the IAS. 36,

(e) *Impairment test of associates*

The Group tests for impairment the value of its investments in associates, comparing the recoverable amount of each investment (the highest of the values between value of use and fair value less selling costs) to its book value Management makes assessments to determine the recoverable amount, following a methodology similar to the one it applies when testing goodwill for impairment, in order to determine the present value of the anticipated future cash flows of the associate.

5 Property, plant and equipment

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

	Land & buildings	Transportation equipment	Mechanical equipment	Furniture & other equipment	PPE under construction	Total

Cost						
1 January 2014	**11,833**	**1,477**	**57,885**	**1,438**	**1,460**	**74,092**
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	1,064	73	1,318	174	-	2,629
Additions	26	100	2,234	217	9	2,587
Disposals/ write-offs	(82)	(59)	(208)	(21)	-	(370)
31 December 2014	**12,841**	**1,591**	**61,230**	**1,808**	**1,469**	**78,938**
1 January 2015	**12,841**	**1,591**	**61,230**	**1,808**	**1,469**	**78,938**
Additions	202	76	2,877	95	-	3,249
Sales	-	-	(142)	(11)	(1)	(154)
Write-off	(139)	(43)	(2,098)	(5)	-	(2,285)
Reclassifications from PPE under construction	-	-	8	-	(8)	-
31 December 2015	**12,903**	**1,624**	**61,875**	**1,886**	**1,460**	**79,748**
Accumulated Amortisation						
1 January 2014	**(4,022)**	**(1,275)**	**(27,040)**	**(1,181)**	**-**	**(33,517)**
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	(187)	(29)	(391)	(82)	-	(689)
Depreciation for the year (note 24)	(580)	(76)	(2,890)	(90)	-	(3,636)
Disposals/ write-offs	8	59	71	7	-	144
31 December 2014	**(4,779)**	**(1,322)**	**(30,251)**	**(1,346)**	**-**	**(37,698)**
1 January 2015	**(4,779)**	**(1,322)**	**(30,251)**	**(1,346)**	**-**	**(37,698)**
Depreciation for the year (note 24)	(1,219)	(87)	(2,199)	(101)	-	(3,605)
Sales	-	-	142	10	-	152
Write-off	-	43	725	5	-	773
31 December 2015	**(5,998)**	**(1,365)**	**(31,582)**	**(1,432)**	**-**	**(40,378)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2014	**8,061**	**269**	**30,979**	**461**	**1,469**	**41,240**
Net book value as at 31 December 2015	**6,905**	**258**	**30,292**	**454**	**1,460**	**39,370**

The addition during 2015 of the amount of EUR 2 877 000 to mechanical equipment, came mostly from subsidiary VEAL S.A., specifically, an amount of EUR 2 527 000.

During 2015, the machines of subsidiary VEAL S.A. were written off, with net book value EUR 1 373 000, an amount that was posted in Other income/(expenses) & Other profits/(losses) and, specifically, line 'Loss from writing-off tangible fixed assets of VEAL S.A.' (note 25).

Mortgage prenotation has been taken out on the Group properties, standing at EUR 1 536 000, in favour of a bank as security for bank liabilities, which, on 31.12.2015, stood at EUR 726 000 (31.12.2014: EUR 680 000). During the current year, the Group has not proceeded to impairment of property.

Leases amounting to EUR 1 907 000 (2014: EUR 1 656 000) for the Group regarding tangible asset operating leases are included in the income statement (note 24).

6 Intangible assets

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

	Software and others	Concession right	Goodwill	Total
Cost				
1 January 2014	**278**	**24 236**	**1 521**	**26 035**
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary	29	-	464	492
Additions	72	-	-	72
Disposals/write-offs	(7)	-	-	(7)
31 December 2014	**372**	**24 236**	**1 985**	**26 593**

1 January 2015	**372**	**24 236**	**1 985**	**26 593**
Additions	27	-	-	27
Write-off	(11)	-	-	(11)
31 December 2015	**388**	**24 236**	**1 985**	**26 609**

	Software and others	Concession right	Goodwill	Total
Accumulated Amortisation				
1 January 2014	**(245)**	**(9 089)**	**-**	**(9 334)**
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary	(25)	-	-	(25)
Depreciation for the year (note 24)	(24)	(2 424)	-	(2 447)
31 December 2014	**(294)**	**(11 512)**	**-**	**(11 806)**
1 January 2015	**(294)**	**(11 512)**	**-**	**(11 806)**
Depreciation for the year (note 24)	(55)	(2 424)	-	(2 479)
Write-off	11	-	-	11
31 December 2015	**(338)**	**(13 936)**	**-**	**(14 274)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2014	**78**	**12 724**	**1 985**	**14 787**
Net book value as at 31 December 2015	**50**	**10 300**	**1 985**	**12 335**

Concession right

The Joint Venture Helector-Ellaktor-Cybarco has reached an agreement with the government of Cyprus on the project CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF FACILITIES FOR THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE OF THE DISTRICTS OF LARNAKA - FAMAGUSTA.

The contract amount related to the construction of the project amounts to approximately EUR 43 million. The contractual object of the contract is the operation of the project by the Joint Venture for the 10-year period after completion of the construction, with the right to fees for services provided during the management period. The project construction period was 3 years (up to March 2010), whereas the period of operation will last up to March 2020. As regards the method in which the service concession arrangement is accounted for, the Joint Venture applies the provisions of Interpretation 12 ‘Service Concession Arrangements’.

Under the service concession contract, the Joint Venture will be paid for its services partly with payments for the construction works and partly with the right to charge the government for management services during the 10-year management period. According to the provisions of that Interpretation, the Joint Venture recognised the payments for construction works by reference to the completion stage of construction works, while the second component of the payment was recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation of the intangible asset started in 2010, upon completion of the construction works, and will extend until the end of the management period.

Goodwill

The Group has recognised goodwill of 1.45 million, from the acquisition of Loock, which owned the technology for dry anaerobic digestion. This technology is used in Germany, and it is anticipated to be implemented in Greece in the future.

For the acquisition that took place during the year 2014, the estimate of fair values of assets and liabilities of the acquired business and the resulting goodwill was finalised, as required by IFRS 3. Specifically, the goodwill of EUR 462 162 resulted from the absorption of STERILISATION S.A., following the acquisition of the remaining 60% by parent HELECTOR S.A.

7 Subsidiaries of the Group

Subsidiaries of the Group are analysed as follows:

Name	Registered office	Participation share 2015	Participation share 2014
AIFORIKI DODEKANISOU SA	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
AIFORIKI KOUNOU SA	GREECE	97.86%	97.86%
APOTEFROTIRAS SA	GREECE	77.78%	70.00%
VEAL SA	GREECE	50.00%	50.00%
HELECTOR CYPRUS (formerly ELEMAX LTD)	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
HELECTOR GERMANY GMBH	GERMANY	100.00%	100.00%
HERHOF GMBH	GERMANY	100.00%	100.00%
HERHOF RECYCLING CENTER OSNABRUCK GMBH	GERMANY	100.00%	100.00%
HERHOF VERWALTUNGS GMBH	GERMANY	100.00%	100.00%
JV HELECTOR-ELLAKTOR-CYBARCO	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
HELECTOR BULGARIA LTD	BULGARIA	100.00%	100.00%
YLECTOR DOOEL SKOPJE	FYROM	100.00%	100.00%
DOAL SA	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
K.G.E GREEN ENERGY LTD	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
NEASACO ENTERPRISES LTD	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (CYPRUS-PAPHOS LANDFILL)	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
JV HELECTOR SA-BILFINGER BERGER (MARATHOUNTA LANDFILL & ACCESS WAY)	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
STERILISATION SA	GREECE	60%	60%
EDADYM SA	GREECE	100%	100%

Note: -VEAL S.A. is consolidated using the full consolidation method, since the Group, albeit it has only a 50% holding, has control over the company.

The following subsidiaries were included for the first time in the consolidated financial statements as of 31.12.2014, as they were established/acquired in Q4 ’ 2014:

- STERILISATION S.A., domiciled in Greece. Parent HELECTOR S.A. acquired 60% of said company’s share capital at the participation cost of EUR 1 265 000 The company’s object is the construction, operation and exploitation of a Treatment Centre for Infectious and other Waste by sterilisation as well as the collection, packaging, transportation, transfer and final disposal of hazardous medical waste, municipal waste and aggregate materials. The goodwill that emerged is equal to EUR 462 000.

- EDADYM WASTE MANAGEMENT OF WESTERN MACEDONIA S.A., d.t. EDADYM S.A., domiciled in Greece. The company was established by the parent HELECTOR S.A. and has a share capital of EUR 24 000. The company’s object is to undertake and perform all works for the design, construction and provision of services of management, operation and maintenance of landfills(XYT) for waste and residues resulting from waste management.

HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS S.A. was absorbed by its parent HELECTOR S.A. in the fourth quarter of 2014. More specifically, on 07.11.2014 the Regional Unit of the Athens Northern Sector (Ref. No 29560/14) approved the merger of subsidiaries HELECTOR S.A. and HELECTOR CONSTRUCTIONS S.A., by absorption of the latter, in accordance with the combined provisions of articles 69-77 and 78 of Codified Law 2190/1920 and articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, as in force, according to the absorbed company’s merger balance sheet of 28.02.2014, and pursuant to the decisions of 23.09.2014 of the merging companies’ General Meetings.Finally, during the year that ended on 31.12.2015, there were no transactions in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a significant percentage of non-controlling interests

The following tables present summary financial information about subsidiaries in which non-controlling interests have a significant percentage. All amounts in EUR '000.

Summary Statement of Financial Position

	VEAL SA		STERILISATION SA		APOTEFROTIRAS SA	
	50.00%	**50.00%**	**40.00%**	**40.00%**	**22.22%**	**30.00%**
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**

Non-current assets	23,836	24,371	1,827	1,947	138	107
Current assets	17,108	21,667	2,260	1,364	9,574	9,012
Total assets	**40,944**	**46,038**	**4,087**	**3,311**	**9,712**	**9,119**
Non-current liabilities	9,601	10,335	1,198	1,228	124	108
Current payables	13,720	21,106	797	744	2,410	1,920
Total liabilities	**23,321**	**31,441**	**1,995**	**1,972**	**2,534**	**2,028**
Equity	17,623	**14,598**	2,092	**1,338**	7,178	**7,091**
corresponding to:						
Non-controlling interests	8,812	7,299	837	535	1,595	2,127

Summary Statement of Comprehensive Income

	VEAL SA		**STERILISATION SA**		**APOTEFROTIRAS SA**	
	1-Jan		**1-Jan**		**1-Jan**	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Sales	16,109	15,274	2,604	-	6,287	7,465
Net profit / (loss) for the fiscal year	**3,026**	**3,769**	**755**	**(1)**	**792**	**(4)**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expenses) for the period (net after taxes)	-	(90)	-	-	-	(16)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expenses) for the year	**3,026**	**3,680**	**755**	**(1)**	**792**	**(20)**
Profit / (loss) for the financial year attributable to non-controlling interests	1,513	1,885	302	-	176	(1)
Dividends attributable to non-controlling interests	-	(6,000)	-	-	(1,333)	-

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

	VEAL SA		**STERILISATION SA**		**APOTEFROTIRAS SA**	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Total inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	4,254	1,863	206	1	470	(103)
Total inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	853	(603)	(8)	288	(35)	(42)
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	(7,950)	(17)	(160)	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,843)**	**1,244**	**38**	**289**	**435**	**(145)**

8 Investments in associates & joint ventures

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
At year start	**4 318**	**4 323**
Additions	-	12
Increase of participation cost	2 114	-
Share of loss (net of tax)	(782)	(47)
Other changes to Other Comprehensive Income	42	30
Other non-current liabilities	289	

At year end	**5 981**	**4 318**

An amount of EUR 289 000 was transferred to long-term liabilities, due to the negative equity of associates that belong 100% to the Ellaktor Group. The Management of the Helector Group has the intention of supporting its investment in these companies with the necessary extra funds.

Associates are analysed as follows:

S/N	Name	Registered office	Participation share 2015	Participation share 2014
1	ENERMEL S.A.	GREECE	49.18%	49.18%
2	TOMI EDL LTD	GREECE	50.00%	50.00%
3	PROJECT DYNAMIC CONSTRUCTION	GREECE	32.32%	32.32%
4	ELLAKTOR VENTURES LTD	CYPRUS	25.00%	25.00%
5	LEVASHOVO WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT LLC	RUSSIA	25.00%	25.00%
6	HELECTOR S.A. - ENVITEC S.A. Partnership	GREECE	75.00%	50.00%
7	EPADYM S.A.	GREECE	50.00%	50.00%

EPADYM S.A. was established in 2014, in which parent HELECTOR S.A. holds a 50% share. Moreover, in 2015, by a decision of the General Meeting, the payment of share capital by HELECTOR S.A. was decided, to the amount of EUR 2 114 000, paid during the current year. Due to the implementation of IFRS 11, company HELECTOR S.A. - ENVITEC SA GP is consolidated with the equity method.

The following tables present summary financial information on the most important associates of the Group. This information includes the amounts arising from the financial statements of the following associates, which have been amended in order to reflect adjustments TO fair value and differences in accounting policies.

Summary Statement of Financial Position

All amounts in EUR '000.

	ENERMEL S.A.		**EPADYM S.A.**	
	49.18%	49.18%	50.00%	50.00%
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**	**31-Dec-15**	**31-Dec-14**
Non-current assets	8 522	8 573	5 315	1
Current assets	45	25	22 397	24
Total assets	**8 567**	**8 598**	**27 712**	**25**
Non-current liabilities	19	-	20 989	-
Current payables	66	13	3 271	3
Total payables	**85**	**13**	**24,261**	**3**
Equity	**8 482**	**8 585**	**3 452**	**22**

Agreement on summary financial statements

	ENERMEL S.A.		**EPADYM S.A.**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Company equity 1 January	**8,585**	**8,612**	**22**	**-**
Net losses for the period	(103)	(27)	(740)	(2)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)	-	-	(57)	-
Share capital issue	-	-	4,227	24
Company equity 31 December	**8,482**	**8,585**	**3,452**	**22**
% participation in associates & JV	49%	49%	50%	50%
Group participation in equity of associates & joint ventures	4,171	4,222	1,726	11
Investments in associates & joint ventures	**4,171**	**4,222**	**1,726**	**11**

Summary Statement of Comprehensive Income

	ENERMEL S.A.		EPADYM S.A.	
	1-Jan		1-Jan	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Sales	-	-	5 312	-
Net losses for the period	(103)	(27)	(740)	(2)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)	-	-	(57)	-
Comprehensive total period losses	**(103)**	**(27)**	**(798)**	**(2)**

Non-significant associates and joint ventures

	2015	2014
Accumulated nominal value of non-important associates and joint ventures	84	85
Proportion of Group in:		
Net losses for the period	(72)	(33)
Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)	70	30
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	**(2)**	**(3)**

9 Joint operations consolidated as a joint operation

Joint operations are broken down as follows:

S/N	Name	Registered office	Participation share 2015	Participation share 2014
1	J/V TOMI SA – HLEKTOR SA (ANO LIOSIA LANDFILL - SECTION II)	GREECE	40.39 %	40.39 %
2	JV HELECTOR – TECHNIKI PROSTASIAS PERIVALONDOS	GREECE	60.00 %	60.00 %
3	JV HELECTOR-MESOGEIOS (TAGARADES LANDFILL)	GREECE	30.00 %	30.00 %
4	JV DETEALA- HELECTOR-EDL LTD	GREECE	30.00 %	30.00 %
5	JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGEIOS SA (FYLIS LANDFILL)	GREECE	99.00 %	99.00 %
6	JV HELECTOR SA – MESOGEIOS SA (MAVRORACHI LANDFILL)	GREECE	65.00 %	65.00 %
7	J/V HELECTOR– ARSI	GREECE	80.00 %	80.00 %
8	JV LAMDA – ITHAKI & HELECTOR	GREECE	30.00%	30.00%
9	J/V HELECTOR– ERGOSYN SA	GREECE	70.00 %	70.00 %
10	J/V BILFIGER BERGER - MESOGEIOS- HELECTOR	GREECE	29.00 %	29.00 %
11	J/V TOMI SA –HELEKTOR SA	GREECE	21.75 %	21.75 %
12	JV TOMI SA-HELECTOR SA & KONSTANTINIDIS	GREECE	15.23 %	15.23 %
13	JV HELECTOR –ENVITEC (Recycling & Composting Plant)	GREECE	50.00 %	50.00 %
14	JV HELECTOR -LANTEC-ENVIMEK-ENVIROPLAN	GREECE	32.00 %	32.00 %
15	J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA	GREECE	70.00%	70.00%
16	J/V HELECTOR SA –TH.G.LOLOS- CH.TSOBANIDIS- ARSI SA-ENVITEC SA	GREECE	49.85%	49.85%
17	J/V HELECTOR SA – ZIORIS SA	GREECE	51.00%	51.00%
18	J/V HELECTOR SA – EPANA SA	GREECE	50.00%	50.00%
19	J/V HELECTOR SA - KONSTANTINIDIS	GREECE	49.00%	49.00%
20	J/V HELECTOR SA - KASTOR SA (EGNATIA HIGH FENCING PROJECT)	GREECE	70.00%	70.00%
21	JV HELECTOR - LANDTEK	GREECE	75.00%	75.00%
22	JV AKTOR SA - AKTOR BULGARIA SA	BULGARIA	60.00%	60.00%

The following amounts represent the Group’s share of the assets and liabilities of joint ventures consolidated, using the proportional method, and are included in the Statement of Financial Position:

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Receivables		
Non-current assets	1,247	1,054
Current assets	30,184	44,810
	31,432	**45,864**
Payables		
Non-current liabilities	442	716
Current payables	29,653	43,803
	30,095	**44,519**
Equity	**1,337**	**1,345**
Income	49,123	37,948
Expenses	(45,354)	(32,248)
Earnings after taxes	**3,769**	**5,700**

10 Available for sale financial assets

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
At year start	**455**	**197**
Additions new	15,750	-
Additions- increase in investment cost	-	300
(Disposals)	(2,500)	-
(Impairment) (note 25)	(143)	(42)
Adjustment to fair value of Other Comprehensive Income: decrease	(9)	-
At year end	**13,553**	**455**
Non-current assets	312	455
Current assets	13,241	**-**
	13,553	**455**

Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Listed securities:		
Shares – Abroad (in EURO)	312	455
Non-listed securities:		
Money Market Funds - International (in EUR)	13,241	-
	13,553	**455**

On 31.12.2015, the amount appearing in line 'Additions - new ' of EUR 15 750 000 for the Group, pertains to the purchase of low-risk Mutual Funds. Correspondingly, the amount of EUR 2 500 000 for the Group, appearing in line 'Sales',concerns sales of part of the above Mutual Funds.

On 31.12.2015, the amount of EUR 9 000 appearing in line 'Adjustment to fair value of Other Comprehensive Income: decrease' for the Group, concerns the valuation of the Mutual Funds mentioned above.

On 31.12.2014, the amount appearing in line 'Additions-increase in investment cost' of EUR 300 000, concerned an investment in 1 250 000 shares of the Bank of Cyprus, which is listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange. The amount is EUR 143 000 (2014: EUR 42 000), appearing in line 'Impairment', related to the specific shares (note 25).

The fair value of non-listed securities is determined by discounting anticipated future cash flows, based on the market interest rate, and the required return on investments of similar risk; the value of mutual funds is based on the net asset value of each fund.

11 Derivative financial instruments

The amount of long-term liabilities shown in the table below corresponds to joint venture HELECTOR - ELLAKTOR - CYBARGO.

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps for cash flow hedging	741	1,041
Total	**741**	**1,041**
Details of interest rate swaps		
Notional value of interest rate swaps	6,750	8,250
Fixed Rate	4.41%	4,41%
Floating rate	Euribor	Euribor

The fair value of the derivative used to hedge cash flow changes is posted under non-current assets where the residual maturity of the hedged asset is greater than 12 months.

12 Inventories

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Raw materials	147	-
Finished products	603	425
Production in progress	732	22
Prepayment for inventories purchase	115	-
Net realisable value	**1,597**	**447**

The cost of inventories recorded as an expense in cost by category amounts to EUR 29 866 000 (2014: EUR 26 197 000) for the Group (note24).

During the previous year, an amount of EUR 197 000 was impaired.

13 Trade and other receivables

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Trade	42,829	50,856
Less: Trade impairment provisions	(4,334)	(4,416)
Trade Receivables - Net	**38,495**	**46,439**
Prepayments	6,081	7,106
Amounts due from construction contracts	8,296	17,344
Loans to related parties (note 32)	6,385	-

Long-term time deposits	486	484
Public sector	6,496	7,496
Receivables from JVs	5,353	4,227
Receivables of JVs by members	125	172
Other receivables	8,758	11,061
Less: Other receivable impairment provisions	(347)	(455)
Receivables from related parties (note 32)	2,495	2,157
Total	**82,623**	**96,031**
Non-current assets	9,017	24
Current assets	73,606	96,007
	82,623	**96,031**

There is no credit risk concentration in relation to trade receivables since the Group has a large client base from several business segments.

The book value of receivables is approximate to their fair value.

The Group's other receivables include loans to third parties with a nominal value of EUR 1 727 000 (2014: EUR 4 984 000).

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Not overdue and not impaired	24,467	29,266
Overdue:		
3 -6 months	7,526	13,995
6 months – 1 year	5,863	4,381
Over 1 year	4,973	3,214
	42,829	**50,856**
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(4,334)	(4,416)
Trade Receivables - Net	**38,495**	**46,439**

All receivables of the Group are expressed in euros.

The movement in the provision for doubtful trade and other receivables stands as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Balance as of 1 January	**4,871**	**6,093**
Provision for impairment	-	812
Write-off of receivables during the period	-	(1,515)
Write-off of receivables	-	(518)
Discount	(190)	-
Balance as of 31 December	**4,681**	**4,871**

The amounts recognised as provision are usually written-off to the extent that such amounts are not expected to be collected from the specific customers/debtors.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on 31 December 2015 is the fair value of the above trade and other receivables.

On the balance sheet date, the Group holds no guarantees on trade debtors. Proper performance guarantees with customers are shown in note 30.

Construction contracts are broken down below:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Income from construction contracts of the current presented reference period	59 942	62 276

Contractual expenses incurred & booked profits (less recognised losses)	241 504	181 562
Gross amount owed by Customers for contractual work, presented as a receivable	8 296	17 344
Gross amount owed to Customers for contractual work, presented as a receivable	2 936	1 438
Collected Advances (note 31)	(4 963)	(7 426)
Customer Withholdings for Good Performance	5 317	4 641

14 Restricted cash

Group's restricted cash as at 31.12.2015 amounted to EUR 2 551 000, and as at 31.12.2014, amounted to EUR 3 571 000. All restricted cash originate from parent company HELECTOR S.A.

Restricted cash pertains mainly to subsidies of European research programmes, which are released with the gradual implementation of the programmes.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Cash in hand	88	52
Short-term deposits with banks	30,062	28,363
Time deposits	-	2,158
Total	**30,149**	**30,572**

Cash and cash equivalents are expressed in Euros.
The following table shows the rates of deposits per credit rating class by Standard & Poor (S&P) as of 31.12.2015.

	Consolidated figures	
	2015	**2014**
Financial institution credit rating	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Cash and cash equivalents**
AA+	-	0.35%
AA-	7.92%	2.98%
A+	-	0.04%
A	18.29%	3.56%
CCC+	-	74.79%
SD (Selective Default)	43.68%	-
NR (Not rated)	30.11%	18.28%
	100.00%	**100.00%**

Out of the balances of sight and time deposit balances of the Group as of 31.12.2015, approximately 43,68% (31.12.2014: 74.79%) was deposited with systemic Greek banks with low or no credit rating, due to the Greek sovereign debt crisis. It should be pointed out, however, that these banks cover the largest part of total credit facilities (letters of guarantee, loans, etc.) granted to the Group.

NR Financial Institutions include, among others, subsidiaries and branches of Greek banks abroad.

The time deposit interest rates are determined after negotiations with selected banking institutions based on Euribor rates and are dependent on the period of investment.

16 Share Capital & Premium Reserve

All amounts in EUR, save the number of shares

Consolidated figures

	Number of Shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Treasury shares	Total
1 January 2014	**218,580**	**2,234**	**5,216**	**(7,417)**	**33**
31 December 2014	**218,580**	**2,234**	**5,216**	**(7,417)**	**33**
1 January 2015	**218,580**	**2,234**	**5,216**	**(7,417)**	**33**
31 December 2015	**218,580**	**2,234**	**5,216**	**(7,417)**	**33**

The total number of approved ordinary shares is 218 580 (2014: 218 580 shares), with the face value of EUR 10.22 each (2014: EUR 10.22 per share). All issued shares have been paid up fully.

17 Other reserves

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

	Statutory reserves	Special reserves	Tax-exempt reserves	Reserves Cash For sale	Foreign Exchange Difference Reserves	Changes in value of cash flow hedge	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Total
1 January 2014	**1 426**	**4 099**	**422**	**-**	**(149)**	**(305)**	**(45)**	**5 448**
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	117
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)	(52)
31 December 2014	**1 426**	**4 099**	**422**	**-**	**(104)**	**(188)**	**(97)**	**5 558**
1 January 2015	**1 426**	**4 099**	**422**	**-**	**(104)**	**(188)**	**(97)**	**5 558**
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60
Effect of change in % participation in subsidiaries	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Transfer from/to retained earnings	134	-	(131)	-	-	-	-	3
Changes in value of financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
31 December 2015	**1,560**	**4,106**	**291**	**(9)**	**(44)**	**112**	**(101)**	**5 913**

(a) Statutory reserves

The provisions of articles 44 and 45 of Codified Law 2190/1920 regulate the formation and use of statutory reserves: At least 5% of each year's actual (book) net earnings must be withheld to form a statutory reserve until the statutory reserve's accumulated amount equals at least 1/3 of the share capital. By decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the statutory reserve may be used to cover losses, and therefore may not be used for any other purpose.

(b) Special reserves

Reserves of this category have been created by decision of the Ordinary General Meeting in past years, do not have any specific designation and may, therefore, be used for any purpose, by decision of the Ordinary General Meeting.

(c) Untaxed reserves

The foregoing reserves may be capitalised and distributed (having due regard to the applicable limitations), by decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders.

18 Borrowings

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Long-term borrowings		
Bank borrowings	5,653	8,152
Bond loans	360	-
Total long-term borrowings	**6,013**	**8,152**
Short-term borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	1	-
Bank borrowings	2,186	10,737
Bond loan	160	160
Total short-term borrowings	**2,347**	**10,897**
Total borrowings	**8,360**	**19,049**

Long-term borrowings mature by 2020. The average effective rate of the Group as at 31 December 2015 was 1.53% (2014: 3.39%) for bank borrowings. Mortgage prenotation has been taken out on the Group's properties, standing at EUR 1 536 000, in favour of a bank as security for bank liabilities, which, on 31.12.2015, stood at EUR 726 000 (31.12.2014: EUR 680 000) (note 5).

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in borrowing rates, and the contractual dates for re-determination of rates are as follows:

	Consolidated figures			Consolidated figures		
	31-Dec-15			31-Dec-14		
	Fixed rate	**Floating rate up to 6 months**	**Fixed rate**	**Fixed rate**	**Floating rate up to 6 months**	**Total**
Total borrowings	1,089	522	1,610	2,077	8,721	10,799
Effect of interest rate swaps	6,750	-	6,750	8,250	-	8,250
	7,839	**522**	**8,360**	**10,327**	**8,721**	**19,049**

The maturity of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
1 to 2 years	1,790	2,185
2 to 5 years	4,224	5,217
Over 5 years	-	750
	6,013	**8,152**

All borrowings are expressed in Euros.

19 Trade and other payables

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Suppliers	10,220	4,219
Accrued interest	-	79
Accrued expenses	702	3
Advances from customers	601	7,614
Wages and salaries payable	551	413
Social security and other taxes	3,065	2,794
Liabilities to JVs	1,252	7,330
JV liabilities to members	67	172
Amounts due to construction contracts	2 936	1 438
Subcontractors	1,615	1,273
Other payables	12,053	8,279
Total liabilities – Related parties (note 31)	6,018	2,665
Total	**39,080**	**36,279**
Non-current	480	774
Current	38 600	35,506
Total	**39 080**	**36 279**

All liabilities are expressed in Euros.

The Group's liabilities from trade activities are free of interest.

20 Deferred taxation

All amounts in EUR '000.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are offset when there is a legally vested right to offset current tax receivables against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes involve the same tax authority. Offset amounts are as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Recoverable after 12 months	4,283	2,773
Recoverable within 12 months	-	-
	4,283	**2,773**
Deferred tax assets:		
Recoverable after 12 months	2,359	1,675
Recoverable within 12 months	-	-
	2,359	**1,675**
	1,924	**1,099**

Total change in deferred income tax is presented below.

Consolidated figures

	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Balance at period start	**1,099**	**(227)**
Debit/ (credit) through profit and loss (note 28)	831	1,347
Other comprehensive income credit	(5)	(20)
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary	-	(1)
Balance at period end	**1,924**	**1,099**

Changes in deferred tax receivables and liabilities during the year, without taking into account offsetting of balances with the same tax authority, are the following:

Consolidated figures
Deferred tax liabilities:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Construction contracts	Other	Total
1 January 2014	**1,467**	**1,612**	**42**	**3,121**
Income statement debit	344	1,395	201	1,940
31 December 2014	**1,811**	**3,007**	**243**	**5,061**
1 January 2015	**1,811**	**3,007**	**243**	**5,061**
Income statement debit/(credit)	977	216	(216)	977
31 December 2015	**2,788**	**3,224**	**26**	**6,038**

Deferred tax assets:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Tax losses	Constructio n contracts	Actuaria l profits /(losses) reserves	Other	Total
1 January 2014	**629**	**589**	**-**	**-**	**2,131**	**3,349**
Income statement debit/(credit)	(79)	(56)	983	-	(255)	593
Other comprehensive income credit	-	-	-	20	-	20
Acquisition/ absorption of subsidiary	1	-	-	-	-	1
31 December 2014	**551**	**532**	**983**	**20**	**1,876**	**3,961**
1 January 2015	**551**	**532**	**983**	**20**	**1,876**	**3,962**
Income statement debit/(credit)	222	142	(115)	-	(103)	146
Other comprehensive income credit	-	-	-	5	-	5
31 December 2015	**773**	**675**	**868**	**25**	**1,773**	**4,113**

Deferred tax receivables are recognised for the transfer of tax losses, provided that it is probable to achieve a relevant financial benefit due to future taxable gains.

The Group recognised a deferred tax receivable of EUR 675 000 2014: EUR 532 000) for tax losses totalling EUR 2 250 000 2014: EUR 1 775 000) which may be transferred and offset against future taxable gains.

21 Employee retirement compensation liabilities

All amounts in EUR '000. The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are the following:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position for:		
Retirement benefits	403	352
Total	**403**	**352**

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement are the following:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Charges /(credits) to results (note 28)		
Retirement benefits	54	(66)
Total	**54**	**(66)**

The amounts posted in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Present value of non-financed liabilities	403	352
Liability in Statement of Financial Position	**403**	**352**

The amounts posted in the Income Statement are as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Current employment cost	51	45
Financial cost	6	11
Cut-down losses	(3)	(122)
Total included in employee benefits (note 28)	**54**	**(66)**

Change to liabilities as presented in the Balance Sheet is as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Opening balance	**352**	**328**
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary	-	39
Indemnities paid	(12)	(26)
Actuarial loss charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	9	76
Total debit/ (credit) to results	54	(66)
Closing balance	**403**	**352**

The main actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes for the consolidated figures, are the following:

	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Discount rate	2.00%	1.90%
Future salary raises	2%, + 0.5% = 2.5 %	0.00% by 2016 and 2.50%** afterwards

,: Average annual long-term inflation = 2%
,,: Average annual long-term inflation = 2.5%

On a consolidated basis, the weighted average duration of retirement benefits is 18.05 years.

Analysis of expected maturity of non-discounted pension benefits:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Less than 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2 to 5 years	9	10
Over 5 years	545	460
Total	**553**	**470**

The sensitivity analysis of pension benefit from changes in the main assumptions are:

Consolidated figures

	Change in the assumption according to	Increase in the assumption	Decrease in the assumption
Discounting interest	0.50%	-5.87%	5.87%
Payroll change rate	0.50%	5.81%	-5.81%

Actuarial loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Loss from the change in financial assumptions	7	43
Losses	3	34
Total	**9**	**76**

22 Grants

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
At year start	**14,708**	**15,032**
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary	-	669
Transfer to results (note 25)	(1,539)	(993)
Refunds	(499)	-
At year end	**12,670**	**14,708**

Out of the total Group’s government grants:

i) The unamortised amount of EUR 7 724 000 2014: EUR 8 793 000) corresponds to a grant received by subsidiary VEAL S.A. under the OPCE for the construction of a co-generation power plant, using biogas from the Ano Liosia landfill. The grant amount covers 40% of the investment’s budget.

iii) The unamortised amount of EUR 2 942 000 (2014: EUR 3 701 000) concerns: a) an amount of EUR 608 000 2014: EUR 868 000), relating to a government grant received by HELECTOR S.A. from the Corporate Programme ‘Competitiveness’ regarding the ‘Electrical power generation from Tagarades Thessaloniki sanitary landfill biogas’ project, with a 5 MW capacity. The grant amount covers 40% of the investment’s budget; (b) an amount of EUR - 000 (2014: EUR 499 000) for a European Commission grant (DG ENER) under the 6th Framework Programme for the BIOGAS CHCP project. This project relates to a demonstration power and heat poly-generation programme, implemented using anaerobic treatment of organic waste (the unamortised amount of this grant was returned during FY 2015); and (c) an amount of EUR 2 334 000 (2014: EUR 2 334 000), corresponding to an advance of the European Commission grant (DG ENER) for the GAS-BIOREF project. This project relates to the implementation of a demonstration gasification plant with a capacity of 3 T/H, using 50% SRF and 50% biomass.

iii) The unamortised amount of EUR 1 425 000 (2014: EUR 1 545 700) relates to a government grant received by subsidiary AIFORIKI DODEKANISSOU S.A. from the Corporate Programme ‘Competitiveness’ regarding the project ‘Wind power utilisation for the production of electrical power on the islands of Rhodes (3.0 MW), Kos (3.6 MW) and Patmos (1.2 MW)’. The grant amount covers 30% of the investment’s budget.

iv) The unamortised amount of EUR 579 000 (2014: EUR 668 500) relates to a grant received by the subsidiary STERILISATION S.A. from the Regional Administration of Thessaly for the project ‘Establishment of a medical waste treatment plant in Volos Industrial Zone B, Prefecture of Magnesia’. The grant amount covers 50% of the investment’s budget.

23 Provisions

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

	Litigations pending	Landscape restoration	Tax provisions	Other provisions	Total
1 January 2014	**291**	**67**	**1,109**	**3,184**	**4,651**

Additional provisions for the year	-	3	-	110	113
Used provisions for the year	-	-	-	(164)	(164)
31 December 2014	**291**	**70**	**1,109**	**3,130**	**4,600**
1 January 2015	**291**	**70**	**1,109**	**3,130**	**4,600**
Provisions for contingent risks	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
Additional provisions for the period	-	3	-	5	8
Used provisions for the year	-	-	(29)	(80)	(108)
31 December 2015	**291**	**73**	**1,081**	**11,055**	**12,500**

Analysis of total provisions:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Non-current	4,500	4,600
Current	8,000	-
Total	**12,500**	**4,600**

Provisions have been posted in the income statement as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Administrative expenses	-	110
Other provisions	8,000	-
Financial cost	8	3
	8,008	**113**

(a) Outstanding litigations

The entire amount of the provision formed pertains to third-party actions against the Group. The amount of the provision is based on estimates made by the Group's Legal Department. Management considers the provision amount sufficient, and no additional charges are expected to arise beyond the amounts disclosed as of 31.12.2015.

(c) Landscape restoration

According to Ministerial Decision 1726/2003, art 9, para. 4, companies operating wind farms should remove the facilities and restore the landscape upon termination of operation of the Energy Production Station. The Group has formed a cost provision for equipment removal and landscape restoration for the wind farms it operates via subsidiary Aiforiki Dodekanisou S.A. The provision has been calculated as the present value of expenses that will be borne for landscape restoration. The Management of the Group has estimated that the total future expenses will amount to approximately EUR 141 000. The amount of approximately EUR 3 000 was recognised in 2015 as a financing cost.

(b) Other provisions

The other provisions on 31.12.2015 concern contingent risk in the framework of the Group's activities. Specifically, during the current year, a provision of EUR 8 000 000 was established for a contingency risk of termination of a concession contract, in the framework of the Group's operation in Cyprus.

24 Expenses per category

All amounts in EUR '000.

Consolidated figures

		1-Jan to 31-Dec-15			
	Note	**Cost of sales**	**Distribution expenses**	**Administrative expenses**	**Total**
Employee benefits	27	13,397	44	1,388	14,829
Inventories used	12	29,812	-	55	29,866
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	3,605	-	-	3,605
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	2,383	-	96	2,479
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		1,474	1	30	1,505

	Note				
Operating lease rents	5	1,689	12	206	1,907
Third party fees for technical works		32,724	561	366	33,650
Other		15,265	929	3,131	19,325
Total		**100,348**	**1,547**	**5,271**	**107,166**

		1-Jan to 31-Dec-14			
	Note	Cost of sales	Distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	Total
Employee benefits	27	12 036	-	1 016	13 053
Inventories used	12	26 169	-	28	26 197
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	3 627	-	10	3 636
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	2 437	-	10	2 447
Repair and maintenance expenses of tangible assets		1 456	-	33	1 489
Operating lease rents	5	1 446	10	201	1 656
Third party fees for technical works		44 948	481	450	45 880
Other		15 540	643	2 757	18 939
Total		**107 660**	**1 134**	**4 504**	**113 297**

25 Other income/(expenses) & Other profits/(losses)

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets (note 10)	(143)	(42)
(Losses)/profit from the sale and write-off of other tangible assets	14	(58)
Amortisation of grants received (note 22)	1 539	993
Rents	648	559
Impairment provisions and direct write-offs	(38)	(1 459)
Special levy on the turnover of RES companies (Law 4093/2012)	-	(104)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment of VEAL S.A. (note 5)	(1 373)	-
Provisions for contingent risks (note 23)	(8 000)	-
Default interest, based on a contract with the State	1 176	-
Other profit/(losses)	1 845	426
Total	**(4 334)**	**315**

26 Financial income/(expenses) - net

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
Interest expenses		
- Bank borrowings	(925)	(853)
- Financial cost for landscape restoration	(3)	(3)
- Guarantee letter commissions	(1,100)	(890)
- Other financial expenses	(65)	(103)
Total financial expenses	**(2,093)**	**(1,849)**
Interest income	888	1,857
Total financial income	**888**	**1,857**

27 Employee benefits

All amounts in EUR, save the number of employees.

	Consolidated figures	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Wages and salaries	12,176	10,658
Social security expenses	2,405	2,342
Cost/(revenue) from defined benefit plans (note 21)	54	(66)
Other employee benefits	194	119
Total	**14,829**	**13,053**
Number of employees	483	482

28 Income tax

Law 4334/16.07.2015, relating to urgent arrangements for the negotiations and the conclusion of an agreement with the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), was passed on 16.07.2015. According to the new law, the income tax rate for legal entities is increased from 26% to 29%, and the prepayment of income tax is increased from 80% to 100%, effective as of the financial year of 2015. The negative effect from the recalculation of deferred taxes for the Group on the income tax of the Income statement is shown in the following table.

All amounts in EUR '000.

	Consolidated figures	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Tax for the year	6 408	3 713
Deferred tax (note 20)	831	1 347
Total	**7 239**	**5 060**

Since FY 2011, Greek Sociétés Anonymes and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatorily audited by legally appointed auditors, are required to obtain an ‘Annual Certificate’ under Article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994, which is issued following a tax audit performed by the legally appointed auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the company a ‘Tax Compliance Report’, and then the statutory auditor or audit firm submits it to the Ministry of Finance electronically.

The table presenting the analysis of unaudited financial years of all companies under consolidation is shown in note 31. The tax on the Group’s profit before tax differs from the notional amount which would result using the tax rate applicable to the parent’s profit on the consolidated companies’ profit.

The difference is as follows:

	Consolidated figures	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Accounting profit before tax	**8 011**	**15 129**
Tax imputed, based on local applicable tax rates on the parent’s profit (2015: 29% & 2014: 26%)	2 323	3 934
Effect of change to tax rate	(36)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes:	4 141	452
Taxation differences for consolidated companies	(250)	(210)
Other taxes	(52)	-
Differences from tax audit	527	97
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	587	788
Income tax	**7 239**	**5 060**

The average weighted tax rate for the Group for 2015 is 90.36% (2014: 33.44%) while the weighted average tax rate is 24.58% (2014: 16.25%),

The tax corresponding to Other Comprehensive Income is:

Consolidated figures

	1-Jan to 31-Dec-15			1-Jan to 31-Dec-14		
	Before tax	**Tax (debit)/credit**	**After tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax (debit)/credit**	**After tax**
Currency translation differences	60	-	60	45	-	45
Changes in value of financial assets available for sale	(9)	-	(9)	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges	300	-	300	117	-	117
Actuarial loss	(9)	3	(7)	(76)	20	(56)
Effect of the tax rate change on actuarial profits losses	-	3	3	-	-	-
	342	**6**	**347**	**85**	**20**	**105**

29 Cash flows from operating activities

All amounts in EUR '000.

		Consolidated figures	
	Note	**01.01.2015-31.12.2015**	**01.01.2014-31.12.2014**
Profit before taxes		8 011	15 129
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of PPE	5	3 605	3 636
Depreciation of intangible assets	6	2 479	2 447
Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	10	143	42
(Losses)/profit from the sale and write-off of other tangible assets	25	(14)	58
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment of VEAL S.A.	25	1 373	-
Amortisation of grants	22	(1 539)	(993)
Interest income	26	(888)	(1 857)
Write-offs/provisions of receivables and inventories	13	-	584
Provisions for contingent risks	25	8 000	
Other provisions		(100)	113
Retirement benefits liabilities		42	(53)
Debit interest and related expenses	26	2 090	1 846
Loss from associates	8	782	122

	23 986	**21 075**
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(1 150)	2 577
Decrease/(increase) in receivables (non-current & current)	17 586	(14 742)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities (non-current & current, except borrowings)	2 180	(2 782)
	18 616	**(14 947)**
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	**42 601**	**6 129**

30 Commitments

Operating lease obligations

The Group leases property through operating leases. Such leases have varying terms regarding rent adjustment, renewal rights and other clauses, and usually, extend over a term of 3 or more years.

Total future payable rents, under operating leases, are as follows:

All amounts in EUR '000.

Commitments from operating leases:	**Consolidated figures**	
	31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
Up to 1 year	240	453
From 1-5 years	890	1,121
Over 5 years	128	300
	1,258	**1,874**

31 Contingent assets and liabilities

(a) Other disputes in litigation or in arbitration, as well as any pending decisions by judicial or arbitration bodies, are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial standing or operation of the Group. The provisions formed in the Group are assessed as adequate.

(b) From FY 2011 onwards, Greek Sociétés Anonymes and Limited Liability Companies whose annual financial statements are mandatorily audited, are required to obtain an 'Annual Certificate' under article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994. This 'Annual Certificate' is issued following a tax audit performed by the legally appointed auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm issues to the company a 'Tax Compliance Report', and then the statutory auditor or audit firm submits it to the Ministry of Finance electronically.

The list of open tax years of the companies being consolidated are presented below: The Group's tax liabilities for these years have not been finalised yet and, therefore, additional charges may arise when the relevant audits are performed by the tax authorities. The provisions established by the Group for unaudited years stand at EUR 1 081 000 (note 23). Parent company Helector (excluding Joint Operations, the unaudited years of which are presented in the following table) has not been audited by tax authorities for financial years 2009 and 2010. It has been audited for years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, pursuant to Law 2238/1994, and has obtained a tax compliance certificate from PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A., without any qualification. PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. has already undertaken the parent's tax audit for financial year 2015. Also, a tax audit for closing year 2015 is underway by the competent audit firms for the Group's subsidiaries based in Greece. The Group's management is not expecting significant tax liabilities upon completion of the tax audit other than those recorded and presented in the financial statements. Also, adequate provisions have been established, charging the results of the current and previous years, and no significant extra charges are anticipated.

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* The Group companies which are domiciled in Greece, are mandatorily audited by audit firms and have obtained a tax compliance certificate for FY 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, are marked with an asterisk (*).

(c) The Group has contingent liabilities in relation to banks, other guarantees, and other matters that arise from its normal business activity and from which no substantial charges are expected to arise.

32 Transactions with related parties

The aggregate amounts of sales and purchases from year start, as well as the closing balances of receivables and liabilities at year end, which have resulted from transactions with related parties under IAS 24, are as follows:

		Consolidated figures	
		31-Dec-15	**31-Dec-14**
(a)	**Sales of goods and services**	**7 935**	**2 082**
	- Sales to associates	**61**	**975**
	Sales	-	975
	Other operating income	35	-
	Financial income	26	-
	- Sales to related parties	**7 874**	**1 108**
	Sales	7 750	1 098
	Other operating income	124	9
	Finance income	1	-
(b)	**Purchases of goods and services**	**1 409**	**1 692**
	Purchases from associates	**804**	**695**
	Cost of sales	804	695
	- Purchases from related parties	**605**	**996**
	Cost of sales	506	930
	Administrative expenses	99	32
	Other operating expenses	-	31
	Financial expenses	-	2
	Tangible or Intangible assets	-	2
(c)	**Key management compensation**	**993**	**626**
(d)	**Closing balance (Receivables)**	**2 495**	**2 141**
	- Receivables from associates	**1 619**	**181**
	Trade	1 355	3
	Other receivables	265	179
	- Receivables from related parties	**875**	**1 959**
	Trade	736	821
	Other receivables	140	1 139
(e)	**Closing balance (Liabilities)**	**5 944**	**2 603**
	- Payables to associates	**4 964**	**224**
	Suppliers	-	212
	Other payables	4 964	12
	- Payables to other related parties	**981**	**2 379**
	Suppliers	32	206
	Other payables	948	2 173
(f)	**Receivables from key management members**	**-**	**17**
(g)	**Amounts payable to key management**	**73**	**62**

Services to and from related parties, as well as sales and purchases of goods, are performed in accordance with the price lists that apply to non-related parties.

Amounts payable to and from related parties are not subject to securities, have no specific repayment terms and are interest-free.

Consolidated figures

		31-Dec-15	31-Dec-14
(j)	**Loans to related parties**		
	Balance as of 1 January	**-**	-
	Financing during the year	6,359	-
	Interest capitalized during the year	26	-
	Balance as of 31 December	**6,385**	**-**

The collectability of the above collectable amounts is considered safe, and therefore no impairment provision has been made.

33 Other notes

1. Mortgage prenotation has been taken out on the Group's properties, standing at EUR 1,536 000, in favour of a bank as security for bank liabilities, which, on 31.12.2015, stood at EUR 726 000 (31.12.2014: EUR 680 000 (noted 5).

2. The total fees payable to the Group's legal auditors for the mandatory audit of the annual financial statements for FY 2015 stand at EUR 110 000 (2014: EUR 110 000), and for other services at EUR 33 000 (2014: EUR 6 000.).

34 Events after the date of the Statement of Financial Position

- During 2016, DOAL S.A. purchased the remaining 25% from ENVITEC and the Group now holds 100% of HELECTOR S.A. - ENVITEC S.A. Partnership, which was renamed HELECTOR S.A. - DOAL S.A.

- Further to the investigation of possible transactions in relation to two project contracts in Cyprus, which took place in early 2016 by the Cypriot Authorities, the trial of the defendants in this case began at the end of July 2016, and included subsidiary Helector Cyprus, as the subcontractor for waste management projects. Greek Authorities have been asked to examine the possibility of the participation of the Group's CEO in this case. At this stage, the Group is following the developments and is in the process of evaluating any impact on its operation in Cyprus.

Kifissia, 26 May 2016

Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer	The Director	The CFO
Leonidas G. Bobolas (ID Card No. Σ-237945)	Alexandros Ch. Ntekas (ID Card Φ-023403)	Georgios I. Pliatsikas (ID Card No. AI-559981)