

ROKAS GROUP

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2007

*IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
AS THEY HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION*



These financial statements have been translated from the original statutory financial statements that have been prepared in the Greek language.

In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language financial statements, the Greek language financial statements will prevail over this document.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

ROKAS GROUP

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31/12/2007

It is hereby certified that the presented accounts refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements that were approved by the Board of Directors of the C. Rokas SA on 11/03/2008, that have been publicised by their submission to the Athens Exchange and the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, and have been posted on the Company's website, at the address **www.rokasgroup.gr**.

It is noted that the condensed financial statements that have been published in the press are meant to present to the reader several general financial facts, yet do not provide a complete picture of the financial position and results of the Company and the Group, according to IFRS.

Vassiliki Christodouloupoulou
Chairman of the BoD & Chief Executive Officer



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

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(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Independent Auditors' Report

Translation from Greek original audit report text

To the shareholders of "C. Rokas SA"

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of C.ROKAS SA and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, and the consolidated income statement, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Greek Auditing Standards, which are based on International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2007 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Board of Directors' Report includes the information required by article 107 par. 3 of C.L.2190/1920, as well as article 11a of L.3371/2005 and is consistent with the aforementioned financial statements.

Athens, 13 March 2008

THE CERTIFIED AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT

John Mystakidis
S.O.E.L. R.N. 16511
ERNST & YOUNG (HELLAS) CERTIFIED AUDITORS ACCOUNTANTS S.A.
11TH KLM NATIONAL ROAD ATHENS – LAMIA, METAMORFOSI
COMPANY S.O.E.L. R.N. 107





(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Note	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	6	158.248	138.508
Derivative financial instruments	8	562	599
Deferred income tax assets	16	5.756	6.232
Other receivables		34	32
		164.600	145.371
Current assets			
Inventories	10	8.801	8.007
Trade and other receivables	9	25.898	46.535
Available for sale financial assets	7	-	1.545
Cash and cash equivalents	11	23.088	35.097
		57.787	91.184
Total assets		222.387	236.555
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	12	11.887	11.887
Share premium	12	49.329	49.329
Other reserves	13	14.403	15.841
Retained earnings		21.301	12.694
		96.920	89.751
Minority interest		1.965	2.035
Total equity		98.885	91.786
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	34.990	44.316
Derivative financial instruments	8	-	64
Deferred income tax liabilities	16	4.010	3.833
Retirement benefit obligations	17	463	427
Grants	18	41.693	45.207
Provisions	19	2.605	3.108
		83.761	96.955
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	28.904	28.663
Trade and other payables	14	8.192	7.097
Current income tax liabilities		2.645	12.054
		39.741	47.814
Total liabilities		123.502	144.769
Total equity and liabilities		222.387	236.555

The notes on pages 9 - 33 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOD &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ONE MEMBER OF THE BOD

THE CHIEF FINANCIAL
OFFICER

THE FINANCIAL
CONTROLLER

VASSILIKI CHRISTODOULOPOULOU
GREEK ID NO. Ε 438488

ATHANASIOS TSANTILAS
GREEK ID NO. ΑΕ 045074

CHRISTIAN THOMAS
GREEK ID NO. ΙΙ 062606

EKATERINI KAPOGLOU
A' CLASS LICENSE NO. 52819



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Consolidated Income Statement

		Year ended	Year ended
	Note	31 December 2007	31 December 2006
Sales	5	44.688	50.188
Cost of goods sold	21	(26.575)	(28.055)
Gross profit		18.113	22.133
Selling and marketing costs	21	(544)	(618)
Administrative expenses	21	(7.265)	(4.860)
Other operating income – net	20	3.910	6.672
Operating profit		14.214	23.327
Financial income	22	1.414	1.130
Financial expenses	22	(2.878)	(3.473)
Profit before income tax		12.750	20.984
Income tax expense	23	(764)	(4.743)
Profit for the year		11.986	16.241
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		11.588	16.003
Minorities		398	238
		11.986	16.241
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (€ per share)			
– Basic and diluted	24	0,49	0,67

The notes on pages 9 - 33 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company					Minority interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at 1 January 2006	11.887	49.329	30.362	(14.108)	77.470	2.422	79.892
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16.003	16.003	238	16.241
Distributed dividends	-	-	(3.546)	(495)	(4.041)	(327)	(4.368)
Mvnt. from reserves to retained earnings	-	-	(12.139)	12.139	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	1.164	(845)	319	(298)	21
Balance at 31 December 2006	11.887	49.329	15.841	12.694	89.751	2.035	91.786
Balance at 1 January 2007	11.887	49.329	15.841	12.694	89.751	2.035	91.786
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11.588	11.588	398	11.986
Distributed dividends	-	-	-	(4.279)	(4.279)	(429)	(4.708)
Mvnt. from reserves to retained earnings	-	-	(2.616)	2.616	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	1.178	(1.318)	(140)	(39)	(179)
Balance at 31 December 2007	11.887	49.329	14.403	21.301	96.920	1.965	98.885

The notes on pages 9 - 33 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Profit before income tax	5	12.750	20.984
Depreciation and amortization	20, 21	8.736	8.485
Provisions		(467)	236
Results of investing activity and profit from sale of fixed assets		(1.414)	(1.256)
Interest expenses and related expenses	22	2.878	3.473
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	10	(794)	(1.303)
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	9	20.635	(8.095)
Increase / (decrease) in payables (excluding borrowings)		(353)	2.872
Interest and similar expenses paid	22	(2.878)	(3.473)
Income tax paid		(7.984)	(7.358)
Total cash inflows /(outflows) from operating activities		31.109	14.565
Proceeds from sale of investments	7	1.545	(52)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		-	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	6	(33.734)	(24.079)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	217
Government grants received	18	1.477	4.767
Interest received	22	1.387	140
Total cash (outflows) / inflows from investing activities		(29.325)	(19.007)
Proceeds from borrowings		26.638	54.401
Repayments of borrowings		(32.045)	(43.114)
Repayments of finance lease borrowings	15	(3.678)	(2.901)
Dividends paid	25	(4.708)	(4.368)
Total cash (outflows) from financing activities		(13.793)	4.018
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(12.009)	(424)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	11	35.097	35.521
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	23.088	35.097

The notes on pages 9 - 33 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. General information

The Rokas Group of Companies (“the Group”) operates mainly in the segments of electromechanical projects and energy.

The Group’s activities are mainly in Greece, and its total number of employees is 213 as at 31 December 2007 (240 as at 31 December 2006).

The parent company (“the Company”) of the Group is the C. Rokas SA, which is a societe anonyme (SA) incorporated and domiciled in Greece at the address Rizareiou 3, Halandri 152 33, Athens, Greece.

The Group’s website address is: www.rokasgroup.gr

The Company is listed on the Athens Exchange.

On 11 March 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company approved these consolidated financial statements for issue, and they are still subject to final approval by the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

2. Group accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of C. Rokas SA of 31 December 2007 cover the year ended 31 December 2007 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as those have been adopted by the European Union.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of specific assets and liabilities (available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments) to fair value.

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4: Significant accounting estimates and judgments.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows: The Group has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations during the year. Adoption of these did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group. They did however give rise to additional disclosures.

- IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”

This standard requires disclosures that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of the Group’s financial instruments and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments. The new disclosures are included throughout the financial statements. While there has been no effect on the financial position or results, comparative information has been revised where needed.

- IAS 1 (Amendment) “Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures”

This amendment requires disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. These new disclosures are shown in Note 3.

- IFRIC 7 “Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” IFRIC 7 requires entities to apply IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyper-inflationary Economies in the reporting period in which an entity first identifies the existence of hyperinflation in the economy of its functional currency as if the economy had always been hyperinflationary. IFRIC 7 is not relevant to the Group’s operations and did not have an effect on the financial statements.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

- IFRIC 8 “Scope of IFRS 2”

This interpretation requires IFRS 2 Share-Based Payments to be applied to any arrangements in which the entity cannot identify specifically some or all of the goods received, in particular where equity instruments are issued for consideration which appears to be less than fair value. As the Group does not have any share-based payments / equity instruments are only issued to employees, the interpretation had no impact on its financial position or performance.

- IFRIC 9 “Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives”

IFRIC 9 states that the date to assess the existence of an embedded derivative is the date that an entity first becomes a party to the contract, with reassessment only if there is a change to the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows. As the Group has no embedded derivatives requiring separation from the host contract, the interpretation had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- IFRIC 10 “Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment”

This interpretation requires that an entity must not reverse an impairment loss recognised in a previous interim period in respect of goodwill or an investment in either an equity instrument or a financial asset carried at cost. As the Group had no impairment losses previously reversed, the interpretation had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2.3 Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of the Company, C. Rokas SA and of its subsidiaries. The subsidiary companies that have been included in the consolidation are presented in Note 27, together with the relevant percentage holding of the Company and the country of incorporation and domicile of each subsidiary.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used, in order to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group’s share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary, in order to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2.4 Segmental reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is presentational currency of the Group and the functional currency of the majority of its subsidiaries.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is presented in these consolidated financial statements at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and potential accumulated provision for impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	50	years
Plant and machinery	5–15	years
Equipment, motor vehicles, and furniture	3–8	years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

Own assets constructed include the direct payroll expenses of the personnel involved in the construction, the cost of the used materials, as well as other direct general expenses.

2.7 Impairment of assets

a) Non financial assets:

The Group at each balance sheet date examines whether there are indications of impairment for its non financial assets. The carrying values of other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. The recoverable amount is measured as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting any direct incremental disposal costs, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

b) Financial assets:

At each reporting date the Group assesses any potential indicative factor regarding whether a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired. The financial assets that are reviewed for impairment (provided that the relative indications exist) are assets stated at cost (investments in subsidiaries and associates in the separate balance sheet), assets measured at amortized cost (non current receivables) and available for sale investments. The recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates is determined similarly with the non-financial assets. The recoverable amount of the remaining financial assets is generally determined, for the purpose of performing the related impairment tests, based on the estimated future cash flows discounted either at the initial effective interest rate of the financial asset or the group of financial assets, or at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. The resulting impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, design costs, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.9 Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: 'financial assets held for trading', and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as 'held for trading' unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Not applicable to the Group.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as 'trade and other receivables' in the balance sheet.

See Note 2.11

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising, from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category, including interest and dividend income, are presented in the income statement within 'other (losses)/gains – net', in the period in which they arise.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in equity. Changes in the fair value of other monetary securities classified as available for sale and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in equity. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as 'gains and losses from investment securities'. Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement when the Group's right to receive payments is established. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

Applicable to the Group.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

2.10 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either: (1) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (2) hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. The full fair value of hedging derivatives is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging fixed rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within 'finance costs'. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement within 'other (losses)/gains – net'. Changes in the fair value of the hedged fixed rate borrowings attributable to interest rate risk are recognised in the income statement within 'finance costs'. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

Not applicable to the Group.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement within 'other (losses)/gains – net'. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within 'finance costs'. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of forward foreign exchange contracts hedging export sales is recognised in the income statement within 'sales'. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory) or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Not applicable to the Group

(c) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Applicable to the Group. See Note 8.

2.11 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary and preference shares of the Company are classified as equity.

Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are sold or cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.14 Borrowings

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

2.15 Income tax and deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.16 Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

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

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as other liabilities and are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

2.17 Employee benefits

(a) Short term benefits

Monetary and non-monetary short-term employee benefits (excluding termination benefits) should be recognized as an expense when accrued. Any unpaid amounts should be recognized as a liability.

(b) Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits include pensions or lump-sum indemnities paid to employees in exchange for their service. Thus, they include both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. The accrued cost of defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense in the relevant period.

• *Defined contribution plan*

Based on the defined contribution plan, the Group's obligation (either legal or constructive) is limited to the amount agreed to be contributed to the entity (fund) that manages contributions and pays benefits. Thus the amount of the



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

benefits to be received by an employee is determined based on the amounts paid by the Group (or by the employee too) and the investment performance of the relevant contributions.

The contribution payable by the Group as part of a defined contribution plan will be recognized either as an obligation after deducting the contribution made, or as an expense.

• ***Defined benefit plan***

The obligation recorded in the balance sheet for the defined benefit plans is the present value of the obligation for the defined benefit less the fair value of the plan assets (if any) and the valuations resulting from any actuarial gains or losses and the cost of previous service. The defined benefit obligation is calculated on a yearly basis by an independent actuary by the use of the projected unit credit method. For prepayment thereof, the exchange rate of the long-term Greek Government bonds is used.

The actuarial profits or losses are part of both the benefit obligation of the Group and of the cost that will be recognized in the Income Statement. The actuarial profits or losses arise from adjustments based on historical data or a change of estimates for future data. If the accumulated actuarial profits or losses are higher than the 10% margin of the accumulated obligation, they are recorded in the Income Statement within the anticipated average insurance time of the participants to the plan. The cost of previous service is recognized directly in the Income Statement, except for the case where the changes in the plan are dependent upon the remaining time of service of the employees. In the said case, the cost of previous service is recorded in the Income Statement using the straight-line method within the maturity period.

(c) Employment termination benefits

The benefits due to termination of the employment relationship are paid when employees leave before their normal retirement date. The Group records such benefits when they are committed, either when it actually terminates current employees based upon a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or when it provides the said benefits as an incentive for voluntary redundancy. When such benefits fall due more than twelve months after the balance sheet date, they should be discounted based on the yield return of top quality corporate bonds or government bonds.

When an offer is made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of the termination benefits should be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. When it is impossible to estimate the number of employees who will accept the benefits, no accounting is done, but the relevant costs are acknowledged as a potential obligation.

2.18 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Revenue is recognized as follows:

(a) Construction contracts

Revenue from construction contracts is accounted for in the period in which the project is constructed, based on the stage of its completion. The Group uses the method of percentage of completion in order to determine the appropriate income and expense that is to be recognised in a particular period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the balance sheet date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

(b) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

(c) Sales of services

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.20 Leases

A Group company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lesser are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lesser) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.21 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.22 New standards and interpretations

Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which the Group has not early adopted, as follows:

- IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009)
IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 "Segment Reporting" and adopts a management-based approach to segment reporting. The information reported would be that which management uses internally for evaluating the performance of operating segments and allocating resources to those segments. This information may be different from that reported in the balance sheet and income statement and entities will need to provide explanations and reconciliations of the differences. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact this new standard will have on its financial statements.
- IFRIC 11 "IFRS 2-Group and Treasury Share Transactions" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2007)
This Interpretation requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted rights to an entity's equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity-settled scheme by an entity even if the entity chooses or is required to buy those equity instruments from another party, or the shareholders of the entity provide the equity instruments needed. The Interpretation also extends to the way in which subsidiaries, in their separate financial statements, account for schemes when their employees receive rights to equity instruments of the parent.
IFRIC 11 is not relevant to the Group's operations.
- Amendment to IAS 23 "Borrowing costs" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009)
The benchmark treatment in the existing standard of expensing all borrowing costs to the income statement is eliminated in the case of qualifying assets. All borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset must be capitalised. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. In accordance with the transitional requirements of the Standard, the Group will adopt this as a prospective change. Accordingly, borrowing costs will be capitalised on qualifying assets



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

with a commencement date after 1 January 2009. No changes will be made for borrowing costs incurred to this date that have been expensed. This standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- IFRIC 12 “Service Concession Arrangements” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008)
IFRIC 12 outlines an approach to account for contractual (service concession) arrangements arising from entities providing public services. It provides that the operator should not account for the infrastructure as property, plant and equipment, but recognise a financial asset and/or an intangible asset.
IFRIC 12 is not relevant to the Group’s operations. This Interpretation has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- IFRIC 13 “Customer Loyalty Programmes” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008)
IFRIC 13 requires customer loyalty award credits to be accounted for as a separate component of the sales transaction in which they are granted and therefore part of the fair value of the consideration received is allocated to the award credits and deferred over the period that the award credits are fulfilled.

The Group expects that this Interpretation will have no impact on its financial statements as no such schemes currently exist. This Interpretation has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- IFRIC 14 “IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008)

IFRIC 14 provides guidance on how to assess the limit on the amount of surplus in a defined benefit scheme that can be recognised as an asset under IAS 19 Employee Benefits. It also explains how this limit, also referred to as the “asset ceiling test”, may be influenced by a minimum funding requirement and aims to standardize current practice.

The Group expects that this Interpretation will have no impact on its financial position or performance as all defined benefit schemes are currently in deficit. This Interpretation has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009)

IAS 1 has been revised to enhance the usefulness of information presented in the financial statements. Of the main revisions are the requirement that the statement of changes in equity includes only transactions with shareholders; the introduction of a new statement of comprehensive income that combines all items of income and expense recognised in profit or loss together with “other comprehensive income”; and the requirement to present restatements of financial statements or retrospective application of a new accounting policy as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, i.e. a third column on the balance sheet. The Group will make the necessary changes to the presentation of its financial statements in 2009. This standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- Amendments to IFRS 2 “Share Based Payment” – Vesting Conditions and Cancellations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009)

The amendment clarifies two issues: The definition of “vesting condition”, introducing the term “non-vesting condition” for conditions other than service conditions and performance conditions. It also clarifies that the same accounting treatment applies to awards that are effectively cancelled by either the entity or the counterparty.

The Group expects that this Interpretation will have no impact on its financial statements. This standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- Revisions to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” and IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009)

A revised version of IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” and an amended version of IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” were issued by IASB on January 10, 2008. IFRS 3R introduces a number of changes in the accounting for business combinations which will impact the amount of goodwill recognized, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs, and future reported results. Such changes include the expensing of acquisition-related costs and recognizing subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration in the profit or loss (rather than by adjusting goodwill). IAS 27R requires that a change in ownership interest of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction. Therefore such a change will have no impact on goodwill, nor will it give rise to a gain or loss. Furthermore the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary.

The changes introduced by IFRS 3R and IAS 27R must be applied prospectively and will affect future acquisitions and transactions with minority interests. This standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

- Amendments to IAS 32 and IAS 1 “Puttable Financial Instruments” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009)

The amendment to IAS 32 requires certain puttable financial instruments and obligations arising on liquidation to be classified as equity if certain criteria are met. The amendment to IAS 1 requires disclosure of certain information relating to puttable instruments classified as equity.

The Group does not expect these amendments to impact the financial statements of the Group. The amendments to that standard have not yet been adopted by the EU.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

3. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash flow interest-rate risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department, under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The treasury department identifies, evaluates, and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board approves written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments, and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group does not operate internationally, neither does it have long-term borrowings in foreign exchange, and therefore is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations.

(b) Interest rate risk

The operating income and cash flows of the Group are in effect independent from interest rate fluctuations. The Group does not hold significant interest earning investments.

The danger of interest rate fluctuations relates mainly to long-term borrowings. It is Group policy to maintain the majority of its borrowings under floating rates, and to manage this danger via derivative financial instruments.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to reasonable changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

Sensitivity Analysis due to Interest Rate Changes

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Variation of EURIBOR +1%		
Effect on profit before tax	-146	-254
Variation of EURIBOR -1%		
Effect on profit before tax	146	254

Note: Table above excludes the positive impact of interest received from deposits.

(c) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Referring to the activity of production from wind parks and sale of electrical energy, it is noted that the relevant sales are made to the National Grid System or PPC, parties for which no credit risk is foreseen. In other cases, the Group has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

(d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies the availability of funding through adequate amounts of committed credit facilities, cash and marketable securities and the ability to close out those positions as and when required by the business. The Group manages liquidity risk by proper management of working capital and cash flows. This is done by monitoring forecasted cash flows and ensuring that adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities are maintained. The Group has sufficient undrawn call/demand borrowing facilities that could be utilized to fund any potential shortfall in cash resources.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	As at 31 December 2007			Total
	<1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	
Borrowings	25.015	32.963	-	57.978
Finance lease liabilities	3.889	2.027	-	5.916
Trade and other payables	8.192	-	-	8.192
	37.096	34.990	-	72.086



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	As at 31 December 2006			Total
	<1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	
Borrowings	24.985	38.401	-	63.386
Finance lease liabilities	3.678	5.915	-	9.593
Trade and other payables	7.097	-	-	7.097
	35.760	44.316	-	80.076

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong investment grade credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its operations and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure conservatively using the ratio of net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Group's policy is to maintain leverage targets in line with an investment grade profile. The Group monitors capital using net debt to EBITDA ratio. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
Long term bank borrowings	34.990	44.316
Short term bank borrowings	28.904	28.663
Debt	63.894	72.979
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(23.088)	(35.097)
Net debt	40.806	37.882
	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
EBITDA	22.950	31.812
Net debt / EBITDA	1,78	1,19

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Management makes estimates and judgements concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(a) Decommissioning provisions

The Group, based on current domestic legislation as well as on Group practices, has a future obligation to dismantle its wind parks and to restore the land on which they are situated. Against such obligation, the Group establishes a provision, reflecting the present value (based on a relevant discount rate) of the future decommissioning expense. For more information, see Note 19.

(b) Provision for income tax

According to IAS 12, income tax provisions are based on estimations as to the taxes that shall be paid to the tax authorities, and includes the current income tax for each fiscal year, as well as a provision for extra taxes which may arise from future tax audits. The final clearance of income taxes may be different (but not materially) from the relevant amounts which are included in these financial statements. For more information, see Note 23.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

5. Segment reporting

Primary reporting format - business segments

The Group is organised mainly into the following segments:

1. Electromechanical projects: Study, construction and installation of lifting and transportation equipment, as well as metal constructions for the wind park subsidiaries.
2. Energy: Production of electricity via wind energy.

The segment results of the Group are as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2007	E/M projects	Energy	Other	Group
Total gross segment sales	10.429	38.072	940	49.441
Inter-segment sales	(4.753)	-	-	(4.753)
Net sales	5.676	38.072	940	44.688
Operating profit / (loss)	(3.818)	18.447	(415)	14.214
Finance (expenses) / income – net	(326)	(1.131)	(7)	(1.464)
Profit / (loss) before income tax	(4.144)	17.316	(422)	12.750
Income tax expense				(764)
Profit / (loss) for the year				11.986

For the year ended 31 December 2006	E/M projects	Energy	Other	Group
Total gross segment sales	16.154	39.995	1.297	57.446
Inter-segment sales	(6.812)	(446)	-	(7.258)
Net sales	9.342	39.549	1.297	50.188
Operating profit / (loss)	1.293	22.268	(234)	23.327
Finance (expenses) / income – net	(89)	(2.236)	(18)	(2.343)
Profit / (loss) before income tax	1.204	20.032	(252)	20.984
Income tax expense				(4.743)
Profit / (loss) for the year				16.241

The segment assets and liabilities of the Group are as follows:

As at 31 December 2007	E/M projects	Energy	Other	Group
Total assets	114.988	107.399	-	222.387
Total liabilities	12.934	110.568	-	123.502
Depreciation (Note 6)	851	12.876	-	13.727
Capital expenditure (Note 6)	1.488	32.246	-	33.734
Provision of construction cost of wind park towers (Note 10)	1.044	-	-	1.044

As at 31 December 2006	E/M projects	Energy	Other	Group
Total assets	109.565	124.864	2.126	236.555
Total liabilities	12.820	130.246	1.703	144.769
Depreciation (Note 6)	980	12.243	153	13.376
Capital expenditure for the year 2006	1.157	12.721	8	13.886

Inter-segment transactions are entered into under normal commercial terms and conditions that would also be available to unrelated third parties.

Secondary reporting format – geographical segments

The Group operates in Greece, which is the country of incorporation and domicile of the parent Company and its subsidiaries, except for the subsidiary company Rokas Aeoliki Cyprus Ltd, which is domiciled in Cyprus, but has no significant activity yet.



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

6. Property, plant, and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant, machinery, equipment, and vehicles	Machinery under finance leases	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
As at 1 January 2006	40.922	160.829	19.473	4.143	225.367
Additions	37	2.211	-	3.787	6.035
Mvnt. of decommissioning (Note 19)	-	(24.877)	-	-	(24.877)
Transfer from assets under construction	-	5.279	-	(5.279)	-
Sales / Destructions / Reductions	(77)	(121)	-	-	(198)
Movements / Adjustments	(3.880)	2.045	-	932	(903)
As at 31 December 2006	37.002	145.366	19.473	3.583	205.424
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2006	(5.765)	(51.371)	(2.986)	-	(60.122)
Mvnt. of decommissioning (Note 19)	-	5.592	-	-	5.592
Sales / Destructions / Reductions	8	79	-	-	87
Depreciation (Note 21)	(2.125)	(9.888)	(1.363)	-	(13.376)
Movements / Adjustments	(4.158)	5.029	32	-	903
As at 31 December 2006	(12.040)	(50.559)	(4.317)	-	(66.916)
Cost					
As at 1 January 2007	37.002	145.366	19.473	3.583	205.424
Additions	2.180	1.989	-	29.565	33.734
Transfer from assets under construction	480	77	-	(557)	-
Sales / Destructions / Reductions	(1.010)	(490)	-	-	(1.500)
As at 31 December 2007	38.652	146.942	19.473	32.591	237.658
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2007	(12.040)	(50.559)	(4.317)	-	(66.916)
Sales / Destructions / Reductions	906	327	-	-	1.233
Depreciation (Note 21)	(2.033)	(10.331)	(1.363)	-	(13.727)
As at 31 December 2007	(13.167)	(60.563)	(5.680)	-	(79.410)
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2006	24.962	94.807	15.156	3.583	138.508
As at 31 December 2007	25.485	86.379	13.793	32.591	158.248

On the property, plant, and equipment of the Group, there are pledges worth €115.000, relating to guarantees on project finance loans of the energy subsidiaries of the Group.

Machinery under finance leases relate to wind park equipment, which will come under the ownership of the Group, once the lease period ends in April 2009.

Depreciation expense has been charged as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Cost of goods sold	13.062	12.919
Selling and marketing costs	12	18
Administrative expenses	653	439
	13.727	13.376

7. Available for sale financial assets



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

The available for sale financial assets of the Group are as follows:

	Listed equities	Shares in mutual funds	Debt securities	Total
As at 31 December 2006	-	-	1.545	1.545
Sale without profit	-	-	(1.545)	(1.545)
As at 31 December 2007	-	-	-	-

8. Derivative financial instruments

	As at 31 December 2007		As at 31 December 2006	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps	562	-	599	(64)
	562	-	599	(64)

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are based on mark to market valuations, which are confirmed by the financial institutions with which the Group has contracted them.

The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts, as at 31 December 2007, were €21.651 (31 December 2006: €38.503).

At 31 December 2007, the fixed interest rates vary from 2,83% to 3,69% (31 December 2006: 2,83% to 4,40%) and the main floating rate is the 6-month EURIBOR.

The profit from the valuation in fair value of derivative financial instruments during the year ended 31 December 2007 amounts to €27 (31 December 2006: profit €990).

9. Trade and other receivables

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
Trade receivables	7.939	12.267
Committed bank accounts	2.858	1.474
Other receivables	8.398	13.944
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	3.562	806
Prepayments	3.141	18.044
Total current receivables	25.898	46.535

The values stated above reflect the fair values of the receivables.

A series of committed bank accounts are held by the subsidiaries companies of the Group within the framework of their financing, aiming at serving the liabilities/receivables connected with the assignment of contracts for constructing the project, equipment procurement, insurance, sale of electricity to the National Grid, etc., which have been given to the banks as a guarantee for their loans.

Prepayments relate to payments to suppliers for the purchase of electromechanical equipment for the Group's wind parks.

Group management estimates that there is no further credit risk than for which provision has already been made in the receivables of the Group.

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	As at	As at
	31 December 2007	31 December 2006
Neither past due nor impaired	6.968	12.191
Past due but not impaired		
>30 days	2	20
31 - 60 days	1	17
61 - 90 days	56	-
91 - 120 days	-	-
>120 days	912	39
	7.939	12.267

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 days terms.

10. Inventories

	As at	As at
	31 December 2007	31 December 2006
Raw materials	3.880	3.966
Work in progress	2.980	3.513
Spare parts	1.941	528
	8.801	8.007

The cost of inventories recognized as expense in “cost of goods sold” amounted to €3.798 (31 December 2006: €4.622).

During the year ended 31 December 2007, the Group made a provision of €1.044 against the construction cost of wind park towers, which due to technological changes have been evaluated as partially impaired. This provision is estimated as adequate for the cover of losses which may arise from the sale of these inventories, whose total initial cost was €2.043 approximately, and which are included in work in progress. This expense is included in the other expenses line item of the income statement.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	As at
	31 December 2007	31 December 2006
Cash in hand	51	59
Short-term bank deposits	23.037	35.038
	23.088	35.097

The values stated above reflect the fair values of cash and cash equivalents.

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits of the Group was approximately 3% and their average maturity is 15 days.

All Group’s cash and cash equivalents have been denominated in Euro.

12. Share capital & share premium



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31 December 2006	23.774.324	11.887	49.329	61.216
At 31 December 2007	23.774.324	11.887	49.329	61.216

The total number of parent company's shares is 23.774.324 shares with a par value of €0,50 per share, of which 3.229.872 are preference shares, also with a par value of €0,50 per share.

All issued shares are fully paid.

The non-voting preference shares have the following privileges:

- The first dividend - from the fiscal year's earnings, amounting to 6% of the nominal value of the share, is first distributed to preference shares and then to common shares.
- As with common shares, they are entitled to additional dividends distributed in any form.
- They are entitled to a cumulative dividend. If the Company in one or more fiscal years cannot distribute a dividend or if it distributes a dividend which is less than the specified dividend (6%) of the nominal value of the share, then preference shareholders may collect the dividend of those years cumulatively out of the earnings of the following fiscal years.
- Upon wind-up or liquidation of the Company, preference shareholders shall have priority in receiving the share capital they have paid and at the same time they shall participate equally with common shareholders in the liquidation proceeds, by the amount exceeding the total capital of the Company.

13. Other reserves

	<u>Statutory reserves</u>	<u>Special reserves</u>	<u>Tax-free reserves</u>	<u>Extraordinary & Other reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 1 December 2006	3.613	2.918	4.737	19.094	30.362
Movements during the year	1.179	(2.602)	(1.810)	(11.288)	(14.521)
At 31 December 2006	4.792	316	2.927	7.806	15.841
Movements during the year	1.178	(316)	(159)	(2.141)	(1.438)
At 31 December 2007	5.970	-	2.768	5.665	14.403

During the year 2007, based on a relevant decision of the Group's Management, reserves of Group's companies totalling €2.616, for which tax had been already paid, were transferred to retained earnings (€12.139 transfer of reserves to retained earnings for 2006). From the above movements, no tax burdens or extra taxes arose for the Group.

Legal Reserve

Under Greek corporate law, corporations are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profit as reflected in their statutory books to a legal reserve, until such reserve equals one-third of the outstanding share capital. The above reserve cannot be distributed during the lifespan of the companies of the Group.

Tax-free and Special Reserves

These reserves are not distributed to the shareholders based on the special provisions of laws (under the condition that there are enough profits for their formation). These reserves relate mainly to investments and are exempt from income tax, provided they are not distributed to shareholders. At this phase, the Group has no intention of distributing these reserves and, accordingly, has not provided for deferred income tax.

Extraordinary and Other Reserves

Specially taxed reserves represent interest income and are non taxable or have been specially taxed at source. These reserves, excluding any prepaid taxes, are subject to income tax in case of distribution to shareholders. At this phase, the Group has no intention of distributing these reserves and, accordingly, has not provided for deferred income tax.

14. Trade and other payables



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	As at	As at
	31 December 2007	31 December 2006
Trade payables	5.098	3.217
Social security and other taxes	332	330
Accrued expenses and deferred income	124	596
Other liabilities	2.638	2.954
	<u>8.192</u>	<u>7.097</u>

The values stated above reflect the fair values of the trade and other payables.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 days terms.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days terms.

15. Borrowings



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2007</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2006</u>
Bank borrowings	32.963	38.401
Finance lease liabilities	2.095	6.217
Less: future finance charges on finance leases	(68)	(302)
Non-current borrowings	34.990	44.316

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2007</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2006</u>
Bank borrowings	25.015	24.985
Finance lease liabilities	4.220	4.152
Less: future finance charges on finance leases	(331)	(474)
Current borrowings	28.904	28.663

The maturity of the Group's borrowings is as follows:

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2007</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2006</u>
Less than 1 year	28.904	28.663
Between 1 and 5 years	34.990	40.316
Over 5 years	-	4.000
Total borrowings	63.894	72.979

The finance lease liabilities are as follows:

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2007</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2006</u>
Less than 1 year	4.220	4.152
Between 1 and 5 years	2.095	6.217
Over 5 years	-	-
	6.315	10.369
Less: future finance charges on finance leases	(399)	(776)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	5.916	9.593

The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2007</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 December 2006</u>
Less than 1 year	3.889	3.678
Between 1 and 5 years	2.027	5.915
Over 5 years	-	-
Present value of finance lease liabilities	5.916	9.593

The above values of the Group's borrowings also approximate their fair values.

The Group's borrowings consist mainly of project finance loans. No guarantee is required by the parent company, but the bank receives as a guarantee the contracts for constructing the project, for equipment procurement, insurance, sale of electricity to the National Grid, etc. Within this framework, the subsidiaries hold a series of committed bank accounts so as to service the above matters.

The effective borrowing interest rate of the Group at the balance sheet date is approximately 5% variable.

All Group borrowings have been contracted and denominated in Euro.

On the property, plant, and equipment of the Group, there are pledges worth €115.000, relating to guarantees on project finance loans of the energy subsidiaries of the Group.

16. Deferred income tax



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Deferred income tax is provided in total on temporary differences, with the method of the contingent liability, using a standard tax rate of 25%. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006	As at 31 December 2006
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Property, plant, equipment	6.644	(5.717)	6.798	(5.385)
Grants	1.683	-	1.683	-
Provisions	116	-	209	-
Finance leases	-	(1.584)	-	(960)
Tax losses	704	-	-	-
Other	-	(100)	163	(109)
Total before offsetting	9.147	(7.401)	8.853	(6.454)
Offsetting of balances	(3.391)	3.391	(2.621)	2.621
Total after offsetting	5.756	(4.010)	6.232	(3.833)

All deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group are expected to be recovered or paid according to the term (long- or short-) of the amounts over which they have been recognised.

As at 31 December 2007, the Group had €2.817 worth of accumulated tax losses for which a deferred tax asset of €704 was calculated. Based on fiscal legislation, the Group has the right to make usage of the aforementioned tax losses for a period of five years after the year they were created.

The movement on the deferred income tax account has been (charged) or credited in the income statement as follows:

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
Property, plant, equipment	(486)	3.864
Grants	-	(7)
Provisions	(93)	(163)
Finance leases	(624)	(43)
Tax losses	704	-
Other	(154)	(313)
(Note 23)	(653)	3.338

17. Retirement benefit obligations



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

Under Greek labour law, employees and workers are entitled to termination payments in the event of dismissal or retirement with the amount of payment varying in relation to the employee's or worker's compensation, length of service and manner of termination (dismissed or retired). Employees or workers who resign or are dismissed with cause are not entitled to termination payments. The indemnity payable in case of retirement is equal to 40% of the amount which would be payable upon dismissal without cause. In Greece, local practice is that pension plans are not funded. In accordance with this practice, the Company does not fund these plans. The Company charges income from continuing operations for benefits earned in each period with a corresponding increase in retirement indemnity liability. Benefits payments made each period to retirees are charged against this liability.

The retirement benefit obligations were estimated through an actuarial report.

The provision for retirement benefits which was recognised in the balance sheet and charged in the income statement for the years 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
Present value of obligations	666	690
Unrecognised traditional asset	-	-
Immediate recognition of obligation at transition	-	-
Unrecognised net loss	(132)	(187)
Unrecognised past service cost	(71)	(76)
Net liability in balance sheet	463	427
<i>Components of income statement charge</i>		
Service cost	49	49
Interest cost	25	22
Amortisation of net obligation at transition	-	-
Amortisation of unrecognised net loss	9	8
Recognition of past service cost	6	6
Regular income statement charge	89	85
Additional cost of extra benefits	112	39
Restructuring expenses	-	-
Other expenses	-	-
Total income statement charge	201	124
<i>Movements in net liability in balance sheet</i>		
Net liability at beginning of year	427	352
Contributions paid by the Group	-	-
Benefits paid directly by the Group	(150)	(49)
Total expense recognised in income statement	186	124
Net liability in balance sheet before adjustment	463	427
Adjustment	-	-
Net liability in balance sheet	463	427
<i>Reconciliation of benefit obligation</i>		
DBO at beginning of year	690	587
Service cost	49	49
Interest cost	25	22
Employee contributions	-	-
Benefits paid directly by the Group	(150)	(49)
Expenses	-	-
Extra payments or expenses	112	39
Past service cost arising over last year	-	-
Actuarial loss	(60)	42
DBO at end of the year	666	690
<i>Actuarial assumptions</i>		
Discount rate	4,70%	4,00%
Rate of compensation increase	4,00%	4,00%
Average future working life	11,56 - 17,44	10,9 - 17,18

18. Grants



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	As at 31 December 2007	As at 31 December 2006
At beginning of year	45.207	45.331
Additions	1.477	4.767
Credited to income statement during the year (Note 20)	(4.991)	(4.891)
At end of year	41.693	45.207

19. Provisions

	Legal	Decommissioning	Other	Total
At 31 December 2005	409	21.833	31	22.273
Additions for the year	161	-	-	161
Reversal of provision	-	(19.295)	(31)	(19.326)
At 31 December 2006	570	2.538	-	3.108
Utilization of provision	(570)	-	-	(570)
Unwinding effect of discount	-	67	-	67
At 31 December 2007	-	2.605	-	2.605

Legal

The provision of €570 concerned a specific legal case, which was solved during 2007, and thus the provision was utilized.

Decommissioning

The Group, based on the current domestic legislation, has the obligation to dismantle the wind parks and to restore the land on which they are situated upon the end of their license and if the latter are not extended.

The related provision refers to the cost of dismantling wind parks and restoration of the land on which they currently operate and has been based on Group's estimations, which are conducted annually in order to determine more accurately the future expense.

Based on this research the cumulative nominal balance of the respective provision was redetermined to €3.200 (€2.500 after the effect of discounting). The provision has been estimated using current prices, it was projected using an inflation rate of 3,5% and discounted using a discount rate of 6% (the Group's WACC).

During 2007, the basis on which the already existing provision was formed did not change. The movement of €67 which is shown during the year relates to the charge to expenses of the unwinding effect of the discount. The majority of this provision is expected to be utilized at the time of expiry of the production license of the wind parks, which coincides with the end of their useful economic life (15 yrs from initial operation).

20. Other operating income / (expenses)



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Amortisation of grants (Note 18)	4.991	4.891
Gain from sale of subsidiary company (Note 27)	195	-
Other income	636	2.078
Other operating income	5.822	6.969
Provision of construction cost of wind park towers	(1.044)	-
Other expenses	(868)	(297)
Other operating expenses	(1.912)	(297)
Other operating income / (expenses) – net	3.910	6.672

21. Expenses by nature

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Cost of inventories recognised as expense (note 10)	3.798	4.622
Depreciation expense (note 6)	13.727	13.376
Personnel cost *	10.007	7.353
Third party fees and expenses	2.223	2.431
Third party charges	1.318	2.385
Taxes and tariffs	1.363	1.178
Other expenses	1.948	2.188
Total cost of goods sold, selling&marketing, and administration expenses	34.384	33.533

*Personnel cost is analyzed as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Wages and salaries	8.413	5.880
Social security costs	1.408	1.349
Other employee benefit costs (Note 17)	186	124
	10.007	7.353

The above expenses have been charged as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Cost of goods sold	26.575	28.055
Selling and marketing costs	544	618
Administrative expenses	7.265	4.860
	34.384	33.533

22. Financial income & expenses



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Income from investments	14	69
Other interest received	342	71
Credit exchange differences	1.031	-
Credits from valuation of derivative financial instruments	27	990
Interest received and similar financial income	1.414	1.130
Interest paid	(2.452)	(2.907)
Finance lease interest expenses	(426)	(566)
Interest paid and similar financial expenses	(2.878)	(3.473)

23. Income tax expense

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Current income tax (25% and 29% equivalently)	(111)	(8.081)
Deferred income tax (Note 16)	(653)	3.338
Income tax expense	(764)	(4.743)
Profit before income tax	12.750	20.984
Tax rate	25%	29%
Anticipated tax charge	(3.188)	(6.085)
Non-deductible expenses	(688)	(164)
(Creation) / reversal of income tax provisions	2.796	(2.851)
Recognition of def. income tax from intercompany profits	(371)	4.235
Tax losses for which no def. income tax is recognised	-	(542)
Tax losses for which def. income tax is recognised	468	-
Use of prior year tax losses	-	510
Other adjustments	219	154
Actual tax charge (6% and 23% equivalently)	(764)	(4.743)

Greek tax legislation and related regulations are subject to interpretations by the tax authorities. Tax returns are filed annually but the profits or losses declared for tax purposes remain provisional until such time, as the tax authorities examine the returns and the records of the taxpayer and a final assessment is issued. Tax losses, to the extent accepted by the tax authorities, can be used to offset profits of the five fiscal years following the fiscal year to which they relate.

24. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share were calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Profit attrib. to equity holders of the Co (€ thousands)	11.588	16.003
Weighted average no. of shares in issue (thousands)	23.774	23.774
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€ per share)	0,49	0,67

25. Dividends per share



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

The dividends approved for the years 2006 and 2005 (which were subsequently paid in the years 2007 and 2006) amounted to €4.279 and €4.041.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, which is expected to take place in June 2008, a dividend of €0,19 per share (€4.517) shall be proposed for the year ended 31 December 2007 (2006: €0,18 per share and 2005: €0,17 per share). These financial statements do not reflect this dividend as payable, as it will be charged directly to equity in the year ended 31 December 2008, once approved by the AGM.

26. Contingencies

Further to those for which provision has been made in these financial statements, there are no other cases that may have significant negative effect on the financial position or operation of the Group.

27. Subsidiary companies

The Rokas Group consists of the parent Company C. Rokas SA, as well as 33 further subsidiary companies, the details of which are as follows:

Name	% Holding	% Holding	Incorporation	Open tax years
	Direct & Indirect 31 December 2007	Direct & Indirect 31 December 2006		
C. Rokas SA (parent)	-	-	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki SA	99,00	99,00	Greece	2005 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Evia SA	99,13	99,13	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Zarakes SA	99,13	99,13	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Kriti SA	99,62	99,62	Greece	2007
PPC Renewables Rokas SA	51,00	51,00	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Thraki SA	99,00	99,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Thraki II SA	99,09	99,09	Greece	2007
Rokas Aeoliki Thraki III SA	99,38	98,97	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Komito SA	99,99	99,99	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Thessalia I SA	99,38	98,97	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Thessalia II SA	99,38	98,97	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Viotia SA	99,38	98,97	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Achladotopos SA	99,38	98,97	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Energy SA	99,64	99,11	Greece	2003 - 2007
Rokas Aeolos Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Vorios Ellas I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Vorios Ellas II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Kozani I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Kozani II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Macedonia I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Macedonia II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Macedonia III Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Macedonia IV Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Peloponnisos I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Peloponnisos II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Iliaki I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Iliaki II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Sterea Ellas I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Sterea Ellas II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Aeoliki Cyprus Ltd	75,00	75,00	Cyprus	2006 - 2007
Hellenic Fish SA	-	90,39	Greece	-
Rokas Logistics SA	100,00	100,00	Greece	2007
Rokas Hydroelectric I Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007
Rokas Hydroelectric II Ltd	100,00	100,00	Greece	2006 - 2007

During July 2007 the Group sold its subsidiary company Hellenic Fish SA to a not related party, and from this sale a gain of € 195 arose for the Group, which is included in the line item of the Income Statement "Other operating income / (expenses) – net".

28. Related party transactions



(All amounts in € thousands except for amounts per share)

(a) Main shareholder

The main shareholder of the Company is IBERDROLA RENEWABLES SA (subsidiary of the Spanish Group IBERDROLA SA), which, as at 31 December 2007, held 52,7% of the common share capital of the Company. The rest of the shares are widely held by individual investors.

(b) Transactions and balances with related parties and key management

	Year ended 31 December 2007	Year ended 31 December 2006
Sales of goods and services	-	-
Purchases of goods and services	-	-
Receivables	-	-
Liabilities	-	-
Salaries and benefits of the key management *	2.813	1.359
Receivables from key management	-	-
Liabilities to key management	-	-

* This includes an amount of € 1.275, which concerns compensations paid during 2007 to key management due to their departure, and an amount of € 300, which concerns subsidiary BoD members' fees. The rest concerns mainly salaries and bonuses.

The transactions that were carried out between the companies of the Group, as well as the balances that resulted from these transaction, have been fully eliminated from these consolidated financial statements.

29. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events which could have material adverse effects on the financial position of the Group.

Board of Directors Report on the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group

Dear Shareholders,

Analysing the financial information of the Consolidated Financial Statements of 2007 according to IFRS, we mention the following:

Results of 2007

The Group's turnover amounted to €44.7 mil., over €50.2 mil. in 2006, showing a decrease of 11%. This decrease is mainly attributed to the particular increased sales of Electromechanical Projects for the year 2006, which were not repeated during the current period and also due to the slight decrease of 3.7% in the net sales of Energy for 2007.

The earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) of the Group for 2007 amounted to €23.0 mil., over €31.8 mil. in 2006, showing a decrease of 28%.

The earnings after tax (EAT) of the Group marked a decrease of 26% resulting at €12.0 mil. in 2007 over €16.2 mil. in the respective period of 2006.

The earnings per share (EPS) attributable to the shareholders of the Company came to €0.49 in 2007, rather than €0.67 for the respective period of 2006.

Equity as at 31/12/2007

Total Group Consolidated Equity at the end of the year 2007 amounted to €98.9 mil., while at the end of 2006 it amounted to €91.8 mil.

Cash Flows for 2007

The total net cash outflows for the Group for 2007 amounted to €12.0 mil., while for 2006 the Group showed total net cash outflows amounting to €0.4 mil.

Approval of 2007 Consolidated Financial Statements

Ending this report, we ask the General Assembly to approve the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2007, and to dismiss the Board of Directors and the Certified Auditor Accountant of any responsibility relating to the administration of the year ended 31 December 2007.

Halandri, 11 March 2008

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOD &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

VASSILIKI CHRISTODOULOPOULOU

EXPLANATORY REPORT TO THE ORDINARY GENERAL SHAREHOLDER MEETING OF “C. ROKAS S.A.” PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 11A OF LAW 3371/2005

The present explanatory report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary General Shareholder Meeting contains analytical information regarding the issues of paragraph 1, article 11a, of Law 3371/2005.

I. Structure of the Company's Share Capital

The Company's share capital amounts to eleven million, eight hundred eighty seven thousand one hundred and sixty two euro (EUR 11,887,162), divided into twenty three million seven hundred seventy four thousand three hundred and twenty four (23,774,324) registered shares with a nominal value of fifty cents (EUR 0.50) each, of which 20,544,452 are ordinary registered shares and the remaining 3,229,872 are preferred shares without voting rights. The Company's shares are listed in the Athens Stock Exchange (Large Cap Classification).

(A) Each ordinary share provides all the rights stipulated by law and the Company's Articles of Association. In particular:

- the right to receive dividend from the Company's annual profits or liquidation proceeds. A percentage equal to 6% of the paid capital is distributed from each financial year's profit to the shareholders as interim dividend, whereas the payment of an additional dividend is decided by the General Meeting. Every shareholder listed in the Company's shareholder register is entitled to receive dividends at the date of determination of dividend beneficiaries. For the financial year ended on 31 December 2007, according to the announced Financial Calendar 2008 of the Company, the dividend will be paid within seven (7) working days from the dividend cut-off date, which has been set for 09 June 2008. The process and place of payment will be announced through the Press. The right to dividends is written-off and the respective amount is paid to the State, after the lapse of 5 years from the end of the year, during which the General Meeting approved the distribution of dividends.
- the right to recover the contribution during liquidation, or, similarly, the right to amortisation of the capital corresponding to the share, provided the General Meeting has decided so.
- the pre-emptive right in every Company share capital increase exercised in cash and the acquisition of new shares,
- the right to receive a copy of the financial statements and reports by the chartered accountants/auditors and the Company's Board of Directors,
- the right to participate in the General Meeting, which is analysed in the following individual rights:
Attendance in person or through a representative, participation in discussions, submission of proposals on agenda issues, recording of opinions in the minutes of the meeting and voting. Every ordinary share gives the right to one vote.
- The General Meeting of Company shareholders reserves all rights during liquidation (according to article 34 of its Articles of Association). The liability of Company shareholders is limited to the nominal value of the shares they own.

(B) Preferred shares provide the following rights:

- preferred shares are first, compared to ordinary shares, to receive the first dividend of each financial year, which is equal to 6% of the share's nominal value;
- they are equally entitled, as ordinary shares, to receive additional dividends distributed in any form;
- they are entitled to accumulated dividend. Namely, if during one or several financial years the company does not pay dividend or pays a dividend less than expected (6%), the preferred shares will receive the accumulated dividend of these financial years from the profits of the subsequent financial years.

- during company dissolution or liquidation the preferred shareholders shall be paid preferentially the share capital they have paid into the company and at the same time, they equally participate, along with the owners of ordinary shares, in the liquidation proceeds for the amount exceeding the company's capital.

II. Limitations in Transferring Company Shares

Transfer of Company shares is carried out according to the provisions of Law, with no limitations stipulated by the Articles of Association, considering that these are intangible shares listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

III. Significant Direct or Indirect Participations Pursuant to L.3556/2007

Shareholders (physical or legal entities) directly or indirectly owning, as of 31 December 2006, a percentage higher than 5% of the total company shares with voting rights, are listed in the table below.

<u>FULL NAME</u>	<u>SHARES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
IBERDROLA RENEWABLES SA	10,826,927	52.70 %

IV. Shares Granting Special Control Rights

There are no Company shares granting their owners special control rights.

V. Voting Right Limitations

The Company's Articles of Association do not stipulate limitations pertaining to voting rights during General Meetings.

VI. Agreements between Company Shareholders

The Company is not aware of any agreement whatsoever between its shareholders, which establishes limitations to the transfer of Company shares or the exercise of voting rights.

VII. Regulations on Appointing and Replacing BoD Members and Amending the Articles of Association

The regulations provided by the Company's Articles of Association regarding the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors and the amendment of provisions of its Articles of Association are no different than those stipulated in Codified Law 2190/1920.

VIII. Duties of the BoD Regarding the Issuance of New or the Purchase of Own Shares

A) According to the provisions of article 13, par. 1, sections (b) and (c) of Codified Law 2190/1920, in combination with article 6 of its Articles of Association and upon relevant decision by the General Meeting, being subjected to the publication provisions of article 7b of Codified Law 2190/1920 and being taken in extraordinary quorum and with a majority vote of two thirds (2/3), the Company's Board of Directors has the right to increase the Company's share capital by issuing new shares, by a decision taken by a majority vote of at least eight ninths (8/9). In this case, the share capital can be increased by an amount equal to the capital already paid up on the date the General Meeting granted the said power to the Board of Directors. The General Meeting can renew the above power of the Board of Directors for a term not exceeding five years.

B) During the Financial Year ended on 31 December 2007, the General Meeting of the Company's Shareholders did not take any decision regarding the enactment of a plan, by which the Company will purchase its own shares, pursuant to the provisions of article 16 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

IX. Significant Agreements that Come Into Force, are Amended or Terminated in the Event of Change of Control, Following a Takeover Bid.

There are no agreements, which come into force, are amended or terminated in the event of change of Company control, following a takeover bid.

X. Agreements with Members of the Board of Directors or Company Personnel

There are no agreements between the Company and members of the Board of Directors or its personnel, which provide for the payment of compensation, especially in the event of resignation or termination of employment without reasonable grounds or termination of term or employment due to a takeover bid.

Halandri, 11 March 2008

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOD &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

VASSILIKI CHRISTODOULOPOULOU