TERNA ENERGY SA

Societe Anonyme Commercial Technical Company

85 Mesogeion Ave., 115 26 Athens

Reg. No. 318/06/B/86/28

SUMMARY INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT AND THE GROUP AS AT 31ST MARCH 2009

(from January 1st to March 31st 2009)

In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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GROUP TERNA ENERGY ABETE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31st MARCH 2009
(All amounts are in thousand euros unless otherwise stated)

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	31 March 2009	31 December 2008	31 March 2009	31 December 2008
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	6	1,704	1,463	938	696
Tangible assets	6	248,897	238,929	98,772	87,598
Investment property	7	923	923	923	923
Investments in subsidiaries		-	-	49,182	48,682
Investments s in associates		51	51	-	-
Interests in joint-ventures		-	-	489	489
Other long-term receivables	16	53	18,537	31	8,007
Other investments		1	1	1	1
Deferred income tax receivables		1,626	2,444	1,203	1,968
Total non-current assets		**253,255**	**262,348**	**151,539**	**148,364**
Current assets					
Inventories		813	886	69	142
Trade receivables		10,528	15,142	8,420	11,767
Receivables according to IAS 11		1,915	1,177	6,715	2,156
Prepayments and other receivables		34,127	18,990	12,433	11,308
Income tax receivables		337	337	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		296,883	290,886	287,509	283,139
Total current assets		**344,603**	**327,418**	**315,146**	**308,512**
TOTAL ASSETS		**597,858**	**589,766**	**466,685**	**456,876**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity attributed to the owners of the parent					
Share capital	8	32,800	32,800	32,800	32,800
Share premium		281,961	281,961	282,006	282,006
Reserves		15,000	15,316	13,088	13,551
Profit carried forward		40,388	34,798	38,463	33,789
Total		**370,149**	**364,875**	**366,357**	**362,146**
Non-controlling interests		1,225	934	-	-
Total equity		**371,374**	**365,809**	**366,357**	**362,146**

	Note				
Long-term liabilities					
Long-term loans	9	47,019	48,913	23,286	23,286
Other provisions	10	1,053	1,052	517	517
Provision for staff indemnities	10	67	141	67	141
Grants	11	48,017	48,614	18,563	18,824
Deferred income tax liabilities	14	618	536	-	-
Other long-term liabilities		102	102	-	-
Total long-term liabilities		**96,876**	**99,358**	**42,433**	**42,768**
Short-term liabilities					
Trade payables		14,851	8,079	14,408	7,734
Short-term loans	9	96,915	97,381	31,157	31,263
Short-term portion of long-term liabilities	9	8,805	8,951	4,704	4,449
Liabilities according to IAS 11		1,936	4,006	1,936	3,247
Accrued and other short-term liabilities		901	1,159	919	1,226
Income tax payable		6,200	5,023	4,771	4,043
Total short-term liabilities		**129,608**	**124,599**	**57,895**	**51,962**
Total liabilities		**226,484**	**223,957**	**100,328**	**94,730**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**597,858**	**589,766**	**466,685**	**456,876**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	1/1 - 31/3 2009	1/1 - 31/3 2008	1/1 - 31/3 2009	1/1 - 31/3 2008
Continuing operations					
Net turnover	5	14,510	16,272	13,241	13,960
Cost of sales		(7,983)	(10,108)	(8,946)	(9,304)
Gross profit		**6,527**	**6,164**	**4,295**	**4,656**
Administrative and distribution expenses		(950)	(691)	(808)	(610)
Research and development expenses		(644)	(391)	(644)	(391)
Other income(expenses)	12	1,037	648	547	391
Operating profit		**5,970**	**5,730**	**3,390**	**4,046**
Net finance income/(cost)	5	2,270	2,164	2,888	2,580
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	5			-	-
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	5	**8,240**	**7,894**	**6,278**	**6,626**
Income tax expense	5, 14	(2,055)	(1,977)	(1,464)	(1,657)
Net profit from continuing operations	5	**6,185**	**5,917**	**4,814**	**4,969**
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**6,185**	**5,917**	**4,814**	**4,969**
Other comprehensive income/expenses directly recognized in equity from:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(17)	-	-	-
Income tax directly recorded in equity		(140)	-	(140)	-
Other comprehensive income / expenses of the period net of income tax		**(157)**	**-**	**(140)**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**6,028**	**5,917**	**4,674**	**4,969**
Net profit attributed to:					
Owners of the parent from continuing operations		5,894	5,921		
Non-controlling interests from continuing operations		291	(4)		
		6,185	**5,917**		

Total comprehensive income attributed to:		
Owners of the parent from continuing operations	6,028	5,917
Non-controlling interests from continuing operations	-	-
	6,028	**5,917**
Earnings per share (Basic in Euro)		
From continuing operations attributed to owners of the parent	0.0541	0.0541
Average weighted number of shares		
Basic	108,858,676	109,333,400

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

GROUP TERNA ENERGY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

31st March 2009

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	1/1 - 31/3 2009	**1/1 - 31/3 2008**	**1/1 - 31/3 2009**	**1/1 - 31/3 2008**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax	8,240	7,894	6,278	6,626
Adjustments for the reconciliation of net flows from operating activities				
Depreciation	2,215	1,501	1,131	687
Valuation of investment property	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(382)	12	10	11
Interest and related income	(3,794)	(3,459)	(3,780)	(3,416)
Interest and other financial expenses	1,524	1,294	892	836
Depreciation of grants	(596)	(424)	(261)	(166)
Other adjustments	(17)	-	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**7,190**	**6,818**	**4,270**	**4,578**
(Increase)/Decrease in:				
Inventories	73	(129)	73	(132)
Trade receivables	3,879	(2,332)	(1,212)	(1,364)
Prepayments and other short term receivables	(15,506)	(1,872)	(1,497)	(1,243)
Increase/(Decrease) in:				
Suppliers	6,819	(242)	6,674	(100)
Accruals and other short term liabilities	(2,975)	(514)	(1,702)	(561)
(Increase)/Decrease of other long term receivables and liabilities	18,484	2	7,976	(9)
Income tax payment	(110)	(231)	(109)	(229)
Net cash from operating activities	**17,854**	**1,500**	**14,473**	**940**
Cash flows from investment activities				
Purchases/Sales of tangible and intangible assets	(11,559)	(4,687)	(12,547)	(1,938)
Receipt of grants	-	-	-	-
Interest and related income received	4,165	784	4,152	741
(Purchases)/sales of investments and securities	-	(100)	(500)	(304)
Net cash used in investment activities	**(7,394)**	**(4,003)**	**(8,895)**	**(1,501)**

Cash flows from financing activities				
Purchase of treasury shares	(465)	-	(465)	-
Net change of long term loans	(1,895)	(481)	-	(336)
Net change of short term loans	(525)	2,500	-	-
Interest paid	(1,578)	(959)	(743)	(572)
Net cash used financing activities	**(4,463)**	**1,060**	**(1,208)**	**(908)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**5,997**	**(1,443)**	**4,370**	**(1,469)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	290,886	295,176	283,139	287,418
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**296,883**	**293,733**	**287,509**	**285,949**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

TERNA ENERGY SA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
31st March 2009

(All amounts are in thousand euros unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Profit carried forward	Total
1st January 2008	**32,800**	**282,006**	**14,248**	**18,828**	**347,882**
Total comprehensive income for the period				4,969	**4,969**
31st March 2008	**32,800**	**282,006**	**14,248**	**23,797**	**352,851**
1st January 2009	**32,800**	**282,006**	**13,551**	**33,789**	**362,146**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	4,674	**4,674**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(463)	-	**(463)**
31st March 2009	**32,800**	**282,006**	**13,088**	**38,463**	**366,357**

TERNA ENERGY GROUP
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
31st March 2009
(All amounts are in thousand euros unless otherwise stated)

	Share Capital	Share premium	Reserves	Profit carried forward	Partial total	Minority interest	Total
1st January 2009	**32,800**	**281,961**	**15,316**	**34,798**	**364,875**	**496**	**365,809**
Total comprehensive income/l(loss) for the period	-	-	(17)	5,754	**5,737**	291	**6,028**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(463)	-	**(463)**	-	**(463)**
Transfers - other movements	-	-	164	(164)	-	-	-
31st March 2009	**32,800**	**281,961**	**15,000**	**40,388**	**370,149**	**1,225**	**371,374**

TERNA ENERGY GROUP
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
31st March 2009
(All amounts are in thousand euros unless otherwise stated)

	Share Capital	Share premium	Reserves	Profit carried forward	Partial total	Minority interest	Total
1st January 2008	**32,800**	**281,996**	**15,333**	**18,536**	**348,665**	**496**	**349,161**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	5,921	**5,921**	(4)	**5,917**
Transfers - other movements	-	(6)	139	(139)	**(6)**	-	**(6)**
31st March 2008	**32,800**	**281,990**	**15,472**	**24,318**	**354,580**	**492**	**355,072**

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

The TERNA ENERGY SA Group of companies (hereinafter the «Group» or «TERNA ENERGY») is a Greek group of companies mainly engaged in the energy and construction sector. The Group's activity in the energy sector is related to the construction and exploitation of renewable sources of Wind energy. The Company is also engaged in the research for the operation and construction of projects related to other renewable energy sources (RES).

TERNA ENERGY has a class 6 contractor certificate and its activity in the construction sector relates to the construction of private and public projects as a main contractor or subcontractor or through joint ventures. Based on the Greek legislation in effect, companies who hold a class 6 certificate, undertake public works with an initial contracting price from € 5.25 to €44.00 million or up to €60.00 million through joint ventures and private or self-financed independently budgeted, either as main contractors or as sub-contractors or through joint ventures.

TERNA ENERGY is the continuation of the Technical Constructions Company (ETKA SA), which was established in 1949 (Gov. Gaz. 166/21.06.1949), and which during 1999 absorbed TERNA ENERGY SA. The latter had been established in 1997 (Gov.Gaz.6524/11.09.1997), and is based in Athens, 85 Mesogeion Ave.

The company is listed on the Athens Exchange. The parent company of TERNA ENERGY is GEK TERNA SA , also listed on the Athens Exchange.

2. BASIS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Basis for the preparation of the financial statements

The summary interim financial statements for the company and the group are compiled in accordance with IFRS as these are adopted by EU and specifically in accordance with the provisions of IAS 34 "Interim Financial Statements". The summary interim financial statements must be read together with the annual financial statements of December 31st, 2008.

b) Statutory Financial Statements

Until the 31st of December 2004 TERNA ENERGY and its Greek subsidiaries kept their accounting books and compiled financial statements according to the provisions of L. 2190/1920 and the tax legislation in effect. From January 1st, 2005 they are obliged, according to the legislation in effect, to compile their Statutory Financial Statements according to the IFRS that have been adopted by the European Union. The Company and the Greek companies of the Group continue to keep their accounting books in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws, as they have the right to do so. Accounting adjustments are then made in order to compile the attached financial statements in accordance with the IFRS.

c) New Standards, interpretations and amendments

The accounting principles adopted for the preparation of the financial statements are the same as those adopted for the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and the company, in the period ending on December 31st, 2008, except the adoption of new standards that became mandatory from January 1st, 2009. Therefore, from January 1st, 2009 the Group and the company adopted new standards and amendments as follows:

- *IFRS 8, Operating Sectors*. IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 Segment Reporting By Segment and adopts an administrative approach as regards the financial information provided by segment. The information provided is that used by the management internally for the evaluation of the return by operating sectors and the allocation of resources to such sectors.
- *IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (revision).* The revisions include changes in the titles of some of the financial statements (for example, the balance sheet is renamed a Statement of Financial Position). The most important changes are:

-at the cases in which an accounting policy is applied in retrospect or there is retrospective revision or reclassification of accounts of the financial statements, it is necessary to report also the statements of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period.
- all income and expenses data (including those recorded directly in Equity) must be reported in one statement (Statement of comprehensive income), or in two statements (a separate Income statement and a of comprehensive income).
- the specific presentation of results that are directly recorded in equity (e.g. profit/loss of fair value) is no longer allowed. Such changes that do not arise from the shareholders must be presented in the Statement of comprehensive income, the total of which must be transferred to the Statement of changes in Equity.
- the presentation of shareholders' transactions when they are acting as owners is not allowed to be presented in the notes. The Statement of changes in Equity must be presented as a separate financial statement.
- new requirements are introduced regarding an analytical presentation of results that are directly recorded in equity.

- *IFRS 2: Share-based payment – Amended in 2008: vesting conditions and cancellations.* The amendment of the standard clarifies that vesting conditions are service conditions and performance conditions only, while other features should be included in the calculation of the fair value of the relevant concession at the concession date.

- *IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentations and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – 2008 Amendment:* Puttable instruments and obligations arising on settlement. This amendment sets the classification of puttable financial instruments as well as the terms of some instruments that oblige the issuer to proportionally pay the net assets of the instrument during settlement.

- *IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*: IFRIC 15 offers guidelines regarding whether an agreement for the construction of a real estate is included in the framework of IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" or IAS 18 "Revenue" and when the revenue from construction should be recognized.

- *IFRIC 16, Hedging of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation*: IFRIC 16 clarifies three major issues, in particular: a) The presentation currency of the Financial Statements does not create risk exposure in a situation that the company is in a position to hedge the risk. Therefore, the parent company may define as risk for hedging only the foreign exchange differences that arise between operating currency and presentation currency for the foreign operations. b) Any company belonging to the Group may hold hedging instruments, c) Despite the fact that IAS 39 «Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement» is applied to define the amount that must be transferred in Income Statement from the foreign exchange differences' reserve in relation to the hedging instrument, the IAS 21 «The effect of changes in Foreign Exchange» is applied in reference to the hedging instrument.

- *Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statement.* This amendment clarifies that assets and liabilities classified as held for trading purposes, according to IAS 39, Financial instruments: Recognition and calculation, are not classified automatically as short-term items in the Financial Statement.

- *Amendments to IAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimations and errors.* The amendment clarifies that only the application guidance, which is considered an integral part of an IFRS, is mandatory during the selection of accounting policies.

- *Amendments to IAS 10, Events after the Balance Sheet Date.* The amendment clarifies that dividends approved after the balance sheet date are not considered as liabilities.

- *Amendments to IAS 16, Tangible assets.* It replaces the term Net sale price with the term Fair value minus sale price as regards the recoverable amount, in order to be consistent with IFRS 5 and IAS 36. Tangible assets held for lease and during the ordinary course of activities intended for sale after the end of the lease period, are transferred to the Inventories account during the end of this period and are classified in assets held for sale. Proceeds from the subsequent sale are presented as income. At the same time, IAS 7 Cash flow statements, is also amended, where it is required that cash payments, for the construction or acquisition of relevant fixed assets, be classified in the category of Operating Activities. Moreover, cash proceeds from rents and subsequent sales of relevant fixed assets are presented in Operating Activities.

- *Amendments to IAS 18, Income.* This amendment replaces the term Direct costs with the term Transaction cost, as defined in IAS 39.

- *Amendments to IAS 19, Employee benefits.* The amendment revises the term of Service cost in order to include benefit reductions related to the service of the employee in previous periods (negative service cost) and to exclude benefit reductions in relation to the service of the employee in future periods that arise from amendments to the benefit plan. Amendments to benefit plans that lead to the reduction of benefits in relation to the service rendered in future periods are considered as cut-backs. It revises the definition of Return on assets of the plan, excluding management costs of the plan if such have already been included in the actuarial assumptions based on which the committed defined benefits were calculated. It revises the definition of short-term and other long-term benefits to employees in order to focus on the point where the liability will be settled. It repeals the reference to contingent liabilities in order to conform to IAS 37, "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets". IAS 37 does not allow the recognition of contingent liabilities.

- *Amendments to IAS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance.*
Loans that are granted with zero or very low interest rates compared to the market will not be excluded by the requirement to present the implied rate. The implied rate of granted loans will be lower than the market rate, and thus it will conform to IAS 39. The difference between the amount received and the discounted amount is accounted for as a government grant.

- *Amendments to IAS 23, Borrowing Cost.* The amendment revises the definition of borrowing cost in order to unite all the borrowing cost items in one item. The interest expense is calculated based on the real interest rate method, as described in IAS 39.

- *Amendments to IAS 27, Consolidated and separate financial statements.* In case where a parent company values a subsidiary at fair value according to IAS 39 in its separate financial statements, this accounting treatment holds also in the case where subsequently the subsidiary is classified as held for sale.

- *Amendments to IAS 28, Investments in associate companies.* In case where an associated company is valued at fair value, according to IAS 39 (given that it has been exempt from the requirements of IAS 28), only the requirements of IAS 28, regarding the disclosure of the nature and extent of significant limitations to the ability of the associate company to transfer capital to the Company in the form of cash equivalents or repayment of debt, are applied. For the purposes of an impairment audit, the investment in an associate company is considered a unique asset – including any reversal of impairment loss. Therefore, in case of impairment, a separate allocation of the impairment to the goodwill included in the investment's balance, is not needed. The impairment loss is reversed in the case where the recoverable value of the investment in the associate company increases.

- *Amendments to IAS 29, Presentation of financial assets in hyperinflationary economies.* This amendment revises the limiting list of exemptions as regards to asset and liability items calculated at history cost, i.e. tangible fixed assets. No special transition requirements are mentioned due to the fact that the amendment is mostly a clarification and not a change.

- *Amendments to IAS 31, Participations in joint ventures.* This amendment clarifies the fact that if a joint venture is valued at fair value, according to IAS 39 (given that is has been exempted from the requirements of IAS 31), then only the requirements of IAS 31 regarding the disclosure of obligations of the member of the joint venture and the joint venture, as well as regarding the summary of financial information for the balance sheet and results items, apply.

- *Amendments to IAS 34, Interim financial report.* This amendment clarifies that earnings per share are disclosed in the interim financial reports in the case where the company is subject to the application scope of IAS 33.

- *IFRS 3, Business Combinations – Amended in 2007 and consequent amendments in IAS 27, 28 and 31 (effective from July 1st 2009):* The amended standard inserts new important amendments in the purchase method in order to reflect business combinations. Among the amendments in the standard is the option to present rights of third parties that have no control (minority interest), in their fair value. Also, the amended standards state that the acquisition of additional percentages in a subsidiary or the sale of part of the shares of a subsidiary must be accounted as transactions with the shareholders of the company and any difference should be recognized in equity. The amended IFRS 3 is effective for the acquisition of companies that will be realized after July 1st 2009, while there is no requirement for business combinations that have taken place before the adoption of the amended standard. Therefore, this amendment will not affect the present financial position of the Company.

Amendments in IFRS 5, Non Current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, applied for financial years beginning at or after 1 July 2009. The amendment clarifies the fact that all asset and liability items of a subsidiary are still classified as "held for sale" according toy IFRS 5, even in the case the company, after a sale, does not control the particular subsidiary. The amendment is applicable from the date of the first application of IFRS 5. Therefore participations in subsidiaries classified as "held for sale" from the use of IFRS 5, should be examined and revaluated. Application of the amendment in advance is also acceptable. In this case, the company should also apply the amendments of IAS 27 (as it was amended in January 2008) at the application date of IFRS 5 amendments.

Until the date of financial statements' approval, there are new IFRS, interpretations and amendments of existing standards, which will be applied on mandatory manner for the years beginning after July 1st, 2009. The Management's view regarding the effect of the above application is presented below:

- *Interpretation 17 Allocation of non cash asset items to Owners,* applied for financial years beginning at or after 1 July 2009. When a company announces an allocation and is obliged to allocate asset items to owners, then it should also records a liability regarding the payable dividends. The objective of Interpretation 17 is to provide guidance about the time a company recognizes dividends payable, the calculation method, and the accounting treatment between the book value of allocated asset items and the book value of the dividends payable, when the company pays in full the dividends. The Amendment 17 "*Allocation of non cash asset items to Owners"* is applied by the companies for financial years beginning at or from July 1st, 2009. In advance application of the above Interpretation is acceptable provided that the company discloses it in the Explanatory Notes of the Financial Statements and at the same time applies the IFRS 3 (as it was amended in 2008), the IFRS 27 (as it was amended in May 2008) and IFRS 5 (as it was amended from the current Interpretation). The retroactive application of the Interpretation is not acceptable. It is noted that the European Union has not adopted this Interpretation.

- *Interpretation 18 Transfer of asset items from customers* (it qualifies for years starting from or at 1 July 2009). This interpretation is applied mainly in companies or utilities.
The objective of the Interpretation 18 is to clarify the requirements of IFRS with regard to agreements based on which a company receives from one of its customers parts of tangible assets (land, building facilities or equipment) that the company should utilize in order for the customer to become part of a network or to access the provision of goods and services (such as the provision of electricity or water). In some cases, the company receives cash from its customers in order to acquire or construct a facility in order for the customer to connect with a network or to continuously access a network of goods and services (or even both cases). The interpretation clarifies cases in which the definition of tangible asset and the recognition and calculation of initial cost are already fulfilled. Furthermore it determines the manner with which the verification of a liability regarding the provision of the above services can be made in exchange with the tangible asset, as well as the recognition of income and the accounting treatment of cash received from customers.

d) Approval of Financial Statements

The attached interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 28 May 2009.

***e)* Use of Estimates**

The Group makes estimations, assumptions and judgments in order to choose the best accounting principles related to the future evolution of events and transactions. These estimations, assumptions and judgments are continuously assessed in order to reflect current information and risk and are based on the management's experience related to level/volume of transactions or events.

The main estimations and judgments on information, whose development could affect the financial statements' accounts in the coming 12 months, are as follows:
a) Recognition of income from construction contracts: The Group uses the percentage of completion method to recognize revenue from construction contracts, in accordance with IAS 11. According to this method the construction cost as of each balance sheet date is compared to the budgeted total cost of the project in order to determine the percentage of completion of the project.

The cumulated effect of the restatements/reassessments of the total budgeted cost of the projects and the total contractual payment (recognition of work over and above the contract) is recorded in the financial years during which such restatements arise. The total budgeted cost and the total contractual payment of the projects arise from estimation procedures and are reassessed and reviewed at each balance sheet date.

b) Provision for income tax: The provision for income tax according to IAS 12 is calculated with the estimation of taxes to be paid to tax authorities and includes the current income tax for each period and a provision for additional taxes that may occur from tax audits. The final settlement of income tax may differ from the relevant amounts recognized in the financial statements.

c) Provision for environmental rehabilitation: The Group creates a provision against its relevant liabilities for dismantlement of technical equipment of wind parks and environmental rehabilitation, that arise based on the written environmental legislation or by the Group's restrictive practices. The environmental rehabilitation provision reflects the present value (based on an appropriate discount rate), at the balance sheet date of the rehabilitation liability less the estimated recoverable value of material estimated to be dismantled and sold.

d) Valuation of inventory: The Group estimates the expected selling price as well as the finalization and distribution cost of each inventory category based on statistical data and the market conditions.

e) Impairment in the value of assets and recovery actions: The Group monitors technological, institutional and economic developments in order to detect any factors that necessitate impairment in the value of its assets (fixed, commercial and other receivables, financial assets, etc.) or any recovery action.

f) Provision for personnel's compensation: According to the IFRS 19, the Group proceeds with assumptions for the calculation of personnel's compensation on actuarial basis.

g) Depreciation of assets: For the calculation of depreciation charges, the Group examines the economic life and the residual value of tangible and intangible assets taking into consideration technological, institutional and economic developments, as well as any experience generated from the use of the above assets.

h) Revaluation of investment property: In this context, the Group defines the fair value of its investment property based on valuation reports compiled on its behalf by independent evaluators. In the case of the interim financial statements, the fair value of assets can be based on valuation reports of independent bodies only when there are material changes in this value.

3. SUMMARY OF KEY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The main accounting principles adopted during the compilation of the attached interim consolidated and solo financial statements are the following:

a) Consolidation Basis

The attached consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of TERNA ENERGY and its subsidiaries. The subsidiary companies in which the Group holds directly or indirectly more than half of the voting rights or has the right to exercise control over their operation have been consolidated. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that the Group acquires control over them and cease to be consolidated from the date it no longer has control.

The Group's interests in Joint Ventures, in the cases where they are subject to common control, are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements using the proportionate consolidation method based on the Group's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the jointly controlled entity.

Intra-group transactions and balances have been cancelled-out in the attached consolidated financial statements. Whenever required the accounting principles of the subsidiaries have been amended in order to ensure consistency with the accounting principles adopted by the Group.

b) Investments in Associates

Includes companies in which the Group exercises significant influence however they are not subsidiaries or joint ventures. The Group's participating interests are recorded using the equity method. According to this method the participating interest in the associate company is carried at acquisition cost plus any change in the percentage of its equity held by the Group after the initial acquisition date, less any provisions for impairment. The consolidated income statement shows the Group's share in the associate's results, while the amounts recorded by the associates directly in their equity, are recognized directly in the Group's equity.

c) Investments and other (non-derivative) financial assets

Financial assets that fall under the provisions of IAS 39 and are governed by them are classified according to their nature and characteristics into one of the following four categories:

(i) Investments available for sale
(ii) Receivables and loans
(iii) Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss
(iv) Investments held to maturity

Initially they are recognized at acquisition cost, which represents the fair value plus, in some cases, the direct transaction and acquisition expenses.

The classification of the above financial assets is made upon their initial recognition and wherever permitted it is reviewed and reassessed on a periodic basis.

(i) Investments available for sale

Financial assets (non-derivative) that cannot be classified in any of the above categories are designated and classified as investment available for sale. After the initial recognition, available for sale investments are valued at fair value with the resulting gains or losses being recognized as a separate item in equity. Upon sale or write-off or impairment of the investment the accumulated gains or losses are included in the profit or loss.

(ii) Receivables and loans

Receivables and loans created by the activities of the Group (and which fall outside the usual credit limits), are valued at net amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses are recorded in the profit or loss when the relevant amounts are written-off or suffer impairment as well as through the amortization process.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss

This relates to the trading portfolio and comprises investments acquired with a view to liquidate them in the near future. Gains or losses from the valuation of such assets are recorded in the profit or loss.

(iv) Investments held to maturity

Financial assets (non-derivative) with defined flows and defined maturity are classified as held to maturity when the company is willing and able to retain them until their maturity. Investments held indefinitely or for a predetermined period cannot be classified in this category. Held to maturity investments are valued, after the initial recording, at net amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses are recorded in the profit or loss when the relevant amounts are written-off or suffer impairment as well as through the amortization process.

The current value of such investments that are traded in an organized exchange is derived by the exchange value of the investment at the closing date. As regards investments that are not traded in an active market, their fair value is calculated on the basis of relevant valuation techniques. These techniques are based on recent arm's-length investment transactions, with reference to the exchange value of another investment with characteristics similar to the investment valued, discounted cash-flow analysis and investment valuation models.

d) Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities in the balance sheet include cash balances, receivables, participations, bank loans and other short and long-term liabilities. The accounting principles for the recognition and measurement of these items are mentioned in the respective accounting principles, which are presented in this Note. Financial instruments are disclosed as receivables, liabilities or equity based on the substance and the contents of the relevant contracts from which they stem. Interest, dividends, gains and losses resulting from the financial instruments that are classified as receivables or liabilities are accounted for as expenses or income respectively. The distribution of dividends to shareholders is accounted for directly through equity. Financial instruments are netted-off when the Company, according to the law, has this legal right and intends to set them off (against each other) on a net basis or to recover the asset and net the liability off at the same time. Financial risk management aims to reduce possible negative consequences. More specifically:

- ***Interest rate risk and exchange rate risk***

The Company's bank loans are denominated in euros and are subject to variable and fixed interest rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments in order to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk. The Management of the Company follows the development of interest rates and exchange rates and takes the necessary measures to reduce the risk.

- ***Fair Value***

The amounts appearing in the attached Balance Sheets for cash balances, short-term receivables and other short-term liabilities approximate their respective real values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of short-term bank loans does not differ from their accounting value due to the use of variable interest rates.

- ***Credit Risk Concentration***

A substantial part of trade receivables in general relate to services rendered to entities of the Public sector with which there is no credit risk, per se. The Company policy is to seek business with customers of satisfactory credit standing while the constant aim is to resolve any resulting differences within an amicable settlement context. Moreover the credit risk concentration is limited due to the great dispersion of the balances.

- ***Market Risk***

The Group has not entered into contracts in order to hedge the market risk arising from its exposure to fluctuations in the prices of raw materials used in the production process.

(e) Operation and Presentation Currency and Foreign Exchange Conversion

The euro is the currency of operation and presentation of the Group and its Greek subsidiaries. Transactions in other currencies are converted into euros using the exchange rates in effect at the date of the transaction. At the date of compilation of the financial statements the monetary asset and liability items that are denominated in other currencies are adjusted so as to reflect the current exchange rates.

The profits and losses resulting from the end-of-year valuation of monetary items in foreign currencies are reflected in the attached consolidated income statement. The profits or losses resulting from transactions are also reflected in the consolidated income statement.

The currency of operation of the foreign subsidiaries of the Group is the official currency of the country each subsidiary operates in. Accordingly, at each balance sheet date all the balance sheet accounts of the subsidiaries are converted into euros using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are converted using the weighted average rate in effect during the year. The resulting exchange differences from the valuation of foreign subsidiaries as described above are booked directly to equity. Upon sale or disposal of a foreign subsidiary the cumulated exchange differences described above are taken to the profit and loss account.

f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of rights for use of forestry land, where Wind Parks are installed, and software acquisition costs. The value of the right of use of forestry land, where Wind Parks are installed, includes the related acquisition costs less accumulated amortization and possible impairment. The value of software includes the acquisition cost and all expenses incurred to develop the software in order to bring it to operating condition less accumulated amortization and possible impairment. Significant subsequent expenses are capitalized when they increase the software's capacity after initial specifications.

Amortization on the rights of use for land where Wind Parks are installed is accounted for, using the straight-line method over the duration of the contractual right for the production of energy (approximately 20 years), beginning from the period when each Wind Park starts operating. Amortization of software is accounted for based on the straight line method over 3 years. The amortization of all the aforementioned items is included in the income statement.

g) Income recognition

Income is recognized to the extent that it is probable those economic benefits will result for the Group and that the relevant amounts can be accurately measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met for the recognition of income.

(i) Income from construction activities

Construction subsidiaries and joint-ventures recognize income from construction contracts in their accounting books based on amounts invoiced to customers, which result from the relevant partial certifications of work completed that are issued by the responsible engineers and correspond to the work completed up to the closing date. For reasons of compliance with the IFRS, income from construction activity is accounted for in the attached financial statements using the percentage-of-completion method in accordance with the provisions of IAS 11 “Construction Contracts”.

According to the percentage-of-completion method the construction costs incurred up to the Balance Sheet date are compared to the total estimated cost of the project in order to determine the percentage of the project that has been completed. This percentage is applied to the total revised contract price in order to determine the cumulated income from the project, based on which the invoiced income to date is revised. The cumulated effect of the revisions of the total estimated construction cost and the total contract price are accounted for during the financial years in which they arise. In the cases of contracts where it is forecast that the total estimated cost will exceed the total contract price, the entire loss is recognized in the year during which the loss-making events become probable.

Non-invoiced accrued income relates to income recognized on the basis of the method described above that has not yet been invoiced. Non-accrued income comprises amounts invoiced up to the balance sheet in relation to the income calculated using the percentage-of-completion method.

Project execution down-payments represent amounts received by the Group upon signing the relevant contracts and are proportionally netted-off with the partial invoicing. The remaining amount appears as a liability in the attached consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods, net of trade discounts, sales incentive discounts and the corresponding VAT, is recognized when the significant risks and benefits from ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

(iii) Revenue from the sale of Electric Energy

Revenue from the sale of Electric Energy is accounted for in the year in which it accrues. Revenue from sales of electric energy to DESMHE or any other buyer that have not yet been invoiced is recognized as accrued non-invoiced income in the financial statements.

(iv) Rent Revenue

Rent revenue is recognized using the straight-line method, according to the terms of the lease.

(v) Dividends

Dividends are accounted for when the right to receive them has been finalized by the shareholders by virtue of a General Meeting resolution.

(vi) Interest
Interest income is recognized on an accruals basis.

h)Tangible Fixed Assets

As previously mentioned, the Group has valued certain land, buildings, machinery and vehicles at fair value on January 1st , 2004 and these fair values have been used as implied cost at the date of transition to IFRS. The resulting surplus was credited to the profits carried forward account. The remaining land, buildings, machinery and vehicles are measured at purchase cost less accumulated depreciation and any provisions for impairment.

Repairs and maintenance are booked as expenses during the year in which they are incurred. Significant improvements are capitalized in the cost of the respective fixed assets provided that they augment the useful economic life, increase the production level or improve the efficiency of the respective fixed assets.

Tangible fixed asset items are eliminated from the balance sheet on disposal or withdrawal or when no further economic benefits are expected from their continued use. Gains or losses resulting from the elimination of an asset from the balance sheet are included in the income statement of the financial year in which the fixed asset in question is eliminated.

Fixed assets under construction include fixed assets that are work in progress and reflect their cost. Fixed assets under construction are not depreciated until the asset is completed and put into operation.

i) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated according to the straight-line method using rates that approximate the relevant useful economic lives of the respective assets. The useful economic lives per fixed asset category are as follows:

ASSET CATEGORY	YEARS
Buildings and technical installations	8-30
Machinery and Technical Installations	3-20
Vehicles	5-12
Fixtures and Other Equipment	3-12

j) Impairment of the Value of Fixed Assets

The book values of long-term asset items apart from goodwill and intangible with infinite economic life are reviewed for impairment purposes when facts or changes in circumstances imply that the book value may not be recoverable. When the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the respective impairment loss is registered in the consolidated income statement. The recoverable amount is defined as the largest value between the net estimated sales price and the acquisition value. The net sales value is the plausible income from the sale of an asset in the context of an arm's-length transaction, in which all parties have full knowledge and willingness, after the deduction of each additional direct sales cost for the asset. The acquisition cost consists of the net present value of future estimated cash flows expected to occur from the continuous use of the asset and from the income expected to arise from its sale at the end of its estimated useful economic life. In order to determine the impairment, the asset items are grouped at the lowest level for which cash flows can be recognized separately.

A reversal of an impairment loss for the value of assets accounted for in previous years, takes place only when there are sufficient indications that such impairment no longer exists or it has been reduced. In these cases the above reversal is treated as income.

The Management assesses that there is no case of impairment of the Group's fixed assets and thus a calculation of the assets' recoverable amounts has not been made.

k) Investment property

Investments in property are those held for rent income or capital gain and are valued at their fair value that is based on market value, that is to say the amount the property is likely to be sold at, at the date of a transaction. The assessment, when necessary, is made by external professional evaluators who have knowledge of the respective property markets. Profits or losses that arise from changes in the real value of investments in property are included in the income statement of the period during which they arise. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses in the year in which they are incurred. Material subsequent expenses are capitalized when they augment the useful economic life of the buildings, their productive capacity or reduce their operation cost. Investment properties are eliminated from the accounts upon sale. All gains or losses resulting from the sale of a property are included in the income statement of the year during which it was sold. Investment property under construction are recorded at cost value as tangible assets till their completion and then are transferred to investment property account.

l) Inventories

Inventories comprise machinery parts and raw and auxiliary materials of Wind Parks. Inventories are valued at the lowest between cost and net realizable value. The cost of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products is defined based on the weighted average method.

The cost of finished and semi-finished products includes all the realized expenses in order for them to reach the current point of storing and processing and consists of raw materials, labor costs, general industrial expenses and other costs that directly relate to the purchase of materials. The net realizable value of finished products is their estimated selling price during the Group's normal course of business less the estimated costs for their completion and the estimated necessary costs for their sale. The net realizable value of raw materials is their estimated replacement cost during the normal course of business. A provision for obsolescence is made if it is deemed necessary.

m) Receivables Accounts

Short-term receivables are accounted for at their nominal value less the provisions for doubtful receivables, while long-term receivables are valued at net amortized cost based on the effective interest rate method. At each balance sheet date all overdue or doubtful receivables are reviewed in order to determine the necessity for a provision for doubtful receivables. The balance of the specific provision for doubtful receivables is appropriately adjusted at each balance sheet date in order to reflect the estimated relevant risks. Each write-off of customer balances is debited to the existing provision for doubtful receivables.

n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Group considers time deposits and other highly liquid investments with an initial maturity less than three months, as cash and cash equivalents.

For the compilation of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, deposits in banks and cash and cash equivalents as defined above, while time deposits that mature in more than three months are excluded.

o) Long-term loan liabilities

All long-term loan liabilities are initially booked at cost, which is the actual value of the received payment, less the issuance expenses related to the loan. After the initial recording, interest-bearing loans are valued at the net book value using the effective interest rate method. The net book value is calculated after taking into account the issuance expenses and the differences between the initial amount and the amount at maturity. Profits and losses are registered in the net profit or loss when the liabilities are written off or impaired and through the amortization procedure. Interest expenses are recognized as such at the time period of their realization on an accruals basis.

p) Provisions for Staff Retirement Indemnities

According to the provisions of L2112/20, the Group reimburses its retiring or dismissed employees, and the amount of the relevant indemnities depends on the years of service, the level of wages and the reason for exit from employment (dismissal or retirement). The liabilities for staff retirement indemnities are calculated using the discounted value of future benefits that have accrued at the end of the year, based on the recognition of the employees' benefit rights during the duration of their expected working years. The above liabilities are calculated based on the financial and actuarial assumptions and are defined using the projected unit method of actuarial valuation. Net retirement costs for the period are included in the attached income statement and consist of the present value of benefits that have accrued during the year, the interest on the benefits' liability, the cost of prior service, the actuarial profit or loss and any other additional retirement costs. The prior service costs are recognized on a straight line basis over the average period during which access to the program's benefit is earned. The liabilities for retirement benefits are not financed. As at the 1st of January 2004 (transition date to IFRS and compilation of initial Balance Sheet) the Group, applying the exemptions provided for by IFRS 1 for the first-time application of the IFRS, recognized the total actuarial losses that had accumulated as of the 1st of January 2004. During the compilation of subsequent financial statements, the Group, applying the general provisions of IAS 19, followed the "margin" method for the recognition of accumulated actuarial losses/profits. Actuarial profits and losses are registered as income or expense when the accumulated actuarial profits or losses for each program separately exceed 10% of the largest value between the liability of the defined benefit and the actual value of the program's assets. These profits or losses are systematically recorded during the expected average remaining working life of employees participating in the plans.

q) Government Pension Plans

The staff of the Group is mainly covered by the main Government Social Security Fund for the private sector (IKA) which provides pension and medical-pharmaceutical benefits. Each employee is required to contribute part of his/her monthly salary to the fund, while part of the total contribution is covered by the Group. At the time of retirement, the pension fund is responsible for the payment of retirement benefits to the employees. Consequently, the Group has no legal or constructive obligation for the payment of future benefits according to this plan.

r) Income Tax (Current and Deferred)

Current and deferred taxes are calculated based on the financial statements of each of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, according to the tax regulation effective in Greece or other tax frameworks under which the foreign subsidiaries operate. Income tax is calculated based on the earnings of each company as such are reformed on the companies' tax reports, on additional income taxes emerging from the Tax Authorities' tax audits and on deferred income taxes based on the enacted tax rates.

Deferred income tax is calculated using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax base and the book value of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax receivables are recognized for all the exempt temporary differences and transferable tax losses, to the extent that it is likely that there will be available taxable earnings, which will be set against the exempt temporary differences and the transferable unused tax losses.

The deferred tax assets are estimated on each balance sheet date and are reduced to the degree that it is not considered likely that there will be adequate taxable earnings against which part or the total of receivables from deferred income taxes may be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated according to the tax rates that are expected to be in effect during the financial year when the asset will be realized or the liability will be settled, and are based on the tax rates (and tax regulations) that are effective or enacted on the balance sheet date.

Income tax that relates to items, which have been directly recognized in equity, is directly recorded in equity and not in the consolidated income statement.

s) Finance and Operating Leases

Finance leases, which essentially transfer to the Group all the risks and returns related to the leased fixed asset, are capitalized during the inception of the lease based on the leased asset’s fair value or, if it is lower, on the present value of the minimal leases. Payments for finance leases are allocated between the financial expenses and the reduction of the financing liability, in order to achieve a fixed interest rate on the remaining portion of the liability. The financial expenses are debited directly to the results. Capitalized leased fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line method based on the estimated useful life of the asset.

Leases where the lessor maintains all the risks and returns related to ownership of the fixed asset, are recorded as operating leases. The payments of operating leases are recognized as an expense in the consolidated income statement on a constant basis for the duration of the lease.

t) Government Grants

Government grants relating to subsidies of tangible fixed assets, are recognized when there is reasonable certainty that the grant will be received and all relevant terms will be met. These government grants are recorded in a deferred income account and are transferred to the income statement in equal annual installments based on the expected useful life of the asset that was subsidized, as a reduction to the relevant depreciation expense. When the grant relates to an expense it is recognized as income during the period deemed necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis with the expenses it is meant to reimburse.

u) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Receivables

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or implied obligation as a result of past events, it is possible that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provisions are reviewed on each balance sheet date and are adjusted in order to reflect the present value of expenses that are deemed necessary for the settlement of the liability.

If the effect of the time value of money is significant, then provisions are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows with a pre-tax rate, which reflects the market's current estimations for the time value of money, and wherever considered necessary, the risks related specifically to the obligation. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed, unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is small. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of financial benefits is likely.

v) Provision for wind park dismantlement and rehabilitation of environment

The Group forms provisions for the dismantlement of power generators from wind parks and the rehabilitations of the environment. These provisions reflect the present value, at balance sheet date, of the estimated cost, reduced by the estimated residual value of recoverable materials. The provisions are re-examined at the date of compilation of each balance sheet in order to reflect the present value of the expense that is expected to be cashed for the settlement of liability for dismantlement and rehabilitation.

The relevant provision is recorded increasingly of the cost value of wind power generators and is depreciated based on the straight line during a 20 year period in which the contract for the production of energy lasts. The depreciation-expense of the capitalized expenses for dismantlement and rehabilitation is included in the income statements together with the depreciations of wind parks. Any changes of estimations regarding the estimated cost or the discount rate are added or deducted respectively from the cost of the asset. The discounting effect of estimated cost is recorded in income statements as interest expense.

w) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing net earnings with the average weighted number of common shares that are outstanding during each year, with the exception of the average common shares acquired by the Group as own-shares.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net earnings attributable to the shareholders of the parent (after deducting the interest on convertible shares, after taxes) with the weighted average number of shares that are outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effect of the diluted convertible shares).

4. GROUP STRUCTURE

The investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at 31.03.2009 are presented as follows:

A) Subsidiaries of TERNA ENERGY SA

i) Subsidiaries, with the legal form of a Societe Anonyme or Limited Liability Company:

The parent company, TERNA ENERGY ABETE is tax audited up to the financial year 2007. At the compilation date of the interim financial statements, the non tax audited financial years (including the one of 2009) of the Group's subsidiaries are presented below:

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

Company Name	Establishment date	Participation Percentage 31/3/2009	31/12/2008	Activity	Non tax audited years
1. IWECO CHONOS LASITHI CRETE SA	11.04.2000	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from Renewable energy sources (RES)	3
2. ENERGIAKI SERVOUNIO SA	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
3. TERNA ENERGY EVROS SA	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from Renewable energy sources (RES)	3
4. PPC RENEWABLE – TERNA ENERGY SA	20.06.2000	51%	51%	Production of El. Energy from RES	4
5. GP ENERGY LTD	26.09.2005	100%	100%	Trading of Electric Energy	5
6. AIOLIKI PANORAMATOS SA	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
7. EOL TECHNICS CONSULT SRL	03.04.2008	60%	-	Production of El. Energy from RES	2
8.TERNA ENERGY OVERSEAS LTD	4.1.2008	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	2
9. EOLOS POLSKA SPZO	30.6.2008	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	2
10. EOLOS NOWOGRODZEC SPZOO	12.12.2008	61%	61%	Production of El. Energy from RES	2

ii) Subsidiaries with the form of a General Partnership (G.P.).

Company Name	Establishment	Participation Percentage 31/3/2009	31/12/2008	Activity	Non tax audited years
1. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI RACHOULAS DERVENOCHORION GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
2. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI POLYKASTROU GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
3. TERNA ENERGY SA & SAI ENERGEIAKI DERVENOCHORION GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
4. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI VELANIDION LAKONIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
5. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI DYSTION EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

		Participation Percentage			
Company Name	Establishment	31/3/2009	31/12/2008	Activity	Non tax audited years
6. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI PASTRA ATTICA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
7. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI MALEA LAKONIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
8. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI FERRON EVROU GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
9. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI DERVENI TRAIANOUPOLI GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
10. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI KARYSTIAS EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
11. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI ARI SAPPON GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
12. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI PELOPONNESE GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
13. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI EASTERN GREECE GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
14. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI MARMARIOU EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
15. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI PETRION EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
16. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI ROKANI DERVENOCHORION GP	01.02.2001	99%	99%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
17. TEPNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI STYRON EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
18. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI NEAPOLEOS LAKONIAS GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
19. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI KAFIREOS EVIA GP	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3
20. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA AIOLIKI PROVATA TRAIANOUPOLEOS	01.02.2001	100%	100%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3

B) Joint Ventures of TERNA ENERGY ABETE proportionately consolidated

i) Joint Ventures

	Name	Participation Percentage 2009 and 2008 %	Non tax audited years
1	J/V TRAM POLITICAL ENGINEERING WORKS,	36.00	3
2	J/V ENVAGELISMOU, PROJECT C',	50.00	7
3	J/V TERNA ENERGY - TSAMPR. DRAMAS HOSPITAL,	40.00	7
4	J/V EPL DRAMAS,	24.00	7

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

5	J/V TERNA ENERGY - OLYMPIOS ATE,	50.00	3
6	J/V K. MANIOTIS - TERNA - TERNA ENERGY,	37.50	7
7	J/V/ EMBEDOS - PANTECHNIKI - TERNA ENERGY,	50.10	3
8	J/V THEMELI - TERNA ENERGY - TERNA SA IMPREGILO SPA,	40.00	3
9	J/V EKTER - TERNA - ATHONIKI,	31.00	3
10	J/V/ KL. ROUTSIS - TERNA ENERGY ABETE,	50.00	3

ii) General Partnerships and Limited Partnerships

		Participation Percentage			
Company Name	**Establishment**	**31/3/2009**	**31/12/2008**	**Activity**	**Non tax audited years**
1.TERNA ENERGY SA – M.E.L. MACEDONIAN PAPER COMPANY SA & SIA CO-PRODUCTION GP	12.02.2001	50%	50%	Construction/ Operation of co-production unit of electricity for serving of needs of MEL	3
2. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA LP	24.05.2000	70%	70%	Completion of construction works of section Kakavia – Kalpaki	3
3. TERNA ENERGY SA & SIA ENERGEIAKI XHIROVOUNIOU GP	14.02.2001	70%	70%	Production of El. Energy from RES	3

The above companies No. 1 and No. 3 are currently inactive. The company No. 2 had essentially completed the aforementioned project from 2003.

All aforementioned companies and joint ventures have been established in Greece, except for GP Energy LTD, which has been established in Bulgaria, EOL Techichs Consult SRL established in Romania, TERNA ENERGY OVERSEAS LTD established in Cyprus, EOLOS POLSKA SPZO and EOLOS NOWOGRODZEC SPZOO which have been established in Poland.

C) Associates of TERNA ENERGY ABETE

Name	Country	Participation percentage %		Consolidation method	Non tax audited years
		2009	2008		
Renewable Energy Center Kykladon SA *	Greece	45	45	Equity method	4

* Participation through IVECO CHONOS LASITHI CRETE SA..

5. OPERATING SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating sector is a component of an economic entity: a) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses that concern transactions with other components of the same economic entity) and, b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker of the entity to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess of its performance.

The term "chief operating decision maker" defines the function of the Group that is responsible for the allocation of resources and the assessment of the economic entity's operating segments. For the application of IFRS 8, this function is assigned to the Managing Director (Chief Executive Officer).

The economic entity presents separately the information on each operating segment that fulfils certain criteria of characteristics and exceeds certain quantitative limits.

The amount of each element of the segment is that which is presented to the chief operating decision maker with regard to the allocation of resources to the segment and the evaluation of its performance.

The above information is presented in the attached consolidated statements of financial position and total comprehensive income according to the IFRS, whereas previously recorded operating segments –as presented in the financial statements of the previous year- require no modifications. The Group recognises the following operating segments that must be reported, whereas no other segments exist that could be incorporated in the "other segments" category.

Construction: Refers , almost exclusively, to contracts for the construction of technical projects.

Electricity from renewable sources of energy: Refers, mainly, to the electricity production from wind generators (wind parks) and secondly from hydroelectric plants.

In line with the application of the revised standard, the Group allocates –whenever such allocation is not possible to be made directly- all assets and liabilities per segment as well as the corresponding income and expenses for the period, such as financial results and income tax.

Apart from the income tax receivables that can be allocated directly to the corresponding segment, the allocation of the income tax expense, liabilities and other receivables is based on the financial results of each segment for the period.

The allocation of the general purpose loans and the general purpose cash and cash equivalents is based on each segment's net assets after the deduction of the net assets related to each segment-specific loans and income tax category. The allocation of financial expenses related to general purpose loans and of the income from general purpose cash equivalents is based on the general purpose loans and the general cash equivalents, respectively.

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

Period 1/1 – 31/03/2009	OPERATING SEGMENT			
	Construction	Electricity from renewable energy sources	Non-allocated	Total of segments
Revenues from external customers				
Product sales	-	9,215	-	9,215
Revenues from construction services	5,295	-	-	5,295
Total revenues from external customers	5,295	9,215		14,510
Intersegmental revenues	3,062	-	(3,062)	-
Total revenues	8,357	9,215		14,510
Net finance income/(cost)	-	2,270		2,270
Income tax expense	(492)	(1,563)		(2,055)
Net Profit for the period from continuing operations	595	5,590		6,185
Net depreciation from continuing activities	(33)	(2,182)		(2,215)
Earnings before tax, interest and depreciation (EBIDTA)	1,120	6,468		7,588
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	1,087	4,883		5,970

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

Period 1/1 – 31/03/2008	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY			
	Construction	**Electricity from renewable energy sources**	**Non-allocated**	**Total of segments**
Revenues from external customers				
Products sales	-	5,554	-	5,554
Revenues from construction services	10,718	-	-	10,718
Total revenues from external customers	10,718	5,554	-	16,272
Intersegmental revenues	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	10,718	5,554	-	16,272
Net finance income/(cost)	(42)	2,206	-	2,164
Income tax expense	(698)	(1,279)	-	(1,977)
Net Profit for the period from continuing operations	1,985	3,932	-	5,917
Net depreciation from continuing activities	(19)	(1,482)	-	(1,501)
Earnings before tax, interest and depreciation (EBIDTA)	2,744	4,063		6,807
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	2,725	3,005		5,730

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

6. FIXED ASSETS (TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE)

The summary of changes in tangible and intangible assets is as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net book value, 1st January	**240,392**	**180,196**	**88,294**	**88,956**
Corrections and reclassifications	-	(16,784)	-	(16,784)
Restated net book value, 1st of January	**240,392**	**163,412**	**88,294**	**72,172**
Additions for the period	12,557	5,747	12,547	2,089
Sales for the period	(31)	(162)	(31)	(151)
Depreciation and other changes for the period	(2,317)	(1,501)	(1,100)	(687)
Net book value 31st of March	**250,601**	**167,496**	**99,710**	**73,423**

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property as at March 31st 2009, in the attached financial statements, is analyzed as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Balance of January 1	**923**	**923**	**923**	**923**
Corrections and reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Balance of March 31	**923**	**923**	**923**	**923**

8. SHARE CAPITAL

During the period 1/1-31/03/2009, as well as during the period 1/1-31/03/2008, the number of shares and their nominal value remained unchanged. The total number of shares at 31/3/09 accounts for 109,333,400 of which 552,179 comprise the Company's portfolio stock.

Share capital is fully paid in.

9. BORROWINGS

The summary of changes in short-term and long-term loans of the group and the company at 31/03/2009 and 31/03/2008 are presented below:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Balance, 1st of January	**155,245**	**108,158**	**58,998**	**58,165**
New borrowing	9,640	11,351	6,661	264
Repayments	(12,146)	(9,067)	(6,512)	(336)
Balance 31st of March	**152,739**	**110,442**	**59,147**	**58,093**

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

All loans concern the Group's energy segment and refer to the financing of wind park facilities. These loans are expected to be fully covered by the Company upon receiving the approved state grants.

10. PROVISIONS

The summary of changes in provisions for the group and the company at 31/03/2009 and 31/03/2008 is as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Balance at 1st of January	**1,193**	**650**	**658**	**121**
Additional provisions charged in the statement of comprehensive income c	11	13	10	11
Used provisions	(84)	-	(84)	-
Balance 31st of March	**1,120**	**663**	**584**	**132**

11. GRANTS

The summary of changes in grants at 31/03/2009 and 31/03/2008 is analyzed as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Balance at 1st of January	**48,614**	**42,630**	**18,824**	**11,654**
Receipt of grants		-	-	-
Transfer of the period's proportion the statement of comprehensive income c	(597)	(424)	(261)	(166)
Balance at 31st of March	**48,017**	**42,206**	**18,563**	**11,488**

12. OTHER INCOME / EXPENSES

Other income/expenses at 31st of March 2009, which are unsual in nature, are analyzed in the following table:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Amortization of grants	597	424	261	166
Income from leasing of machinery	8	8	7	8
Income from property renting	18	18	18	18

(All amounts are expressed in thousand euro, except the earnings per share)

Other income	436	198	261	199
Other expenses	(22)	-	-	-
Total	**1,037**	**648**	**547**	**391**

13. PERSONNEL

The average number of the Group's full time employees during the first quarter of 2009 settled at 126 (versus 163 employees in the first quarter of 2008).

14. INCOME TAX

The expense for income tax is recorded based on the best estimation of the management regarding the weighted average tax rate for the year. This rate at 31/03/2009 was 24.93% for the group and 23.31% for the company.

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The transactions of the Company and the Group with third paries for the period 01/01-31/03/2009 and 01/01-31/03/2008 as well as the balances of receivables and liabilities that have emerged from those transactions at 31/03/2009 and 31/03/2008 are as follows:

Period 1/1-31/3/2009	**GROUP**				**COMPANY**			
Related party	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Debit balance**	**Credit balance**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Debit balance**	**Credit balance**
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	222	120	630	120
Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	374
Parent-TERNA SA	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	18
Other related parties	448	449	1,534	506	448	439	1,484	368
Management	-	72	-	4	-	72	-	4

Period 1/1-31/3/2008	**GROUP**				**COMPANY**			
Related party	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Debit balance**	**Credit balance**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Debit balance**	**Credit balance**
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,415	-
Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537	411
Parent-TERNA SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other related parties	15	1,750	2,805	3,156	15	631	915	1,922
Management	-	114	-	34	-	114	-	34

16. IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR THE PERIOD

- During the period, the Greek state authorities approved the installation licenses of two wind parks in the county of Voiotia, at the “Rachoula” and “Psiloma-Soros” locations, with total capacities of 27.9MW and 12.8MW respectively.
- Within March 2009, the Company received the wind generators for the wind park at “Skopia” location of the county of Aitoloakarnanias, with a total capacity of 20 MW.
- The significant drop of the item “other long-term liabilities” is attributed to the fact that the balance of non received grants as of 31/12/2008, of EUR 10,512, was transferred in “Advances and other receivables” (since the payment of grants is expected to occur sooner and within this year), and also to the fact that guarantees granted of EUR 8,007 at 31/12/2008, referring to companies abroad for future cooperation commitment purposes, were paid back due to a limit set on the level of guarantee.

17. IMPORTANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- On April 1st, 2009, TERNA ENERGY ABETE and Public Organization for the Erection of Hospital Units S.A. (DEPANOM S.A.) signed an agreement for the construction of the project “Expansion-Restructuring of GH – KY Filiaton”, with a nominal value of EUR 9,153,529. The project is scheduled to complete on April 1st, 2012.
- On April 14th, 2009, TERNA ENERGY ABETE and HELLENIC RAILWAYS WORKS S.A. signed an agreement for the construction of the project «Construction of an alternate line Thessalonica-Eidomeni from K..P. 53 to K.P. 73, Railway Station of Polykastro, electrical and fencing works in the new line», with a nominal value of EUR 13,916,980. The project is scheduled to complete on April 15th, 2011.
- In view of the above projects, the Company’s backlog of construction projects is currently at EUR 86.4 million.
- The Company has initiated the construction of two wind parks in the county of Voiotia, at the “Rachoula” and “Psiloma-Soros” locations, with total capacities of 27.9MW and 12.8MW respectively.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

During the execution of projects, the Group may face contingent legal claims by third parties. According to the Management, as well as the legal counselor of the Group there are no cases under litigation or arbitration except from the following:

Several claims made at the Council of State for cancellation of the planned installation of the Wind Park by the subsidiary "Terna Energy AIOLIKI PANORAMATOS DERVENOCHORION GP", are pending until the next court session in May 2009. The Council of State has ordered a pause on the building works for 17 out of 40 wind generators.

CERTIFICATE

It is ascertained that the attached financial statements are those approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on the 28th of May, 2009 and have been published by being posted on the internet at the website www.terna-energy.gr. It is noted that the summary financial figures that have been published in the press aim at providing the reader with certain general financial information but do not provide a full picture of the financial position and the results of the Group, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In the summary information published in the press some figures have been abbreviated.

The Chairman of the BoD	The Vice President and Managing Director
Perdikaris Georgios	**Maragoudakis Emmanuel**
The Chief Financial Office	The Head of Accounting
Dimopoulos Konstantinos	**Manaveris Nikolaos**