



**J&P – AVAX S.A.**

**Interim Condensed Financial Reporting**

**From January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

**J&P – AVAX S.A.**

Company Registry # 14303/06/B/86/26

16 Amarousiou-Halandriou Street,

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The Interim Condensed Financial Statements presented through pages 1 to 42 for the Group and the Parent Company, have been approved by the Board of Directors on 28<sup>th</sup> of November, 2012.

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Executive Director

Managing Director

Group CFO

Chief Accountant

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## **WEBSITE WHERE THE COMPANIES AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AVAILABLE**

We hereby certify that this interim condensed financial report was approved by the Board of Directors of «J&P-AVAX S.A.» on November 28<sup>th</sup> 2012 and published by means of submission to the Athens Stock Exchange and the Hellenic Capital Markets Commission, as well as their upload to the corporate website ([www.jp-avax.gr](http://www.jp-avax.gr)). It is noted that the financial statements published in the Press aim to provide their readers with a financial overview but do not fully illustrate the financial circumstances of the Company and the Group, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards.

**J&P - AVAX S.A.**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**  
**(All amounts in Euros)**

	Group		Company		
	30.09.2012	31.12.2011	30.09.2012	31.12.2011	
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Non-current Assets</b>					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	151.413.277	168.424.141	65.411.159	71.894.418
Investment Property	3	22.721.219	22.404.219	1.271.736	1.271.736
Goodwil		39.938.249	39.938.249	-	-
Intangible assets	4	6.465.816	6.736.043	150.841	239.402
Investments in other companies		229.857.890	221.777.170	161.899.368	160.089.416
Available for sale investments		115.329.559	112.913.415	422.563.738	414.188.370
Other non-current assets		1.136.784	1.263.967	522.678	433.694
Deferred tax assets		4.860.969	5.396.191	5.112.679	5.114.390
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<b>571.723.763</b>	<b>578.853.395</b>	<b>656.932.198</b>	<b>653.231.426</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Inventories		30.420.006	32.853.241	7.715.122	8.631.233
Construction contracts		271.631.052	254.767.603	159.943.186	139.951.218
Trade and other receivables	5	354.592.533	333.014.477	262.438.541	248.220.620
Cash and cash equivalents	6	74.916.586	92.161.687	19.255.949	27.342.410
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>731.560.177</b>	<b>712.797.008</b>	<b>449.352.798</b>	<b>424.145.481</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1.303.283.940</b>	<b>1.291.650.403</b>	<b>1.106.284.996</b>	<b>1.077.376.907</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					
Share capital	7	45.039.813	45.039.813	45.039.813	45.039.813
Share premium account	7	146.676.671	146.676.671	146.676.671	146.676.671
Revaluation reserves		15.748.926	15.936.295	4.630.676	4.630.676
Other reserves		23.720.832	23.671.012	19.592.071	19.592.071
Reserves for financial instruments available for sales		41.121.898	40.931.706	213.491.730	213.491.730
Cash flow hedging reserve	8	(31.224.568)	(26.882.024)	-	-
Translation exchange differences		5.441.854	5.364.713	4.008.655	5.904.881
Retained earnings		52.422.389	59.180.839	(253.075)	3.820.205
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent (a)</b>		<b>298.947.814</b>	<b>309.919.023</b>	<b>433.186.541</b>	<b>439.156.048</b>
Non-controlling interest (b)		<b>10.401.652</b>	<b>13.177.426</b>	-	-
<b>Total Equity (c)=(a)+ (b)</b>		<b>309.349.466</b>	<b>323.096.450</b>	<b>433.186.541</b>	<b>439.156.048</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Bank Loans	9	283.327.211	246.703.913	264.701.352	218.450.635
Derivative financial instruments		2.070.864	1.703.469	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		36.573.402	34.298.529	57.154.770	57.185.882
Provisions for retirement benefits		5.615.647	5.491.576	2.033.213	2.046.974
Other long-term provisions	10	36.373.528	20.077.835	28.688.126	19.081.586
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>363.960.652</b>	<b>308.275.322</b>	<b>352.577.461</b>	<b>296.765.077</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Trade and other creditors	11	343.631.085	346.008.094	142.316.395	139.043.292
Income and other tax liabilities		9.169.662	15.906.048	4.233.689	9.827.790
Bank overdrafts and loans	9	277.173.075	298.364.489	173.970.911	192.584.700
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>629.973.822</b>	<b>660.278.631</b>	<b>320.520.994</b>	<b>341.455.782</b>
<b>Total Liabilities (d)</b>		<b>993.934.474</b>	<b>968.553.953</b>	<b>673.098.455</b>	<b>638.220.859</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities (c) + (d)</b>		<b>1.303.283.940</b>	<b>1.291.650.403</b>	<b>1.106.284.996</b>	<b>1.077.376.907</b>

The following notes are integral part of the Financial Statements.

**J&P - AVAX S.A.**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME**  
**FOR THE JANUARY 1st, 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 2012 PERIOD**  
**(All amounts in Euros except per shares' number)**

	<u>Group</u>				<u>Company</u>			
	<u>1.1-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2011</u>
Turnover	344.785.455	509.672.759	112.968.575	174.635.453	174.031.305	243.207.931	74.188.153	89.660.924
Cost of sales	<u>(309.577.799)</u>	<u>(463.058.757)</u>	<u>(102.947.873)</u>	<u>(157.829.565)</u>	<u>(150.195.560)</u>	<u>(213.708.763)</u>	<u>(70.259.272)</u>	<u>(84.907.285)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>35.207.656</b>	<b>46.614.003</b>	<b>10.020.702</b>	<b>16.805.889</b>	<b>23.835.745</b>	<b>29.499.168</b>	<b>3.928.881</b>	<b>4.753.639</b>
Other net operating income/(expenses)	(989.048)	2.891.135	246.746	852.982	693.389	891.958	369.108	986.336
Administrative expenses	(25.548.512)	(25.930.377)	(8.935.344)	(8.501.447)	(15.026.351)	(17.549.027)	(5.085.566)	(6.236.381)
Selling & Marketing expenses	(4.462.308)	(3.964.706)	(2.025.249)	(1.215.032)	(3.792.602)	(2.964.046)	(1.802.684)	(918.669)
Income/(Losses) from Investments in Associates	<u>15.586.278</u>	<u>9.872.001</u>	<u>9.233.786</u>	<u>1.050.963</u>	<u>7.252.048</u>	<u>8.635.599</u>	<u>4.426.282</u>	<u>5.850.719</u>
<b>Profit before tax, financial and investments results</b>	<b>19.794.066</b>	<b>29.482.055</b>	<b>8.540.642</b>	<b>8.993.354</b>	<b>12.962.229</b>	<b>18.513.652</b>	<b>1.836.021</b>	<b>4.435.644</b>
Other financial results	(367.395)	(1.633.847)	(122.865)	(1.734.435)	-	-	-	-
Net financial results	<u>(22.158.688)</u>	<u>(21.753.512)</u>	<u>(7.086.472)</u>	<u>(7.623.792)</u>	<u>(16.971.753)</u>	<u>(14.765.483)</u>	<u>(5.200.487)</u>	<u>(5.385.267)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(2.732.017)</b>	<b>6.094.696</b>	<b>1.331.305</b>	<b>(364.873)</b>	<b>(4.009.524)</b>	<b>3.748.169</b>	<b>(3.364.466)</b>	<b>(949.623)</b>
Tax	<u>(6.397.616)</u>	<u>(4.943.430)</u>	<u>(1.479.835)</u>	<u>(479.046)</u>	<u>(63.756)</u>	<u>(1.106.776)</u>	<u>(23.633)</u>	<u>(3.108)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) after tax</b>	<b>(9.129.633)</b>	<b>1.151.266</b>	<b>(148.531)</b>	<b>(843.919)</b>	<b>(4.073.280)</b>	<b>2.641.393</b>	<b>(3.388.099)</b>	<b>(952.731)</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>								
Equity shareholders	(6.680.528)	2.557.169	524.451	(248.592)	(4.073.280)	2.641.393	(3.388.099)	(952.731)
Non-controlling interests	<u>(2.449.105)</u>	<u>(1.405.903)</u>	<u>(672.981)</u>	<u>(595.327)</u>	-	-	-	-
	<b>(9.129.633)</b>	<b>1.151.266</b>	<b>(148.531)</b>	<b>(843.919)</b>	<b>(4.073.280)</b>	<b>2.641.393</b>	<b>(3.388.099)</b>	<b>(952.731)</b>
<b>-Basic Earnings/(Losses) per share (in Euros)</b>	<b>(0,0860)</b>	<b>0,0329</b>	<b>0,0068</b>	<b>(0,0032)</b>	<b>(0,0525)</b>	<b>0,0340</b>	<b>(0,0436)</b>	<b>(0,0123)</b>
<b>Weighted average of shares</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>	<b>77.654.850</b>
<b>Profit before tax, financial and investments results and depreciation</b>	<b>35.615.780</b>	<b>45.502.381</b>	<b>14.171.224</b>	<b>14.734.535</b>	<b>20.429.798</b>	<b>26.667.355</b>	<b>4.782.318</b>	<b>7.376.882</b>

**J&P - AVAJ S.A.**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JANUARY 1st 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 30th 2012**  
**(All amounts in Euros)**

	<b>GROUP</b>				<b>COMPANY</b>			
	<u>1.1-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.1-30.09.2011</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2012</u>	<u>1.7-30.09.2011</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) for the Period</b>	<b>(9.129.633)</b>	<b>1.151.266</b>	<b>(148.530)</b>	<b>(843.919)</b>	<b>(4.073.280)</b>	<b>2.641.393</b>	<b>(3.388.099)</b>	<b>(952.731)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>								
Exchange Differences on translating foreign operations	71.956	4.648.282	1.981.243	5.708.876	(1.896.226)	5.564.001	3.222.790	4.085.095
Cash flow hedges	(5.428.180)	(8.889.983)	1.250.105	(10.149.371)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation reserves for others assets	(234.211)	187.925	77.090	267.715	-	-	-	-
Reserves for financial instruments available for sale	237.740	(828.082)	-	(1.786.182)	-	10.817.464	-	8.350.380
Tax for other comprehensive income	<u>1.084.930</u>	<u>1.906.028</u>	<u>(265.439)</u>	<u>2.333.568</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2.163.493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1.670.076)</u>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b><u>(4.267.765)</u></b>	<b><u>(2.975.830)</u></b>	<b><u>3.042.999</u></b>	<b><u>(3.625.394)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.896.226)</u></b>	<b><u>14.217.972</u></b>	<b><u>3.222.790</u></b>	<b><u>10.765.399</u></b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b><u>(13.397.397)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.824.564)</u></b>	<b><u>2.894.469</u></b>	<b><u>(4.469.313)</u></b>	<b><u>(5.969.506)</u></b>	<b><u>16.859.365</u></b>	<b><u>(165.309)</u></b>	<b><u>9.812.668</u></b>
<b>Total comprehensive Income attributate to:</b>								
Equity shareholders	(10.943.107)	(418.662)	7.128.064	(4.264.800)	(5.969.506)	16.859.365	(165.309)	9.812.668
Non-controlling interests	<u>(2.454.290)</u>	<u>(1.405.903)</u>	<u>(4.233.595)</u>	<u>(204.514)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>(13.397.397)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.824.564)</u></b>	<b><u>2.894.469</u></b>	<b><u>(4.469.313)</u></b>	<b><u>(5.969.506)</u></b>	<b><u>16.859.365</u></b>	<b><u>(165.309)</u></b>	<b><u>9.812.668</u></b>

The following notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

**J&P - AVAX S.A.**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT AS AT SEPTEMBER 30th, 2012**  
**(All amounts in Euros)**

	Group		Company	
	1.1-30.09.2012	1.1-30.09.2011	1.1-30.09.2012	1.1-30.09.2011
<b>Operating Activities</b>				
<b>Profit/ (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(2.732.017)</b>	<b>6.094.696</b>	<b>(4.009.524)</b>	<b>3.748.169</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>				
Depreciation	15.821.714	16.020.326	7.467.569	8.153.703
Exchange rate differences	(1.307.684)	451.580	(1.359.090)	400.975
Provisions	124.071	(60.620)	(13.761)	154.348
Interest income	(1.840.417)	(2.674.011)	(922.250)	(1.941.075)
Interest expense	23.999.106	24.427.523	17.894.003	16.706.558
Losses/ (gain) from financial instruments	367.395	1.633.847	-	-
Investment (income) / loss	(15.692.786)	(9.872.001)	(7.252.048)	(8.635.597)
<b>Change in working capital</b>				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	2.433.234	(163.936)	(2.667.842)	(3.000.610)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(37.779.099)	(35.006.267)	(21.423.131)	(56.865.287)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	18.407.917	(55.107.193)	2.238.869	13.515.062
Interest paid	(24.249.106)	(20.624.798)	(17.674.203)	(13.203.833)
Income taxes paid	(7.399.699)	(5.058.302)	(98.402)	(1.608.659)
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities (a)</b>	<b><u>(29.847.371)</u></b>	<b><u>(79.939.156)</u></b>	<b><u>(27.819.810)</u></b>	<b><u>(42.576.246)</u></b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>				
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(1.834.968)	(5.995.451)	(990.713)	(2.841.189)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible and intangible assets	3.432.733	673.037	94.881	214.791
(Acquisition)/ disposal of, associates, JVs and other investments	(9.750.807)	(35.608.119)	(10.185.320)	(57.091.801)
Interest received	1.840.417	2.674.011	922.250	1.941.075
Dividends received	1.840.417	4.666.861	2.257.969	3.305.661
<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities (b)</b>	<b><u>(2.826.970)</u></b>	<b><u>(33.589.661)</u></b>	<b><u>(7.900.933)</u></b>	<b><u>(54.471.463)</u></b>
<b>Financing Activities</b>				
Proceeds from loans	15.431.885	61.745.419	27.636.927	63.890.195
Dividends paid	(2.645)	(1.117.888)	(2.645)	(1.117.888)
<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities (c)</b>	<b><u>15.429.240</u></b>	<b><u>60.627.531</u></b>	<b><u>27.634.282</u></b>	<b><u>62.772.307</u></b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b><u>(17.245.101)</u></b>	<b><u>(52.901.287)</u></b>	<b><u>(8.086.461)</u></b>	<b><u>(34.275.402)</u></b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	92.161.687	125.379.261	27.342.410	55.955.630
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b><u><u>74.916.586</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>72.477.974</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>19.255.949</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>21.680.228</u></u></b>

The following notes are integral part of the Financial Statements.

**J&P - AVAX S.A.**  
**ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY**  
**FOR THE JANUARY 1st, 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 30th 2012 PERIOD**  
**(All Amounts in Euros)**

**GROUP**

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserves	Reserves for financial instruments available for sales	Cash flow hedging reserve	Reserves	Translation exchange differences	Retained earnings	Share Capital & Reserves	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
<b>Changes in Total Equity</b>											
<b>Balance 31.12.2010</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>15.233.755</b>	<b>50.392.314</b>	<b>(17.206.945)</b>	<b>23.739.078</b>	<b>343.952</b>	<b>63.387.033</b>	<b>327.605.671</b>	<b>15.122.980</b>	<b>342.728.651</b>
Net profit for the period								2.557.169	2.557.169	(1.405.903)	1.151.266
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-	150.340	(662.466)	(7.111.986)	-	4.648.282	-	(2.975.830)	-	(2.975.830)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	<b>150.340</b>	<b>(662.466)</b>	<b>(7.111.986)</b>	-	<b>4.648.282</b>	<b>2.557.169</b>	<b>(418.661)</b>	<b>(1.405.903)</b>	<b>(1.824.564)</b>
Dividends								(3.106.192)	(3.106.192)		(3.106.192)
Other movements						(75.949)		(309.170)	(385.119)		(385.119)
Addition of non-controlling interests								-	-	175.420	175.420
<b>Balance 30.09.2011</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>15.384.095</b>	<b>49.729.848</b>	<b>(24.318.931)</b>	<b>23.663.129</b>	<b>4.992.234</b>	<b>62.528.840</b>	<b>323.695.698</b>	<b>13.892.497</b>	<b>337.588.196</b>

<b>Balance 31.12.2011</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>15.936.295</b>	<b>40.931.706</b>	<b>(26.882.024)</b>	<b>23.671.012</b>	<b>5.364.713</b>	<b>59.180.839</b>	<b>309.919.023</b>	<b>13.177.426</b>	<b>323.096.450</b>
Net profit for the period								(6.680.528)	(6.680.528)	(2.449.105)	(9.129.633)
<b>Other income for the period</b>	-	-	(187.369)	190.192	(4.342.544)	16.249	77.141	(16.249)	(4.262.580)	(5.185)	(4.267.765)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	<b>(187.369)</b>	<b>190.192</b>	<b>(4.342.544)</b>	<b>16.249</b>	<b>77.141</b>	<b>(6.696.777)</b>	<b>(10.943.107)</b>	<b>(2.454.290)</b>	<b>(13.397.398)</b>
Other movements						33.571		(61.673)	(28.102)	(321.484)	(349.586)
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>15.748.926</b>	<b>41.121.898</b>	<b>(31.224.568)</b>	<b>23.720.832</b>	<b>5.441.854</b>	<b>52.422.389</b>	<b>298.947.814</b>	<b>10.401.652</b>	<b>309.349.466</b>

**COMPANY**

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserves	Reserves for financial instruments available for sales	Cash flow hedging reserve	Reserves	Translation exchange differences	Retained earnings	Share Capital & Reserves	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
<b>Changes in Total Equity</b>											
<b>Balance 31.12.2010</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>4.630.676</b>	<b>264.543.666</b>	-	<b>19.592.071</b>	<b>1.146.410</b>	<b>7.678.666</b>	<b>489.307.973</b>	-	<b>489.307.973</b>
Profit for the period								2.641.393	2.641.393		2.641.393
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	8.653.971	-	-	5.564.001	-	14.217.972	-	14.217.972
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	<b>8.653.971</b>	-	-	<b>5.564.001</b>	<b>2.641.393</b>	<b>16.859.365</b>	-	<b>16.859.365</b>
Dividends								(3.106.192)	(3.106.192)		(3.106.192)
<b>Balance 30.09.2011</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>4.630.676</b>	<b>273.197.637</b>	-	<b>19.592.071</b>	<b>6.710.411</b>	<b>7.213.867</b>	<b>503.061.146</b>	-	<b>503.061.146</b>
<b>Balance 31.12.2011</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>4.630.676</b>	<b>213.491.730</b>	-	<b>19.592.071</b>	<b>5.904.881</b>	<b>3.820.205</b>	<b>439.156.048</b>		<b>439.156.048</b>
Net profit for the period								(4.073.280)	(4.073.280)		(4.073.280)
<b>Other income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.896.226)	-	(1.896.226)	-	(1.896.226)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(1.896.226)</b>	<b>(4.073.280)</b>	<b>(5.969.506)</b>	-	<b>(5.969.506)</b>
Dividends								-	-		-
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>45.039.813</b>	<b>146.676.671</b>	<b>4.630.676</b>	<b>213.491.730</b>	-	<b>19.592.071</b>	<b>4.008.655</b>	<b>(253.075)</b>	<b>433.186.541</b>	-	<b>433.186.541</b>

The following notes are integral part of the Financial Statements.



## Notes and accounting policies

### A. ABOUT THE COMPANY

#### A.1 General Information about the Company and the Group

J&P-AVAX S.A. was listed on the Athens Stock Exchange's Main Market in 1994 (then incorporated as AVAX S.A.) and is based in Marousi, in the Attica prefecture. It boasts substantial expertise spanning the entire spectrum of construction activities (infrastructure projects, civil engineering, BOTs, precast works, real estate etc) both in Greece and abroad.

In 2002, former AVAX S.A. merged with its subsidiaries J&P (Hellas) S.A. and ETEK S.A. and was renamed into J&P-AVAX S.A, whereas another 100% subsidiary unit, namely ETETH S.A., merged with its own subsidiary AIXMI S.A. The new business entities which evolved out of these mergers made use of Law 2940/2001 on contractors' certification for public works. The Group's leading company J&P-AVAX S.A. was awarded a 7<sup>th</sup>-class public works certificate, which is the highest class available, whereas ETETH S.A. acquired a 6<sup>th</sup>-class certificate and PROET S.A. entered the new public works certification registry with a 3<sup>rd</sup>-class certificate, which was upgraded to 4<sup>th</sup>-class towards the end of 2005. In the year 2007 J&P Avax SA acquired the subsidiary Athena SA.

#### A.2 Activities

Group strategy is structured around four main pillars:

- **Concessions**
  - Intense presence in concession project tenders, to maintain a substantial backlog of projects and secure long-term revenue streams
  - Strengthening the project finance business unit and expanding our network of specialized external business partners (design consultants, financial and insurance advisors, legal firms) to enhance the Group's effectiveness in bidding for concession projects and maximize the return from their operation by means of financial risk management
- **Business Activities**
  - Development along the lines of major international construction groups, diversifying revenue through expansion into related business areas, eg environmental projects, facility maintenance & management, waste management, maintenance of large infrastructure projects, and management of large facilities constructed towards the Athens 2004 Olympic Games
  - Pursuit of synergies of various business activities on Group level
- **Real Estate**
  - Selective investment in quality projects offering high aesthetics and status, focused mainly on the residential and vacation housing sectors, as well as in select commercial and real estate projects
  - Advisory services and development of new markets and products, such as retirement villages
- **Other Activities**
  - Participation in BOT infrastructure projects for the reconstruction of neighboring counties and regions (Eastern & SE Europe, Middle East, North Africa) in collaboration with J&P Overseas and other international partners with long local presence and expertise
  - Promotion of the use of precast technology

### B. FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

J&P-AVAX S.A.'s consolidated accounts for the period running from January 1st, 2012 to September 30th, 2012 are prepared in accordance with the 'historic cost' principle, inclusive of adjustments in various items on both sides of the balance sheet, as well as on the 'going-concern' principle and conform to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by IASB's International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) which have been adopted by the European Union.





IASB has issued a series of standards referred to as «IFRS Stable Platform 2005». The Group applies the IFRS Stable Platform 2005 since January 1, 2005 which includes the following standards:

I.A.S. 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
I.A.S. 2	Inventories
I.A.S. 7	Cash Flow Statements
I.A.S. 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
I.A.S. 10	Events after the Balance Sheet Day
I.A.S. 11	Construction Contracts
I.A.S. 12	Income Taxes
I.A.S. 14	Segment Reporting
I.A.S. 16	Property, Plant and Equipment
I.A.S. 17	Leases
I.A.S. 18	Revenue
I.A.S. 19	Employee Benefits
I.A.S. 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance
I.A.S. 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
I.A.S. 23	Borrowing Costs
I.A.S. 24	Related Party Disclosures
I.A.S. 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans
I.A.S. 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
I.A.S. 28	Investments in Associates
I.A.S. 31	Interests in Joint Ventures
I.A.S. 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation
I.A.S. 33	Earnings per Share
I.A.S. 34	Interim Financial Reporting
I.A.S. 36	Impairment of Assets
I.A.S. 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
I.A.S. 38	Intangible Assets
I.A.S. 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
I.A.S. 40	Investment Property
I.F.R.S. 1	First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
I.F.R.S. 3	Business Combinations
I.F.R.S. 5	Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
I.F.R.S. 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
I.F.R.S. 8	Operating segments

The policies referred to hereafter are applied consistently to all time periods covered in the accounts.

Preparing Financial Statements under IFRS requires the use of estimates and opinions while applying Company accounting methods. Any important assumptions made by Company management in applying those accounting methods have been noted when deemed necessary.

## C. BASIC ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group consistently applies the following accounting principles in preparing the attached Financial Statements:

### C.1. Business Combinations (I.F.R.S. 3)

**Investments in Subsidiaries:** All companies managed and controlled, either directly or indirectly, by another company (parent) through ownership of a majority share in the voting rights of the company in which the investment has been made. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated (full consolidation) with the purchase method starting on the date on which their control is assumed, and are excluded from consolidation as soon as their control is relinquished.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries by the Group are entered according to the purchase method. Subsidiary acquisition cost is the fair value of all assets transferred, of all shares issued and all liabilities at the acquisition date, plus any costs directly related to the transaction. The specific assets, liabilities and



contingent liabilities acquired through a business combination are accounted for at their fair values irrespective of the percentage of participation. The acquisition cost in excess of the fair value of the acquired net assets is entered as goodwill. Should the total acquisition cost fall short of the fair value of the acquired net assets, the difference is directly entered in the Income Statement.

Intragroup sales, balances and un-realised profits from transactions among Group companies are omitted. Losses among Group companies (un-realised on a Group level) are also eliminated, except when the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting principles of subsidiaries have been amended for uniformity purposes relative to those adopted by the Group.

At the Company's balance sheet, investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less loss from impairment, if any. IAS 36 Impairment of Assets requires an impairment test if there is any indication that an asset is impaired.

**Investments in Associates:** All companies which the Group may influence significantly but do not qualify for subsidiary or Joint Venture status. The Group's assumptions call for ownership between 20% and 50% of a company's voting rights to have significant influence on it. Investments in associates are initially entered in the Company's books at cost and subsequently consolidated using the equity method.

The Group's share into the profit or loss of associates following the acquisition is recognised into the Income Statement, whereas the share into changes in capital reserves following the acquisition is recognised into the reserves. Accumulated changes affect the book value of investments in associates. When the Group's participation into the financial loss of an associate is equal to or exceeds its participation in the associate, inclusive of provisions for bad debts, the Group does not recognise any further losses, except when covering liabilities or making payments on behalf of the associate, or taking other actions as part of its shareholder relationship.

Unrealised profits from transactions between the Group and its associates are omitted according to the participation of the group into those associates. Unrealised gains are omitted, unless the transactions suggest impairment of the transferred assets. Accounting principles of associates have been amended for uniformity purposes relative to those adopted by the Group.

Intragroup balances and transactions, along with Group profits arising from intragroup transactions which have yet to be concluded on a Group level, are eliminated in the consolidated Financial Statements.

**Investments in Joint Ventures:** Joint Venture types:

- 1) Joint Ventures with assets under joint control
- 2) Joint Ventures with activities under joint control

Those joint ventures do not concern the set up of a company, a partnership or other entity which is separate to the joint venture parties.

Separate accounting book-keeping and financial reporting is not required for the joint venture.

Therefore, joint ventures maintain tax records and prepare financial reports merely for fiscal purposes.

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses are recognised in the financial reports of the joint venture parties.

- 3) joint venture as an entity under joint control, in which a company, a partnership or another entity is set up

Joint ventures of this type keep their own accounting books, prepare financial reports and are subject to the following consolidation methods according to the degree of control and influence by the Group. More specifically:

- a) participation in joint ventures with joint control
- b) participation in joint ventures with significant influence
- c) participation in joint ventures without significant influence (there may be scope for significant influence, but the joint venture partner chooses not to use it)



In case (a), the proportionate consolidation method is applied, ie joint ventures' balance sheets and Income Statements are consolidated either on a line-by-line basis.

In case (b), the equity method is applied, the investment being treated as an associate.

In case (c), the investment is booked at acquisition cost.

**Group Structure:** J&P-AVAX Group fully consolidates the following subsidiaries:

Company	% of J&P-AVAX's SA participation	Fiscal Years not tax audited
J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens	Parent	2010
ETETH S.A., Salonica	100%	2007-2010
ELVIEX Ltd, Ioannina	60%	2010-2011
PROET S.A., Athens	100%	2010
J&P DEVELOPMENT S.A., Athens	100%	2010
TASK J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens	100%	2010
S.C."ISTRIA DEVELOPMENTS" S.R., Romania	98%	2005-2011
CONCURRENT REAL INVESTMENTS SRL, Romania	95%	2005-2011
SC BUPRA DEVELOPMENT SRL, Romania	99,93%	2005-2011
SOPRA AD, Bulgaria	99,99%	2005-2011
J&P-AVAX IKTEO S.A., Athens	94%	2010
SC FAETHON DEVELOPMENTS SRL, Romania	100%	2006-2011
ATHENA SA, Athens	80,54%	-
E-CONSTRUCTION S.A., Athens	100%	2010
MONDO TRAVEL (ex.TERRA FIRMA S.A.), Athens	99,999%	2010
J&P AVAX CONCESSIONS S.A. (ex. EVIA REAL ESTATE), Athens	99,967%	2008-2010
ATHENS MARINA S.A., Athens	78,2553%	2009-2010
J&P AVAX POLSKA, Poland	100%	2009-2011
JPA TRIKALA S.A., Athens	100%	2010
JPA KORINTH S.A., Athens	100%	2010

The Generale Directorate of Development approved on 12.03.2012 with its EM-3313/12 decision the merger of PROET SA by ANEMA SA. The same authority also approved on 22.03.2012 the renaming of ANEMA SA into PROET SA.

Furthermore, in the consolidated financial statements of J&P Avax SA the following subsidiaries of Athena SA are included using the fully consolidation method:

Company	% of Athena's SA participation	Fiscal Years not tax audited
ATHENA LIBYA, Libya	65%	-
ATHENA CONCESSIONS S.A., Athens	99%	2005-2010
ARCAT SA, Egaleo Attiki	100%	2010
ERGONET SA, Athens	51%	2010
ATHENA ROMANIA SRL, Romania	100%	-

For the fiscal year 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries were tax audited by its appointed Auditors, as per article 82, §5 of Law 2238/1994, and they received a clean Tax Compliance Certificate. This is considered to be final, as per tax audit view, after eighteen months from the submission of this certificate to the Ministry of Finance.



The Group consolidates the following associates using the equity method:

5N S.A., Athens	45,00%
ATHENS CAR PARKS S.A., Athens	20,00%
ATTICA DIODIA S.A., Athens	30,84%
ATTIKI ODOS S.A., Athens	30,83%
POLISPARK S.A., Athens	22,39%
3G S.A., Athens	50,00%
STACY INVESTMENTS Sp.zo.o. Warsaw Poland	50,00%
CAR PARK N.SMIRNI S.A., Athens	20,00%
LEISURE PARKS S.A.(KANOE-KAYAK), Athens	29,62%
LEISURE PARKS OPERATIONS, Athens	25,00%
CYCLADES ENERGY CENTER S.A., Athens	45,00%
SC ORIOL REAL ESTATE SRL, Romania	50,00%
SALONICA PARK S.A., Athens	24,40%
AEGEAN MOTORWAY S.A., Larissa	21,25%
GEFYRA OPERATION S.A., Athens	21,55%
GEFYRA S.A., Athens	20,53%
PIRAEUS ST.NICOLAS CAR PARK S.A., Athens	45,00%
MARINA LEMESSOU S.A., Lemessos	33,50%
METROPOLITAN ATHENS PARK S.A., Athens	22,91%
VOLTERRA S.A. (ex.ARGESTIS S.A.), Athens	50,00%
STARWARE ENTERPRISES LTD, Cyprus	50,00%
ELIX S.A., Athens	32,67%
SY-PRO S.A., Larissa	47,91%

On 20/6/2012, 12,09% of subsidiary SY-PRO SA was sold and Group's percentage was reduced from 60% to 47,91%. Therefore SY-PRO S.A is not consolidated at Group's financial statements as a subsidiary but as an associate company using the equity method.

Furthermore, in the consolidated financial statements of J&P Avax SA the following associates of Athena SA are included using the equity method:

Company	% of Athena's SA participation
LEFKADAS MARINE PORT SA, Greece	26,64%
VAKON SA, Greece	25,00%
VIOENERGEIA S.A., Greece	45,00%
ATHENA MICHANIKI OE, Greece	50,00%
ATHENA EMIRATES LLC, United Arab Emirates	49,00%

SC ECO S.A. company, has been written off in total in the financial statements of ATHENA SA in previous period.

The following are the joint ventures in which the group participates and are consolidated proportionately:

Proportionate consolidation by 100% (complete consolidation)

1. J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A., Athens (SMAEK)	100.00%
2. J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A., Athens (Suburban Railway)	100.00%



The Proportionate consolidation by 100% has the same results with the complete consolidation  
Proportionate consolidation

3.	J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. - "J/V IMPREGILO SpA -J&P-AVAX S.A.- EMPEDOS S.A.", Athens	66.50%
4.	J/V AKTOR S.A. - J&P - AVAX S.A. - ALTE S.A. - ATTIKAT S.A. - ETETH S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A. - EMPEDOS S.A., Athens	30.84%
5.	J/V J&P-AVAXS.A. - EKTER A.E - KORONIS S.A., Athens	36.00%
6.	J/V J&P-AVAX S.A.- VIOTER S.A., Athens	50.00%
7.	J/V J&P AVAX S.A. - INTL TAPESTRY CENTRE, Athens	99.90%
8.	J/V ETETH S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A. - TERNA S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A., Athens	47.00%
9.	J/V QATAR - J&P – AVAX SA - JOINT VENTURE, Qatar	25.00%
10.	J/V TOMES S.A. - ETETH S.A., Chania	50.00%
11.	J/V J&P - AND J&P - AVAX GERMASOGEIA, Cyprus	75.00%
12.	J/V AKTOR A.T.E - AEGEK S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A. - SELI S.p.A, Athens	20.00%
13.	J/V J&P AVAX S.A – J&P Ltd, Cyprus	75.00%
14.	J/V "J/V AKTOR SA – DOMOTEXNIKH S.A. THEMELIODOMI S.A." – TERNA S.A – ETETH S.A., Salonica	25.00%
15.	J/V J&P AVAX S.A. – FCC CONSTRUCCION S.A, Athens	49.99%
16.	J/V ETETH SA – GANTZOULAS SA – VIOTER SA, Athens	40.00%
17.	J/V APION KLEOS (ELEFSINA-PATRA), Elefsina	17.00%
18.	J/V J&P AVAX SA – EKTER SA, Athens	50.00%
19.	J/V CONSTRUCTION MALIAKOS – KLEIDI, Larissa	15.70%
20.	J/V MAINTENANCE ATT.ODOS, Athens	30.84%
21.	J/V SUBURBAN RAILWAY, SKA PIRAEUS, PHASE B', Athens	33.33%
22.	J/V QUEEN ALIA AIRPORT, Jordan	50.00%
23.	J/V J&P AVAX -ATHENA(Limassol), Cyprus	60.00%
24.	J/V J&P – EDRACO – SINTEHNIKI (OTE BUILDINGS), Patra	50.00%
25.	J/V ERGOTEM ATEVE – KASTOR S.A. – ETETH S.A., Athens	15.00%
26.	J/V J&P-AVAX – HOCHTIEF FAC.MAN.HELLAS, Athens	50,00%
27.	J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX OTE NETWORKS, Athens	50,00%
28.	J/V J&P-AVAX – ATHINA SA (FA-275), Athens	65,00%
29.	J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX – INTRAKAT (Road Line Tripoli-Kalamata-Moreas), Athens	15,00%
30.	J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Maintenance of National Natural Gas Network)	50,00%
31.	J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Attica Natural Gas Network)	50,00%
32.	J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Technical Support of Public Natural Gas Co)	50,00%

The following Joint Ventures are included for the first time in Group's financial statements :

J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Maintenance of National Natural Gas Network)	50,00%
J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Attica Natural Gas Network)	50,00%
J/V AKTOR – J&P-AVAX, Athens (Technical Support of Public Natural Gas Co)	50,00%



Furthermore, the following are the joint ventures in which the Athena SA participates and are consolidated proportionately:

Proportionate consolidation by 100% (complete consolidation)

Company	HEAD OFFICE	% of Athena's SA participation
33. J/V ATHENA - SNAMPROGETTI	Athens	100.00%

Proportionate consolidation

Company	HEAD OFFICE	% of Athena's SA participation
34. J/V ATHENA - KONSTADINIDIS	Athens	50.00%
35. J/V ATHENA - FCC	Athens	50.00%
36. J/V ATHENA - BARESEL – ATTIKAT	Athens	34.00%
37. J/V ATHENA - LAND & MARINE	Athens	46.88%
38. J/V ATHENA - DOMIKI KRITIS	Athens	50.00%
39. J/V ATHENA – ERGOASFALTIKI	Larissa	50.00%
40. J/V ATH-THEM.-EL.TECH.-KON.-TSABRAS	Athens	25.00%
41. J/V ATH-EL.TECH.-THEM-PASS.-PERIBALLON	Thessaloniki	28.00%
42. J/V ATH.-THEM.-EL.TECH. - KTIPIO BITIOFOR	Athens	33.33%
43. J/V PLATAMONA	Athens	19.60%
44. J/V ATHENA – PROODEFTIKI (CORABIA)	Athens	60.00%
45. J/V AKTOR - ATHENA - EBEDOS (IBC)	Athens	26.00%
46. J/V ATHENA - EKAT ETAN AE	Athens	55.00%
47. J/V BIOTER – ATHENA	Athens	50.00%
48. J/V GEFIRA	Athens	7.74%
49. J/V ATHENA - THEM. - ATTIKAT (ERMIS)	Athens	33.33%
50. J/V THEM.-EL.TECHN.-ATHENA -PASS-GIOVANI	Athens	26.67%
51. J/V AKTOR - THEM/DOMI - ATHENA (A403)	Athens	33.33%
52. J/V THEM/MI-ATHENA -KOROTZIS (IKAROS)	Athens	33.33%
53. J/V ATHENA - AKTOR (MAKEDONIA)	Athens	70.00%
54. J/V ARCHIRODON – ERGONET (indirect participation)	Athens	22.95%
55. J/V TSO-ARCHIRODON - ERGONET (indirect participation)	Athens	25.50%
56. J/V TOURIST PORT OF LEUKADA	Athens	22.50%
57. J/V MHCHANIKI - ATHENA (MPC)	Athens	50.00%
58. J/V DODONI MOCHLOS - ATHENA	Athens	50.00%
59. J/V 6th PROBLITA O.L.TH – A1	Athens	55.56%
60. J/V POSIDON	Athens	16.50%
61. J/V PROODEFTIKI - ATHENA (CRAIOVA)	Athens	35.00%
62. J/V TERNA - ATHENA (ARACH. - PERISTERI)	Athens	37.50%
63. J/V AKTOR - ATHENA - THEMEL. (KALATRAVA)	Athens	29.00%
64. J/V ARCHIRODON - ATHENA (THISIO)	Athens	50.00%



65.	J/V AKTOR - ATHENA THEMEL. (OAKA)	Athens	21.10%
66.	J/V ATTIKAT - ATHENA (AG. KOSMAS)	Athens	40.00%
67.	J/V ERETVO - ATHENA – ROUTSIS	Athens	25.00%
68.	Κ/Ξ ΑΚΤΩΡ - ΑΘΗΝΑ (ΞΗΡΑΝΣΗ ΙΛΥΟΣ)	Athens	50.00%
69.	PSITALIA NAFTIKI ETERIA	Athens	33.33%
70.	J/V AKTOR - THEMELIODOMI - ATHENA (A380)	Athens	33.33%
71.	J/V AKTOR - ATHENA EBEDOS (IBC MAINTEN.)	Athens	26.00%
72.	J/V TERNA - ATHENA (IOANNINA - METSOBO)	Athens	37.50%
73.	J/V ATHENA - MECHANIKI (SKARFEIA)	Athens	50.00%
74.	J/V ATHENA - IMEK HELLAS AE	Athens	99.00%
75.	J/V ATHENA - AKTOR (A425)	Athens	50.00%
76.	J/V MOCHLOS - ATHENA (TUNNEL S2)	Athens	50.00%
77.	J/V ATHENA - AKTOR (B' PHASE)	Athens	50.00%
78.	J/V AKTOR - ATHENA (A-417)	Athens	70.00%
79.	J/V AKTOR - ATHENA (BUCHAREST)	Athens	50.00%
80.	J/V CONSTRUCTION MALIAKOS - KLEIDI	Larissa	5.00%
81.	CONSTRUCTION J/V APION KLEOS	Elefsina	4.00%
82.	J/V ATHENA – AKTOR (A435)	Athens	50.00%
83.	J/V ATHENA – AKTOR (A438)	Athens	50.00%
84.	J/V ATHENA – AKTOR (A437)	Athens	50.00%
85.	J/V AKTOR – ATHENA (F8781)	Athens	50.00%
86.	J/V AKTOR – ATHENA (D8642)	Athens	50.00%
87.	J/V AKTOR – ATHENA – GOLIOPOULOS (A-440)	Athens	48.00%
88.	J/V J&P-AVAX - ATHENA SA (FA-275)	Athens	35,00%
89.	J/V TECHNIKI 2000 – ERGONET (indirect participation)	Athens	15,30%
90.	J/V D.SIRDARIS & CO – ERGONET (indirect participation)	Athens	15,30%
91.	J/V PROET SA – ERGONET SA (indirect participation)	Athens	25,50%

The following Joint Venture is included for the first time in Group's financial statements :

J/V PROET SA – ERGONET SA (indirect participation)	Athens	25,50%
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The following Joint Ventures are not included in current period's financial statements in comparison with those of previous one because the projects are now completed:

1.	J/V ATHENA - GKOYNTAS/SPILIOTOPOULOS	Athens	70.00%
2.	J/V ATHENA-KOSTADINIDIS (FLISVOS)	Athens	66.67%
3.	J/V KON.-ATH.-EDRASI-DOMIKI (AG.KOSM.)	Athens	25.00%
4.	J/V KONS. - ATHENA - (AG. KOSMAS A')	Athens	50.00%
5.	J/V ATHENA-AKTOR (LASPI)	Athens	50.00%
6.	J/V ERGONET - ARCHIRODON	Athens	25.50%
7.	J/V PAPADAKIS - ATHENA (VRILISSIA)	Athens	50.00%



The following Joint Ventures whose projects are now completed and which are in the process of dissolution, were not included in the proportional consolidation due to minor materiality effect in the Group's Financial Statement. The financial results (profit/ loss) of those Joint Ventures in the Group's Financial Statements of 2008 were consolidated using the equity method.

J/V J&P – AVAX SA - DRAGADOS Y CONSTRUCTION, Ethiopia 50.00% J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A., Athens (Gefyra Staurou) 100.00% J/V J&P-AVAX AE - ETETH S.A., Athens (Podoniftis) 100.00% J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A., Athens (S.E.A) 100.00% J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A., Athens (Olympic Ring) 100.00% J/V J&P-AVAX S.A.-ETETH S.A. -EMPEDOS S.A. -GENER S.A., Salonica 73.50% J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. - AKTOR S.A. - VIOTER A.E - TERNA S.A., Athens 20.00% J/V ETETH S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A. - TERNA S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A., Athens 47.00% J/V AKTOR S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens 44.00% J/V PANTECHNIKI S.A. - AKTOR S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens 33.33% J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. - KL.ROUTSIS S.A., Athens 50.00% J/V AKTOR A.T.E - J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens 50.00% J/V ΕΔΡΑΣΗ ΨΑΛΛΙΔΑΣ S.A. - J&P- AVAX S.A. - EKAT ETAN S.A. - ATOMON S.A. - HELIOHORA S.A. - ATHENA S.A., Athens 20.00% J/V AKTOR S.A. - J&P AVAX S.A., Athens 52.00% J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. - ETETH S.A. - EMPEDOS S.A., Salonica 73.86% J/V ETETH S.A.-TASKOUDIS-POLYMETRIKI Ltd, Athens 44.00% J/V ETETH S.A. - STOYANNOS - POLYMETRIKI Ltd, Athens 44.50% J/V ETETH S.A. - KL.ROUTSIS S.A., Salonica 50.00% J/V AKTOR S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A. - J&P - AVAX S.A., Athens 25.00% J/V ΑΚΤΩΡ S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens 25.00% J/V J&P - AVAX A.E - GENERALE LOCATION, Athens 50.00% J/V J&P – AVAX SA - NATIONAL WHEEL J&P L.L.C., UAE 20.00% J/V J&P – AVAX SA – AKTOR SA, Athens 70.58% J/V PROET S.A. - KL.ROUTSIS S.A., PEZOGEFYRA HSAP, Athens 50.00% J/V J&P AVAX SA – AKTOR SA – IME B' PHASE (CONTRACTOR), Athens 50.00%, J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. – ETETH S.A., Athens (Subcontractor Suburban Railway), J/V J&P - AVAX S.A. – PROET S.A., Athens (Park of Lavrio), J/V J&P-AVAX - VIOTER S.A. - TERNA S.A. , Athens, J/V AKTOR S.A. - J&P - AVAX S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A., Athens, J/V "J/V ΑΕΓΕΚ S.A. - AKTOR S.A. -SELI" -J&P-AVAX S.A., Athens, J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. -VIOTER S.A.-HELIOHORA S.A., Athens, J/V PANTECHNIKI S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A. - VIOTER S.A., Athens, J/V VINCI CONSTRUCTION Grand Projects - ATHENA S.A. - PROODEFTIKI S.A. - AKTOR S.A. - J&P-AVAX S.A. - PANTECHNIKI S.A., Athens, J/V AKTOR S.A. - J&P AVAX S.A. -PANTECHNIKI S.A., Athens, J/V ANASTILOTIKI SA – TH.KARAGIANNIS SA - GETEM SA - ETETH SA, Athens, J/V TOMES S.A. - THEMELI S.A., Chios, J/V J&P – AVAX SA - THEMELI DOMI S.A., Bulgaria, J/V EDRASIS C. PSALLIDAS S.A. - J&P. AVAX S.A., Romania, J/V J&P-AVAX S.A. – TERNA S.A. - ETETH S.A, Athens, J/V ELIASA MICHAIL-GABRYIL-PROET S.A. Athens, J/V ELIASA MICHAIL-GABRYIL- SBERONIS ALEXANDROS -PROET S.A., Salonica, J/V ETETH S.A. – TOMES S.A., J/V AKTOR ATE-J&P AVAX SA-TERNA SA-IME A' PHASE, Athens, J/V AKTOR ATE-J&P AVAX SA-TERNA SA-IME A' PHASE, Athens, J/V PROET SA – PANTEHNIKI SA – VIOTER SA, Athens, J/V ATHENA - ARCHIMIDIS (OLP V), Athens, J/V ATHENA - ARCHIMIDIS (OLP III), Athens, J/V ATHENA - ROUTSIS (CAR TERMINAL), Athens J/V ΑΤΤΙΚΑΤ Α.Τ.Ε - PANTEXNIKH SA – J&P AVAX SA-EMPEDOS SA , Marousi,25%, J/V J&P AVAX SA – ATE GNONON, Marousi, 50%, J/V J&P ABAX SA – AKTOR ATE , Athens,50%, J/V J&P-ABAX SA -AKTOR SA , Marousi,50%, J/V ΑΤΤΙΚΟY ΑΓΟΓΟY ΚΑΥΣΙΜΟΝ, Xalandri,26.79%, J/V J&P ABAX SA-ΑΤΤΙΚΑΤ ΑΤΕ,Marousi, 90%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-GENER SA 65%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA-EMPEDOS SA -ETETH SA,Athens,50%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P/ΑΒΑΞ ΑΕ ,Athens,50%, J/V J&P ΑΒΑΞ ΑΕ -AKTOR SA ,Marousi,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-TERNA SA-EUKLEIDHS ATE,Marousi,35%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P ABAX SA ,Athens,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-AKTOR SA-VAMED ENG.GMBH & KO KG,Athens,33.80%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-EMPEDOS SA ,Kifisia,50%, J/V ELLINIKH TEXNODOMIKH SA-TERNA SA-GNOMON ATE-J&P AVAX SA-IMEC GMBH,Athens,24%, J/V J&P AVAX SA- EDRASH PSHALLIDAS ATE, Athens,50%, J/V ΑΕΓΕΚ-J&P AVAX SA-KL. ROUTSIS SA,Athens,40%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-TEXNODOMH AFOI TRAYLOU ABETTE-KL. ROUTSHS SA,Athens,33.33%, J/V J&P AVAX SA- TEXNODOMH AFOI TRAYLOU ABETTE-KL. ROUTSHS SA,Athens,33.33%, J/V ΜΙΧΑΝΙΚΗ SA-J&P AVAX SA-ATHHNA AETB-MOXLOS SA ,Kalamaki,24.50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-AKTOR SA ,Athens,48%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-ERETBO AE,Athens,80%, J/V PROODEUTIKH ATE- ΑΤΤΙΚΑΤ ΑΤΕ-ΑΤΕΜΚΕ ΑΤΕ -J&P AVAX SA,Athens,20%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-KL. ROUTSHS SA,Athens,90%, J/V GNOMON ATE-J&P AVAX SA-J/V ATHENA ΑΤΕΒΕ-ΑΡΧΙΜΗΔΗΣ ΑΤΕ,Kifisia, 33%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-ATHINAIKH TEXNIKH SA-TH. KARAGIANNHS SA,Athens,33.33%, J/V ABAX SA – TEXNODOMH ATE, Mosxato,50%, J/V ERGOY SKOPEYTIRIOY MARKOPOULOU, Marousi,50%, J/V SIGALAS SA-J&P AVAX SA-ALTE SA –A. XARHS & SIA EE, Psixiko, 22.22%, J/V AKTOR SA -J&P AVAX SA-ETETH SA ,Xalandri, 50%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA-ETETH SA, Thessaloniki,57%, J/V AKTOR SA -J&P AVAX SA ,Athens,80%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-KL. ROUTSHS SA,Athens,66.67%, J/V AKTOR SA -J&P ABAX SA -ETETH SA,Xalandri,49%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-KL. ROUTSHS SA,Athens,66.67%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-EUKLEIDHS – DOMOS SA-PROET SA-BETANET AEBE-J/V J&P AVAX SA-EUKLEIDHS,Athens,39%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-EDRASH PSALLIDAS ATE,Athens,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-ETANE ATE Athens,50%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA-ETETH SA,Xalandri,66.66%, J/V KL.ROUTSHS SA-J&P AVAX SA-KOURTIDHS SA,Athens,33.33%, J/V SYMPAROMARTOYNTA ERGA METRO,Xalandri,26,7873%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-EKTER SA ,Athens,50%, J/V SIGALAS SA-J&P AVAX SA-ALTE SA,Psixiko,33.33%, J/V "J/V SIGALAS SA-





GNOMON ATE-J&P AVAX SA,Psixiko,33.33%, J/V ' J/V PANTEXNIKH SA- EMPEDOS SA-EMPEDOS SA- PANTEXNIKH SA-J&P AVAX SA,Psixiko,12.50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA - OLYMPIOS ATE - K.KOUBARAS- N. GERARXAKHS -Z.MENELAOS-N.XATZHXALEPLHS,Athens,15%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA- N.GERARXAKHS-K.KOUBARAS,Athens,48%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA-EMPEDOS SA -EKTER SA- DIEKAT ATE-ALTE ATE-TERNA SA,Athens,20%, J/V ATTIKAT ATE-J&P AVAX SA,Amfissa,25%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-GENER SA,Athens,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-AKTOR SA ,Marousi,35%, J/V AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA,Athens,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-EUKLEIDHS SA,Athens,50%, J/V TERNA SA-AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA,Athens,1%, J/V TERNA SA-AKTOR SA-J&P AVAX SA,Athens,1%, J/V J&P ABAX SA -J/V KL. ROUTSHS SA-KLAPADAKHS-POLITHS,Athens,50%, J/V 'J/V AKTOR SA-ANASTHLOTIKH ATE-AKTOR SA- ANASTHLOTIKH ATE-LAMDA TEXNIKH SA-J&P AVAX SA-INTERTOP SA -KOURTIDHS SA,Xalandri,28.56%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-N. LIANDRAKHS, Hrakleio ,80%, J/V AKTOR SA -J &P AVAX SA ,Xalandri,40%, J/V J&P AVAX SA-BIOTER SA-IDEAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS SA, Marousi,35.17%, J/V J&P- AVAX SA -GENERALE LOCATION SA ,Marousi,50%, J/V J&P-ABAX SA-GENERALE LOCATION,Marousi,50%, J/V J&P AVAX SA -BIOTER SA,Thessaloniki,65%, J/V AKTOR SA -J&P AVAX SA ,Xalandri,50%, J/V J&P ABAX SA- ELTER SA -SARANTOPOULOS SA, P. Faliro,18%, J/V TEXNODOMH ABETE-J& P ABAX SA-EKTER SA-TELAMON SA ,Mosxato,30%, J/V J&P AVAX SA - GNOMON SA,Kifisia,50%, J/V OAKA TENNIS,Xalandri,16.67%, J/V KARAHLIAS -TRAXANAS-TSEPELH-ZAGARH-J&P AVAX SA,Amfissa,10%, J/V ETETH SA - PROET SA,Athens,100%, J/V THEMELIODOMH SA -PROET SA,Kifisia,30%, J/V PROET SA-MPETANET ABEE,Marousi,90%, J/V PROET SA-KL.ROUTSHS SA ,Marousi,90%, J/V'J/V ELIASA MIXAHL GABRIHL SBERONHS ALEXANDROS '-PROET SA,Marousi,90%, J/V " ETETH SA - EKKON AE ",Athens,50%, J/V " TEGK SA - ETETH SA ",Athens,50%, J/V " AKTOR SA - ETETH SA ",Xalandri,50%, J/V " AKTOR SA - ETETH SA - THEMELH SA - THEMELIODOMH SA " ,Xalandri,30%, J/V "AKTOR SA -PANTEXNIKH SA -ATTIKAT SA -ETETH SA",Xalandri,25%, J/V ETETH SA-PANTEXNIKH SA-THEMELIODOMH SA,Xalandri50%, J/V "ETETH SA-J&P AVAX SA,Athens, 100%, J/V METRIK SA-ETETH SA-MAGIAFAS -XATZHDAKHS- PSATHAKHS OE,Athens,40%, J/V "KL. G. ROYTSHS - ETETH SA-KL. ROUTSHS SA",Athens,10%, J/V "ODYSSEYS ATE - ETETH SA,Athens,16%, J/V "ETETH SA-GEOMETRIKH SA",Marousi, 50%, J/V ETETH SA-EYKLEIDHS - PARAKAMPSH NAYPAKTOY,Marousi,50%

## C.2a. Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property (I.A.S. 16)

Group management selected the **basic method of valuation of operating fixed assets** inclusive of operating property, according to IAS 16 (at acquisition cost, reduced by accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges), following the initial entry of tangible fixed assets on transition date to I.A.S. (01/01/2004).

However, in 2008 the Management decided to adopt the **revaluation model** for the land and buildings category of assets

### **Revaluation Model**

Upon recognition as an asset, a fixed asset whose fair value may be estimated reliably may be revalued, to reflect the fair value at recognition date less any subsequent accumulated impairment of value.

The fair value of land and buildings is usually appraised by auditor-valuators. The fair value of equipment and fixtures is usually their acquisition price.

When tangible fixed assets are revalued, the entire class of similar assets should be revalued.

When the book value of a fixed asset increases as a result of revaluation, the increase is credited directly into the Equity as a Revaluation Surplus.

Increases in value due to revaluation will be recognised through the Income Statement to the extent it reverses an earlier impairment of the same asset, charged in the Income Statement.

Should the book value of an asset be reduced as a result of a revaluation, the decrease in value should be charged in the Income Statement. If a revaluation surplus for that asset exists in Equity, the decrease will be charged directly into Equity up to the value of that surplus. Revaluation surpluses in Equity are transferred to Retained Earnings as soon as the fixed assets are sold or derecognized. Tax effects on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets are recognised and disclosed according to IAS 12 Income Tax.

The initial implementation of a tangible fixed asset revaluation policy is treated as a revaluation according to IAS 16, not IAS 8.

While applying I.A.S. 36 (on Impairment of Assets), on each reference date Group management effectively estimates whether its asset base shows signs of impairment, comparing the residual value for each asset against its book value.



Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets already appearing on the Company's books are added to that asset's book value only if they increase its future economic benefits. All expenditure (maintenance, survey etc.) for assets not increasing their future economic benefits are realised as expenses in the financial period incurred.

Expenditures incurred for a major repair or survey of a fixed asset are realised as expenses in the financial period in which they are incurred, except when increasing the future economic benefits of the fixed asset, in which case they are added to the book value of the asset.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (excluding land which is not depreciated) is calculated on a straight-line basis according to their useful lives. The main depreciation rates are as follows:

Operating Property (buildings)	3%
Investment Property	3%
Machinery	5.3% - 20%
Vehicles	7.5% - 20%
Other equipment	15% - 20%

Residual values and useful lives of tangible fixed assets are subject to revision on balance sheet date. When the book value of fixed tangibles exceeds their recoverable value, the difference (impairment loss) is directly charged as an expense item in the Income Statement.

When disposing of tangible fixed assets, the difference between the revenue from the sale and the book value of the assets is realised as profit or loss in the Income Statement.

Own-produced fixed tangibles constitute an addition to the acquisition cost of the assets in the form of direct cost of personnel participating in their production (including related employer's social security contributions), cost of materials and other general expenses.

### C.2b. Investment Property (IAS 40)

J&P Avax group applies IAS 40 for the property regarded as an investment, using the alternative method of valuation, which is the cost model.

Regarding **investment property**, management chose the **alternative method of valuation at acquisition cost (reduced by accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges) according to IAS 16**, following the initial entry of tangible fixed assets on transition date to I.A.S. (01/01/2004).

During 2007 J&P Avax group decided to change the accounting policy, regarding the valuation of investment property, and specifically to apply the fair value model instead of the cost model. The Management adopts the opinion that the accounting policy of the fair value model for the investment property valuation provides more credible and relevant information because it is based on up-dated values.

According to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", paragraph 52, the retrospective application of a new accounting policy requires the distinction of the information that:

- Indicate the prevailing facts at the transaction dates.
- Would be available when the financial statements of these previous periods were approved to be published.

For certain estimations (e.g. fair value estimation not based on an observable price or observable inputs) the distinction of the information is not possible.

When the retrospective application, or the retrospective restatement would require significant estimation, for which the separation of the information is not feasible, then the retrospective application of the new accounting policy is not feasible too.

The Management examined the prospect to recognize both cases of the change in accounting policy. They deduced that the change could not be accounted retrospectively. Therefore, the accounting policy will be applied on a future basis beginning from 2007.



### **C.3. Intangible Assets (I.A.S. 38)**

These expenses should be amortised during the financial period in which they are incurred. Only expenses meeting the criteria of I.A.S. 38.18 are capitalized, such as expenses for computer software and licences. Long-term expenses not meeting the criteria of I.A.S. 38.18 are written off in applying IFRS. Intangible assets include software licences.

### **C.4. Impairment of Assets (I.A.S. 36)**

#### **i) Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the additional price paid by the Group for the acquisition of new subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates. It arises from the comparison of the price paid for the acquisition of a new company with the proportion of the group share to the fair value of the net assets, during the acquisition date. The arisen goodwill from the acquisition of the new subsidiaries and joint ventures is recognized to intangible assets. Every year impairment test for the goodwill is conducted, which decreases the original amount as it is recognized in the balance sheet. During the calculation of profit or loss arisen from participation disposal, the relevant (if any) goodwill is taken under consideration of the disposed company.

For an easier processing of impairment tests, goodwill is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGU's). The CGU is the smallest identifiable unit of assets which creates independent cash flows and represents the level at which the Group collects and presents the financial data for reasons of internal information. The impairment for the goodwill, is determined from the calculation of the recoverable amount of the CGU's with which the goodwill is connected. Impairment loss which is related with goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group conducts the annual test for goodwill impairment at 31 December of each accounting period.

In case that the fair value of net assets of a company during the acquisition date is higher than the price paid for the acquisition, negative goodwill is recognized (income), which goes directly in the Income Statement.

I.A.S. 36 applies for the impairment of subsidiaries acquisition or I.A.S. 39 for participation to associates, and other participating interest companies.

#### **ii) Other Assets**

Assets with an infinite useful life are not depreciated and are subject to annual review for impairment, whenever events take place showing their book value is not recoverable. Assets being depreciated are subject to review of their value impairment when there are indications that their book value shall not be recovered.

Net Selling Price (NSP) is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. At each balance sheet date, management assess whether there is an indication of impairment as required by I.A.S. 36, requiring that the book value of assets does not exceed their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the highest between Net Selling Price and Value in Use.

This evaluation also takes into account all available information, either from internal or external sources. Impairment review is applied on all assets except for inventories, construction contracts, deferred tax receivables, financial assets falling under I.A.S. 39, investment property and non-current assets classified as being held for disposal.

Impairment losses are charged in the Income Statement.

### **C.5. Inventories (I.A.S. 2)**

On Balance Sheet date, inventories are valued at the lowest between cost and Net Realisable Value (NRV). NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventory cost does not include financial expenses.



## C.6. Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (I.A.S. 39)

The standard outlines the principles for recognition and measurement of financial instruments, financial liabilities and certain contracts for purchase or sale of non financial instruments. The financial instruments of the Group are classified in the following categories according to the substance of the contract and the purpose for which they were purchased. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits itself in purchasing or selling the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus related transaction expenses, with the exception of transaction expenses for assets which are recognized at fair value and through the income statement. Investments are written off when the right to the related cash flows expires or is transferred and the Group has in substance transferred all risks and rewards relating to ownership.

### i) Financial assets/liabilities valued at fair value through the income statement

These comprise financial assets/liabilities that satisfy any of the following conditions:

- Financial assets/liabilities held for trading purposes (including derivatives, except those designated and effective hedging instruments, those acquired or created for the purpose of sale or repurchase, and those that are part of a portfolio of designated financial instruments).
- Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the company as an instrument valued at fair value, with any changes recognised through the Income Statement.

Realised and unrealised profits or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets valued at their fair value with changes in the income statement, are recognized in the income statement at the period in which they result.

### ii) Loans and receivables

They include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments which are not traded in active markets. This category (loans and receivables) does not include:

- receivables from advances for the purchase of goods or services,
- receivables relating to tax transactions, which have been legislatively imposed by the state,
- any receivable not covered by a contract giving the company the right to receive cash or other financial fixed assets.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at their fair value and then measured at net book cost based upon the real interest rate method.

### iii) Investments held to maturity

These include non derivative financial assets with fixed or defined payments and specific maturity and which the Group intends and has the ability to hold till maturity. Assets of this category are initially recognised at fair value and then measured at net book cost based upon the real interest rate method.

### iv) Financial assets available for sale

These include non derivative financial assets either designated in this category or not included in any of the previous ones.

Financial assets available for sale are valued at fair value and the relevant profit or loss is recorded in an equity reserve until such assets are sold or characterized as impaired.

During the sale, or when they are characterized as impaired, the profit or loss is transferred to the income statement. Impairment losses that have been recorded to the income statement cannot be reversed through the income statement.

The fair values of financial assets traded in an active market, are defined by the current ask prices. For non-traded instruments, fair values are defined with the use of valuation techniques such as analysis of recent transactions, comparative items that are traded and discounted cash flows. Securities not traded in an active market that have been classified in the category "financial assets available for sale", whose fair value cannot be determined with credibility, are valued at their acquisition cost. At each balance sheet date the Group assesses whether there are objective indications that lead to the conclusion that financial assets have been impaired. For company shares classified as financial assets available for sale, such an indication is a significant or extended decline in the fair value compared to the acquisition cost. If impairment is established, the accumulated loss in equity, which is the difference between acquisition cost and fair value, is transferred to the results.



### C.7. Financial Instruments: Presentation (IAS 32)

The principles in this Standard complement the principles for recognising and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

This Standard is concerned with the classification of financial instruments into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments, as well as the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset.

A *financial instrument* is any contract that simultaneously gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A *financial asset* is any asset that is:

- (a) cash
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity
- (c) a contractual right:
  - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
- (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
  - (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
  - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

A *financial liability* is any liability that is:

- (a) a contractual obligation:
  - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
  - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
- (b) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
  - (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
  - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

An *equity instrument* is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

*Fair Value* is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged for or a liability be settled with between two parties acting on their own will and in full knowledge of market conditions, as part of a transaction carried out on a pure commercial basis.



#### **C.8. Financial Instruments: Disclosures (IFRS 7)**

IFRS 7 refers to all risks arising from all financial instruments, except those instruments specifically excluded (e.g. interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, etc.). The objective of the disclosures is to provide an overview of the Group's use of financial instruments and its exposure to risks they create. The extent of the disclosure required depends on the extent of the Company's use of financial instruments and its exposure to risk. The Group and Company apply IFRS 7 from January 1st, 2007.

#### **C.9. Provisions (I.A.S. 37)**

Provisions are recognized when the Group faces legal or substantiated liabilities resulting from past events, their settlement may result in an outflow of resources and the amount of the liability can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed on Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the present value of the expense estimated for settling the liability. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but nevertheless are disclosed in the accompanying notes, except when the probability of an outflow of resources is minimal. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes, provided an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### **C.10. Government Grants (I.A.S. 20)**

The Group recognizes government grants (subsidies) only when there is reasonable assurance that:

- a) the enterprise will comply with any conditions attached to the grants,
- b) the grant is likely to be received.

Subsidies are entered in the company's books at their fair value and recognized on a consistent basis as revenue, in accordance with the principle of matching the receipts of subsidies with the related expenses.

Subsidies on assets are included in long-term liabilities as deferred income and recognized on a consistent basis as revenues over the expected useful life of the assets.

#### **C.11. The effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (I.A.S. 21)**

The financial statements of all Group companies are prepared using the currency of the economic area which the Group mainly operates in (operating currency). Consolidated financial reports are denominated in euros, the operating and presentation currency of the parent Company and its subsidiaries.

Transactions in foreign currency are converted in the operating currency according to the going foreign exchange rates on the date on which transactions take place.

Profit and losses from foreign exchange differences arising from settlement of transactions in foreign currency during the financial reporting period and the conversion of monetary items denominated in foreign currency according to the going exchange rates on balance sheet date are recognised in the Income Statement. Foreign exchange adjustments for non-monetary items valued at fair value are considered part of the fair value and are therefore treated as differences in fair value.

#### **C.12. Equity Capital (I.A.S. 33)**

Expenses incurred due to the issue of new shares appear below the deduction of related income tax, reducing the net proceeds from the issue. Expenses incurred due to the issue of new shares to finance the acquisition of another company are included in the target company's total acquisition cost.

#### **C.13. Dividends (I.A.S. 18)**

Payments of dividends to parent company shareholders are recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements on the date on which the General Assembly of the Shareholders grants its approval on the distribution of the dividend.



#### **C.14. Income Taxes & Deferred Tax (I.A.S. 12)**

Income tax expenses appearing in the Income Statement include both tax for the period and deferred tax, which correspond to tax charges or tax returns arising from benefits realized within the reporting period in question but booked by the tax authorities in earlier or later reporting periods. Income tax is recognized in the Income Statement for the reporting period, except for tax relating to transactions directly charged against shareholders' funds; in that case, income tax is similarly charged directly against shareholders' funds.

Current income tax includes short-term liabilities and/or receivables from the tax authorities related to payable tax on the taxable income of the reporting period, as well as any additional income tax from earlier reporting periods.

Current tax is calculated according to the tax rates and fiscal legislation applied on each reporting period involved, based on the taxable income for the year. All changes in short-term tax items listed on either side of the balance sheet are recognized as part of the tax expense in the Income Statement.

Deferred income tax is calculated by means of the liability arising from the temporary difference between book value and the tax base of asset and liabilities. No deferred income tax is entered when arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction, excluding corporate mergers, which did not affect the reported or taxable profit / loss at that time.

Deferred tax income and liabilities are valued according to the tax rates expected to apply in the reporting period in which the receipt or payment will be settled, taking into account the tax rates (and fiscal laws) introduced or in effect until the reporting date. The tax rate in effect on the day following the reporting date is used whenever the timing of reversal of temporary differences cannot be accurately determined.

Deferred tax receivables are recognized to the extent in which taxable profits will arise in the future while making use of the temporary difference which gives rise to the deferred tax receivable.

Deferred income tax is recognized for the temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, excluding those cases where de-recognition of temporary differences is controlled by the Group and temporary differences are not expected to be derecognized in the foreseeable future.

Most changes in deferred tax receivables or liabilities are recognised as tax expenses in the Income Statement. Only changes in assets or liabilities affecting temporary differences (e.g. asset revaluations) which are recognized directly against the Group's shareholders' funds do result in changes in deferred tax receivables or liabilities being charged against the relevant revaluation reserve.

#### **C.15. Personnel Benefits (I.A.S. 19)**

Short-term benefits:

Short-term benefits to personnel (excluding termination benefits) in money and in kind are recognized as an expense when deemed payable. Portions of the benefit yet unpaid are classified as a liability, whereas if the amount already paid exceeds the benefit then the company recognizes the excess amount as an asset (prepaid expenses) only to the extent to which the prepayment will result in a reduction in future payments or to a fund return.

Retirement benefits:

Benefits at retirement from service include a defined contribution plan as well as a defined benefit plan.

Defined Contribution Plan:

According to the plan, the company's legal liability is limited to the amount agreed for contribution to the institution (social security fund) managing employer contributions and handing out benefits (pensions, medical plans etc).

The accrued cost of defined contribution plans is classified as an expense in the corresponding financial reporting period.

Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company has legal liability for personnel benefits due to lay-offs ahead of retirement date or benefits upon retirement from service, in accordance with pertinent legislation.



The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to calculate the present value of defined benefit obligations, the related current cost of services and the cost of services rendered which is the accrued services method, according to which benefits are paid at the financial periods in which the retirement benefit liability is founded. Liabilities arise while employees provide services qualifying for retirement benefits.

The Projected Unit Credit Method therefore requires that benefits are paid in both the current reporting period (to calculate the current cost of services) and in the current and past reporting periods (to calculate the present value of defined benefit obligations).

Despite the fact that remaining in service with the Company is a prerequisite for receiving benefits (ie benefits cannot be taken for granted by employees), liabilities are calculated using actuarial methods as follows:

Demographic Assumptions: Personnel Turnover (Staff Resignations / Staff Lay-offs), and

Financial Assumptions: discount rate, future salary levels (calculated using government bond yield of equal maturities) and estimated future changes in state benefits affecting payable benefits.

### **C.16. Revenue Recognition (I.A.S. 18)**

Revenues include the fair value of works, sales of goods and services, net of VAT, discounts and returns. IntraGroup revenues are completely eliminated. Recognition of revenues is done as follows:

Construction Contracts:

Revenues from projects towards signed contracts are entered in the reporting period in which the works were carried out, based on their stage of completion

Sale of Goods:

Sale of goods are recognized when the Group makes actual delivery of the goods to their buyers who in turn formally accept them, rendering their price secure for receipt.

Provision of services:

Revenues from provision of services are entered in the reporting period in which the services were rendered, according to the stage of completion of the services.

### **C.17. Leases (I.A.S. 17)**

Financial leases are all leases on fixed assets which transfer onto the Group all risks and benefits in relation to those assets' ownership, irrespective of the eventual transfer of ownership of the assets.

These leases are capitalized at the start of the lease using the lowest price between the fair value of the fixed asset and the present value of the minimum lease. All leases comprise a liability and a financial expense, securing a fixed interest rate for the balance of the financial liability. Liabilities arising from leases, net of financial expenses, are entered as liabilities in the balance sheet. The portion of financial expenses arising from financial leases is recognized in the Income Statement throughout the term of the lease. Fixed assets acquired via financial leases are depreciated over the lowest term between their useful life and their lease term.

Lease agreements in which the lessee transfers the right of usage of an asset for a fixed time period but not the risks and rewards of the asset's ownership, are classified as operating leases. Payments for operating leases (net of any discounts offered by the lessor) are recognized in the Income Statement proportionately over the term of the lease.

Fixed assets leased as lessor through operating leases are included as tangible assets in the balance sheet and depreciated over their expected useful lives using the same procedure as other fully-owned tangibles. Proceeds from leases (net of any discounts offered to the lessee) are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Group does not lease fixed assets using the financial lease method.





### C.18. Construction Contracts (I.A.S. 11)

Construction contracts refer to the construction of assets or a group of related assets on behalf of clients according to terms laid out in relevant contract agreements, their construction usually spanning more than one reporting period.

Expenses arising from the contract are recognized at the time they are incurred.

If the profitability of a construction contract cannot be reliably estimated, and especially when the project is at an early stage of completion, revenues are recognized to the extent that construction costs may be recovered, and construction costs must be recognized in the income statement of the reporting period in which they came about. Therefore, the level of revenues recognized from those construction contracts must be set accordingly to yield zero profitability for the project.

If the profitability of a construction contract may be reliably estimated, revenues and expenses arising from that contract are recognized during the term of the contract as revenue and expense, respectively. The Group uses the percentage of completion method to set the revenue and expense to be recognized over each reporting period. The stage of completion is calculated on the basis of the construction cost realized until reporting date in relation to the total estimated cost of each project.

If total costs from a construction contract are likely to exceed the relevant total revenues, the expected loss is recognised immediately in the income statement as an expense item.

In calculating the cost realised during a reporting period, expenses linked to future works arising from a construction contract are excluded and entered in the accounts as work-in-progress. Total realised costs and profit / loss recognised on each contract are compared to the invoiced works till the end of the reporting period.

If realised expenses, plus net realised profit and less any realised losses, exceed the invoiced works then the difference is entered as a receivable from clients (Construction Contracts). If invoiced works exceed realised expenses, plus net realised profits and less realised losses, the balance is entered as a liability to contract clients.

#### Contract Grouping:

The initial contract for a project, along with any additional works and extensions to the contract, are treated as a single project because new contracts for additions and extensions pertain to works on the same project and their value is related to the value of the initial contract.

A group of projects is treated as a single project if their negotiation is done jointly or the relevant contracts are linked with each other and constitute parts of a broader project with a total profit margin, or each contract is carried out simultaneously or in a certain order.

Project Revenues: Revenues from projects include the following:

- Initial contract value, plus any revisions of the initial contract, extensions and additions
- Claims
- Incentive payments, e.g. for early delivery

Claims and incentive payments are taken into account to the extent that they may be realised with a strong likelihood and be accurately defined and calculated.

Project Cost: The cost of projects includes the following:

- Costs directly related to a project
- Costs attributed to a particular project and can be allocated to the same project
- Other costs billed to a specific client, according to the terms of the contract

The second case includes all general construction expenses. Those expenses are regularly allocated using reasonable and consistent methodologies and allocation practices, across all similar expense items.

General Construction Expenses include costs such as clerical work on staff payroll, and financial expenses related to the projects.

Expenses not allocated or classified to a specific project include sale expenses, R&D expenses, general administrative expenses and depreciation of idle equipment, which are not employed in that project.



### **C.19. Debt and receivables (I.A.S. 23)**

Debt and receivables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or otherwise predefined payments, which are not traded on active markets. They exclude

- a) receivables from prepayments on goods or services,
- b) receivables related to legislation-induced transactions in taxes,
- c) any other items not provided for by contracts offering the Company the right to receive payment of cash or other financial assets.

Debt and receivables are included in current assets, with the exception of those expiring over 12 months after reporting date which are entered as non-current assets.

On every Balance Sheet date, the Group evaluates the existence of objective indications of impairment of its financial assets.

Debt and receivables are recognized at their non-depreciated cost using the real interest rate method. Losses are directly and fully charged against the reporting period's income statement.

Each receivable item of substantial value is evaluated individually for impairment, whereas lower-valued items may be jointly evaluated. When jointly evaluated, lower-valued receivables should be grouped according to their credit risk rating (i.e. the items should be classified according to their risk profile).

Should the value impairment loss be eliminated according to some objective indications in subsequent reporting periods, it should be derecognized and immediately charged in the income statement. The value of derecognition should not result in a non-depreciated cost which is in excess of the value of the receivable at the date of derecognition, provided there was no impairment loss.

### **C.20. Borrowing Cost (I.A.S. 23)**

Borrowing cost refers to interest charged on debt, as well as other expenses incurred by the company in securing that debt.

Included in borrowing costs are:

- Interest expenses on short-term and long-term bank loans, as well as overdraft interest charges
- Amortisation of par discount arising from bond loan issues
- Amortisation of additional expenses incurred in securing a loan
- Financial expenses from financial leases, as defined in I.A.S. 17
- Foreign exchange adjustments, to the extent that they constitute a financial expense

Borrowing costs that can be allocated directly in acquisition, construction or production of an asset which fulfils the requirements should be capitalized.

### **C.21. Segment reporting (I.A.S. 14)**

Business segments are groups of asset items and activities producing products and services which are subject to different risks and returns of the assets and activities of other business segments. Geographic segments are the areas in which the offered products and services differ to those offered in other areas in terms of the risks and return they are subject to.

Every contract being filled by the Group is unique in terms of technical specifications, differentiating it to a small or large extent from other contracts. The projects carried out by the company mainly differ from each other in terms of the intended use by the end-client, nevertheless without differentiating themselves in terms of business risk and return. The Group provides business segment report.

### **C.22. Related Party Disclosures (I.A.S. 24)**

Related party disclosures are governed by I.A.S. 24 and refer to transactions between a company reporting its financial statements and other related parties. Its application is compulsory for reporting periods starting after 1/1/2005. The main issue is the economic substance of transactions, as opposed to their legal form.

A company is considered a related party to a reporting company if:



- a) It is directly or indirectly via intermediaries in control, or controlled by or under joint control of the reporting company
- b) It controls an equity stake in the reporting company which grants substantial control, or joint control of the reporting company
- c) It is an associate, as defined in IAS 28
- d) It is a joint venture, as defined in IAS 31
- e) It is a key member of the top management team (Board of Directors) of the reporting company or its parent firm
- f) It is closely related family-wise to any person matching the first and fourth case noted above
- g) It is a company controlled (or under joint control or under substantial influence) by a person matching the fourth and fifth case noted above
- h) It has an employee defined benefit plan in place, where those eligible for receiving the benefits are either the reporting company or the employees of the reporting company

Related party transaction is any transfer of resources, services or liabilities between related parties, irrespective of the payment of a price in return.

## **D. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The operation of the J&P-AVAX Group of companies and the broader business environment present a number of risks which need be dealt with by the Company's management, weighing with realism the relevant cost against the likely impact of those risks.

### **D.1 Financial Risk**

The Group's operations require working capital and performance bonds by banks to guarantee our participation in tenders for projects and subsequently our performance in those projects. The interest rate levied on the Company's bank debt is largely dependent on the European Central Bank's interest rate policy, while the fees charged for issuing the performance bonds are generally considered low due to the Company's large volume of banking business, its excellent creditworthiness and intense competition within the banking sector.

The Company's Finance Department works closely with local and international financial institutions to plan our debt requirements and the volume of performance bonds needed to support projects in progress or in tender process with the lowest possible financial cost.

The Group continuously monitors its needs for derivative interest rate hedging instruments. All short-term debt is taken with variable interest rates while bond loans carry an option to convert their rate into fixed.

### **D.2 Foreign Exchange Risk**

The Group's international business is on an uptrend, hence it is exposed to growing currency risk. The conversion of the Cypriot Pound into euro eliminated the Group's currency risk for that cross-rate given its large work-in-hand in Cyprus.

In Europe, the Group is active in Poland where it bills and receives cash in euro (the projects being funded by the European Union) and about 60% of its expenses are charged and paid in euro. To hedge its risk in expenses denominated in PLN, the Company maintains low levels of debt in PLN as working capital, the bulk of debt being denominated in euro. In Romania the Group is active through its subsidiary ATHENA SA for construction works, and through J&P Development for real estate projects. Real estate property is valued and transactions are done using euro, hence the Group faces no currency risk.

### **D.3 Input Risk**

Several of the raw materials used by the Group are internationally-priced commodities, such as cement, metal grids and fuel. Price volatility in those input materials is eased to some extent as a result of



particularities in their supply in Greece, while the Group also purchases raw materials and other inputs centrally to take advantage of economies of scale in quoted prices by suppliers.

#### D.4 Liquidity Risk

The likelihood of failure to meet its obligations against its clients presents a risk to the Group because this eventuality could challenge the Financial Division's planning for cash liquidity.

Despite the substantial diversification of projects to a large number of clients, both in Greece and abroad, the Group's revenues largely source from the Greek State, other public-sector entities and international state organizations enjoying financial backing by the European Union. In this light, the risk of failure to collect receivables on signed contracts is considered very low, despite occasional delays in collecting payments from even the most reliable clients, such as the Greek State. The Group faces increased credit risk on private projects, which are on the rise relative to the overall level of business. The Group makes a provision on contingent liabilities relating to private projects. The credit risk is monitored by a computer application which analyses the aging breakdown of the receivables. The Group also maintains high credit lines with the banking system to cope with liquidity issues which might arise.

#### E. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2011.

A. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011, except for the adoption of the new or revised standards, amendments or/and interpretations, mentioned below, for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012, none of which had effect on the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

- IAS 12 Deferred tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amended) - Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements.

In May 2010 the IASB issued its third omnibus of amendments to its standards, primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. Their adoption didn't have any significant effect on the financial statements of the Group.

B. The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the current period. They have not been early adopted and the Group and the Company are currently assessing possible impacts in the financial statements from their adoption.

**IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (amended): The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.** This amendment changes the grouping of items presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Items that could be reclassified (or "recycled") to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items which will never be reclassified. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

**IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures as part of its comprehensive review of off balance sheet activities (Amended).** The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The purpose of this amendment is to allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (e.g. securitisations), including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity which transferred the assets. The amendment also requires additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period. The amendments broadly align the relevant disclosure requirements of IFRSs and US GAAP. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by



the EU. The Group does not expect that this amendment will have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group, however additional disclosures may be required.

**IAS 12 Deferred tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amended).** The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. This amendment concerns the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value and also incorporates SIC-21 Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets into IAS 12 for non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16. The aim of this amendment is to include a) a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale and b) a requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets, measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16, should always be measured on a sale basis. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group does not expect that this amendment will have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Phase 1 Classification and Measurement**

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Phase 1 of this new IFRS addresses classification and measurement of financial instruments. Phase 1 of IFRS 9 will have a significant impact on (i) the classification and measurement of financial assets and (ii) a change in reporting for those entities that have designated financial liabilities using the FVO. Early adoption is permitted. This standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements**

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities, including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled and, therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent. Examples of areas of significant judgment include evaluating de facto control, potential voting rights or whether a decision maker is acting as a principal or agent. IFRS 10 replaces the part of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements related to consolidated financial statements and replaces SIC 12 Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities. This standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements.** The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. IFRS 11 eliminates proportionate consolidation of jointly controlled entities. Under IFRS 11, jointly controlled entities, if classified as joint ventures (a newly defined term), must be accounted for using the equity method. Additionally, jointly controlled assets and operations are joint operations under IFRS 11, and the accounting for those arrangements will generally be consistent with today's accounting. That is, the entity will continue to recognize its relative share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. This standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities.** The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. IFRS 12 combines the disclosure requirements for an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, investments in associates and structured entities into one comprehensive disclosure standard. A number of new disclosures also will be required such as disclosing the judgments made to determine control over another entity. IFRS 12 replaces the requirements previously included in IAS 27, IAS 31, and IAS 28 Investments in Associates. This standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (Amendments) "Transition Guidance".** The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 10



Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities. The amendments change the transition guidance to provide further relief from full retrospective application. The date of initial application' in IFRS 10 is defined as 'the beginning of the annual reporting period in which IFRS 10 is applied for the first time'. The assessment of whether control exists is made at 'the date of initial application' rather than at the beginning of the comparative period. If the control assessment is different between IFRS 10 and IAS 27/SIC-12, retrospective adjustments should be determined. However, if the control assessment is the same, no retrospective application is required. If more than one comparative period is presented, additional relief is given to require only one period to be restated. For the same reasons IASB has also amended IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities to provide transition relief. This guidance has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the guidance on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.** The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main reason of issuance of IFRS 13 is to reduce complexity and improve consistency in application when measuring fair value. It does not change when an entity is required to use fair value but, rather, provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted by IFRS. IFRS 13 consolidates and clarifies the guidance on how to measure fair value and also to increase convergence with USGAAP which has also been amended by FAASB. This standard should be applied prospectively and early adoption is permitted. This standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amended).** This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. As a result of the new standards IFRS 10, IFRS11 and IFRS 12, this standard was amended to contain accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements requires an entity preparing separate financial statements to account for those investments at cost or in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this amendment on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (amended).** The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. As a result of the new standards IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS12, this standard was amended to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates and set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this amendment on the financial position or performance of the Group.

**IAS 19 Employee Benefits (amended).** The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amended IAS 19 proposes major changes to the accounting for employee benefits, including the removal of the option for deferred recognition of changes in pension plan assets and liabilities (known as the "corridor approach"). The result is greater balance sheet volatility for those entities currently applying the corridor approach. These amendments will limit the changes in the net pension asset (liability) recognised in profit or loss to net interest income (expense) and service costs. Expected returns on plan assets will be replaced by a credit to income based on the corporate bond yield rate. In addition, the revised standard requires immediate recognition of past service costs as a result of plan amendments (in the income statement) and requires termination benefits to be recognised only when the offer becomes legally binding and cannot be withdrawn. Early application is permitted. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of this amendment on the financial position or performance of the Group.

C. The following amendments describe the key changes to IFRSs following the publication in May 2012 of the results of the IASB's annual improvements project. The effective date for the amendments is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted in all cases, provided that fact is disclosed. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on the financial position or performance of the Group.



**IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements.** The amendment clarifies the disclosure requirements for comparative information when an entity provides a third balance sheet either (a) as required by IAS 8 “Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors” or (b) voluntarily.

**IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment.** The amendment clarifies that spare parts and servicing equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment rather than inventory when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment, i.e. when they are used for more than one period.

**IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.** The amendment clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes. The amendment removes existing income tax requirements from IAS 32 and requires entities to apply the requirements in IAS 12 to any income tax arising from distributions to equity holders.

**IAS 34 Interim financial reporting.** The amendment clarifies the requirements in IAS 34 relating to segment information for total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment to enhance consistency with the requirements in IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”. Total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment need to be disclosed only when the amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and there has been a material change in the total amount disclosed in the entity’s previous annual financial statements for that reportable segment

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### 1. Segment Reporting

#### (a) Primary reporting format - business segments

The Group is active in 3 main business segments:

- Construction
- Concessions
- Other activities (Real estate development and other activities)

The figures per business segments for the period ended 30 September 2012 are as follows:

	Construction	Concessions	Real Estate and other activities	Total
Total gross sales per segment	339.835.813	1.942.466	16.015.618	357.793.896
Inter-segment sales	<u>(10.457.514)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2.550.928)</u>	<u>(13.008.442)</u>
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>329.378.298</b>	<b>1.942.466</b>	<b>13.464.690</b>	<b>344.785.455</b>
<b>Gross Profit/ (Loss)</b>	<b>33.615.984</b>	<b>(772.099)</b>	<b>2.363.771</b>	<b>35.207.656</b>
Other net operating income/(expenses)	(968.612)	49.637	(70.073)	(989.048)
Administrative expenses / Selling & Marketing expenses	(21.919.980)	(6.015.337)	(2.075.503)	(30.010.820)
Income/(Losses) from Investments in Associates	<u>(28.781)</u>	<u>15.727.234</u>	<u>(112.176)</u>	<u>15.586.278</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) from operations</b>	<b>10.698.612</b>	<b>8.989.435</b>	<b>106.019</b>	<b>19.794.066</b>
(Losses)/ gain of financial instruments				(367.395)
Net financial income / (loss)				<u>(22.158.688)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) before tax</b>				<b>(2.732.017)</b>
Tax				<u>(6.397.616)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) after tax</b>				<b>(9.129.633)</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<u>14.671.346</u>	<u>165.391</u>	<u>984.978</u>	<u>15.821.714</u>

The figures per business segments for the period ended 30 September 2011 are as follows:

	Construction	Concessions	Real Estate and other activities	Total
Total gross sales per segment	491.320.917	2.077.527	22.883.298	516.281.742
Inter-segment sales	<u>(696.687)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5.912.296)</u>	<u>(6.608.983)</u>
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>490.624.231</b>	<b>2.077.527</b>	<b>16.971.002</b>	<b>509.672.759</b>
<b>Gross Profit/ (Loss)</b>	<b>48.981.886</b>	<b>(785.701)</b>	<b>(1.582.182)</b>	<b>46.614.003</b>
Other net operating income/(expenses)	2.969.246	58.069	(136.180)	2.891.135
Administrative expenses / Selling & Marketing expenses	(19.146.116)	(7.521.089)	(3.227.877)	(29.895.083)
Income/(Losses) from Investments in Associates	<u>(3.830.968)</u>	<u>13.584.680</u>	<u>118.289</u>	<u>9.872.001</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) from operations</b>	<b>28.974.047</b>	<b>5.335.959</b>	<b>(4.827.950)</b>	<b>29.482.055</b>
(Losses)/ gain of financial instruments				(1.633.847)
Net financial income / (loss)				<u>(21.753.512)</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>				<b>6.094.696</b>
Tax				<u>(4.943.430)</u>
<b>Profit after tax</b>				<b>1.151.266</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<u>14.599.696</u>	<u>164.372</u>	<u>1.256.257</u>	<u>16.020.326</u>



**(b) Secondary reporting format - Geographical segments**

The group is active in 2 main Geographical segments

- Greece
- International Markets

The figures per segment for the period ended 30 September 2012 are as follows:

	Greece	International Markets	Total
Total gross sales per segment	144.802.373	212.991.523	357.793.896
Inter-segment sales	<u>(13.008.442)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13.008.442)</u>
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>131.793.931</b>	<b>212.991.523</b>	<b>344.785.455</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>21.545.081</b>	<b>13.662.575</b>	<b>35.207.656</b>
Other net operating income/(expenses)	(2.113.670)	1.124.621	(989.048)
Administrative expenses / Selling & Marketing expenses	(19.760.737)	(10.250.083)	(30.010.820)
Income/(Losses) from Investments in Associates	<u>15.584.649</u>	<u>1.628</u>	<u>15.586.278</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) from operations</b>	<b>15.255.324</b>	<b>4.538.742</b>	<b>19.794.066</b>
(Losses)/ gain of financial instruments	(367.395)	-	(367.395)
Net financial income / (loss)	<u>(14.965.996)</u>	<u>(7.192.692)</u>	<u>(22.158.688)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(78.067)</b>	<b>(2.653.950)</b>	<b>(2.732.017)</b>
Tax	<u>(4.599.971)</u>	<u>(1.797.645)</u>	<u>(6.397.616)</u>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) after tax</b>	<b><u>(4.678.038)</u></b>	<b><u>(4.451.595)</u></b>	<b><u>(9.129.633)</u></b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<u>7.547.750</u>	<u>8.273.965</u>	<u>15.821.714</u>

The figures per segment for the period ended 30 September 2011 are as follows:

	Greece	International Markets	Total
Total gross sales per segment	205.243.529	311.038.213	516.281.742
Inter-segment sales	<u>(6.608.983)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6.608.983)</u>
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>198.634.546</b>	<b>311.038.213</b>	<b>509.672.759</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>24.093.037</b>	<b>22.520.966</b>	<b>46.614.003</b>
Other net operating income/(expenses)	2.832.624	58.510	2.891.135
Administrative expenses / Selling & Marketing expenses	(21.272.959)	(8.622.124)	(29.895.083)
Income/(Losses) from Investments in Associates	<u>14.490.960</u>	<u>(4.618.959)</u>	<u>9.872.001</u>
<b>Profit from operations</b>	<b>20.143.662</b>	<b>9.338.393</b>	<b>29.482.055</b>
(Losses)/ gain of financial instruments	(1.633.847)	-	(1.633.847)
Net financial income / (loss)	<u>(13.444.158)</u>	<u>(8.309.354)</u>	<u>(21.753.512)</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>5.065.657</b>	<b>1.029.039</b>	<b>6.094.696</b>
Tax	<u>(4.942.532)</u>	<u>(898)</u>	<u>(4.943.430)</u>
<b>Profit after tax</b>	<b><u>123.125</u></b>	<b><u>1.028.141</u></b>	<b><u>1.151.266</u></b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<u>9.997.917</u>	<u>6.022.408</u>	<u>16.020.326</u>

## 2. Property, Plant and Equipment

<b>GROUP</b>							
<b>Cost</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fittings</b>	<b>Assets under construction</b>	<b>Total Tangible Assets</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	33.444.562	55.468.825	150.461.144	71.298.948	11.186.058	308.786	322.168.324
Acquisitions during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period		13.583	1.016.364	148.800	232.914	41.203	1.452.864
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	(85.912)	427.230	1.586.641	(97)	-	1.927.862
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	<u>262.925</u>	<u>5.659.033</u>	<u>2.284.814</u>	<u>350.929</u>	-	<u>8.557.701</u>
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>33.444.562</b>	<b>55.133.571</b>	<b>146.245.705</b>	<b>70.749.575</b>	<b>11.067.946</b>	<b>349.989</b>	<b>316.991.349</b>
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>							
Balance 31.12.2011	-	14.383.478	87.665.109	42.507.023	9.185.948	2.625	153.744.182
Depreciation charge for the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	1.643.225	9.249.155	4.013.540	615.545	-	15.521.465
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	138.409	681.825	619.083	(1.277)	-	1.438.040
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	<u>239.849</u>	<u>3.246.813</u>	<u>1.303.319</u>	<u>335.635</u>	-	<u>5.125.616</u>
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.925.263</b>	<b>94.349.276</b>	<b>45.836.327</b>	<b>9.464.581</b>	<b>2.625</b>	<b>165.578.072</b>
<b><u>Net Book Value</u></b>							
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>33.444.562</b>	<b>39.208.308</b>	<b>51.896.430</b>	<b>24.913.249</b>	<b>1.603.365</b>	<b>347.364</b>	<b>151.413.277</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	33.444.562	41.085.347	62.796.036	28.791.926	2.000.110	306.161	168.424.141

<b>COMPANY</b>							
<b>Cost</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fittings</b>	<b>Assets under construction</b>	<b>Total Tangible Assets</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	13.200.307	27.396.956	74.526.719	23.337.504	4.431.619	(0)	142.893.105
Acquisitions during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	800	732.064	87.812	143.849	11.425	975.950
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	(441)	(777)	-	(1.219)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	<u>1.542.017</u>	<u>261.295</u>	<u>39.587</u>	-	<u>1.842.899</u>
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>13.200.307</b>	<b>27.397.756</b>	<b>73.716.766</b>	<b>23.163.580</b>	<b>4.535.104</b>	<b>11.424</b>	<b>142.024.938</b>
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>							
Balance 31.12.2011	-	5.181.921	44.478.824	17.569.001	3.768.938	-	70.998.686
Depreciation charge for the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	650.177	4.824.101	1.646.207	243.769	-	7.364.255
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	(441)	(702)	-	(1.144)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	(0)	<u>1.464.364</u>	<u>249.079</u>	<u>34.576</u>	-	<u>1.748.018</u>
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.832.099</b>	<b>47.838.562</b>	<b>18.965.688</b>	<b>3.977.429</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76.613.779</b>
<b><u>Net Book Value</u></b>							
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>13.200.307</b>	<b>21.565.658</b>	<b>25.878.205</b>	<b>4.197.891</b>	<b>557.675</b>	<b>11.424</b>	<b>65.411.159</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	13.200.307	22.215.035	30.047.895	5.768.503	662.680	(0)	71.894.418

The Group and the Company apply the revaluation model.

Fixed assets are valued at the fair value. Fair value has been estimated by the management. There are no impairment losses in the value of the fixed assets.

### 3. Investment Property

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
Balance 31.12.2011	21.313.304	1.090.915	22.404.219	1.127.634	144.102	1.271.736
Acquisitions during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	138.147	213.301	351.448	(110.350)	110.350	-
Appropriations	(144.798)	110.350	(34.448)			-
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>21.306.653</b>	<b>1.414.566</b>	<b>22.721.219</b>	<b>1.017.284</b>	<b>254.452</b>	<b>1.271.736</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>						
Balance 31.12.2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>21.306.653</b>	<b>1.414.566</b>	<b>22.721.219</b>	<b>1.017.284</b>	<b>254.452</b>	<b>1.271.736</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	21.313.304	1.090.915	22.404.219	1.127.634	144.102	1.271.736

#### 4. Intangible Assets

##### GROUP

<u>Cost</u>	Software	Other intangible Assets	TOTAL
Balance 31.12.2011	2.731.418	7.000.000	9.731.418
Acquisitions during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	30.655	-	30.655
Net foreign currency exchange differences	(154)	-	(154)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	4.403	-	4.403
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>2.757.516</b>	<b>7.000.000</b>	<b>9.757.516</b>

##### Accumulated Depreciation

Balance 31.12.2011	2.395.375	600.000	2.995.375
Amortisation charge for the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	150.249	150.000	300.249
Net foreign currency exchange differences	(167)	-	(167)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	3.757	-	3.757
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>2.541.700</b>	<b>750.000</b>	<b>3.291.700</b>

##### Net Book Value

<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>215.816</b>	<b>6.250.000</b>	<b>6.465.816</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	336.043	6.400.000	6.736.043

##### COMPANY

<u>Cost</u>	Software	Other intangible Assets	TOTAL
Balance 31.12.2011	2.123.694	-	2.123.694
Acquisitions during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	14.763	-	14.763
Net foreign currency exchange differences	(241)	-	(241)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	-
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>2.138.215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.138.215</b>

##### Accumulated Depreciation

Balance 31.12.2011	1.884.292	-	1.884.292
Amortisation charge for the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	103.314	-	103.314
Net foreign currency exchange differences	(231)	-	(231)
Disposals during the 1.1-30.09.2012 period	-	-	-
<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>1.987.375</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.987.375</b>

##### Net Book Value

<b>Balance 30.09.2012</b>	<b>150.841</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150.841</b>
Balance 31.12.2011	239.402	-	239.402

## 5. Clients and other receivables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.09.2012	31.12.2011	30.09.2012	31.12.2011
Clients	223.581.333	211.651.137	118.222.992	104.567.642
Receivables from associates /subsidiaries /participating interests	23.032.490	25.157.341	108.936.566	120.217.804
Other receivables	107.978.710	96.205.999	35.278.983	23.435.174
	<b>354.592.533</b>	<b>333.014.477</b>	<b>262.438.541</b>	<b>248.220.620</b>

The account «Other receivables» of ATHENA SA includes the following:

a) The amount of €16,470 thousand pertains to a claim against the shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA, which was absorbed by ATHENA SA at an earlier time, and was ordered by decision #21/2005 of the Court of Arbitration on 10.06.2005. Following the issue of that decision, the shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA appealed on 30.08.2005 to the Athens Court of Appeal against decision #21/2005 on grounds of non-existence, and the appeal was presented to court on 19.01.2006. The Athens Court of Appeal issued decision #2471/2006 which dismissed the appeal submitted by the shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA and ratified decision #21/2005 of the Court of Arbitration. A new appeal was placed and presented as case #31 on 15.10.2007 to Section A1 of the Supreme Court, where the proposal presented by the judges pointed to dismissing the appeal. A 2nd degree Court of Athens also dismissed with its decision #985/2007 a separate appeal submitted on 15.02.2006 by the shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA against decision #21/2005 of the Court of Arbitration.

The shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA filed yet another appeal at the Supreme Court, asking the elimination of that decision, but was dismissed by decision #1334/2008 of the Supreme Court. A third appeal was filed against the arbitration decision and was rejected by decision #6879/2010 of the Court of Appeal. To secure its claim, the Company foreclosed every asset of the shareholders who guaranteed their balance sheet of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA at the time of its absorption by ATHENA SA, up to a value of €21.900 thousand.

The Company is in the process of execution of its claim against all property items of the shareholders of TECHNIKI ENOSI SA.

With its decision #5752/2010, the Athens Single-Judge Court of First Instance imposed a halt in the execution of the court order, according to article 938 of the Criminal Law Code, until the final decision is issued on the appeal against the execution process, to be presented to court in March 2013. The decision is erroneous because it accepts the claim that Company makes unlawful use of its right to execute the order, an issue which has been raised repeatedly in the past and has always been rejected. On 31.03.2011, the Company asked the Athens Single-Judge Court of First Instance to revoke its decision, thereby opening the way to continue the execution of the order. This recall request was rejected, therefore the execution of the order will be reconsidered in March 2013, as part of the ordinary recall process.

b) The amount of €4.376 thousand pertains to a claim against the shareholders of METTEM SA, which was absorbed by ATHENA SA at an earlier time, as part of their liabilities as guarantors. To secure those claims, a first-degree Court of Athens ruled with decision #7945/10.10.2003 the foreclosure of all mobile assets and property to a maximum value of €8,000 thousand. On 27.02.2008, a suit for financial compensation was debated at a different Court of Athens against those shareholders and the decision was in favour of ATHENA SA. The plaintiffs appealed against that decision, which was already postponed twice and was scheduled to be judged on 01.12.2011, but was once more postponed due to a strike.

In the event of a positive outcome of this litigation case for the Company, management intends to proceed immediately with the impounding of all assets (valuables, property, securities, or in custody of third parties) of the shareholders, whether they have been foreclosed or not. The management of the Company estimates that the value of the approved claims may be fully recovered.

Management cannot assess the timing of collection of claims under litigation, nevertheless those claims are included in the accounts at impaired valued as per the International Accounting Standards.

## 6. Cash and cash equivalent

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.09.2012	31.12.2011	30.09.2012	31.12.2011
Cash in hand	491.932	403.681	31.689	29.134
Cash at bank	74.424.654	91.758.006	19.224.260	27.313.276
	<b>74.916.586</b>	<b>92.161.687</b>	<b>19.255.949</b>	<b>27.342.410</b>

## 7. Share capital

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.9.2012	31.12.2011	30.9.2012	31.12.2011
Paid up share capital (77.654.850 Shares of € 0.58)	45.039.813	45.039.813	45.039.813	45.039.813
Share premium account	146.676.671	146.676.671	146.676.671	146.676.671
	<b>191.716.484</b>	<b>191.716.484</b>	<b>191.716.484</b>	<b>191.716.484</b>

## 8. Cash flow hedging reserve

GROUP	
30.09.2012	31.12.2011
(31.224.568)	(26.882.024)
<b>(31.224.568)</b>	<b>(26.882.024)</b>

The Cashflow hedging reserves are about the following:

	Proportion of the group	Proportion of the group
Aegean Motorway S.A.	(31.172.368)	(26.204.630)
Other	(52.200)	(677.394)
	<b>(31.224.568)</b>	<b>(26.882.024)</b>

The companies have entered interest rate swap deals. The effective portion of the cash flow hedging process was recorded directly into their Equity through their Table of Changes in Equity (as per IAS). The ineffective portion of the profit/loss was recorded in their income statement. Therefore, the Group consolidates its proportion directly into its Equity, in accordance with IAS 28.

## 9. Bank overdrafts and loans

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.9.2012	31.12.2011	30.9.2012	31.12.2011
Short-term Loans	277.173.075	298.364.489	173.970.911	192.584.700
Debenture Long-term Payables	270.254.033	233.450.635	259.426.533	218.450.635
Long - Term Loans	13.073.178	13.253.277	5.274.819	-
	<b>560.500.286</b>	<b>545.068.402</b>	<b>438.672.263</b>	<b>411.035.335</b>

## 10. Other provisions and non-current liabilities

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.9.2012	31.12.2011	30.9.2012	31.12.2011
Other provisions	2.815.741	1.915.087	2.174.452	922.316
Non-current liabilities - Prepayments	33.557.787	18.162.748	26.513.674	18.159.270
	<b>36.373.528</b>	<b>20.077.835</b>	<b>28.688.126</b>	<b>19.081.586</b>

Advances from clients mostly relate to Concession Projects (Malliakos Kleidi, Korinthos Patras). Due to the halt in those projects, with no decision out yet on the re-start of works, all short-term liabilities (prepayments), have been re-classified as long-term liabilities, hence the significant increase (85%) at Group and (46%) at Company level since 2011.

A number of litigation claims against the Group are pending and their final outcome cannot be foreseen at this point. Therefore no provision was made for the Group. It is our view that any claims collected following a Court Order will not change appreciably the Groups Equity.

## 11. Trade and other payables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.9.2012	31.12.2011	30.9.2012	31.12.2011
Trade payables	242.562.469	240.092.397	82.863.645	83.137.246
Advances from clients	67.130.872	61.156.249	21.022.519	17.448.098
Other current payables	33.937.744	44.759.447	38.430.231	38.457.948
	<b>343.631.085</b>	<b>346.008.094</b>	<b>142.316.395</b>	<b>139.043.292</b>

## 12. Memorandum accounts - Contingent liabilities

	<u>GROUP</u> <u>30.9.2012</u>	<u>COMPANY</u> <u>30.9.2012</u>
Letters of Guarantee	693.374.597	419.631.015
Other memorandum accounts	<u>14.503.094</u>	<u>13.445.074</u>
	<u><b>707.877.691</b></u>	<u><b>433.076.089</b></u>

## 13. Encumbrances - Concessions of Receivables

On 30/09/2012 encumbrances valued at € 14.280 thousands on the property of subsidiaries of the Group were outstanding to secure bank loans.



#### 14. Transactions with related parties

The cumulative sales and purchases from the start of the current period, along with the balance of receivables and payables of the Group and the Company at the end of the current period, arising from transactions with related parties as per IAS 24, are as follows:

(all amounts in € thousands)

##### Group

	Income	Expenses	Receivables	Payables
PYRAMIS				89
ELIX			7	
ATTIKES DIADROMES SA			81	
OLYMPIA ODOS OPERATIONS SA	174		3	
OLYMPIA ODOS SA	214		561	162
GEFYRA OPERATIONS SA	33		33	
AEGEAN MOTORWAY SA	25		198	
POLISPARK SA			9	
CYCLADES ENERGY CENTER SA			2	
AG.NIKOLAOS CAR PARK			14	
VOLTERRA SA			17	215
HELLINIKON ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT PARKS SA (KANOE - KAJAK)			338	
METROPOLITAN ATHENS PARK SA			0	
NEA SMIRNI CAR PARK			0	
5N			62	
3G			15	
STARWARE			4.600	
ORIOI			823	
STACY INVESTMENTS SP.ZO.O.			34	
DRAGADOS - J&P-AVAX S.A. JOINT VENTURE			204	
NATIONAL WHEEL-J&P-AVAX J/V - DUBAI			2.627	
J&P-AVAX QATAR WLL			9	
J&P (O) LTD-GUERNSEY				53
J&P (UK) LTD LONDON				22
JOANNOY-PARASKEVAIDES (O) LTD				0
JOHANNOY-PARASKEVAIDES ENERGY			45	
VAKON SA			347	
ATHENA MICHANIKI OE	1		435	
VIOENERGEIA SA	1		1	
LIMASSOL MARINA LTD			487	
ATHENA EMIRATES LLC			5	
Executives and members of the Board		1.124	51	422
	<b>449</b>	<b>1.124</b>	<b>11.005</b>	<b>962</b>

##### Company

	Income	Expenses	Receivables	Payables
ETETH SA		136	9.216	2.818
TASK J&P AVAX SA	130	2.208	513	2.102
J&P-AVAX IKTEO			1.255	0
PROET	12	329	2.109	
J&P DEVELOPMENT	27		74	30
AΘHNA	167		42.630	525
E-CONSTRUCTION			197	71
MONDO TRAVEL	2	82	1	56
PYRAMIS				89
ATHENS MARINA	20			
ELIX			7	
AG.NIKOLAOS CAR PARK			14	
ATTIKES DIADROMES SA			81	
OLYMPIA ODOS OPERATIONS SA	174		3	
OLYMPIA ODOS SA	180		561	146
GEFYRA OPERATIONS SA			18	
AEGEAN MOTORWAY SA			194	
POLISPARK SA			9	
VOLTERRA SA			17	215
HELLINIKON ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT PARKS SA (KANOE - KAJAK)			338	
METROPOLITAN ATHENS PARK SA			0	
NEA SMIRNI CAR PARK			0	
DRAGADOS - J&P-AVAX S.A. JOINT VENTURE			204	
NATIONAL WHEEL-J&P-AVAX J/V - DUBAI			2.627	
J&P(O) -J&P-AVAX J/V - QATAR			710	
J&P-AVAX QATAR WLL			9	
J/V J&P-AVAX - J&PARASKEVAIDES OV.LTD (JORDAN)			229	6.140
JOHANNOY-PARASKEVAIDES ENERGY			45	
J&P (UK) LTD LONDON				22
J&P (O) LTD - GUERNSEY				53
JOANNOU & PARASKEVAIDES (O) LTD				0
JOINT VENTURES	288		51.313	1.744
Executives and members of the Board		550		
	<b>999</b>	<b>3.306</b>	<b>112.373</b>	<b>14.011</b>

## 15. Important Events

- Negotiations are currently proceeding among the concessionaries, the lending bank syndicate and the Greek State over two large concession projects (Olympia Odos and Aegean Motorway) the Group participates in. The talks are aimed at renegotiating the contract terms to remove problems relating to land appropriation and project studies causing delays in works that have triggered a temporary halt in bank financing. The Greek State has exhibited its intention to structure the renegotiation of the contracts to allow flexibility in setting toll rates at road sections under construction, without affecting the overall financial return of the concessionaires throughout the full life of the contracts.

- The Group participates in the consortium which signed on 01.03.2012 with Athens Metro a contract for the construction of the Haidari-Piraeus section as an extension to Line 3. J&P- AVAX commands 65% in the main construction project , worth a total of € 344 million and carrying a 36-month deadline, as well as 100% of related ElectroMechanical works budgeted at € 91 million with a 24-month deadline

- In accordance to the Greek Stock Exchange regulation (article 4.1.3.1 paragraph 1β) J&P AVAX S.A company would like to inform the investors that it has received a clean tax sheet from its auditors regarding the tax audit for the financial year-end 2011 for the company and its Greek subsidiaries and in accordance with Greek law 2238/1994 article 82, paragraph 5.

- On 25th of September 2012 the company has agreed to restructure its syndicated bond loan of value of 265 million euro as follows: 1. Review of its investment scheme and partial change of scope in order to include its construction activity. 2. Review of the repayment schedule with grace period of 2 years. 3. Increased loan guarantees through pledging of shares of associate companies and rights to dividends.

- No post-balance sheet events took place concerning the Group of the Company requiring an explicit reference under the International Accounting Standards



# J&P - AVAX S.A.

Number 14303/06/B/86/26 in the register of Societes Anonymes  
16 Amaroysiou-Halandriou Street, Marousi 15125, Greece

Figures and Information for the period of 1 January 2012 until 30 September 2012  
(according to 4/507/28.4.2009 resolution of Greek Capital Committee)

The figures and information illustrated below aim to provide a summary view of the financial position and results of J&P-AVAX S.A. and its subsidiaries. Before making any investment decision or any other transaction concerning the company, we advise the reader to visit the company's web site (www.jp-avax.gr) which presents the detailed financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards, along with the auditor's report when is required

Web Site: [www.jp-avax.gr](http://www.jp-avax.gr)  
Board of directors approval date: 28th November 2012

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION <i>(Amounts in € thousand)</i>					CONDENSED STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME <i>(Amounts in € thousand)</i>							
GROUP		COMPANY		GROUP				COMPANY				
	30/9/2012	31/12/2011	30/9/2012	31/12/2011	1/1-30/09/2012	1/1-30/09/2011	1/7-30/9/2012	1/7-30/9/2011	1/1-30/09/2012	1/1-30/09/2011	1/7-30/9/2012	1/7-30/9/2011
<b>ASSETS</b>					<b>Turnover</b>							
Tangible assets	151,413	168,424	65,411	71,894	344,785	509,673	112,969	174,635	174,031	243,208	74,188	89,661
Investment properties	22,721	22,404	1,272	1,272	(309,578)	(463,059)	(102,948)	(157,830)	(150,196)	(213,709)	(70,259)	(84,907)
Intangible assets	46,404	46,674	151	239	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>46,614</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>16,806</b>	<b>23,836</b>	<b>29,499</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>4,754</b>
Available for sale investments	115,330	112,913	422,564	414,188	Other net operating income/(expense)	(989)	2,891	247	853	693	369	986
Other non-current assets	235,856	228,437	167,535	165,638	Administrative expenses	(25,549)	(25,930)	(8,935)	(8,501)	(15,026)	(17,549)	(5,086)
Inventories	30,420	32,853	7,715	8,631	Selling & Marketing expenses	(4,462)	(3,965)	(2,025)	(1,215)	(3,793)	(2,964)	(1,803)
Trade receivables	495,212	466,419	278,166	244,519	Income/(Losses) from Associates/Participations	15,586	9,872	9,234	1,051	7,252	8,636	4,426
Other current assets	131,011	121,363	144,216	143,653	<b>Profit before tax, financial &amp; investment results</b>	<b>19,794</b>	<b>29,482</b>	<b>8,541</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>12,962</b>	<b>18,514</b>	<b>1,836</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	74,917	92,162	19,256	27,342	Net finance costs	(22,526)	(23,387)	(7,209)	(9,358)	(16,972)	(14,765)	(5,200)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,303,284</b>	<b>1,291,650</b>	<b>1,106,285</b>	<b>1,077,377</b>	<b>Profit/ (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(2,732)</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>(4,010)</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>(3,364)</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					Income tax expense							
Share Capital	45,040	45,040	45,040	45,040	(6,398)	(4,943)	(1,480)	(479)	(64)	(1,107)	(24)	(3)
Share premium account	146,677	146,677	146,677	146,677	<b>Profit/(Loss) after tax (a)</b>	<b>(9,130)</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>(844)</b>	<b>(4,073)</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>(3,388)</b>
Other equity items	107,231	118,203	241,470	247,440	Attributable to:							
<b>Share capital and reserves (a)</b>	<b>298,948</b>	<b>309,919</b>	<b>433,187</b>	<b>439,156</b>	Equity holders of the parent	(6,681)	2,557	524	(249)	(4,073)	2,641	(3,388)
Non-controlling interests (b)	10,402	13,177	-	-	Non-controlling interests	(2,449)	(1,406)	(673)	(595)	-	-	-
<b>Total Equity (c)=(a)+(b)</b>	<b>309,349</b>	<b>323,096</b>	<b>433,187</b>	<b>439,156</b>	<b>Other comprehensive income net of tax (b)</b>	<b>(9,130)</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>(844)</b>	<b>(4,073)</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>(3,388)</b>
Long-term loans	283,327	246,704	264,701	218,451	Total comprehensive income net of tax (a)+(b)	<b>(13,397)</b>	<b>(1,825)</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>(4,469)</b>	<b>(5,970)</b>	<b>16,859</b>	<b>(165)</b>
Provisions and other long-term liabilities	80,633	61,571	87,876	78,314	Attributable to:							
Short-term borrowings	277,173	298,364	173,971	192,585	Equity holders of the parent	(10,943)	(419)	7,128	(4,265)	(5,970)	16,859	(165)
Other short-term liabilities	352,801	361,914	146,550	148,871	Non-controlling interests	(2,454)	(1,406)	(4,234)	(205)	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities (d)</b>	<b>993,934</b>	<b>968,554</b>	<b>673,098</b>	<b>638,221</b>	Net profit/ (Loss) per share - basic (in €)	(0,0860)	0,0329	0,0068	(0,0032)	(0,0525)	0,0340	(0,0436)
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (c)+(d)</b>	<b>1,303,284</b>	<b>1,291,650</b>	<b>1,106,285</b>	<b>1,077,377</b>	Profit before tax, financial and investment results and depreciation	35,616	45,502	14,171	14,735	20,430	26,667	4,782
<b>CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY</b> <i>(Amounts in € thousand)</i>					<b>CASHFLOW STATEMENT</b> <i>(Amounts in € thousand)</i>							
GROUP		COMPANY		GROUP				COMPANY				
	30/9/2012	30/9/2011	30/9/2012	30/9/2011	1/1-30/09/2012	1/1-30/09/2011						
Equity balance at the beginning of fiscal year (1/1/12 and 1/1/11 respectively)	323,096	342,729	439,156	489,308								
Total comprehensive income after tax	(13,397)	(1,825)	(5,970)	16,859	<b>Operating Activities</b>							
Other appropriations	(350)	(385)	-	-	Profit/ (Loss) before tax			(2,732)	6,095		(4,010)	3,748
Dividends paid	-	(3,106)	-	(3,106)	Adjustments for:							
Addition/(deduction) of non-controlling interests	-	175	-	-	Depreciation			15,822	16,020		7,468	8,154
Equity balance at the end of period (30/9/12 and 30/9/11 respectively)	<b>309,349</b>	<b>337,588</b>	<b>433,187</b>	<b>503,061</b>	Exchange differences			(1,308)	452		(1,359)	401
					Provisions			124	(61)		(14)	154
					Interest income			(1,840)	(2,674)		(922)	(1,941)
					Interest expense			23,999	24,428		17,894	16,707
					Profit/(Loss) from financial instruments			367	1,634			
					Investment results			(15,693)	(9,872)		(7,252)	(8,636)
					<b>Change in working capital</b>							
					(Increase)/decrease in inventories			2,433	(164)		(2,668)	(3,001)
					(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables			(37,779)	(35,006)		(21,423)	(56,865)
					Increase/(decrease) in payables			18,408	(55,107)		2,239	13,515
					Interest paid			(24,249)	(20,625)		(17,674)	(13,204)
					Income taxes paid			(7,400)	(5,058)		(98)	(1,609)
					<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities (a)</b>			<b>(29,847)</b>	<b>(79,939)</b>		<b>(27,820)</b>	<b>(42,576)</b>
					<b>Investing Activities:</b>							
					Purchase of tangible and intangible assets			(1,835)	(5,995)		(991)	(2,841)
					Proceeds from disposal of tangible and intangible assets			3,433	673		95	215
					(Acquisition) Sale of associates, JVs and other investments			(9,751)	(35,608)		(10,185)	(57,092)
					Interest received			1,840	2,674		922	1,941
					Dividends received			3,486	4,667		2,258	3,306
					<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities (b)</b>			<b>(2,827)</b>	<b>(33,590)</b>		<b>(7,901)</b>	<b>(54,471)</b>
					<b>Financing Activities:</b>							
					Proceeds (Payments) from loans			15,432	61,745		27,637	63,890
					Dividends paid			(3)	(1,118)		(3)	(1,118)
					<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities (c)</b>			<b>15,429</b>	<b>60,628</b>		<b>27,634</b>	<b>62,772</b>
					<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)</b>			<b>(17,245)</b>	<b>(52,901)</b>		<b>(8,086)</b>	<b>(34,275)</b>
					<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period</b>			<b>92,162</b>	<b>125,379</b>		<b>27,342</b>	<b>58,956</b>
					<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period</b>			<b>74,917</b>	<b>72,478</b>		<b>19,256</b>	<b>21,680</b>

Maroussi, November 28th 2012

DEPUTY PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MANAGING DIRECTOR

GROUP CFO

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

KONSTANTINOS KOUVARAS  
I.D. No. A1 597426

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