ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2018

(pursuant to Article 4 of Law 3556/2007)

EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA

25 ERMOU ST - KIFISSIA 145 64

Tax ID No.: 094508956 Tax Office: ATHENS TAX OFFICE FOR COMMERCIAL COMPANIES

SA Reg. No: 38582/01AT/B/97/012(08)– 4990

GENERAL REGISTRY OF COMMERCE No 2567001000

Contents of Annual Financial Report

The annual financial statements of the Group and the Company from pages 33 through 92 were approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 16 April 2019.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & MANAGING DIRECTOR	THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	THE CFO
THEODOROS A. SIETIS	AGGELIKI G. KOUTAVAS	GERASIMOS I. GEORGOULIS
ID Card No. AE 109207	ID Card No. AE 048258	ID Card No. AA 086054

A. Statements of Members of the Board of Directors

(pursuant to Article 4 par. 2 of Law 3556/2007)

The members of the Board of Directors of the public limited company under the legal name ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ANEMOS S.A. PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY and the distinctive title EL.TECH. ANEMOS S.A. (hereinafter the Company), with registered office in Kifissia, Attica, at 25:

1. Theodoros Sietis, son of Argyrios, Chairman of the Board of Directors & Managing Director;

2. Angeliki Koutavas of Gerasimos, Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors

3. Apostolos Frangoulis, son of Nikolaos, Non-Executive Member, specifically appointed for this purpose by decision of the Company's Board of Directors

acting in our above capacity, hereby state and confirm that, to the best of our knowledge:

(a) the annual financial statements of the Company and the Group for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with the applicable international accounting standards, fairly represent the assets and liabilities, the equity and the statement of income and total revenues of the Company as well as of the companies included in the consolidation as a whole, pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of Law 3556/2007, and

(b) the annual report of the Company's Board of Directors fairly represents the information required under article 4(2) of Law 3556/2007.

Kifissia, 16 April 2019

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & MANAGING DIRECTOR	THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	THE MEMBER OF THE BOARD
THEODOROS A. SIETIS	AGGELIKI G. KOUTAVAS	APOSTOLOS N. FRANGOULIS
ID Card No. AE 109207	ID Card No. AE 048258	ID Card No. Σ 652401

B. Annual Report of the Board of Directors

B.1. Annual Report of the Board of Directors of EL.TECH. ANEMOS S.A.

On the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the fiscal year from 1 January to 31 December 2018

Dear shareholders,

This report of the Board of Directors pertains to the twelve-month period of the fiscal year 2018 that ended (01.01-31.12.2018), and provides summary financial information about the annual financial statements and results of the Company EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA and the EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA Group of Companies. The Report outlines the most important events taking place during 2018, and the effect that such events have had on the financial statements, the main risks and uncertainties facing the Group, while it also sets out qualitative information and estimates regarding future activities. Lastly, the report includes important transactions entered into between the Company and Group and related parties, and a Corporate Governance Statement (pursuant to Law 3873/2010).

The enterprises included in the consolidation, except for the parent company EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA, are those cited in note 8 to the financial statements attached hereto.

This Report was drafted in accordance with Article 4 of Law 3556/2007 and accompanies the consolidated and company financial statements for the fiscal year 01.01.-31.12.2018.

I. Overview of results for 2018

During the fiscal year 2018, Group revenues amounted to EUR 60,159,305, as opposed to EUR 49,676,221 in the fiscal year 2017, an increase of 21.1%, and EBITDA amounted to EUR 43,014,089, as opposed to EUR 33,373,629 for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, increasing by 28.9%. The increase in revenue and EBITDA is mainly due to the increase in installed capacity compared to 2017. The Group's profit before tax amounted to EUR 18,398,264, compared to EUR 12,809,942 in the previous fiscal year, showing an increased of approximately 43.6%, while the Group's profit after tax stood at EUR 16,215,432, as compared to EUR 9,781,702 in 2017, showing an increase of 65.77%.

The main financial figures (and alternative performance indicators as defined below) for the fiscal years 2018 and 2017 on a consolidated and company level, are as follows:

(amounts in EUR)	**Group**	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Turnover	60,159,305	49,676,221
EBITDA	43,014,089	33,373,629
EBITDA Ratio	*71.50%*	*67.18%*
EBITDA before impairments, sales and participation disposals	44,131,851	36,561,895
EBITDA ratio before impairments	*73.36%*	*73.60%*
Operating results (EBIT)	29,474,626	22,078,555
Profit before taxes	18,398,264	12,809,942
Profit after tax	16,215,432	9,781,702
Return on Equity (ROE) ratio	*10.41%*	*7.00%*

(amounts in EUR)	Company	
	1-Jan to	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Turnover	54,078,630	47,744,685
EBITDA	34,967,928	31,009,120
EBITDA Ratio	*64.66%*	*64.95%*
EBITDA before impairments, sales and participation disposals	39,376,228	35,358,681
EBITDA ratio before impairments	*72.81%*	*74.06%*
Operating results (EBIT)	23,037,477	20,282,404
Profit before taxes	12,645,699	11,334,165
Profit after tax	11,071,603	8,453,771
Return on Equity (ROE) ratio	*7.29%*	*5.85%*

The Group's net borrowings as of 31 December 2018 are detailed in the following table:

(amounts in EUR)	**31/12/2018**	**31/12/2017**
Short-term bank borrowings	39,011,810	20,260,799
Long-term bank borrowings	210,554,412	169,099,688
Total borrowings	249,566,222	189,360,487
Less: Cash and cash equivalents, Restricted cash and Financial assets held for sale, short-term	32,901,716	17,045,176
Net Borrowing	**216,664,506**	**172,315,311**
Total Group Equity	**155,784,001**	**139,686,657**
Total Capital	**372,448,507**	**312,001,968**
Gearing Ratio	**58.17%**	**55.23%**

Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

The Group uses Alternative Performance Measures in making decisions about assessing its performance, which are widely used in the sector in which it engages and are defined as follows:

EBITDA (Earnings before Interest. Tax. Depreciation and Amortization), Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results and depreciation.

EBITDA Ratio: Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results and depreciation to turnover.

EBITDA before impairments: Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results, depreciation and impairment.

EBITDA ratio before impairments: Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results, depreciation and impairment to turnover.

EBIT (Earnings before Interest and Tax), Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results

Net Borrowing: Total of short-term and long-term loaning, less cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and financial assets available for sale in the short term.

Gearing Ratio: The quotient of net debt (i.e. long and short-term bank borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash) to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

Return on Equity (ROE) ratio: Earnings before taxes to equity.

The Board of Directors of the Company will propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting not to distribute any dividends.

II. Development of activities and significant events

Development of activities

The object of the Company and its subsidiaries is the design, development, construction and operation of power generation plants using renewable energy sources and, in particular, wind energy potential.

The Group's projects in operation on 31 December 2018 were: eighteen (18) wind farms with total installed capacity of 282.15 MW, one (1) small 4.95 MW hydroelectric plant and one (1) 2.00 MW photovoltaic project. More specifically, the projects are the following:

s/n	Project name	Project type	Municipality	Installed capacity (MW)
1	Antissa	Wind farm	Lesvos	4.20
2	Terpandros	Wind farm	Lesvos	4.80
3	Tetrapolis	Wind farm	Kefalonia	13.60
4	Aghia Dynati	Wind farm	Kefalonia	32.20
5	Ktenias	Wind farm	Argos-Mykines	23.00
6	Mali Madi	Wind farm	Monemvasia	7.65
7	Magoula Kazakou	Wind farm	Alexandroupoli	23.00
8	Karpastoni	Wind farm	Karystos	1.20
9	Vromosykia	Wind farm	Trizinia	11.05
10	Asprovouni	Wind farm	Trizinia	20.70
11	Lampousa	Wind farm	Trizinia	16.10
12	Ortholithi	Wind farm	Trizinia	20.70
13	Extension of Magoula Kazakou	Wind farm	Alexandroupoli	16.10
14	Lyrkeio	Wind farm	of Mantineia & Lyrkeio	39.60
15	Extension of Agia Dynati	Wind farm	Kefalonia	2.35
16	Kalogerovouni-Poulos	Wind farm	Monemvasia	17.10
17	Gkropes-Rachi Gkioni	Wind farm	Monemvasia	18.90
18	Pefkia	Wind farm	Thisvi, Viotia	9.90
19	Lekana	Photovoltaic	Argos-Mykines	2.00
20	Smixiotiko	Hydroelectric	Grevena	4.95
			Total	289.10

Apart from the above, by the end of 2018, construction of the extension to the Tetrapolis wind farm in Kefalonia had already been completed (see the relevant section under 'Important Events') with an installed capacity of 6.4 MW, increasing total installed capacity to 295.5 MW.

Electrical power generation in 2018 reached 664 GWh, up 21% from the corresponding period in 2017 (547 GWh), due to a combined increase in installed capacity (11.1%) and more favorable weather conditions (3.4 %). The average capacity factor increased by 6.7% (from 25.3% to 27.0%) and furthermore, installed capacity was increased by 11.1% (from 260.3 MW to 289.1 MW), resulting in a consequent increase in generation (by 21.4%) and turnover (approximately 21%).

Currently, five (5) wind farms with a total installed capacity of 195.5 MW are under construction, of which four (4) have a total installed capacity of 166.8 MW, at a unit energy sale price of EUR 98/MWh in accordance with the provisions of Law 4414/2016 (Feed-in-Premium) and one (1) with installed capacity of 28.8 MW, which successfully competed in the tender held by the RAE in July 2018 and is in the process of signing a connection contract at a unit price of EUR 70/MWh.

Important events

The following events took place in 2018:

- In the first half of 2018, operating licences were issued to the Kalogerouvouni wind farms (17.1 MW), the extension to the Agia Dinati wind farm (2.35 MW), as well as for an output increase of the latter wind farm by 5 MW. These projects were put into operation in the previous fiscal year.

- The construction of the 9.9 MW wind farm Pefkia in Viotia was completed, and the wind farm commenced commercial operation during the first half of 2018.

- Construction was completed on the wind farm Gkropes-Rachi Gkioni, which has an installed capacity of 18.9 MW and is located at the south foot of Mount Parnon within the administrative boundaries of the Municipality of Monemvasia (Molai & Zarakas), Regional Unit of Lakonia. It began commercial operation in the second half of 2018.

- Construction works continued at the wind farms Kasidiaris I and II, at locations Kranies – Karavamia – Elatos and Agrachladia - Profitis Ilias – Petra Haidos – Diavolorrachi – Profitis Ilias respectively, with a total installed capacity of 90 MW, within the administrative boundaries of the Municipalities of Zitsa and Pogoni, Regional Unit of Ioannina. Trial operation is expected to begin within the first half of 2019.

- Work was completed on the extension to the Tetrapolis wind farm, which has an installed capacity of 6.4MW and is located at Monolati-Xerolimba, within the administrative boundaries of the Municipality of Kefalonia. It is expected to begin commercial operation within the first six months of 2019.

- On 21.02.2018 the Company acquired 100% of shares in the companies “A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA” and “DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA”, which have obtained installation permits for a 34 MW and a 37.8 MW wind farm, respectively, on mount Askio, Regional Unit of Kozani, Western Macedonia. The projects have been redesigned and their power capacity increased (to 36.6 MW and 40.2 MW respectively). Construction work has begun, with a view to launching trial operation during the second half of 2019.

- Construction works started on the Orpheus - Heptadentros wind farm in Thrace, which will have an installed capacity of 28.8 MW. The aim is to complete construction within the second half of 2019.

- On 19 October 2018 a syndicated bond loan was approved by the National Bank of Greece and Piraeus Bank for a maximum sum of EUR 163,000,000, which is intended to cover: a) the refinancing of debt arising from six outstanding bond loans from the National Bank of Greece totaling EUR 80,910,463 and (b) the long-term financing of wind farms under construction.

- The subsidiary companies EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, A.P. WIND FARM ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA, were merged through absorption by EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA, in accordance with decisions of the Companies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Development dated 20 December 2018 and 24 December 2018; the transformation balance sheet date for each company absorbed being 30 June 2018.

- On 28 December 2018, the Board of Directors of EL.TECH.ANEMOS announced that it had unanimously resolved to initiate a merger through absorption of the Company by (parent) ELLAKTOR (jointly with the Company, the Merging Companies) in accordance with the provisions of Article 68 of Law 2190/1920 and Articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, as applicable. The proposed exchange ratio of the shares of the Merging Companies is 1.27 new ordinary shares in ELLAKTOR with a nominal value of EUR 1.03 for each existing common share of the Company with a nominal value EUR 0.30.

III. Outlook

The Group is continuing the licensing process for development of all of the projects in its portfolio, and at the same time is examining the potential for expanding its operations in foreign markets. Priorities are regularly evaluated and reviewed in line with the progress made in licensing and business opportunities, assessed on a case-by-case basis, key criteria being the fastest possible implementation of those projects where licensing is "maturing", or there are significant profitability prospects. At the same time, the Company is preparing for the next tenders under Law 4414/2016 on the one hand, and for effective participation in the new operating method of the RES market (participation in the Capacity (Best Accurate Forecast) Mechanism, and the possible establishment of a Collective Representation Body (Fo.S.E).

The outlook for the market for renewable energy sources in Greece stays positive. Taking into account the country's international obligations, there should be an increase in wind farm installed capacity from 2,828 MW by the end of 2018 (HWEA, Wind Energy Statistics – 2018) to about 7,500MW in 2020. The new operating aid scheme for RES projects, in accordance with Law 4414/2016 provides for a change to the pricing scheme from Feed-in-Tariff to Feed-in-Premium and a mechanism of optimal accuracy of capacity provision until complete assumption of the balancing responsibility by the RES producers, but retains the priority to dispatching and 20-year contracts for the sale of electricity (SEDP), which provide a significant incentive for accelerating project implementation, given that the applicable tariffs under the SEDP to be signed from 2018 on shall be determined by tendering procedures. In addition, the Greek State has reaffirmed its strong intention to continue promoting RES in the period up to the year 2030 by launching public consultation on a package of specific quantitative policy support measures (National Energy Planning, Min.En., November 2018).

The Group has a significant portfolio of licenses for wind farms in various phases of the licensing procedure, which it develops, by maturing in terms of licensing the projects each time selected and participating in tender procedures to be announced by RAE.

Along with the development and implementation of new projects, the Group is currently considering solutions for the further reduction of its financing costs, both for existing and new projects. To that effect, it has been exploring its options to collaborate with Greek and European financial institutions.

IV. Risks and uncertainties

The completion of the funding programme of the Hellenic Republic in August 2018 was an important milestone for the Greek economy. The country has returned to positive growth rates (although lower than expected, annual GDP growth in 2018 reached 1.9% at 2010 prices, according to the provisional data of the Hellenic Statistical Authority). In addition, Greece returned to the international markets (most recently in March 2019 with the successful issue of a ten-year bond), while the upgrading of Greece's credit rating can be seen as a sign of stabilisation in the national economy initially. However, despite the improved environment, the macroeconomic risks for Greece remain. Any negative developments are likely to have an impact on the Company's and the Group's business, their results, financial standing and prospects and, mostly:

- The Company's and the Group's capacity to repay or refinance current borrowings.
- The recoverability of receivables from customers and other debtors;
- The sale of electricity.
- The recoverability of the value of tangible and intangible assets.

Management continually reassesses the situation and its potential consequences for the Group, in order to ensure that all necessary or possible measures and appropriate actions are taken to minimise any negative impacts and to capitalise on positive developments.

Despite the progress made in recent years, the sector is still facing challenges due to the complicated and bureaucratic licensing procedures required for the development and operation of new projects, as well as due to appeals lodged with Hellenic Council of State, possibly resulting in delaying significantly and/or preventing the implementation of projects. Moreover, any changes to the institutional framework could adversely impact the Group's operating profit/(loss) and financial position.

The Group is exposed to various financial risks, such as market risks (currency and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Financial risks are associated with the following financial instruments: accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other liabilities and debt liabilities.

(a) *Market Risk*

i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk. The Group's assets and liabilities were initially recognised in Euros, being the presentation currency. Currency risks might arise from future trade transactions.

ii) Cash flow risk and risk from changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates

Group holds as an asset significant accrued instruments comprising of sight deposits and short term bank deposits. The Group is exposed to risk from fluctuations of interest rates, arising from bank loans with floating rates. The Group is exposed to floating interest rates prevailing in the market, which affect both the financial position and the cash flows. Cost of debt may increase as a result of these changes, thus creating losses potential losses in the case of occurrence of adverse events. It should be noted that the fluctuation in borrowing interest rates in recent years has been caused primarily by the increase in spreads due to the lack of liquidity in the Greek banking market and the estimated risk of Greek companies, and to a lesser extent by the change in the base interest rates (e.g. Euribor).

All Group's loans have been taken out at Euribor-based floating rates, and its total borrowing is in euros. Therefore, the interest rate risk is connected to fluctuations of euro rates. The floating-rate loans of the Group expose the Group to a cash flow risk due to changes in the euro rates.

As regards long-term borrowings, the Group's Management systematically and constantly monitors interest rate fluctuations and assesses the need to take relevant positions to hedge risks, when and if necessary.

The Group constantly monitors interest rate trends, as well as the duration and nature of subsidiaries' financing needs. Decisions on loan terms as well as the relation between variable and fixed interest rate are considered separately on a case by case basis.

(b) Credit Risk

The Group's main clients are HEDNO and the Renewable Energy Sources and Guarantees of Origin Operator (RESGOO) (formerly LAGIE). Receivables, cash and cash equivalents, as well as investments, carry potential credit risk. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failing to fulfil their obligations towards the Group.

The liquidity problems facing RESGOO and HEDNO resulted in the passing of Law 4414/2016, based on which provisions were made, among other things, for the restructuring and strengthening of revenues to the RESGOO Special Account for RES & CHP. The implementation of the measures led to the elimination of the deficit by the end of 2017 when an accounting surplus of EUR 42.5 million was recorded, an improvement that continued throughout the year 2018, with the surplus reaching € 191.2 million in December 2018. The surplus for the years 2019-2020 is expected to remain at approximately the same levels (Monthly Special Account for RES & CHP, RESGOO, January 2019). Nevertheless, given that RESGOO is the only client of the Group, together with HEDNO, and given that the Group's requirements are high, potential bankruptcy may have a materially adverse impact on business activity, financial position, the results, as well as the Group's ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Group has procedures which limit its exposure to credit risk from individual credit institutions. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failing to fulfil their obligations towards the Group. In order to manage this credit risk, the Group sets limits to the degree of exposure for each financial institution, within the scope of the policies of the Board of Directors.

(c) Liquidity risk

With a view to dealing with liquidity risk, the Group has been budgeting and monitoring its cash flows and needs for credit lines in general (e.g. needs for financing, letters of guarantee, etc.). The Group seeks to ensure that there is available cash, mainly coming from their activity, along with unused bank credit lines, in order to be able to meet its needs.

(d) Other risks

In addition to the financial risks, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

- Changes to tax, insurance and corporate law could have a materially adverse impact on the Group's business activity, financial position and results. In the past, the Greek State imposed extraordinary tax contributions that affected the Group's results. Given the current financial condition of the Greek State, additional tax measures may be implemented and could have a negative effect on the financial position of the Group.
- Although the cost of supply for equipment (wind turbines) per MW of installed capacity has been decreasing over the past few years due to technological advances, the Group is exposed to risks associated with higher costs for the development of its projects and delays in their construction.
- The construction, operation and maintenance of power generation plants depends on a limited number of specialised suppliers, and, thus, the Group is exposed to cost fluctuations due to the availability of equipment and the respective raw materials (steel, copper, industrial appliances, etc.).
- The RES works may face delays or suspension of construction due to archaeological findings at the installation sites.
- The number of suitable locations for the future development of power plants and specifically, wind farms, is finite.

- The lack of land registration and conclusive property titles at the locations where the Group installs RES projects is still a significant risk factor.
- Dependence on weather conditions (wind potential), which are by nature random and unpredictable and can vary significantly from year to year, may lead to fluctuations in electricity generation, income and profitability for the Group from one year to the next.

V. Non-financial assets

Description of business model

The strategic goal of the Group is the further development and operation of wind farms in the domestic market, taking into account assessments of RES market developments. At the same time, the Group's activity in foreign markets, whether investment or construction, is examined and evaluated according to the opportunities which present themselves. To achieve its strategic goals, the Group relies on its long-standing expertise and extensive know-how in its areas of operation, as well as on innovation, competent and skilled human resources and the trust it enjoys from its customers, associates and shareholders. In pursuit of its business activities, the Group focuses on the following considerations:

- corporate governance,
- development of human resources,
- transparency, corporate responsibility and regulatory compliance,
- respect and protection of the environment,

Corporate Governance

The Company applies corporate governance principles, as these are set out in the respective legislative framework (Law 3016/2002, Law 3693/2008 Article 37 and Law 4548/2018 Articles 152 and 153). These corporate governance principles have been incorporated in the Corporate Governance Code (based on the SEV (Hellenic Federation of Enterprises) Corporate Governance Code, January 2011), which is posted on the Company’s website www.eltechanemos.gr.

For the current year 2018, the Company has not adopted corporate governance practices in addition to the relevant legislation provisions.

Human Resources

The Group relies heavily on its human resources to pursue its objectives. The Group has created a safe and equitable working environment, in line with labour law, offering satisfactory remunerations and benefits, as well as additional hospitalisation insurance.

With a view to ensuring that we employ staff of the highest possible calibre, the Group has established selection, training, evaluation and reward procedures for its personnel. In developing a stable, healthy and safe working environment that promotes the professional and personal development of employees, the Group is implementing Certified Health & Safety Management Systems under OHSAS 18001.

Regulatory Compliance

The Group is implementing an Ethics and Regulatory Compliance Programme designed to prevent, identify and address issues of Ethics and Regulatory Compliance. The Group intends to carry out its activities honestly, ethically, with integrity and in line with the applicable laws, regulations and standards, the Group’s policies and guidelines, and its Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics outlines the main principles that govern the Group's practices and policies, as well as the conduct of its employees.

Environmental considerations

The Group operates with a view to ensuring respect for the natural and man-made environment, and to minimising any negative impact from its activities. Both the parent company and its subsidiaries have adopted the principles of sustainable development. Accordingly, the Group aims to undertake new initiatives in order to promote greater environmental responsibility, as well as the development of technologies that are environmentally friendly. The Group has adopted accredited environmental management systems, thus ensuring legislative compliance and effective environmental control of its projects and activities.

VI. Significant transactions between related parties

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

Amounts for year ended 2018:

	Sales of goods and services	Income from participating interests	Purchases of goods and services	Receivables	Payables
Parent					
ELLAKTOR SA	26,125	-	187,926	676,162	33,505
Subsidiaries					
EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	-	73,700	-	-	-
PPC RENEWABLES – ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI SA	20,000	-	-	24,800	-
Other related parties					
ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ENERGIAKI SA	-	-	1,381,430	-	136,181
OTHER RELATED PARTIES	24,049	-	16,827,635	193,800	1,268,998
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	**20,000**	**73,700**	**-**	**24,800**	**-**
TOTAL OTHERS	**24,049**	**-**	**18,209,065**	**193,800**	**1,405,179**

Amounts for year ended 2017:

	Sales of goods and services	Income from participating interests	Purchases of goods and services	Receivables	Payables
Parent					
ELLAKTOR SA	27,570	-	191,845	650,037	18,859
Subsidiaries					
ANEMOS ALKYONIS SA	-	-	6,875	-	-
EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	-	73,700	-	-	-
EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA	3,778	-	-	155,339	-
ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIA SA	1,404	-	-	106,530	-
PPC RENEWABLES – ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI SA	20,000	-	-	24,800	-
Other related parties					
ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ENERGIAKI SA	-	-	1,071,515	-	707,816
OTHER RELATED PARTIES	24,000	-	2,898,186	164,075	1,466,869
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	**25,182**	**73,700**	**6,875**	**286,670**	**-**
TOTAL OTHERS	**24,000**	**-**	**3,969,701**	**164,075**	**2,174,685**

With regard to the above transactions of 2018, the following points are clarified:

The income from sales of goods and services pertains to interests on intracompany loans to the parent company. The purchases of goods and services pertain mostly to rents and shared expenses of the parent company, expenses related to interest on an intracompany loan from a subsidiary, contracting, and expenses related to the provision of administrative support and technical consultant services to other related parties which belong to the Group of the parent company.

Company claims pertain mostly to the granting of a loan to the parent company and amounts from the provision of services to other related parties which belong to the Group of the parent company.

Company liabilities mainly pertain to leasing office areas from the parent company and to liabilities which arise from contracting and the provision of services of other related parties which belong to the Group of the parent company.

The income from investments pertains to dividends from subsidiary EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA.

The remuneration of executive staff and members of Group and Company management during the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 amounted to EUR 312,582 and EUR 288,582, respectively.

No loans have been granted to members of the Board of Directors or other executives of the Group (or to their families).

No changes have been made to transactions between the Company and related parties which could have a material impact on the financial position and the performance of the Company for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.

All transactions mentioned are arms’ length transactions.

VII. Significant events after the reporting period

On 15 March 2019, the Board of Directors approved the draft merger agreement ('DMA') with the absorption of the Company by the parent company ELLAKTOR (and jointly with the Company, the 'Merged Companies'), which will be carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of Articles 68 et seq. of Law 2190/1920 and Articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, as currently in force (the 'Merger'). The merger will be carried out through accounting consolidation of the assets and liabilities of the Merging Companies based on the assets and liabilities shown in the EL.TECH ANEMOS transformation balance sheet as of 31 December 2018. According to the DMA, the proposed exchange ratio is one point twenty-seven (1.27) new, ordinary, registered shares with voting rights, with a nominal value of one euro and three cents (EUR 1.03) of ELLAKTOR for each one (1) existing ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of thirty cents (EUR 0.30) of EL.TECH. ANEMOS. ELLAKTOR's existing shareholders will retain the current number of ELLAKTOR ordinary shares they hold.

This Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 has been posted online at www.eltechanemos.gr.

B.2. Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors of ELTECH ANEMOS SA for the financial year 2018, pursuant to Article 4(7 and 8) of Law 3556/2007, as currently in force.

a. The Company's share capital amounts to €24,800,100,00, divided into 82,667,000 shares at a face value of €0.30 each. All shares are ordinary, registered, voting shares, listed for trading on the Athens Exchange, and specifically in the Mid Cap class.

b. There are no limitations in the Articles of Association regarding transferring company shares, except those provided by Law.

c. Significant direct or indirect holdings, within the meaning of Law 3556/2007 as currently in force, as of 31 December 2018, according to the shareholders' briefing:

SHAREHOLDER	PARTICIPATION PERCENTAGE
1. ELLAKTOR SA	64.500%
2. PEMANOARO LIMITED	5.219% (*)

(*) PEMANOARO LIMITED is jointly controlled by Mr Dimitrios Kallitsantsis, son of Paris, and Mr. Anastasios Kallitsantsis, son of Paris. Also, Mr. Anastasios Kallitsantsis, as a natural person, holds a participation percentage of 0.181% and also controls ARGONIO ENTERPRISES LIMITED where he holds a percentage share of 1.636%.

d. There are no holders of shares, pursuant to provisions in the Articles of Association, granting special control rights.

e. There are no limitations in the Articles of Association regarding voting rights and the deadlines to exercise the right to vote, except those provided by Law.

f. There are no agreements between shareholders, with associated limitations in the transfer of shares or limitations in exercising voting rights that the Company is aware of.

g. There are no regulations on the appointment and replacement of the members of the Board of Directors and on the amendment of the Articles of Association, which are differentiated from the ones stipulated in Codified Law 2190/1920.

h. The Board of Directors or certain members of the Board of Directors are authorised to issue new shares only as provided for by law.

i. There are no significant agreements that have been signed by the Company, which come into force or are amended or are terminated as a result of the change in the Company's control, following a takeover bid.

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

B.3. Corporate Governance Statement

General

This Corporate Governance Statement refers to a set of principles and practices that the Company adopts in order to secure its organisation and control such that its performance and the interests of its shareholders are ensured, and the legitimate interests of all stakeholders are safeguarded.

This Corporate Governance Statement constitutes a special section of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of article 43bb of Codified Law 2190/1920, as it was in force until 31 December 2018, and the provisions of Articles 152-153 of Law 4548/2018 (on sociétés anonyme companies) as of 1 January 2019 and thereafter, as in force today.

In Greece, Law 2190/1920 on sociétés anonyme companies, which includes the basic rules of their governance, was replaced by Law 4548/2018, according to the provisions of which the Company must, within 2019, adapt its Articles of Association.

(a) Corporate Governance Code

EL.TECH ANEMOS SA implements the corporate governance principles, as these are set out in the relevant legislative framework (Law 3016/2002 on corporate governance, Article 37 of Law 3693/2008, Article 43bb of Codified Law 2190/1920, as it was in force, and Article 152 of Law 4548/2018, as currently in force). These corporate governance principles have been incorporated in the Corporate Governance Code (based on the SEV (Hellenic Federation of Enterprises) Corporate Governance Code, January 2011), which is posted on the Company's website www.eltechanemos.gr.

(b) Corporate governance practices implemented by the Company in addition to the provisions of law.

For the fiscal year 2018, the Company has applied corporate governance practices beyond those specially required for listed companies, as specified in the institutional, regulatory and legal framework governing its operation, and from time to time reviews them to ensure best governance of the Group.

Specifically, a Regulatory Compliance Committee has been established, with the main task of planning, preventing, identifying and addressing ethical and regulatory compliance issues (detailed reference is made in the relevant paragraph *e) Composition and functioning of administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees*).

c) Description of the main features of the Company's Internal Audit and Risk Management Systems in relation to the financial statement preparation process

The Company's Board of Directors places particular emphasis on internal control and risk management systems for which it is responsible, aiming at installing and managing systems which optimize risk management efficiency. The Board of Directors is also responsible for identifying, assessing, measuring and generally managing risks, including those related to the reliability of financial statements.

The Internal Control systems' adequacy is monitored by the Audit Committee which updates the Board of Directors through quarterly reports on the current internal control framework, and through reports from the internal control department related to serious control issues or incidents which might have significant financial and business implications.

The Internal Audit Service monitors/controls the proper implementation of each internal control process and system, regardless of their accounting content or otherwise, and evaluates the Company by reviewing its activities, acting as a service to the Management.

Internal Control Systems (detailed reference is made in the Audit Committee section) are intended to ensure the completeness and reliability of the data and information required to determine the Company's financial position and the production of reliable financial statements accurately and in a timely manner.

This procedure covers control of the Company's operations, its compliance with the requirements of the supervisory authorities, risk management and the preparation of financial reports.

The main features of the risk management system applied by the Company in relation to the process of preparing the financial statements and the Financial Report are:

- Adequate knowledge, qualifications and availability of executive staff involved, with clearly separated roles and areas of responsibility
- Regular review of accounting principles and policies
- Existence of safeguards related to the security of the information systems used
- Regular communication between independent statutory auditors, the management and the Audit Committee.
- Regular meetings to validate and record significant estimates affecting the financial statements
- The existence of a single accounting plan for all Group companies and its central management
- Annual evaluation of the internal control and risk management system followed, for the purpose of issuing the financial statements by the Board of Directors subsequent to the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

These risk management systems cover all the undertakings included in the consolidation.

The security, integrity and accuracy of the financial data is ensured with the assistance of IT systems, managed by a specially-trained IT Management Team (IT General Controls).

In addition, appropriate policies and procedures related to IT system security and protection are applied throughout the Company, including, among others, the following:

- Backup (daily-weekly-monthly-yearly)
- Restoration procedure
- Server room security
- Event Record
- Frequent and mandatory change of password
- Antivirus Security
- E-mail Security
- Firewall
- Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)
- Wired-wifi access control system (Identity Services Engine)
- Annual Penetration – Vulnerabilities Tests policy
- Cyber Security

d) The information required under Article 10(1)items (c), (d), (f), (h), and (i) of Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004, is stated in the Explanatory Report included in the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

(e) **Composition and functions of the administrative, management and supervising bodies and their committees**

i. Proceedings of the General Meeting of Shareholders and powers – Shareholder rights

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the Company's supreme decision-making body and may decide on all significant corporate affairs, in accordance with law and the Company's Articles. The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders takes place once a year, within nine months from the end of the previous financial year, to approve, among other things, the Company's annual financial statements, decide on the distribution of profits and release the Company's Board of Directors and auditors from any liability.

Decision making takes place by voting, in order to ensure the free expression of all shareholders' views, whether they are present at the meeting in person or voting via proxy. The Company uses effective and cost-efficient voting methods for shareholders or their representatives.

A summary of the General Meeting minutes, including voting results on each decision of the General Meeting, must be available on the Company's website within five (5) days from the date of the General Meeting of shareholders, also translated into English.

At least the Chairman of the Company's BoD, the Managing Director or the General Manager, as the case may be, and the Chairmen of the BoD committees, as well as the Internal and Ordinary Auditors, must be present at the General Meeting of shareholders in order to provide information on issues of their responsibility for discussion, and on questions or clarifications requested by shareholders. The Chairman of the General Meeting must allow sufficient time for shareholders to submit questions.

The rights of the shareholders are determined by the mandatory provisions of Law 4548/2018 as currently in force, in conjunction with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association if they do not conflict with the above Law, and until their amendment and adaptation thereto.

The Company, which has shares listed on the Main Market of the Athens Stock Exchange, is required to publish notices, in compliance with the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse, Greek Laws 4443/2016 and 3556/2007 on the relevant issues, the decisions of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission and the Athens Stock Exchange Regulation. The publication of this information is carried out in a way that ensures the rapid and equitable access to it by the investing public.

All relevant publications and announcements are available on the Athens Stock Exchange website and the Company's website.

The Shareholders, Investor Relations and Corporate Announcements Division is responsible for the monitoring and management of the Company's relations with its shareholders and the investing public and ensures, among other things, the valid and equitable provision of information to investors and financial analysts in Greece and abroad.

ii. Composition and function of the Company's Board of Directors and Committees

The Company's Board of Directors, whose members are elected by the General Meeting, will exercise the general administration and management of corporate affairs, to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The Board of Directors will determine which of its members will be executive and non-executive. The number of non-executive members may not be less than 1/3 of all directors.

The General Meeting will designate at least two independent members among the non-executive directors, in accordance with corporate governance principles.

The roles of the Directors are set out and clearly documented in the Company's Articles, the Corporate Governance Code, and other official documents. Executive members will see to daily management issues, while non-executive members will undertake to put forward all corporate affairs. Independent non-executive members will provide the Board of Directors with impartial opinions and advice on decision-making, to the Company's interests and the protection of its shareholders.

The separate powers of the Chairman of the BoD and the Company's Managing Director will be expressly determined by the Board of Directors and laid down in the Company's Articles and the Corporate Governance Code.

The Board of Directors will meet whenever needed or so imposed by the provisions governing the Company's operations, as set out in the Articles and the applicable legislation. The Chairman of the Board of Directors will determine the items on the agenda and invite the members to a meeting.

In case of absence or impediment, the Chairman will be replaced, in the following order, by the Vice-Chairman or, in case of absence of impediment of the latter, by the Managing Director; in case of absence or impediment of the Managing Director, the Board of Directors will designate a member to act as his replacement. Replacement as per the above shall relate solely to exercising the powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors in that capacity.

The **current Board of Directors** was elected by the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders held on 30 June 2017, in conjunction with the Company's Board of Directors resolutions of 18 June 2018, 10 October 2018, 28 December 2018 and 16 January 2019, and was constituted into a body by the Board of Directors' resolutions of 30 June 2017, 18 June 2018, 10 October 2018, 28 December 2018 and 16 January 2019, for a three-year term of office, pursuant to the law and the Company's Articles of Association, and is comprised of the following members:

s/n	Full name	Position
1.	Theodoros Sietis	Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO, Executive Member
2.	Aggeliki Koutava	Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Non-executive Member
3.	Apostolos Frangoulis	Executive Director of the Technical Division, Non-Executive Member
4.	Panagiotis Mentzelopoulos	Executive Director of the Strategy and Investments Division, Non-Executive Member
5.	Edouardos Sarantopoulos	Director, Non-Executive Member
6.	Georgios Politis	Director, Non-Executive Member
7.	Theodoros Pantalakis	Director, Independent Non-Executive Member
8.	Alexios Komninos	Director, Independent Non-Executive Member

The CVs of the members of the Board of Directors are available on the Company's website (www.eltechanemos.gr)

The Board of Directors, in order to expedite the handling of corporate affairs and in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, reserves the right to appoint, by virtue of a special decision which specifies the extent of the relevant authorisation, members of the Board of Directors, or company employees or third parties to act as special representatives of the Company to carry out specific actions at any given time.

The Company evaluates the way the Board of Directors exercises its responsibilities and functions, in line with the Corporate Governance Code. The evaluation process, mainly based on a general principle of regular self-evaluation, includes identifying strengths and weaknesses in order to improve the efficiency of the Board.

Apart from the above, the Board of Directors of the Company, through its Management Report which is approved by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, monitors and reviews the implementation of its decisions annually.

In 2018 the Board of Directors of the Company met a total of 63 times.

iii. Composition and manner of operation of the Audit Committee

The General Meeting has set up an Audit Committee (Article 44 of Law 4449/2017) which assists the Board of Directors in the preparation of resolutions and ensures effective handling of any conflicts of interest during the decision-making process.

The Company's General Meeting of Shareholders established the **Audit Committee** at its meeting of 30 June 2017. Its members, subsequent to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company dated 10 October 2018 are:

s/n	Full name	Position
1.	Chariton Kyriazis*	Chairman of the Audit Committee
2.	Alexios Komninos	Member of the Audit Committee, Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors
3.	Theodoros Pantalakis	Member of the Audit Committee, Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors

** It is established that Mr. Chariton Kyriazis has adequate knowledge of accounting and auditing issues.*

The term of office of the current Audit Committee members ends at the same time as the term of office of the current Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring financial reporting and the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system, as well as supervising and monitoring statutory audits and matters concerning the objectivity and independence of legal auditors.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist in the effective governance of the Company and the subsidiaries under its control (hereinafter jointly referred to for purposes of brevity as 'Group'), pursuant to the provisions of the law and, in particular, Article 44 of Law 4449/2017 regarding the process of financial reporting on individual and consolidated level, the effectiveness of internal audit systems and the supervision of regular audits.

Establishment, staffing and operation of the Audit Committee

1. The Audit Committee consists of at least three members, most of whom should be independent in the meaning of the provisions of Law 3016/2002, as applicable, and is either an independent committee or a committee attached to the Board of Directors. More specifically, the Audit Committee consists of non-executive members of the Board of Directors and of members elected by the General Meeting of the Company's shareholders. The members elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders may be the independent members of the Board of Directors or persons who are not members thereof but fulfill the independence conditions set out in Law 3016/2002, a fact which is recorded with justification upon their election.
2. The term of office of the members of the Audit Committee lasts until the term of office of the Board of Directors expires, unless otherwise decided by the General Meeting.
3. All members of the Audit Committee have sufficient knowledge of the areas in which the Company operates and at least one of its members is a certified public accountant-auditor, either on secondment from service or retired, or is proven to have adequate knowledge of auditing and accounting. The candidates for membership of the Audit Committee are evaluated by the Board of Directors upon submission of a proposal by the Committee nominating candidates, if applicable.
4. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is appointed by the members of the Committee or elected by the General Meeting of the Company's shareholders and must be independent from the Company within the meaning of the provisions of Law 3016/2002, as applicable.
5. The Audit Committee meets at regular intervals (at least four (4) times a year and on extraordinary occasions, whenever required), to implement its work. The Chairman of the Audit Committee sends a written invitation to the members (possibly by email), at least two (2) business days before the meeting, indicating therein the items on the agenda, as well as the date, the time and the place of the meeting. The Audit Committee may convene with no prior invitation by the Chairman, provided that all its members are present. The Audit Committee may also convene by the valid means of teleconference. The preparation and signing of minutes by all members of the Audit Committee is equivalent to a meeting and a resolution, even if no prior meeting has been held.

Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

Without prejudice to the responsibility of the members of the Company's Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, in accordance with Article 44(3) of Law 4449/2017, as applicable, has the following responsibilities:

1. The Audit Committee monitors the process and the performance of the statutory audit of the Company's and the Group's individual and consolidated financial statements. Within this framework, it notifies the Board of Directors with a report on matters arising from the statutory audit, explaining in detail:
   (a) the contribution of the statutory audit to the quality and integrity of financial reporting, i.e. the accuracy, completeness and correctness of the financial information, including related notifications, as approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed; and

   (b) the role of the Audit Committee in the procedure described in point (a), namely in recording the actions of the Audit Committee during the statutory audit.

   In the context of the above-mentioned provision of information to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee takes into account the content of the supplementary report submitted by the public accountant-auditor, which includes the outcome of the statutory audit carried out and at least complies with the specific requirements of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.

2. The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the process of preparing financial reports, namely their production mechanisms and systems, the flow and the dissemination of financial information produced by the organisational units of the Company and the Group which are involved. The above actions of the Committee include the rest of the information made public in any

way (e.g. stock exchange announcements, press releases) in relation to financial information. The Audit Committee notifies the Board of Directors of its findings and submits proposals for improving the procedure, if it deems necessary.

3. The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the process of preparing financial reporting, namely the production mechanisms and systems, the flow and the dissemination of the financial information produced by the concerned organisational units of the Company and the Group.

   The Audit Committee monitors and supervises the proper functioning of the Company's Internal Audit Division and the Company's liable subsidiaries, in accordance with the professional standards and the applicable legal and regulatory framework, and evaluate its work, competence and efficiency, without, however, affecting its independence. Furthermore, the Audit Committee reviews the publicly available information as to the internal audit and the main risks and uncertainties of the Company and the Group, in relation to financial reporting. In any event, the Committee submits its findings to the Board of Directors and suggestions for improvement, if any.

4. It monitors the statutory audit of the Company's and the Group's annual financial statements and especially its performance, taking into account any findings and conclusions of the competent authority in accordance with Article 26(6) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. Specifically:

   The Audit Committee is notified by the Management about the procedure and the time frame for the preparation of the financial information.

   The Audit Committee receives notification from the Certified Public Accountant-Auditor regarding the annual plan for the statutory audit prior to its implementation, proceeds with its evaluation and ensures that the annual statutory audit plan will cover the most important audit areas, taking into account the main business and financial risk areas of the Company and the Group. Furthermore, the Audit Committee submits proposals on other significant matters, when it deems it appropriate.

   To implement the above, the Audit Committee is expected to meet with the management / competent Directors during the preparation of the financial reports, and with the Certified Public Accountant-Auditor of the Company and the Group during the scheduling of the audit, during the implementation of the audit and during the preparation of the audit reports.

   In the context of its responsibilities, the Audit Committee must take into account and review the most significant issues and risks which may affect the financial statements of the Company and the Group, as well as the significant opinions and estimates of the management during preparation thereof.

   Please find below indicative topics which are expected to have been reviewed and evaluated in detail by the Audit Committee, to the extent that those are significant for the Company and the Group, including specific related actions, by the time when the Audit Committee updates the Board of Directors.

   - Assessment of the use of the continuing activity assumption.
   - Significant judgments, assumptions and estimates when preparing financial statements.
   - Evaluation of assets at fair value.
   - Assessment of the recoverable nature of assets.
   - Dealing with acquisitions by means of accounting.
   - Adequacy of disclosures on the major risks faced by the company.
   - Significant transactions with related parties.
   - Significant unusual transactions.

In this regard, attention is drawn to the timely and effective communication between the Audit Committee and the Certified Public Accountant-Auditor with a view to preparing the audit report and the supplementary report of the latter to the Audit Committee.

In addition, the Audit Committee reviews the financial reports of the Company and the Group prior to approval thereof by the respective Board of Directors, to assess their completeness and consistency with the information brought to the attention of the Committee and with the accounting principles applied by the Company, and informs the Board of Directors accordingly.

5. The Audit Committee review and monitors the independence of certified public accountants-auditors or audit companies, as per Articles 21, 22, 23, 26 and 27, and in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, and, in particular, the suitability of the provision of non-audit services to the Company and the Group, as per Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

6. The Audit Committee is responsible for the process of selecting certified public accountants-auditors for the Company and the Group, and recommends certified public accountants-auditors or audit companies for selection in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, unless Article 16(8) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

7. The Audit Committee reviews the adequacy, staffing and organisational structure of the Internal Audit Division of the Company and its obliged subsidiaries, and identifies weaknesses, if any. Where appropriate, the Audit Committee submits proposals to the Board of Directors so that the Internal Audit Division has the necessary resources, is adequately staffed with sufficiently qualified, experienced and trained personnel, so that there are no restrictions on its work and it has the foreseen independence.

   In addition, the Audit Committee is notified of the annual audit schedule of the Internal Audit Division and the obliged subsidiaries prior to the implementation of said schedule, and evaluate it taking into account the main areas of business and financial risk, as well as the results of the previous audits. In the context of this provision of information, the Audit Committee assesses whether the annual audit schedule (in combination with any related medium-term plans) covers the most significant audit areas and systems related to financial reporting.

   The Audit Committee holds regular meetings with the Head of the Internal Audit Division of the Company and the obliged subsidiaries to discuss matters under its area of competence and any problems arising from internal controls.

   In addition, the Audit Committee takes note of the work of the Internal Audit Division of the Company and its obliged subsidiaries, including its reports (regular and extraordinary), and monitors the provision of information to the Board of Directors as regards the content of said reports and the communication of financial information within the Company in general.

8. The Audit Committee supervises the managing of the main risks and uncertainties for the Group and the Company, as well as periodic reviews thereof. In this context, the Audit Committee evaluates the methods used by the Company and the Group to identify and monitor risks, addresses the major ones through the internal control system and the Internal Audit Division and discloses them along with published financial information, as appropriate.

9. The Audit Committee informs the Board of Directors about the outcome of all the above-mentioned actions by communicating its findings and submitting proposals for the implementation of corrective actions, where appropriate.

Compliance with the Code of Conduct

1. The Audit Committee must comply with the provisions of the law, the Company's Articles of Association, the Company's Internal Operation Regulation, and the decisions of its bodies.

2. The Audit Committee is bound by the Code of Conduct and the Group's Plan of Ethics and Compliance with the Rules, both as approved by the Board of Directors and in force.

Evaluation

Every two (2) years, or more frequently if deemed appropriate, the Audit Committee evaluates its performance and the adequacy of its current operating regulation and submits relevant proposals for improvement to the Board of Directors.

iv. *Regulatory Compliance Committee*

On 29 July 2016, the Board of Directors of ELTECH ANEMOS SA approved the Regulatory Compliance Code adopted by the parent company ELLAKTOR SA, which incorporates all the principles and values that all Group employees should embrace, in all activities, irrespective of sector and hierarchy. The above Regulatory Compliance Code has been approved by all companies of the ELTECH ANEMOS SA Group.

At the same time, the Group's Regulatory Compliance Plan was prepared, which incorporates the procedure to implement the Regulatory Compliance Code and ultimately aims to protect parent company ELLAKTOR SA and its Group from risks of an ethical and regulatory compliance-related nature. The above Plan was approved by the BoD of ELTECH ANEMOS SA at its meeting of 30.12.2016, while it has already been approved by all Group subsidiaries.

A three-member committee has been appointed to supervise regulatory compliance matters for ELLAKTOR and its Group, which is also responsible for the implementation of the Code and the Plan. The committee consists of:

s/n	Full name	Position in ELLAKTOR
1.	Georgios Provopoulos	Chairman
2.	Alexios Komninos	Member of the Remuneration Committee, Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors
3.	Eleni Papakonstantinou	Member of the Nomination Committee, Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors

(f) Description of the policy on diversity applying to the Company's administrative, management and supervising bodies

The Company provides equal opportunities to all employees and avoids all kinds of discrimination. The same diversity and equality policy applies to its administrative, management and supervising bodies. The Company cultivates a climate of equality, non-discrimination and respect to diversity.

The procedures and structures in place have shaped a working environment in which both the Management and the employees are assessed and evaluated in terms of education, professional background, knowledge of corporate objectives, leadership skills, experience, performance and creativity.

The Company pursues the highest possible diversity in its Board of Directors and supervising bodies, including gender balance, plurality of skills, opinions, abilities, knowledge, qualifications and experience, so as to attain the corporate objectives.

As a result, the working environment favours the adoption of international practices in relation to respect for the human personality, non-discrimination and unbiased attitudes.

Kifissia, 16 April 2019

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THEODOROS A. SIETIS

C. Independent Auditor's Report

This audit report and the financial statements that are referred to herein have been translated for the original documents prepared in the Greek language. The audit report has been issued with respect to the Greek language financial statements and in the event that differences exist between the translated financial statements and the original Greek language financial statements, the Greek language financial statements will prevail.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of "EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA"

Report on the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements of EL.TECH. ANEMOS SA (Company or/and Group) which comprise the separate and consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2018, the separate and consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow statements for the year then ended, and notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the separate and consolidated financial position of the Company and the Group as at December 31, 2018, their separate and consolidated financial performance and their separate and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the statutory requirements of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

During our audit we remained independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that has been transposed into Greek Law, and the ethical requirements of Law 4449/2017 and of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, that are relevant to the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Law 4449/2017, Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and the requirements of the IESBA Code.

We declare that the non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its subsidiaries are in accordance with the aforementioned provisions of the applicable law and regulation and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its subsidiaries, during the year ended as at 31 December 2018, are disclosed in the note 31 to the separate and consolidated financial statements.

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Key audit matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of impairment of licences to use *(Notes 2.8, 4 and 7 of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements)* The Company and its subsidiaries hold licences to use relating to the operation of wind farms that are included in intangible assets and are measured at cost less amortisation. As mentioned in Note 7 of the separate and consolidated financial statements, as of 31 December 2018, the net book value of the Company's and the Group's licences to use amounted to €20.2 mil. and €22 mil. respectively. Management performs impairment testing for licences to use when there are indications that their book value will not be recovered according to the provisions of International Accounting Standard 36. The calculation of the recoverable amount of licences to use is based on the higher of value in use, which is determined by the Company's and the Group's Management, and fair value less cost of use. Management assessed the performance of the wind farms in operation as well as the new regulatory framework for the wind parks under construction and concluded that no indicators for impairment existed and consequently did not conduct impairment test for the wind farms as at 31 December 2018. We focused on this matter due to: • The significance of the net book value of licences to use in the Company's and the Group's assets. • The significant assumptions and estimates made by Management for the purposes of the impairment testing of licences to use. In the year ended 31 December 2018, no impairment loss for licences to use was recognised in the separate or consolidated financial statements.	We received Management's assessment regarding the existence of impairment indicators of the Company's and Group's licences to use for the year ended December 31, 2018 and verified that includes all the licences with net book value at Company's and Group's financial statements. We evaluated the knowledge and competence of the Company's experts who shape Management's estimates and determine expected future performance of wind farms. We confirmed that the net book value of licences to use as at 31 December 2018 relates to licences for wind farms, which are either in operation or in construction phase having guaranteed fixed sale prices. Regarding the wind farms under construction, we confirmed that there are fixed sale prices under the transitional rules of the new regulatory framework that indicate future performance similar to the performance of wind farms already in operation under the same regulatory framework. Regarding, the expected performance of the wind farms under construction, we examined the most recent available performance measurement reports and the historic data. From our audit procedures, no impairment indicators for licences to use in the current year were identified and it was considered that Management's assessment was based on reasonable assumptions and appropriate data, which were in line with historical data and market conditions. Also, we found that the disclosures included in Note 7 of the separate and consolidated financial statements are in line with the requirements of International Accounting Standard 36.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries *(Notes 4 and 8 of the Separate Financial Statements)* At 31 December 2018, the Company’s investments in subsidiaries amounted to €15.4 mil. Management assesses on an annual basis whether there are indications of impairment of investments in subsidiaries and if an impairment provision is required, the amount of impairment is determined as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the investment. Management determines the recoverable amount of each investment as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, according to the provisions of International Accounting Standard 36. The estimation of each investment’s recoverable amount depends directly on the future cash flows of licences to use held by subsidiaries. We focused on this area due to the significant amount of investments in subsidiaries as well as the fact that the estimation of the recoverable amounts of investments in subsidiaries is affected by the same factors described above in the key audit matter “Assessment of impairment of licences to use”. In the year ended 31 December 2018, an impairment loss of €1.5 mil. was recognised in the Company’s financial statements relating to investments in subsidiaries.	We performed the following procedures regarding the assessment of the recoverable amounts of investments in subsidiaries: • We evaluated Management's assessment and conclusions as to whether there are any indications of impairment of investments in subsidiaries. • We assessed Management's analysis according to which the existence or not of impairment indicators of investments in subsidiaries are determined based on the current and expected performance of wind farms in operation as well as the expected performance of the wind farms under construction or to be constructed. • The procedures we performed regarding the estimation of the recoverable amount included the procedures described in the key audit matter "Assessment of impairment of licences to use" above. • We verified that an impairment loss was recognised in the investments in subsidiaries which as at 31 December 2018 did not have wind farms under construction with fixed sale prices under the transitional rules of the new regulatory framework. From the performance of the above audit procedures, we found that the estimation of the recoverable amount was based on reasonable assumptions. Also, we examined the relevant disclosures included in Note 8 concerning the assessment of the recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries.

Other Information
The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information, which is included in the Annual Report in accordance with Law 3556/2007, is the Statements of Board of Directors members, the Board of Directors Report, the Corporate Governance Statement, the Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors and the Report on the Distribution of Fund Raised (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements does not cover the Other Information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this section of our Report, we do not express an audit opinion or other form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
We considered whether the Board of Directors Report includes the disclosures required by Codified Law 2190/1920 and the Corporate Governance Statement required by article 43bb of Codified Law 2190/1920 has been prepared.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- The information given in the the Board of Directors' Report for the year ended at 31 December 2018 is consistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements,
- The Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of articles 43a and 107A of the Codified Law 2190/1920,
- The Corporate Governance Statement provides the information referred to items c and d of paragraph 1 of article 43bb of the Codified Law 2190/1920.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and Group and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report and Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the separate and consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the requirements of Codified Law 2190/1920, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company and Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- • Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's and Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company and Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. Additional Report to the Audit Committee

Our opinion on the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements is consistent with our Additional Report to the Audit Committee of the Company.

2. Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company by the decision of the annual general meeting of shareholders on 20 June 2008. Our appointment has been renewed annually by the decision of the annual general meeting of shareholders for a total uninterrupted period of appointment of 11 years.

Athens, 17 April, 2019

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D. Annual Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Annual Financial Statements (Consolidated and Separate)
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
for the financial year ended on 31 December 2018

Contents of Annual Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position (Consolidated and Separate)

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6	399,016,340	343,124,382	381,752,382	286,139,565
Intangible assets	7	22,103,216	14,437,225	20,207,338	8,430,888
Investments in subsidiaries	8	-	-	15,364,166	36,768,818
Prepayments for long-term leases	9	1,641,064	1,357,477	1,641,064	1,357,477
Other non-current receivables	10	1,482,030	704,234	1,479,030	704,234
		424,242,650	**359,623,318**	**420,443,981**	**333,400,982**
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	10	33,427,605	32,599,828	31,280,739	28,901,733
Financial assets available for sale	11	-	1,542,831	-	1,542,831
Prepayments for long-term leasing (current portion)	9	74,159	74,159	74,159	74,159
Restricted cash deposits	12	25,407,521	13,469,174	24,669,526	13,301,689
Cash and cash equivalents	13	7,494,195	2,033,171	5,289,470	1,018,944
		66,403,480	**49,719,163**	**61,313,895**	**44,839,357**
Total assets		**490,646,131**	**409,342,481**	**481,757,876**	**378,240,339**
EQUITY					
Equity attributable to shareholders					
Share capital	14	24,800,100	24,800,100	24,800,100	24,800,100
Share premium	14	70,602,623	70,602,623	70,602,623	70,602,623
Other reserves	15	9,849,568	9,271,720	9,779,667	9,251,154
Profit/(loss) carried forward		47,583,566	32,268,953	46,686,068	39,736,489
		152,835,857	**136,943,396**	**151,868,458**	**144,390,366**
Non-controlling interests		2,948,144	2,743,261	-	-
Total equity		**155,784,001**	**139,686,657**	**151,868,458**	**144,390,366**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	17	210,554,412	169,099,688	210,554,412	139,365,159
Deferred tax liabilities	19	18,329,870	13,744,454	17,448,373	12,982,204
Employee retirement compensation liabilities	20	211,903	148,292	211,903	148,292
Grants	18	53,827,794	50,365,623	52,316,143	49,592,928
Other non-current liabilities	16	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	-
Provisions	21	2,458,585	2,197,173	2,323,956	2,023,817
		286,682,565	**235,555,230**	**284,154,786**	**204,112,400**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	8,877,348	13,830,116	8,476,589	9,863,089
Current tax liabilities (income tax)		290,408	9,678	-	-
Short-term borrowings	17	39,011,810	20,260,799	37,258,043	19,874,483
		48,179,565	**34,100,593**	**45,734,632**	**29,737,572**
Total liabilities		**334,862,130**	**269,655,824**	**329,889,418**	**233,849,972**
Total equity and liabilities		**490,646,131**	**409,342,481**	**481,757,876**	**378,240,339**

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statement (Consolidated and Separate)

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		1 Jan to		1 Jan to	
	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Sales		**60,159,305**	**49,676,221**	**54,078,630**	**47,744,685**
Cost of sales	22	(30,899,900)	(24,849,204)	(28,066,477)	(23,947,405)
Gross profit		**29,259,405**	**24,827,017**	**26,012,153**	**23,797,280**
Administrative expenses	22	(2,479,655)	(2,349,762)	(2,336,584)	(1,945,906)
Other income	23	3,652,140	2,699,431	3,615,715	2,657,477
Other profit/(loss)	23	(957,265)	(3,098,130)	(4,253,808)	(4,226,447)
Operating profit/(loss)		**29,474,626**	**22,078,555**	**23,037,477**	**20,282,404**
Income from dividends*		-	-	73,700	73,700
Financial income	24	134,874	504,612	126,156	492,057
Finance (expenses)	24	(11,211,235)	(9,773,225)	(10,591,634)	(9,513,996)
Profit before taxes		**18,398,264**	**12,809,942**	**12,645,699**	**11,334,165**
Income tax	26	(2,182,832)	(3,028,240)	(1,574,096)	(2,880,394)
Net profit for the year		**16,215,432**	**9,781,702**	**11,071,603**	**8,453,771**
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Parent Company	27	15,939,738	9,562,259	11,071,603	8,453,771
Non-controlling interests		275,694	219,443	-	-
		16,215,432	**9,781,702**	**11,071,603**	**8,453,771**
Basic earnings after tax per share, attributable to parent company shareholders (in EUR)	27	0.1928	0.1157	0.1339	0.1023
Depreciation for the year		13,539,463	11,295,074	11,930,451	10,726,716
Earnings before taxes, financing and investing results, and depreciation and amortisation		**43,014,089**	**33,373,629**	**34,967,928**	**31,009,120**

* Income from investments pertains to dividends from subsidiary EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA.

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income (Consolidated and Separate)

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		1 Jan to		1 Jan to	
	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Net profit for the year		**16,215,432**	**9,781,702**	**11,071,603**	**8,453,771**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	26	-	69	-	69
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss					
Actuarial profit/(loss)	26	(40,542)	(2,070)	(40,542)	(2,070)
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	26	12,912	-	12,912	-
Other	26	(19,647)	-	(19,647)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		**(47,278)**	**(2,001)**	**(47,278)**	**(2,001)**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**16,168,154**	**9,779,701**	**11,024,325**	**8,451,770**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Parent Company		15,892,460	9,560,258	11,024,325	8,451,770
Non-controlling interests	8	275,694	219,443	-	-
		16,168,154	**9,779,701**	**11,024,325**	**8,451,770**

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity (Consolidated and Separate)

GROUP

	Note	Attributed to Equity Holders of the Parent Company						
		Share capital	**Share premium**	**Other reserves**	**Results carried forward**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
1 January 2017		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**8,978,405**	**23,002,010**	**127,383,139**	**5,336,777**	**132,719,916**
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	9,562,259	9,562,259	219,443	9,781,702
Other comprehensive income								
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	15. 26	-	-	69	-	69	-	69
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15. 26	-	-	(2,070)	-	(2,070)	-	(2,070)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)	26	-	-	(2,001)	-	(2,001)	-	(2,001)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(2,001)	9,562,259	9,560,258	219,443	9,779,701
Transfer to reserves	15	-	-	400,716	(400,716)	-	-	-
Distribution of dividend		-	-	-	-	-	(70,810)	(70,810)
Effect from disposal of subsidiary		-	-	(105,399)	105,399	-	(2,742,149)	(2,742,150)
31 December 2017		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,271,720**	**32,268,953**	**136,943,396**	**2,743,261**	**139,686,657**
1 January 2018		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,271,720**	**32,268,953**	**136,943,396**	**2,743,261**	**139,686,657**
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	15,939,738	15,939,738	275,694	16,215,432
Other comprehensive income								
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	15. 26	-	-	12,912	-	12,912	-	12,912
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15. 26	-	-	(40,542)	-	(40,542)	-	(40,542)
Other		-	-	-	(19,647)	(19,647)	-	(19,647)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)	26	-	-	(27,631)	(19,647)	(47,278)	-	(47,278)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(27,631)	15,920,091	15,892,460	275,694	16,168,154
Transfer to reserves	15	-	-	605,478	(605,478)	-	-	-
Distribution of dividend		-	-	-	-	-	(70,810)	(70,810)
31 December 2018		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,849,568**	**47,583,566**	**152,835,857**	**2,948,144**	**155,784,001**

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COMPANY

	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Results carried forward	Total equity
1 January 2017		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**8,830,466**	**31,705,407**	**135,938,597**
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	8,453,771	8,453,771
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	15. 26	-	-	69	-	69
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15. 26	-	-	(2,070)	-	(2,070)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)	26	-	-	(2,001)	-	(2,001)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(2,001)	8,453,771	8,451,770
Transfer to reserves	15	-	-	422,689	(422,689)	-
31 December 2017		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,251,154**	**39,736,489**	**144,390,366**
1 January 2018		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,251,154**	**39,736,489**	**144,390,366**
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	11,071,603	11,071,603
Other comprehensive income						
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	15. 26	-	-	12,912	-	12,912
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15. 26	-	-	(40,542)	-	(40,542)
Other	26	-	-	-	(19,647)	(19,647)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net after taxes)		-	-	(27,631)	(19,647)	(47,278)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(27,631)	11,051,956	11,024,325
Transfer to reserves	15	-	-	553,580	(553,580)	-
Effect of absorption of subsidiaries		-	-	2,563	(3,548,797)	(3,546,234)
31 December 2018		**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**9,779,667**	**46,686,068**	**151,868,458**

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement (Consolidated and Separate)

	Note	GROUP		COMPANY	
		01.01.2018-31.12.2018	01.01.2017-31.12.2017	01.01.2018-31.12.2018	01.01.2017-31.12.2017
Operating activities					
Profit before taxes		18,398,264	12,809,942	12,645,699	11,334,165
Plus/less adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7, 18	13,539,463	11,295,074	11,930,451	10,726,716
Provisions		100,565	87,480	92,430	84,434
Provisions for impairment of participations, user licenses and other receivables	23	-	1,096,955	1,480,000	2,548,000
Results (income, expenses, profit and loss) from investing activities		1,017,684	1,598,919	2,761,877	1,248,024
Debit interest and related expenses	24	11,119,191	9,695,727	10,507,724	9,439,545
Plus/minus adjustments for changes in working capital accounts or related to operating activities:					
Decrease/(increase) of receivables		(1,751,735)	5,091,002	(3,134,663)	8,154,512
(Decrease)/increase in liabilities (except borrowings)		(4,517,070)	(1,579,209)	(492,929)	(3,374,781)
Less:					
Debit interest and related expenses paid		(10,205,509)	(6,818,002)	(9,978,838)	(6,652,670)
Taxes paid		(94,569)	(57,687)	(15,216)	(19,447)
Total inflows/(outflows) from operating activities (a)		27,606,284	33,220,200	25,796,537	33,488,498
Investing activities					
(Acquisition)/sale of subsidiaries and other investments		(5,357,637)	1,702,242	(11,183,106)	(12,620,720)
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	6. 7	(71,458,420)	(84,519,361)	(62,941,856)	(42,455,117)
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible assets		5,000	-	5,000	-
Interest received		108,749	148,560	100,031	129,130
Sale of financial assets available-for-sale/Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		1,542,831	1,902,883	1,542,831	1,902,883
Dividends received		-	-	73,700	73,700
Total inflows/(outflows) from investing activities (b)		(75,159,477)	(80,765,677)	(72,403,400)	(52,970,124)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings/loans received		67,692,406	105,569,771	65,310,943	77,589,010
Repayment of borrowings		(8,686,121)	(56,262,621)	(8,525,527)	(56,211,184)
Repayments of finance leases (debt securities)		(225,722)	(437,865)	-	-
Dividends paid		(60,189)	(60,189)	-	-
Tax paid on dividends		(10,622)	(10,622)	-	-
Return of subsidiaries' share capital to third parties		-	(28,324)	-	-
Grants received		6,242,810	2,283,051	5,459,810	2,283,051
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash		(11,938,347)	(5,456,043)	(11,367,837)	(5,119,683)
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities (c)		53,014,217	45,597,159	50,877,390	18,541,194
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents of the period (a) + (b) + (c)		**5,461,024**	**(1,948,318)**	**4,270,526**	**(940,432)**
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	13	**2,033,171**	**3,981,489**	**1,018,944**	**1,959,376**
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	13	**7,494,195**	**2,033,171**	**5,289,470**	**1,018,944**

The notes on pages 42 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (Group and Company)

1 General information

The Group and its subsidiaries (see note 8) operate in the RES sector.

The parent company ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ANEMOS SA PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY was incorporated on 22 July 1997 and is established in Greece, with registered office and central offices at 25 Ermou St., Kifissia. The Group operates in Greece in the segment of construction and operation of power generation plants using renewable energy sources and, in particular, wind energy potential. It is a subsidiary of ELLAKTOR SA, a company listed on the Athens Exchange, of which the parent holds 64.5%.

The Company's shares are traded on the Athens Stock Exchange as of 22 July 2014.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2019 and are subject to the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders. They are available on the company's website at: www.eltechanemos.gr

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.1 General

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

These consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been endorsed by the European Union.

Taking into account that the Company shares are traded on the Athens Stock Exchange as from 22 July 2014, these annual financial statements were drawn up according to the provisions of article 4 of Law 3556/2007.

These consolidated and corporate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost principle, except from the financial assets available from sale that are valued at their fair value.

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

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements as of 31 December 2018 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provide a reasonable presentation of the financial position, profit and loss, and cash flows of the Group, in accordance with the going concern principle.

Following careful examination and for reasons explained in the Financial Risk Management (note 3), the Group holds that: (a) the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the principle of going concern is not affected; (b) the assets and liabilities of the Group are presented correctly in accordance with the accounting principles used by the Group; and (c) operating programs and actions have been planned to deal with problems that may arise in relation to the Group's activities.

The completion of the funding programme of the Hellenic Republic in August 2018 was an important milestone for the Greek economy. The country has returned to positive growth rates (although lower than expected, annual GDP growth in 2018 reached 1.9% at 2010 prices, according to the provisional data of the Hellenic Statistical Authority). In addition, Greece returned to the international markets (most recently in March 2019 with the successful issue of a ten-year bond), while the upgrading of Greece’s credit rating can be seen as a sign of stabilisation in the national economy initially. However, despite the improved environment, the macroeconomic risks for Greece remain.

Any negative developments are likely to have an impact on the Company’s and the Group’s business, their results, financial standing and prospects and, mostly:

- The Company’s and the Group’s capacity to repay or refinance current borrowings.
- The recoverability of receivables from customers and other debtors;
- The sale of electricity.
- The recoverability of the value of tangible and intangible assets.

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

2.3 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1.1.2018. The Group’s evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

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

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model that was applied under IAS 39. IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the previous model in IAS 39. The effect from applying the standard to the Group is described in note 2.26.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

IFRS 15 has been issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. The underlying principle is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The effect from applying the standard to the Group is described in note 2.26.

IFRS 4 (Amendments) "Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts"

The amendments introduce two approaches. The amended standard: a) gives all companies that issue insurance contracts the option to recognise in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued; and b) gives companies, whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance, an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 until 2021. The entities that have elected to defer the application of IFRS 9 continue to apply the existing financial instruments standard—IAS 39. There is no impact from application of the amendment to the standard on the Group.

IFRS 2 (Amendments) "Classification and measurement of Shared-based Payment transactions"

The amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled, share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in IFRS 2 that will require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority.

IAS 40 (Amendments) "Transfers of Investment Property"

The amendments clarified that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use. To conclude if a property has changed use there should be an assessment of whether the property meets the definition and the change must be supported by evidence.

IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"

The interpretation provides guidance on how to determine the date of the transaction when applying the standard on foreign currency transactions, IAS 21. The interpretation applies where an entity either pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 (2014 – 2016 Cycle)

IAS 28 "Investments in associates and Joint ventures"

The amendments clarified that when venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities use the election to measure their investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss, this election should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

IFRS 9 (Amendments) "Prepayment features with negative compensation" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments allow companies to measure particular prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met—instead of at fair value through profit or loss.

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

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide useful information that fairly presents the essence of the lease-related transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single model for the accounting treatment by the lessee, which requires that the lessee recognises assets and liabilities for all lease contracts with a term of over 12 months, except if the underlying asset has non-significant value. With regard to the accounting treatment by the lessor, IFRS 16 essentially incorporates the requirements of IAS 17. Therefore, the lessor continues to classify lease contracts into operating and finance leases and to apply different accounting treatment for each type of contract.

The standard will mainly affect the accounting treatment of the Group's and Company's operating leases. With regard to the obligations arising from operating leases, the Group and the Company anticipate that they will be recognising the rights of use of assets and leases as of 1 January 2019 in the order of EUR 4.6 million. Overall, the net position of the Group and the Company will not be materially affected.

The Group will apply the standard from the effective date of adoption, 1 January 2019, with the simplified transition method and will not restate the comparative figures for the year before the first adoption of the standard. It also intends to use the exceptions to the standard for lease agreements that have a 12 month term from the date of their initial application for lease agreements where the leased asset is of low value and the contracts are short-term.

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)

IFRS 17 has been issued in May 2017 and supersedes IFRS 4. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard and its objective is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. The new standard solves the comparison problems created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values instead of historical cost. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 28 (Amendments) "Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture—to which the equity method is not applied—using IFRS 9.

IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The interpretation explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is such uncertainty, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

IAS 19 (Amendments) "Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments require that an entity should determine current service cost after a defined plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 3 (Amendments) "Definition of a business" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The amended definition emphasises that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments) "Definition of material" (effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The amendments clarify the definition of 'material' and how it should be used, supplementing the definition with instructions that have been provided so far in other parts of the IFRS. In addition, the clarifications accompanying the definition have been improved. Lastly, the amendments ensure that the definition of 'material' is consistently applied to all IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2015-2017 Cycle) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The amendments set out below include changes to four IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 3 'Business combinations'

The amendments clarify that a company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

The amendments clarify that a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments clarify that a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.

IAS 23 "Borrowing costs"

The amendments clarify that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

2.4 Consolidation

(a) Business combination under common control

The acquisition of the holdings of ELLAKTOR SA by ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ANEMOS SA constitutes combination of businesses under common control since the acquired entities are ultimately controlled by the same party, i.e. ELLAKTOR, both before and after the combination, and this control is not temporary.

The Group uses the predecessor accounting method for combinations of businesses under common control. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entities are recognised at fair value, as these assets and liabilities were presented in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate reporting entity. The difference between acquisition cost and total carrying value of the acquired entities' assets and liabilities is directly recognised through equity. Goodwill from acquisition is no longer recognised. The Group consolidates the results of the acquired entities only from the date that the transaction was carried out. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements are exclusive of the entity's results achieved before that date.

(b) Subsidiaries

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

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

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition cost is calculated as the fair value of the assets assigned, of obligations undertaken or in place, and of the equity instruments issued as of the date of transaction. The acquisition cost includes the fair value of the assets or liabilities arising from contingent consideration arrangements. The individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that are acquired during a business combination are valued initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Each business combination may choose whether to measure non-controlling interests at fair value or in proportion to the equity of the acquired entity. The Group recognizes non-controlling interests in proportion to the subsidiary's equity. The acquisition costs are posted in profit and loss as incurred.

In a merger undertaken in stages, the acquirer will remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at fair value on the acquisition date and will recognise any profit or loss in the results.

Any contingent consideration to be paid by the Group is recognized initially at fair value at the acquisition date. Any changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify for classification as an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9, either in profit or loss or as an impact on other comprehensive income. A contingent consideration recognized as equity is not revalued and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

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

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

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

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

(d) Sale / loss of control over subsidiary

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

2.5 Segment reporting

Reports by segment are prepared in line with the internal financial reports provided to the Chairman, the Managing Director and other executives of the Board of Directors, who are mainly responsible for decision-making. The key persons responsible for decision-making undertake to establish a strategy, allocate resources and evaluate the performance of each business segment.

2.6 Foreign exchange conversions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, if any, are recognised in the income statement. Foreign exchange differences from non-monetary items that are valued at their fair value are considered as part of their fair value and are thus treated similarly to fair value differences.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and possible impairment (note 2.10). Acquisition cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The repair and maintenance cost is recorded in the results when such is incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other tangible assets, if any, is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life as follows:

- Buildings	20-40	years
- Mechanical equipment (except wind farms)	10	years
- Mechanical equipment of wind farms and hydro power station (falling under Law 4254/2014)	27	years
- Mechanical equipment of wind farms (entry in operation after 01.01.2014)	20	years
- Transportation equipment	6-9	years
- Other equipment	5-10	years

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

The useful life of the wind farms and the hydro power plant that had been already operating for less than 12 years was increased in 2014 from 20 to 27 years, due to a seven-year extension to the operating contracts under Law 4254/2014. In addition, the Company reassessed in 2014 the useful life of the other tangible assets.

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

When the book values of tangible assets exceed their recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is posted in the income statement as expense (Note 2.10).

Upon the sale of PPE, any difference between the proceeds and the depreciable amount is recorded as profit or loss in the results in “Other profit/(loss)”.

Financial assets concerning the construction of assets are being capitalised for the period needed until the completion of the construction. An asset fulfilling the requirements is an asset necessarily requiring a significant period of preparation for the use it is intended for or for its sale. All other financial expenses are recognised in the income statement.

2.8 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

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

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing. Allocation is made to those units or cash generating unit groups which are expected to benefit from the business combinations which created goodwill, and is recognised in line with the operating segment. Each unit or unit group on which goodwill is allocated is the lowest level in the company, at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

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

Negative goodwill is written off in profit and loss (see note 2.10).

(b) Software

Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is accounted for with the straight line method during the useful lives which vary from 1 to 5 years.

(c) User licenses

User licenses means the generation licenses for the wind farms and PV parks; they are measured at acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation is carried out from the date of entry in operation of the wind farms, using the straight line method, for the duration of their useful life, which is 27 years for projects that have entered in operation before 1 January 2014 and 20 years for new projects. User licences are subject to impairment testing when certain events or changes in the circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable (see note 2.10).

2.9 Leases

Group Company as lessee

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

Leases of fixed assets where all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the leases inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the reduction of the liability and the finance charge so that a fixed interest rate on the remaining financial liability is achieved. The respective lease liabilities, net of finance charges, are included in liabilities. The part of the finance charge relating to finance leases is recognized in the income statement over the lease. Fixed assets acquired through finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life and the lease term.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.11 Prepayments for long-term leases

Prepayments for long-term leases relate to amounts paid for the lease of property (forest land, plot) on which wind farms will be installed for the entire term of their operation. An accumulated expense is annually calculated as from the entry into operation of the wind farm, which is recorded in the profit/(loss) for the period, based on its useful life.

2.12 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" replaced IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" for periods beginning on 1 January 2018, and amended the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The Group and the Company have applied IFRS 9 retroactively from 1 January 2018 but have opted not to adjust their previous periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 9. Consequently, comparative information for 2017 has been published in accordance with IAS 39.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets:

The Group and the Company classify their financial assets according to the following categories:

- Financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value (either in other comprehensive income or in profit or loss) and

- Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the contractual cash flows of the financial assets and the business model within which the financial asset is held.

With the exception of customer receivables, the Group initially assesses a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed. Customer receivables are initially measured at transaction value as defined by IFRS 15.

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.In order to classify and measure a financial asset at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" on the outstanding capital balance must be created. This evaluation is known as the SPPI ("solely payments of principal and interest") criterion and is made at the level of an individual financial instrument.

The new classification and measurement of the Group's and Company's debt instruments is as follows:

I. Debt instruments on the amortised cost for debt instruments acquired under a business model the purpose of which is to retain them in order to collect the contractual cash flows, while at the same time meeting the SPPI criterion. Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method (EIR) and are subject to impairment testing. Any profit or loss that arises when the asset ceases to be recognised, is modified or impaired is recognised immediately in the income statement.

II. Equity instruments at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, without transfer of profit or loss to the income statement when derecognised. This category includes only equity instruments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably decided to classify them in this manner upon initial recognition or transition to IFRS 9. Equity instruments at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income are not subject to impairment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the income statement, unless they represent recovery of the investment cost.

For investments that are traded on an active market, fair value is calculated based on market bid prices. For investments for which there is no active market, fair value is determined by valuation techniques, unless the range of rational estimates of fair value is significantly large and the probable accuracy of the various estimates cannot reasonably be assessed, when valuation of such investments at fair value is prohibited. The purchase or sale of financial assets that require the delivery of assets within a timeframe provided for by a regulation or market assumption is recognised at the settlement date (i.e. the date when the asset is transferred or delivered to the Group or the Company).

III. Financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with profits or losses arising from the valuation being recognised in the income statement. Profits and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement in the line “Other profits/(losses)”.

Impairment of financial assets

At each financial reporting date the Group and the Company assess whether the value of a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired as follows:

The Group and the Company recognize a provision for impairment against expected credit losses for all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between all contractual cash flows payable under the contract and all cash flows that the Group or the Company expects to receive, discounted at the approximate initial effective interest rate.

Expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the financial entity quantifies the provision for a loss with respect to the financial instrument in question at an amount equivalent to expected credit losses accruing over the next 12 months. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the financial entity quantifies the provision for a loss with respect to the financial instrument in question at an amount equivalent to expected credit losses over its lifetime, regardless of when the default occurred.

For customer receivables and contractual assets, the Group and the Company apply the simplified approach for the calculation of expected credit losses. Therefore, at each reporting date, the Group and the Company measure the loss provision for a financial instrument at the amount of the expected credit losses over its lifetime without monitoring the changes in credit risk.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

• the rights to the inflow of cash resources have expired,

• the Group or the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from that asset but has also undertaken to pay them to third parties in full without undue delay in the form of a transfer agreement, or

• the Group or the Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from that asset while at the same time it either (a) has materially transferred all the risks and rewards accruing therefrom or (b) has not materially transferred all risks and rewards, but has transferred control of the specific asset.

When the Group or the Company transfers the rights to receive cash flows from an asset or concludes a transfer agreement, it reviews the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. When the Group neither transfers nor materially retains all the risks and rewards accruing from the transferred asset and retains control of the asset, then the asset is recognized to the extent that the Group continues to participate in the asset. In this case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability is measured on a basis reflecting the rights and obligations retained by the Group or the Company.

Continued participation, which takes the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is recognised at the lower of the carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of the received consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value less transaction costs, in the case of loans and liabilities.

Revocation of recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation arising from the liability is cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender but under substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are significantly changed, such exchange or amendment is treated as a derecognition of the initial liability and recognition of a new one. The difference in the respective book values is recognised in the income statement.

Offsetting of financial receivables and liabilities

Financial receivables and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial position only where the Group or Company holds the legal right to do so and intends to offset them on a net basis against one another or to claim the asset and settle the obligation at the same time. The statutory right should not depend on future events and should be capable of being executed in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.13 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized 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 of the amounts due, according to the original terms of receivables. Serious problems that the customer encounters, the possibility of bankruptcy or financial reorganization and the inability of scheduled payments considered to be evidence that the receivable value must be impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the initial effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized as an expense in the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event taking place after the impairment is recognised, the reversal of recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit/(loss).

2.14 Restricted cash

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

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.16 Share capital

The share capital includes the Company's ordinary shares. Direct expenses for the issue of shares appear net of any relevant income tax benefit, to the reduction of equity.

2.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently stated at net book cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amount received (net of any relevant expenses) and the value of the payment is recognised in the income statement during the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

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

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

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2.19 Trade and other payables

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

2.20 Employee benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

The employee benefits after their retirement include defined contribution programs and defined benefit programs. Payments are defined by Greek law and the funds' regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Past service costs are recognized immediately in the income statement.

(b) Employment termination benefits

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

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

2.21 Grants

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

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

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

2.22 Distribution of dividends

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

2.23 Provisions

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

Provisions are recognized on a discounted basis when the effect of the time value of money is significant, using a pre-tax rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. When provisions are discounted, the increase in provisions due to the lapse of time is recognized as a financial expense. Provisions are reviewed on each date of financial statements and if an outflow of funds to settle the obligation is unlikely, they are reversed in the income statement. Especially for the provisions for unaudited years see note 2.18.

2.24 Revenue recognition

Revenues are mainly derived from power generation and sale, and are recognised during the period the relevant services are rendered.

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

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

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

2.25 Rounding of accounts

The amounts contained in these financial statements have been rounded in Euros. Any differences are due to rounding.

2.26 Changes in accounting principles

The Group applied IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" for the first time using the cumulative effect method (i.e. the modified retrospective approach), with the effect that these standards are recognised at their date of initial application (i.e. 1 January 2018). Accordingly, the information for the year 2017 has not been restated, i.e. it is presented according to previous standards, IAS 18, IAS 11, IAS 39 and the related interpretations.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 “Construction Contracts”, IAS 18 “Revenue” and the related interpretations and applies for all revenue from contracts with customers, unless such contracts fall within the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-stages model for measuring revenue from contracts with customers:

1. Identification of contract with the customer.
2. Identification of the performance obligations.
3. Determination of the transaction price.
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations of the contract.
5. Recognition of revenues when or while a financial entity fulfils the performance obligation.

The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It also contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or the services, determining the time of the transfer of control - either at a specific point in time or over time.

Revenue is defined as the amount that a financial entity expects to be entitled to as consideration for the goods or the services it transferred to any customer, with the exception of the amounts collected on behalf of third parties (value added tax, other sales taxes). Variable amounts are included in the price and are calculated either with the “expected value” method or the “most probable amount” method.

Revenue from service provision is recognised during the accounting period during which the services are provided and measured in accordance with the nature of the services provided, using either the “output methods” or the “input methods”.

A customer receivable is recognised when the financial entity has an unconditional right to collect the price for obligations of the contract fulfilled towards the customer.

The adoption of the standard did not have any significant impact on the financial reporting of the Group, since the recognition of the main revenue sources (which pertain to the revenue from the sale of electricity generated from renewable energy sources) is not affected by the adoption of IFRS 15.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" has entered into force for the Group and the Company from 1 January 2018. The Group and the Company adopted the modified retrospective method on first application, recognising the effect of the cumulative transition in “Retained earnings” without restatement of the comparative figures. However, according to the management's assessment, the Group and the Company saw no effect on profits or financial position at the time IFRS 15 was first applied. Therefore, no adjustment was made to the "Retained earnings" on 1 January 2018.

Revenue from goods sold

Revenue from goods sold is recognised at the time the buyer acquires control. Consequently, revenue from sale of goods will continue to be recognised on delivery to the buyer provided there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of the goods by the buyer and could be calculated in the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the sale of energy.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today applicable under IAS 39. IFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss approach on the basis of information concerning the future, which aims at the early recognition of credit losses compared to the incurred impairment loss approach pursuant to IAS 39. In addition, IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the previous model in IAS 39.

IFRS 9 was adopted without revising the comparison figures. Consequently, the adjustments resulting from the new classification and the new impairment rules are not shown on the financial position of 31 December 2017 but were recognised in the opening financial position as at 1 January 2018. However, in accordance with the assessment made by the management, the Group and the Company saw no significant impact resulting from the change of the standard.

The adoption of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" resulted in changes in the accounting policies of the Group related to financial assets as from 1 January 2018, whereas it did not affect the accounting policies pertaining financial liabilities.

The Company uses the following classification and measurement categories for financial assets:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified in this category comprise mainly the following assets:

Trade and other receivables

Loans granted

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

b) Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not significantly affect the interim summary financial report of the Company and the Group.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

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

(a) Market Risk

i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk. The Group's assets and liabilities were initially recognised in Euros, being the presentation currency. Currency risks might arise from future trade transactions.

ii) Cash flow risk and risk from changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates

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

All Group's loans have been taken out at Euribor-based floating rates, and its total borrowing is in euros. Therefore, the interest rate risk is connected to fluctuations of euro rates. The floating-rate loans of the Group expose the Group to a cash flow risk due to changes to the Euro rates.

As regards long-term borrowings, the Group's Management systematically and constantly monitors interest rate fluctuations and assesses the need to take relevant positions to hedge risks, when and if necessary.

The Group constantly monitors interest rate trends, as well as the duration and nature of subsidiaries' financing needs. Decisions on loan terms as well as the relation between variable and fixed interest rate are considered separately on a case by case basis. For the relation between floating-rate and fixed-rate loans at a parent company level, as formed on 31 December 2018, see note 17.

(b) Credit Risk

The Group's major clients are HEDNO and RESGOO. Receivables, cash and cash equivalents, as well as investments, carry potential credit risk. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failing to fulfil their obligations towards the Group.

The liquidity problems facing RESGOO and HEDNO resulted in the passing of Law 4414/2016, based on which provisions were made, among other things, for the restructuring and strengthening of revenues to the RESGOO Special Account for RES & CHP. The implementation of the measures led to the elimination of the deficit by the end of 2017 when an accounting surplus of EUR 42.49 million was recorded, an improvement that continued throughout the year 2018, with the surplus reaching EUR 191.24 million by December. The forecast for its future course is positive. The surplus for the years 2019-2020 is expected to remain at approximately the same levels (Monthly Special Account for RES & CHP, RESGOO, January 2019). Nevertheless, given that RESGOO is the only client of the Group together with HEDNO, and given that the

Group's requirements are high, potential bankruptcy may have a materially adverse impact on business activity, financial position, the results, as well as the Group's ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

A potential bankruptcy or initiation of other proceedings for the collective satisfaction of RESGOO or HEDNO creditors, unless a successor entity assumes all RESGOO or HEDNO obligations, and to the extent that the overdue amount and any future debts from RESGOO/HEDNO to the Group are significant, could have a materially adverse impact on the Group’s business activity, financial position, results and ability to attain its strategic objectives.

The Group has procedures which limit its exposure to credit risk from individual credit institutions. In such cases, the risk may arise from counterparty failing to fulfil their obligations towards the Group. In order to manage this credit risk, the Group sets limits to the degree of exposure for each financial institution, within the scope of the policies of the Board of Directors.

(c) Liquidity risk

With a view to dealing with liquidity risk, the Group has been budgeting and monitoring its cash flows and needs for credit lines in general (e.g. needs for financing, letters of guarantee, etc.). The Group seeks to ensure that there is available cash, mainly coming from their activity, along with unused bank credit lines, in order to be able to meet its needs.

Group liquidity is regularly monitored by the Management. The table below presents a detailed analysis of the maturing financial liabilities of the Group and Company as of 31 December 2018 and 2017 respectively:

GROUP

		31 December 2018				
		MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Note	**Within 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables		8,308,464	1,300,000	-	-	**9,608,464**
Loans (Capital)	17	39,011,810	26,433,212	75,068,208	109,052,991	**249,566,222**
Loans (Interest)		10,874,567	8,687,616	18,286,389	11,396,744	**49,245,316**

		31 December 2017				
		MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Note	**Within 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables		12,882,359	-	-	-	**12,882,359**
Finance lease liabilities (Capital)	17	225,722	-	-	-	**225,722**
Finance lease liabilities (Interest)		3,476	-	-	-	**3,476**
Loans (Capital)	17	20,035,077	19,329,391	65,259,007	84,511,289	**189,134,764**
Loans (Interest)		9,414,710	8,530,116	16,541,847	12,740,139	**47,226,811**

COMPANY

		31 December 2018				
		MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Note	**Within 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables		7,914,534	1,300,000	-	-	**9,214,534**
Loans (Capital)	17	37,258,043	26,433,212	75,068,208	109,052,991	**247,812,455**
Loans (Interest)		10,870,373	8,687,616	18,286,389	11,396,744	**49,241,122**

		31 December 2017				
		MATURITY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Note	**Within 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables		8,967,847	-	-	-	**8,967,847**
Loans (Capital)	17	19,874,483	17,310,028	51,819,925	70,235,206	**159,239,642**
Loans (Interest)		8,061,597	7,196,497	13,285,922	10,752,300	**39,296,317**

The above amounts are presented in the contractual, non discounted cash flows and therefore are not equivalent to the respective amounts shown in the financial statements with respect to the Supplier accounts and other liabilities (interest).

The Trade and other liabilities breakdown is exclusive of amounts from Social security institutions and other taxes (see note 16).

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis of Group Borrowings

A reasonably possible change in interest rates of twenty five base points (0.25% increase/decrease) would lead to a decrease/increase in profits before tax for 2018, all other variables being equal, by EUR 623,916 (2017: EUR 473,401). It should be noted that the aforementioned change in profit before taxes is calculated on the floating rate loan balances at year end and does not include the positive effect of interest income from cash deposits and cash equivalents.

At parent company level, a reasonably possible change in interest rates by twenty five base points (0.25% increase/decrease) would lead to the decrease/increase in profits before tax for 2018, all other variables being equal, by EUR 619,531 (2017: EUR 398,099). It should be noted that the aforementioned change in profit before taxes is calculated on the floating rate loan balances at year end and does not include the positive effect of interest income from cash deposits and cash equivalents.

3.2 Cash management

Capital management aims to ensure the Group’s going concern, and achieve its development plans, combined with its creditworthiness.

For the evaluation of Group’s credit rating, net debt must be evaluated (i.e. total long term and short-term liabilities to financial institutions minus cash and cash equivalents).

The Group’s net borrowings as of 31 December 2018 are detailed in the following table:

	GROUP	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Short-term bank borrowings	39,011,810	20,260,799
Long-term bank borrowings	210,554,412	169,099,688
Total borrowings	249,566,222	189,360,487
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (1)	32,901,716	17,045,176
Net Borrowing	**216,664,506**	**172,315,311**
Total Group Equity	**155,784,001**	**139,686,657**
Total Capital	**372,448,507**	**312,001,968**
Gearing Ratio	**58.17%**	**55.23%**

(1)Restricted cash deposits (EUR 7,494,195) have been added to total cash and cash equivalents for 2018 (EUR 25,407,521). Similarly, restricted cash deposits (€13,469,174) and available-for-sale financial assets related to liquid money market funds (€1,542,831) have been added to total cash and cash equivalents of 2017 (€2,033,171).

The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2018 for the Group was calculated at 58.17% (2017: 55.23%), This ratio is defined as the quotient of net debt (i.e. total long and short-term bank borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) to total capital (i.e. total equity plus net debt).

3.3 Fair value determination

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

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

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

- Level 3: for assets whose fair value is not determined by observations from the market, but is mainly based on internal estimates.

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

GROUP

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Financial liabilities				
Long-term & short-term borrowings	249,566,222	189,360,487	249,566,222	189,360,487

COMPANY

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Financial liabilities				
Long-term & short-term borrowings	247,812,455	159,239,642	247,812,455	159,239,642

The fair values of trade, other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values.

The carrying value of short-term borrowings approaches their fair value, as the discount effect is insignificant.

The fair value of the loan to the parent company of EUR 570,000 approximates to its book value as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017. These are included at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

The available-for-sale financial assets of level 2 consist of low-risk mutual funds recognised at fair value based on the net asset value of each fund. Mutual fund prices are available from various providers other than the manager.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values

The fair value of loans is determined on the basis of discounted future cash flows at a discount rate determined according to the current conditions of the banking market. The loans are included at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the period.

3.4 Comparative information and item reclassifications

Comparative amounts have been adjusted, where necessary, to be in line with the changes in the disclosures for the current year.

4 Significant accounting estimates

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

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

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

(a) Provisions

(i) Potential provision for landscape restoration

According to Ministerial Decision 1726/2003, art 9, para. 4, companies operating wind farms should remove the facilities and restore the landscape upon termination of operation of the Power Plant.

The Group has formed provisions for the equipment removal and landscape restoration cost, for the wind farms it operates. The calculation was made based on an engineer's estimate of the future restoration costs per MW.

(ii) Income tax

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters, as indicated on the tax certificate, is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Estimate of useful life and residual value of assets

Judgment is required to determine the useful life and the residual life of PPE and intangible assets which are recognised either at acquisition or through business combinations. The estimate of an asset's useful life is a matter of judgment based on the Group's experience with similar assets. The residual value and useful life of an asset are reviewed at least annually, taking into account new facts and the prevailing market conditions.

(c) User license impairment

The Group assesses at its discretion whether the indications for the impairment of a user license are substantial and objective. User licenses are examined for possible impairment when event or changes in conditions indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. When the recoverable value is less than their carrying value, user licenses are depreciated to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts of the user licenses were determined using the value-in-use method. The value-in-use is calculated by using cash flow forecasts that are based on the budget approved by Management and the forecasts up to the end of the useful life of each user license, according to the relevant contract with the competent authority.

(d) Impairment of subsidiaries

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

5 Segment reporting

As of 31 December 2018, the Group operated in Greece in the segment of construction and operation of power generation plants using renewable energy sources, primarily wind energy potential.

According to the Company Management, there is only one business sector, the sector of construction and operation of electricity generation plants using renewable energy sources and, therefore, there is no need for providing information for more sectors.

The results and the assets of the sector for the financial year up to 31 December 2018, are shown in the notes to this annual financial report.

6 Property, Plant and Equipment

GROUP

	Note	Land & buildings	Transportation equipment	Mechanical equipment	Furniture & other equipment	PPE under construction	Total
Cost							
1 January 2017		**6,996,235**	**104,901**	**333,929,153**	**386,312**	**8,456,872**	**349,873,473**
Disposal of subsidiary		-	-	(9,694,976)	(2,115)	-	(9,697,091)
Additions from capitalised interest on loans of the construction period		-	-	-	-	502,559	502,559
Additions, except from financial leases		-	40,000	20,970	5,480	83,930,552	83,997,002
Reclassification from mechanical equipment to buildings		3,548,799	-	(3,548,799)	-	-	-
Provision for landscape restoration	21	-	-	114,382	-	-	114,382
Reclassifications from PPE under construction		52,852	-	25,435,331	-	(25,488,183)	-
31 December 2017		**10,597,886**	**144,901**	**346,256,061**	**389,677**	**67,401,801**	**424,790,325**
1 January 2018		**10,597,886**	**144,901**	**346,256,061**	**389,677**	**67,401,801**	**424,790,325**
Additions from capitalised interest on loans of the construction period		-	-	-	-	669,003	669,003
Additions, except from financial leases		-	-	914,230	24,875	69,843,628	70,782,734
Sales/write-offs		(1,395)	(40,000)	-	-	-	(41,395)
Provision for landscape restoration	21	-	-	169,368	-	-	169,368
Reclassifications from PPE under construction		-	-	33,567,881	-	(33,567,881)	-
31 December 2018		**10,596,491**	**104,901**	**380,907,540**	**414,552**	**104,346,551**	**496,370,035**
Accumulated Amortisation							
1 January 2017		**(1,058,617)**	**(11,312)**	**(69,856,296)**	**(339,473)**	**-**	**(71,265,698)**
Disposal of subsidiary		-	-	3,138,349	2,115	-	3,140,464
Depreciation for the year	22	(398,550)	(17,098)	(13,109,648)	(15,414)	-	(13,540,710)
31 December 2017		**(1,457,167)**	**(28,410)**	**(79,827,595)**	**(352,772)**	**-**	**(81,665,944)**
1 January 2018		**(1,457,167)**	**(28,410)**	**(79,827,595)**	**(352,772)**	**-**	**(81,665,944)**
Depreciation for the year	22	(407,033)	(17,631)	(15,241,224)	(23,463)	-	(15,689,351)
Sales		-	1,600	-	-	-	1,600
31 December 2018		**(1,864,200)**	**(44,441)**	**(95,068,819)**	**(376,235)**	**-**	**(97,353,694)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2017		**9,140,719**	**116,491**	**266,428,466**	**36,905**	**67,401,801**	**343,124,382**
Net book value as at 31 December 2018		**8,732,291**	**60,460**	**285,838,721**	**38,317**	**104,346,551**	**399,016,340**

Leased assets included in the above data under financial leasing:

	31-Dec-18		31-Dec-17	
	Mechanical equipment	Total	Mechanical equipment	Total
Cost – Capitalised financial leases	4,110,800	4,110,800	4,110,800	4,110,800
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,316,874)	(1,316,874)	(1,171,814)	(1,171,814)
Net book value	**2,793,926**	**2,793,926**	**2,938,986**	**2,938,986**

COMPANY

	Note	Land & buildings	Transportation equipment	Mechanical equipment	Furniture & other equipment	PPE under construction	Total
Cost							
1 January 2017		**1,371,703**	**99,401**	**318,224,866**	**363,071**	**1,055,377**	**321,114,418**
Additions from capitalised interest on loans of the construction period		-	-	-	-	43,497	43,497
Additions, except from financial leases		-	40,000	20,970	5,480	42,325,370	42,391,820
Reclassification from mechanical equipment to buildings		3,548,799	-	(3,548,799)			-
Provision for landscape restoration	21	-	-	13,820	-	-	13,820
Reclassifications from PPE under construction		52,852	-	4,220,862	-	(4,273,714)	-
31 December 2017		**4,973,354**	**139,401**	**318,931,719**	**368,551**	**39,150,530**	**363,563,555**
1 January 2018		**4,973,354**	**139,401**	**318,931,719**	**368,551**	**39,150,530**	**363,563,555**
Acquisition/absorption of subsidiary		23,300	-	44,059,698	7,482	2,805,513	46,895,993
Additions from capitalised interest on loans of the construction period		-	-	-	-	401,559	401,559
Additions, except from financial leases		-	-	914,230	14,803	61,604,581	62,533,614
Sales/write-offs		(33)	(40,000)	-	-	-	(40,033)
31 December 2018		**4,996,621**	**99,401**	**363,905,646**	**390,836**	**103,962,183**	**473,354,687**
Accumulated Amortisation							
1 January 2017		**(232,556)**	**(9,277)**	**(63,942,843)**	**(316,232)**	**-**	**(64,500,909)**
Depreciation for the year	22	(197,973)	(16,438)	(12,693,257)	(15,414)	-	(12,923,082)
31 December 2017		**(430,530)**	**(25,715)**	**(76,636,100)**	**(331,646)**	**-**	**(77,423,991)**
1 January 2018		**(430,530)**	**(25,715)**	**(76,636,100)**	**(331,646)**	**-**	**(77,423,991)**
Depreciation for the year	22	(206,456)	(16,971)	(13,935,615)	(20,873)	-	(14,179,914)
Sales		-	1,600	-	-	-	1,600
31 December 2018		**(636,985)**	**(41,086)**	**(90,571,715)**	**(352,519)**	**-**	**(91,602,305)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2017		**4,542,825**	**113,686**	**242,295,619**	**36,905**	**39,150,530**	**286,139,565**
Net book value as at 31 December 2018		**4,359,636**	**58,315**	**273,333,931**	**38,317**	**103,962,183**	**381,752,382**

The "Mechanical equipment" account includes wind farm turbines which have been pledged with banks as security for long-term borrowings.

Leased assets included in the above data under financial leasing:

	31-Dec-18		31-Dec-17	
	Mechanical equipment	**Total**	**Mechanical equipment**	**Total**
Cost – Capitalised financial leases	2,155,800	2,155,800	2,155,800	2,155,800
Accumulated Amortisation	(879,907)	(879,907)	(806,313)	(806,313)
Net book value	**1,275,893**	**1,275,893**	**1,349,487**	**1,349,487**

Additions during the financial year, both at consolidated and at corporate levels, mainly relate to projects that are included in the implementation of the Group's new investment plan.

Profit/ (loss) from the sale of tangible assets is recognised in the income statement in "Other profit/(loss)".

7 Intangible assets

		GROUP				COMPANY		
	Note	**Software**	**Goodwill**	**User license**	**Total**	**Software**	**User license**	**Total**
Cost								
1 January 2017		**46,322**	**1,096,955**	**18,681,880**	**19,825,157**	**46,322**	**11,260,991**	**11,307,313**
Additions		19,800	-	-	19,800	19,800	-	19,800
Sales		-	-	(960,618)	(960,618)	-	-	-
Impairment		-	(1,096,955)	-	(1,096,955)	-	-	-
31 December 2017		**66,122**	**-**	**17,721,262**	**17,787,384**	**66,122**	**11,260,991**	**11,327,113**
1 January 2018		**66,122**	**-**	**17,721,262**	**17,787,384**	**66,122**	**11,260,991**	**11,327,113**
Absorption of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	12,256,899	12,256,899
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-	-	9,550,082	9,550,082	-	-	-
Additions		6,683	-	-	6,683	6,683	-	6,683
Sales		-	-	(1,260,022)	(1,260,022)	-	-	-
31 December 2018		**72,805**	**-**	**26,011,322**	**26,084,126**	**72,805**	**23,517,890**	**23,590,695**
Accumulated Amortisation								
1 January 2017		**(44,525)**	**-**	**(2,879,106)**	**(2,923,630)**	**(44,525)**	**(2,437,854)**	**(2,482,379)**
Depreciation for the year	22	(1,870)	-	(424,658)	(426,528)	(1,870)	(411,975)	(413,845)
31 December 2017		**(46,395)**	**-**	**(3,303,765)**	**(3,350,158)**	**(46,395)**	**(2,849,829)**	**(2,896,224)**
1 January 2018		**(46,395)**	**-**	**(3,303,765)**	**(3,350,159)**	**(46,395)**	**(2,849,829)**	**(2,896,224)**
Depreciation for the year	22	(6,063)	-	(624,688)	(630,751)	(6,063)	(481,069)	(487,132)
31 December 2018		**(52,458)**	**-**	**(3,928,453)**	**(3,980,910)**	**(52,458)**	**(3,330,898)**	**(3,383,356)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2017		**19,727**	**-**	**14,417,498**	**14,437,225**	**19,727**	**8,411,162**	**8,430,888**
Net book value as at 31 December 2018		**20,347**	**-**	**22,082,869**	**22,103,216**	**20,347**	**20,186,992**	**20,207,338**

On a consolidated basis, additions amounting to €9,550,082 concern user licences of the companies A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA, that were acquired during Q1 2018 by the parent company. The value of licences includes deferred tax recognised on acquisition.

The table below lists details of acquisition prices and licences that were recognised:

	DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA	**A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA**
Price paid	2,910,000	2,590,000
Potential additional cost	690,000	610,000
Total acquisition price	**3,600,000**	**3,200,000**
(Less) Value of assets acquired	-11,847	-7,594
Recognised deferred tax liability	1,465,583	1,303,940
User license	**5,053,736**	**4,496,346**

Due to absorption of EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, AP ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA by EL. TECH ANEMOS SA (see note 8) and the application of the predecessor accounting method for business combinations involving entities under common control (see note 2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements), licences were recognised in the Company's financial statements as assets totaling EUR 12,256,899.

Specifically, the licences recognised pertain to the following companies:

EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA	722,986
ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA	1,983,831
A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA	4,496,346
DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA	5,053,736
	12,256,899

User licences are tested for impairment when there are indications that their carrying value is not recoverable. Impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the fixed asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable value.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives mainly involve licences in the renewable energy sector and concern wind farms that are either operating or under construction, or expected to be constructed in the future. Taking into account existing and expected returns of the wind farms, based on the set values of the transitional provisions of the new regulatory framework (Law 4414/2016), the management considered that there were no indications of impairment of the licenses and did not proceed with an impairment test.

These intangible assets amount to EUR 22.1 million at Group level and EUR 20.2 million at Company level.

8 Group participations

Group companies consolidated by the full consolidation method as at 31 December 2018, which are active in their entirety in the segment of construction and operation of plants generating electricity by use of renewable energy sources, are presented in the table below:

			PARENT % 31-Dec-2018			PARENT % 31-Dec-2017				
S/N	**COMPANY**	**REGISTERED OFFICE**	**DIRECT**	**INDIRECT**	**TOTAL**	**DIRECT**	**INDIRECT**	**TOTAL**	**FINANCIAL YEARS WITH TAX COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE***	**UNAUDITED YEARS**
1	EOLIKA PARKA MALEA SA	GREECE	57.55%		57.55%	57.55%		57.55%	2011-2013	2014-2018
2	EOLIKI KANDILIOU SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
3	EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	GREECE	50.99%		50.99%	50.99%		50.99%	2011-2017	2018
4	EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
5	EOLIKI OLYMPOU EVIAS SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
6	EOLIKI PARNONOS SA	GREECE	80.00%		80.00%	80.00%		80.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
7	ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
8	ANEMOS ATALANTIS SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
9	PPC RENEWABLES - ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI TEV ENERGIAKI SA	GREECE	51.00%		51.00%	51.00%		51.00%	2011-2017	2018
10	HELLENIC ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT - RENEWABLES SA	GREECE	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	2011-2013	2014-2018
11	THIVAIKOS ANEMOS SA	GREECE	54.70%	45.30%	100.00%	56.66%	43.34%	100.00%	-	2012-2018
12	LASTIS ENERGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED	CYPRUS	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	-	-
13	SILIO ENTERPRISES LIMITED	CYPRUS		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	-	-

* Financial years for which the Group companies that are audited by audit firms have obtained a tax compliance certificate.

On 21.02.18 the Company acquired 100% of shares in the companies A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA" and "DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA", which have obtained installation permits for a 34 MW and a 37.8 MW wind farm, respectively, on mount Askio, Regional Unit of Kozani, Western Macedonia.

On 19 October 2018 all shares (100% interest) held by ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI ANEMOS SA in the subsidiary VIOTIKOS ANEMOS SA were transferred to third parties.

The change to the carrying value of the parent company's investments to undertakings consolidated under the full consolidation method was as follows:

	COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
At year start	**36,768,818**	**28,521,198**
Absorption of subsidiaries	(29,846,807)	-
Additions, new	6,800,000	-
Additions-increase in investment cost	6,200,455	14,950,200
(Sales)	(3,078,300)	(4,154,580)
(Impairment)	(1,480,000)	(2,548,000)
At year end	**15,364,166**	**36,768,818**

Investments in subsidiaries mainly refer to investment costs in the renewable energy sector and concern wind farms that are either operating or under construction, or expected to be constructed in the future. Investments in subsidiaries stand at EUR 15,364,166.

The amount of EUR 29,846,807 in the line "Absorption of subsidiaries" refers to the companies EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA, which were absorbed by EL. TECH. ANEMOS SA, in accordance with decisions of the Companies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Development dated 20 December 2018 and 24 December 2018; the transformation balance sheet date for each company absorbed being 30 June 2018.

"Additions/increase in cost of investment" in the amount of EUR 6,200,455 mainly pertains to the following subsidiaries:

- LASTIS ENERGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED, EUR 1,955,000
- DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA, EUR 1,820,000
- A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA, EUR 1,080,000
- THIVAIKOS ANEMOS SA, EUR 1,300,000
- ANEMOS ATALANTIS SA, EUR 25,000
- EOLIKI OLYMPOU EVIAS SA, EUR 10,255
- EOLIKI KANDILIOU SA, EUR 10,200

The "(Sales)" amount of EUR 3,078,300 relates to the sale of the subsidiary company VIOTIKOS ANEMOS SA, which was carried out at a loss due to a change in the Group's business plans, after taking into account the developments regarding the prices in the tenders under Law 4414/2016, The outcome from the sale of the subsidiary company is shown in the income statement under "Other profit/(loss)", and relates to losses for 2018 in the amount of EUR 1,117,762 at the consolidated level, and €2,928,300 at the company level (note 23).

Management, having taken into account the prices appearing in the recent tender procedures under the new regulatory framework of Law 4414/2016, proceeded with the impairment of the sum of EUR 1,480,000 (Note 23) in the value of investments in subsidiaries which had not begun construction of wind farms up to 31 December 2018.

The tables below present summary financial information, prior to consolidation entries, about the subsidiaries holding the most significant non-controlling interests for the Group:

Summary Statement of Financial Position

	PPC RENEWABLES		EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Current assets	2,510,921	1,309,510	265,912	242,471
Current liabilities	1,842,345	474,179	42,886	44,798
Net current assets	668,576	835,331	223,026	197,673
Non-current assets	6,836,973	7,154,612	377,845	416,866
Non-current liabilities	1,763,673	2,671,518	208,869	232,816
Net non-current assets	5,073,300	4,483,094	168,976	184,050
Equity	5,741,876	5,318,425	392,002	381,723
Non-controlling interests	2,813,519	2,606,028	192,081	187,044

The balance of non-controlling participating interests (mostly relating to EOLIKA PARKA MALEA SA and EOLIKI PARNONOS SA), including consolidation records, pertains to losses of EUR 57,456 (losses of EUR 49,812 in 2017).

Summary Statement of Comprehensive Income

	PPC RENEWABLES		EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	
	1 Jan to		**1 Jan to**	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Sales	1,140,296	825,103	345,719	319,871
Profit before taxes	516,525	225,751	211,514	210,341
Income tax	(93,074)	(74,367)	(56,725)	(61,697)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	423,451	151,384	154,789	148,644
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	207,491	74,178	75,847	72,835
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	(70,810)	(70,810)

The balance of non-controlling participating interests (mostly relating to EOLIKA PARKA MALEA SA and EOLIKI PARNONOS SA), including consolidation entries, pertains to losses of EUR 7,644 (losses of EUR 7,760 in 2017).

Summary Cash Flow Statement

	PPC RENEWABLES		EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Cash flows from operating activities	1,096,796	686,506	257,442	301,745
Debit interest and related expenses paid	(82,448)	(101,746)	(122)	(121)
Taxes paid	(962)	(778)	(78,256)	(37,205)
Total inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	1,013,386	583,982	179,064	264,419
Total inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	6,411	5,186	624	458
Total inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	(173,826)	(520,961)	(144,510)	(202,314)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	845,971	68,207	35,179	62,563
Cash and cash equivalents at year start	698,812	630,605	76,612	14,049
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	1,544,784	698,812	111,790	76,612

9 Prepayments for long-term leases

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
At year start		**1,431,637**	**1,872,422**	**1,431,637**	**1,505,796**
Absorption of subsidiaries		-	-	74,187	-
Disposal of subsidiary		-	(361,968)	-	-
Additions		357,747	-	283,560	-
(Expenses of the year)	22	(74,159)	(78,818)	(74,159)	(74,159)
At year end		**1,715,224**	**1,431,637**	**1,715,224**	**1,431,637**
Non-current assets		1,641,064	1,357,477	1,641,064	1,357,477
Current assets		74,159	74,159	74,159	74,159
Total		**1,715,224**	**1,431,637**	**1,715,224**	**1,431,637**

The balance of item “Prepayments for long-term leases” on the consolidated level as at 31 December 2018, in the amount of €1,715,224 (31 December 2017: €1,431,637) from the parent company pertains to amounts paid for long-term leases of forest land for the installation of wind farms at the locations Ag. Dynati - Kefallonia, Achladokambos- Argolida, Asprovouni and Ortholithi- Trizinia, Mount Lyrkio- Arkadia, Mali Madi- Molai, Lakonia, Lampousa and Vromosykia-Trizinia, Magoula- Alexandroupoli, Askios Oros - Kozani, Monemvasia - Lakonia and one photovoltaic farm located at Lekana-Argolida.

Accrued expenses are annually accounted for in relation to the wind farms at the above locations, as well as for the photovoltaic farm at location Lekana, which are posted in the income statement on the basis of useful life.

10 Trade and other receivables

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Trade		24,626,990	24,195,213	23,194,778	23,686,253
Trade receivables – Related parties	30	118,800	89,075	143,600	130,245
Trade receivables		**24,745,790**	**24,284,289**	**23,338,378**	**23,816,498**
Loans to related parties	30	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
Other receivables		10,912,683	9,794,736	10,170,228	6,318,932
Other receivables -Related parties	30	181,162	155,037	181,162	400,537
Less: Provision for impairment of other receivables		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Total		**34,909,636**	**33,304,062**	**32,759,769**	**29,605,967**
Non-current assets		1,482,030	704,234	1,479,030	704,234
Current assets		33,427,605	32,599,828	31,280,739	28,901,733
		34,909,636	**33,304,062**	**32,759,769**	**29,605,967**

The maturity date of the loan to a related party is 31/12/2023. The intra-company loan rates are consistent with the market rates.

The account "Other Receivables" is analysed as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
VAT debit balance	4,248,958	2,705,594	3,763,714	-
Receivables from disposal of participations under relevant agreements	4,380,000	4,400,000	4,380,000	4,400,000
Prepayments to suppliers/creditors	610,942	571,959	610,849	566,823
Receivables from the Greek State	68,198	73,397	66,061	70,291
Sundry debtors	1,604,585	2,043,786	1,349,604	1,281,817
	10,912,683	**9,794,736**	**10,170,228**	**6,318,932**

Receivables from disposal of participations under relevant agreements pertain to:

a) Receivables from sale of participation under relevant agreement at the value of €1,100,000 (2017: €1,100,000) which represent the sale of Peloponnisiakos Anemos, a company which had obtained a wind farm generation licence, to FOREST ENERGY LTD. Impairment provisions have been made for these receivables as a whole.

(b) Receivables of €150,000 in total from the sale of subsidiary VIOTIKOS ANEMOS SA, which took place in 2018.

c) Receivables from the sale of associates POUNENTIS ENERGY SA and ANEMODOMIKI SA made in 2015, at a total value of €3,130,000 (2017: 3,130,000),

The ageing analysis for customer accounts receivable as at 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Not overdue and not impaired (0 - 6 months)	24,630,874	24,213,741	23,223,462	23,736,007
Overdue:				
1 - 2 years	44,368	40,659	44,368	44,277
2 - 3 years	40,659	29,889	40,659	36,217
Over 3 years	29,889	-	29,889	-
Trade Receivables - Net	**24,745,790**	**24,284,289**	**23,338,378**	**23,816,498**

The change to provision for impairment of other receivables is shown in the following table:

	GROUP	COMPANY
Balance as at 1 January 2017	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**

The impairment provision of €1,100,000 refers to receivables from FOREST ENERGY LTD. The remaining amount of the provision for impairment under other receivables refers to various low-value, long due receivables.

All receivables are expressed in euro.

11 Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income & financial assets available for sale

11a Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income (IFRS 9)

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17*	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17*
At fiscal year start - Adjusted data IFRS 9	**1,542,831**	**-**	**1,542,831**	**-**
(Sales)	(1,542,831)	-	(1,542,831)	-
At year end	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

*On 31 December 2017 these participations were classified as available-for-sale financial assets (Note 11b).

The Group adopted the new IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not significantly affect the interim summary financial report of the Company and the Group.

11b Financial assets available for sale (IAS 39)

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
At year start	**-**	**3,457,837**	**-**	**3,457,837**
(Sales)	-	(1,915,103)	-	(1,915,103)
Adjustment at fair value through equity: increase/(decrease)	-	98	-	98
At year end	**-**	**1,542,831**	**-**	**1,542,831**
Current assets	-	1,542,831	-	1,542,831
	-	**1,542,831**	**-**	**1,542,831**

Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
Non-listed securities:	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Mutual Funds - International (in EUR)	-	1,542,831	-	1,542,831
	-	**1,542,831**	**-**	**1,542,831**

The available-for-sale financial assets as at 31.12.2017 consist of low-risk mutual funds with level A credit rating (Standard & Poor) recognised at fair value based on the net asset value of each fund.

12 Restricted cash deposits

GROUP

The Group's restricted cash deposits as at 31 December 2018 stood at €25,407,521. As at 31 December 2017 they amounted to €13,469,174.

COMPANY

The Company's restricted cash deposits as at 31 December 2018 stood at €24,669,526. As at 31 December 2017 they amounted to €13,301,689.

Restricted cash relates to the accounts servicing short-term instalments of long-term borrowings.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Cash in hand	6,368	3,858	3,662	900
Sight deposits	7,487,826	2,029,313	5,285,809	1,018,044
Total	**7,494,195**	**2,033,171**	**5,289,470**	**1,018,944**

All cash and cash equivalents of the Group are expressed in euros.

14 Share Capital & Premium Reserve

	COMPANY			
	Number of Shares	Share capital	Share premium	Total
1 January 2017	**82,667,000**	**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**95,402,723**
31 December 2017	**82,667,000**	**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**95,402,723**
1 January 2018	**82,667,000**	**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**95,402,723**
31 December 2018	**82,667,000**	**24,800,100**	**70,602,623**	**95,402,723**

15 Reserves

GROUP

	Note	Statutory reserves	Special reserves	Available for sale reserves	Adjusted financial asset reserves at fair value through total income	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Total
1 January 2017		**2,469,766**	**6,514,239**	**(12,981)**	**-**	**7,381**	**8,978,405**
Disposal of subsidiary		(105,399)	-	-	-	-	(105,399)
Transfer from retained earnings		400,716	-	-	-	-	400,716
Changes in value of available-for-sale assets- net of taxes	26	-	-	69	-	-	69
Actuarial gain / (loss) net of taxes	26	-	-	-	-	(2,070)	(2,070)
31 December 2017		**2,765,082**	**6,514,239**	**(12,912)**	**-**	**5,310**	**9,271,720**
1 January 2018		**2,765,082**	**6,514,239**	**(12,912)**	**-**	**5,310**	**9,271,720**
Reclassification - Application of IFRS 9		-	-	12,912	(12,912)	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		605,478	-	-	-	-	605,478
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	26	-	-	-	12,912	-	12,912
Actuarial gain / (loss) net of taxes	26	-	-	-	-	(40,542)	(40,542)
31 December 2018		**3,370,561**	**6,514,239**	**-**	**-**	**(35,232)**	**9,849,568**

COMPANY

	Note	Statutory reserves	Special reserves	Available for sale reserves	Adjusted financial asset reserves at fair value through total income	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Total
1 January 2017		**2,321,639**	**6,514,427**	**(12,981)**	**-**	**7,381**	**8,830,466**
Transfer from retained earnings		422,689	-	-	-	-	422,689
Changes in value of available-for-sale assets- net of taxes	26	-	-	69	-	-	69
Actuarial gain / (loss) net of taxes	26	-	-	-	-	(2,070)	(2,070)
31 December 2017		**2,744,328**	**6,514,427**	**(12,912)**	**-**	**5,310**	**9,251,154**
1 January 2018		**2,744,328**	**6,514,427**	**(12,912)**	**-**	**5,310**	**9,251,154**
Reclassification - Application of IFRS 9				12,912	(12,912)	-	-
Absorption of a subsidiary		2,375	188	-	-	-	2,563
Transfer from retained earnings		553,580	-	-	-	-	553,580
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	26	-	-	-	12,912	-	12,912
Actuarial gain / (loss) net of taxes	26	-	-	-	-	(40,542)	(40,542)
31 December 2018		**3,300,283**	**6,514,615**	**-**	**-**	**(35,232)**	**9,779,667**

(a) Statutory reserves

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

(b) Special reserves

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

(c) Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves

These reserves include the actuarial profit/(loss) (and the relevant deferred taxation) arising from recalculations of the present value of defined benefit commitments, which, according to the revised standard IAS 19, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

16 Trade and other payables

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Suppliers		3,518,613	2,750,310	3,484,288	2,704,877
Suppliers – Related parties	30	43,787	37,968	43,787	37,968
Accrued interest		1,977,750	2,368,411	1,975,773	1,812,397
Accrued costs		146,884	163,588	17,489	129,904
Social security and other taxes		568,884	947,757	562,055	895,242
Other payables		2,526,532	3,510,659	2,298,299	2,149,924
Other liabilities -Related parties	30	1,394,897	4,051,423	1,394,897	2,132,776
Total		**10,177,348**	**13,830,116**	**9,776,589**	**9,863,089**
Non-current		1,300,000	-	1,300,000	-
Current		8,877,348	13,830,116	8,476,589	9,863,089
Total		**10,177,348**	**13,830,116**	**9,776,589**	**9,863,089**

All liabilities are expressed in euro.

The account “Other Liabilities” is analysed as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Third party fees	522,600	239,445	361,525	210,111
Possible additional cost of acquiring stake in subsidiaries	1,300,000	1,833,696	1,300,000	1,483,596
Amounts due to subcontractors	447,330	259,580	447,330	259,580
Sundry creditors	256,603	1,177,938	189,444	196,637
	2,526,532	**3,510,659**	**2,298,299**	**2,149,924**

Payables from the acquisition of the holding percentage in subsidiaries include an amount of €1,300,000, which is the possible additional price for the acquisition of A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA, which will be paid in the future if the relevant terms of the transfer agreements are met.

17 Borrowings

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Long-term borrowings				
Bond Loans	210,554,412	169,099,688	210,554,412	139,365,159
Total long-term borrowings	**210,554,412**	**169,099,688**	**210,554,412**	**139,365,159**
Short-term borrowings				
Bank Overdrafts	215	-	215	-
Bank loans	4,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Bond Loans	35,011,595	19,035,077	33,257,828	18,874,483
Finance leases	-	225,722	-	-
Total short-term borrowings	**39,011,810**	**20,260,799**	**37,258,043**	**19,874,483**
Total borrowings	**249,566,222**	**189,360,487**	**247,812,455**	**159,239,642**

Exposure to rate fluctuations and contract re-pricing dates are as follows:

	GROUP		
	FIXED RATE	**FLOATING RATE up to 6 months**	**Total**
31 December 2017			
Total borrowings	-	189,360,487	189,360,487
31 December 2018			
Total borrowings	-	249,566,222	249,566,222

	COMPANY		
	FIXED RATE	**FLOATING RATE up to 6 months**	**Total**
31 December 2017			
Total borrowings	-	159,239,642	159,239,642
31 December 2018			
Total borrowings	-	247,812,455	247,812,455

The maturities of long-term borrowings are as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
1 to 2 years	26,433,212	19,329,391	26,433,212	17,310,028
2 to 5 years	75,068,208	65,259,007	75,068,208	51,819,925
Over 5 years	109,052,991	84,511,289	109,052,991	70,235,206
	210,554,412	**169,099,688**	**210,554,412**	**139,365,159**

Company borrowings are expressed in euro. Floating rates of borrowing are linked to Euribor plus spread.

To secure the borrowings, the energy sale contracts made with HEDNO and RESGOO in relation to the wind parks, the hydro power plant and the photovoltaic plant have been assigned to the lender banks. The Company has complied with its financial obligations emanating from the above loan agreements.

On 19 October 2018 a syndicated bond loan was approved by the National Bank of Greece and Piraeus Bank for a maximum sum of EUR 163,000,000, which is intended to cover: a) refinancing of existing debt arising from six outstanding bond loans from the National Bank of Greece totaling EUR 80,910,463 and b) for long-term financing of wind farms under construction with a total capacity of 105.6 MW.

Finance lease liabilities that are included in the following tables pertain to the mechanical equipment of the hydro power project of the subsidiary company PPC RENEWABLES - ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI TEV ENERGIAKI SA and are analysed as follows:

	GROUP	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments		
Up to 1 year	-	229,199
Total	**-**	**229,199**
Less: Future finance costs of finance lease liabilities	-	(3,476)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**-**	**225,722**

The present value of finance lease liabilities is analysed below:

	GROUP	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Up to 1 year	-	225,722
Total	**-**	**225,722**

18 Grants

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
At year start		**50,365,623**	**52,547,890**	**49,592,928**	**50,063,713**
Disposal of subsidiary		-	(1,649,527)	-	-
Grants received		6,242,810	2,283,051	5,459,810	2,283,051
Transfer to income statement (Other income-expenses)	23	(2,780,639)	(2,672,165)	(2,736,595)	(2,610,211)
Grants returned		-	(143,625)	-	(143,625)
At year end		**53,827,794**	**50,365,623**	**52,316,143**	**49,592,928**

At a consolidated level, the balance of grants as at 31 December 2018 is comprise mainly of the following amounts:

i. A sum of EUR 52,316,142 represents grants of the parent company under investment and development laws for the construction of wind farms in Kefalonia, Mytilini, Alexandroupolis, Lakonia and Argolida. The percentage grant ranges from 20% to 40% of each investment budget.

ii. An amount of EUR 1,387,896 pertains to a grant received by the subsidiary PPC RENEWABLES - ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI TEV ENERGIAKI SA for the construction of a 4.95 MW hydroelectric plant at the Smixiotiko stream, Municipality of Ziaka, Prefecture of Grevena. The grant covers 30% of the investment budget.

iii. An amount of EUR 123,756 pertains to a grant received by subsidiary EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA for the construction of a 1.2MW Wind Farm in the Municipality of Karystos, Prefecture of Evia. The grant covers 30% of the investment budget.

All additions for the period, amounting to EUR 5,459,810, come from the parent company and pertain to the wind farm Magoula Kazakou Extension, in the Municipality of Alexandroupolis and an amount of EUR 783,000 comes from the subsidiary PPC RENEWABLES - ELLINIKI TECHNODOMIKI TEV ENERGIAKI SA and pertains to the hydroelectric plant at the Smixiotiko stream, Municipality of Ziaka, Prefecture of Grevena.

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are compensated when there is an applicable legal right to compensate the current tax receivables against the current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes involve the same tax authority. The offset amounts for the Group and the Company are the following:

GROUP

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Deferred tax liabilities:	18,329,870	13,744,454
	18,329,870	**13,744,454**

Total change in deferred income tax is presented below.

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Balance at period start	**13,744,454**	**11,389,788**
Debit/ (credit) through profit and loss	1,825,312	2,930,568
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	(9,420)	(817)
User licence obtained	2,769,524	-
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(575,085)
Closing balance	**18,329,870**	**13,744,454**

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

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Different tax depreciation	Assets under financial lease	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Borrowings (from third parties and intra-company loans)	User license	Total
1-Jan-17	**13,114,638**	**481,680**	**3,015**	**140,557**	**514,991**	**14,254,881**
Income statement debit/(credit)	3,778,044	(20,725)	-	(34,721)	-	3,722,598
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	-	-	(846)	-	-	(846)
Disposal of subsidiary	(532,566)	-	-	(71,449)	-	(604,014)
31-Dec-17	**16,360,117**	**460,955**	**2,169**	**34,388**	**514,991**	**17,372,619**
1-Jan-18	**16,360,117**	**460,955**	**2,169**	**34,388**	**514,991**	**17,372,619**
Income statement debit/(credit)	1,865,184	(93,827)	-	1,899	(359,016)	1,414,241
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	-	-	(2,169)	-	-	(2,169)
User licence obtained	-	-	-	-	2,769,524	2,769,524
31-Dec-18	**18,225,301**	**367,127**	**-**	**36,287**	**2,925,499**	**21,554,214**

Deferred tax receivables:

	Different tax depreciation	Tax losses	Elimination of intra-company profit	Financial lease liabilities	Reserve assets available for sale/at fair value through total income	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Capital increase expenses	Other	Total
1-Jan-17	**1,204,657**	**261,000**	**122,980**	**192,440**	**3,896**	**-**	**546,814**	**533,305**	**2,865,092**
Income statement debit/(credit)	(71,031)	275,500	(5,742)	(126,981)	-	-	(75,423)	795,707	792,030
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	-	(28)	-	-	-	(28)
Disposal of subsidiary	(5,611)	-	-	-		-	-	(23,318)	(28,930)
31-Dec-17	**1,128,015**	**536,500**	**117,238**	**65,459**	**3,867**	**-**	**471,391**	**1,305,694**	**3,628,164**
1-Jan-18	**1,128,015**	**536,500**	**117,238**	**65,459**	**3,867**	**-**	**471,391**	**1,305,694**	**3,628,164**
Income statement debit/(credit)	(13,907)	(520,640)	(17,276)	(65,459)	1,261	-	(116,385)	321,335	(411,071)
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	-	(5,128)	12,379	-	-	7,250
31-Dec-18	**1,114,108**	**15,860**	**99,961**	**-**	**-**	**12,379**	**355,006**	**1,627,029**	**3,224,344**

Other Deferred tax assets are analysed as follows:

	GROUP	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Impairment of holdings	1,047,280	738,920
Provision for landscape restoration	528,732	513,930
Provisions for staff redundancy and retirement compensation	42,716	45,174
Other	8,302	7,671
Total	**1,627,030**	**1,305,694**

The current tax rate in Greece as at 31 December 2018 is 29%. According to Article 23 of Law 4579/2018, this will gradually be decreased by one percentage point as follows:

- 28% for the year 2019
- 27% for the year 2020
- 26% for the year 2021
- 25% for the year 2022 and so on.

Due to the gradual decrease in subsequent years of the income tax rate in Greece, a deferred income tax (inflow) of EUR 2,118,711 and EUR 2,014,557 for the Group and the Company, respectively, arises due to revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities includes funds set aside for acquisition of licences, amounting to EUR 2,769,524, which pertains to the deferred tax liability of the licences recognised at the time of the acquisition of the companies A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA (see note 7).

COMPANY

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Deferred tax liabilities:	17,448,373	12,982,204
	17,448,373	**12,982,204**

Total change in deferred income tax is presented below.

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Balance at period start	**12,982,204**	**10,102,627**
Debit/ (credit) through profit and loss	1,574,096	2,880,394
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	(9,420)	(817)
Absorption of subsidiaries	2,901,492	-
Closing balance	**17,448,373**	**12,982,204**

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

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Borrowings (from third parties and intra-company loans)	User license	Total
1-Jan-17	**12,502,123**	**3,015**	**72,552**	**-**	**12,577,690**
Income statement debit/(credit)	3,652,415	-	(38,164)	-	3,614,251
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	-	(846)	-	-	(846)
31-Dec-17	**16,154,538**	**2,169**	**34,388**	**-**	**16,191,095**
1-Jan-18	**16,154,538**	**2,169**	**34,388**	**-**	**16,191,095**
Income statement debit/(credit)	1,687,170	-	1,899	(286,502)	1,402,567
Other comprehensive income debit/ (credit)	-	(2,169)	-	-	(2,169)
Absorption of subsidiaries	227,405	-	-	2,769,524	2,996,929
31-Dec-18	**18,069,113**	**-**	**36,287**	**2,483,021**	**20,588,422**

Deferred tax receivables:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Tax losses	Elimination of intra-company profit	Reserve assets available for sale/at fair value through total income	Actuarial profit/(loss) reserves	Capital increase expenses	Other	Total
1-Jan-17	**1,110,787**	**203,000**	**122,980**	**3,896**	**-**	**546,814**	**487,587**	**2,475,063**
Income statement debit/(credit)	(39,392)	87,000	(5,742)	-	-	(75,423)	767,414	733,857
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	(28)	-	-	-	(28)
31-Dec-17	**1,071,394**	**290,000**	**117,238**	**3,867**	**-**	**471,391**	**1,255,001**	**3,208,891**
1-Jan-18	**1,071,394**	**290,000**	**117,238**	**3,867**	**-**	**471,391**	**1,255,001**	**3,208,891**
Income statement debit/(credit)	11,083	(322,730)	(17,276)	1,261	-	(116,385)	272,517	(171,530)
Other comprehensive income (debit)/ credit	-	-	-	(5,128)	12,379	-	-	7,250
Absorption of subsidiaries	-	32,730	-	-	-	-	62,706	95,436
31-Dec-18	**1,082,478**	**-**	**99,961**	**-**	**12,379**	**355,006**	**1,590,224**	**3,140,049**

Other Deferred tax assets are analysed as follows:

	COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Impairment of holdings	1,047,280	738,920
Provision for landscape restoration	500,228	470,907
Provisions for staff redundancy and retirement compensation	42,716	45,174
Total	**1,590,224**	**1,255,001**

20 Employee retirement compensation liabilities

GROUP AND COMPANY

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are the following:

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position for:		
Retirement benefits	211,903	148,292
Total	**211,903**	**148,292**

The amounts recognised through profit and loss are as follows:

		1 Jan to	
	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Income statement charge for:			
Retirement benefits	25	11,619	12,282
Total		**11,619**	**12,282**

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

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Present value of non-financed liabilities	211,903	148,292
Liability in Statement of Financial Position	**211,903**	**148,292**

The amounts posted in the Income Statement are as follows:

		1 Jan to	
	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Current employment cost		6,555	12,055
Financial cost		2,373	2,166
Cut-down losses		2,692	(1,940)
Total included in staff benefits	25	**11,619**	**12,282**

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

	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Opening balance		148,292	135,394
Indemnities paid		(3,099)	(2,299)
Actuarial (profit)/loss charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	26	55,090	2,916
Total debit/(credit) to results	25	11,619	12,282
Closing balance		**211,903**	**148,292**

The main actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes are:

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Discount rate	1.70%	1.60%
Future salary raises	1.75%	1.75%
Average annualised long-term rise of inflation	1.75%	1.75%

The average weighted duration of retirement benefits is 14.53 years.

Analysis of expected maturity of non-discounted pension benefits:

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Under one year	11,760	9,800
Over 5 years	264,724	177,563
Total	**276,484**	**187,363**

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

	Change in the assumption according to		Effect on retirement benefits					
			Increase in the assumption			Decrease in the assumption		
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17		31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17		31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Discount rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	-5.99%	-5.77%	Increase by	5.99%	5.77%
Payroll change rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	5.96%	5.73%	Decrease by	-5.96%	-5.73%

Actuarial (profit)/loss (remeasurements) recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
(Profit)/loss from change in demographic assumptions		-	16,594
(Profit)/loss from the change in financial assumptions		(2,450)	(15,504)
Net (profit)/ loss		57,540	1,826
Total	26	**55,090**	**2,916**

21 Provisions

		GROUP				COMPANY			
	Note	Provision for unaudited years	Provision for landscape restoration	Other provisions	Total	Provision for unaudited years	Provision for landscape restoration	Other provisions	Total
1 January 2017		**360,000**	**1,660,701**	**100,000**	**2,120,701**	**300,000**	**1,535,545**	**100,000**	**1,935,545**
Additional provisions for financial year	6	-	114,382	-	114,382	-	13,820	-	13,820
Financial cost	24	-	77,498	-	77,498	-	74,452	-	74,452
Used provisions for fiscal year		(35,000)	(80,408)	-	(115,408)	-	-	-	-
31 December 2017		**325,000**	**1,772,173**	**100,000**	**2,197,173**	**300,000**	**1,623,817**	**100,000**	**2,023,817**
1 January 2018		**325,000**	**1,772,173**	**100,000**	**2,197,173**	**300,000**	**1,623,817**	**100,000**	**2,023,817**
Additional provisions for financial year	6	-	169,368	-	169,368	-	-	-	-
Financial cost	24	-	92,044	-	92,044	-	83,909	-	83,909
Absorption of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	216,229	-	216,229
31 December 2018		**325,000**	**2,033,585**	**100,000**	**2,458,585**	**300,000**	**1,923,956**	**100,000**	**2,323,956**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
Analysis of total provisions:	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Non-current	2,458,585	2,197,173	2,323,956	2,023,817
Total	**2,458,585**	**2,197,173**	**2,323,956**	**2,023,817**

The increase in provision for environmental restoration concerns the wind farm of the subsidiary company AEOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIA SA, which was absorbed in the fiscal year by the parent company, and the wind farm of the subsidiary company THIVAIKOS ANEMOS SA, both of which commenced operation in the fiscal year 2018.

22 Expenses per category

		GROUP					
		1 Jan to 31 Dec 18			1-Jan to 31 Dec 17		
	Note	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total
Employee benefits	25	900,390	773,323	1,673,713	462,026	681,493	1,143,519
Depreciation of tangible assets	6	15,649,971	39,379	15,689,351	13,506,280	34,430	13,540,710
Depreciation of intangible assets	7	630,751	-	630,751	426,528	-	426,528
Long-term leases (expenses for the year)	9	74,159	-	74,159	78,818	-	78,818
Operating lease rents		271,216	113,740	384,956	275,013	113,700	388,713
Third-party allowances		837,197	6,031	843,228	582,269	6,695	588,964
Third party fees		8,385,808	1,129,030	9,514,838	6,816,747	1,102,542	7,919,289
Taxes-Duties (compensatory charge)		3,227,590	105,070	3,332,660	2,178,823	59,406	2,238,229
Other		922,816	313,081	1,235,897	522,699	351,497	874,196
Total		**30,899,900**	**2,479,655**	**33,379,555**	**24,849,204**	**2,349,762**	**27,198,966**

		COMPANY					
		1 Jan to 31 Dec 18			1-Jan to 31 Dec 17		
	Note	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Administrative expenses	Total
Employee benefits	25	886,971	773,323	1,660,294	441,832	681,493	1,123,325
Depreciation of tangible assets	6	14,142,071	37,843	14,179,914	12,890,650	32,432	12,923,082
Depreciation of intangible assets	7	487,132	-	487,132	413,845	-	413,845
Long-term leases (expenses for the year)	9	74,159	-	74,159	74,159	-	74,159
Operating lease rents		264,899	113,700	378,599	273,840	113,700	387,540
Third-party allowances		733,341	5,985	739,327	540,738	6,641	547,379
Third party fees		7,708,009	1,031,121	8,739,130	6,700,424	744,946	7,445,370
Taxes-Duties (compensatory charge)		2,923,117	66,800	2,989,917	2,105,322	39,482	2,144,805
Other		846,777	307,811	1,154,588	506,595	327,212	833,807
Total		**28,066,477**	**2,336,584**	**30,403,060**	**23,947,405**	**1,945,906**	**25,893,311**

23 Other income and other profit/ (loss)

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		1 Jan to		1 Jan to	
	Note	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Other income					
Amortisation of grants received	18	2,780,639	2,672,165	2,736,595	2,610,211
Income from services to third parties		871,501	27,266	879,120	47,266
Total		**3,652,140**	**2,699,431**	**3,615,715**	**2,657,477**
Other profit/(loss)					
Profits/(losses) from the sale of financial assets categorized as available for sale		-	(12,220)	-	(12,220)
Profit /(loss) from the disposal of subsidiaries		(1,117,762)	(2,091,310)	(2,928,300)	(1,801,561)
Profit/ (losses) from the sale of tangible assets		(34,795)	-	(33,433)	-
Provisions for impairment of user licenses and participations (-)		-	(1,096,955)	(1,480,000)	(2,548,000)
Provisions and write-offs (-)		-	-	-	-
Other profit/(losses)		195,293	102,355	187,925	135,334
Total		**(957,265)**	**(3,098,130)**	**(4,253,808)**	**(4,226,447)**
Other operating income/(expenses) (net)		**2,694,876**	**(398,699)**	**(638,093)**	**(1,568,970)**

24 Financial income/(expenses)

	Note	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17
Financial income					
-Interest income		134,874	169,255	126,156	156,700
-Unwind of discount on receivables		-	335,357	-	335,357
Total financial income		**134,874**	**504,612**	**126,156**	**492,057**
Interest financial expenses					
- Bank borrowings		(11,116,737)	(9,675,195)	(10,507,724)	(9,439,545)
- Finance Leases		(2,454)	(20,532)	-	-
Interest expenses		**(11,119,191)**	**(9,695,727)**	**(10,507,724)**	**(9,439,545)**
Financial cost of landscaping provisions	21	(92,044)	(77,498)	(83,909)	(74,452)
Total financial expenses		**(11,211,235)**	**(9,773,225)**	**(10,591,634)**	**(9,513,996)**

25 Employee benefits

	Note	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17
Wages and salaries		1,329,657	908,272	1,318,942	892,140
Social security costs		299,329	209,719	296,624	205,657
Cost of defined benefit plans	20	11,619	12,282	11,619	12,282
Other employee benefits		33,108	13,247	33,108	13,247
Total	22	**1,673,713**	**1,143,519**	**1,660,294**	**1,123,325**

26 Income tax

	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	GROUP 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-18	COMPANY 1 Jan to 31-Dec-17
Tax for the year	357,521	97,671	-	-
Impact on deferred taxation due to the gradual change in tax rate from 29% to 25% by 2022	(2,118,711)	-	(2,014,557)	-
Deferred tax	3,944,022	2,930,568	3,588,653	2,880,394
Total	**2,182,832**	**3,028,240**	**1,574,096**	**2,880,394**

The current tax rate in Greece as at 31 December 2018 is 29%. According to Article 23 of Law 4579/2018, this will gradually be decreased by one percentage point as follows:

- 28% for the year 2019
- 27% for the year 2020
- 26% for the year 2021
- 25% for the year 2022 and so on.

With regard to fiscal years from 2011 up to and including 2015, Greek Sociétés Anonyme companies whose financial statements were subject to audits by statutory auditors had to be audited by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that had reviewed their annual financial statements, and to obtain a “Tax Compliance Report”, in accordance with the provisions of Article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994 and Article 65A of Law 4174/2013. With regard to fiscal years from 2016 onwards, the tax audit and the issue of a “Tax Compliance

Report" are optional. The Group opted to continue having its statements audited by statutory auditors, on an optional basis, for its most important subsidiaries. It is noted that, in implementation of the related tax provisions, the Government's right to assess taxes for fiscal years until and including 2011 has be barred by 31.12.2017.

Tax on profit before tax of the company is different from the theoretical amount that would arise if we used the weighted average tax rate, as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
Profit before taxes	18,398,264	12,809,942	12,645,699	11,334,165
Tax imputed based on applicable tax factors on profit	5,337,521	3,744,018	3,667,253	3,286,908
Adjustments				
Untaxed income	(1,643,948)	(743,748)	(681,483)	(754,671)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	342,379	8,899	296,938	320,920
Tax losses for which no deferred tax receivables were recognised	335,824	22,976	322,730	27,237
Prior period and other taxes	2,885	-	-	-
Effect of change to tax rate	(2,118,711)	-	(2,014,557)	-
Use of tax losses from prior financial years	(73,118)	(3,905)	(16,785)	-
Taxes	**2,182,832**	**3,028,240**	**1,574,096**	**2,880,394**

The average tax rate for the Group for the year 2018 is 29.01% (2017: 29.23%) and for the Company for the year 2018 is 29.00% (2017: 29.00%). The weighted average tax rate for the Group is 11.86% (2017: 23.64%) and for the Company 12.45% (2017: 25.41%).

The tax corresponding to Other Comprehensive Income is:

GROUP

		1 Jan to 31 Dec 2018			1 Jan to 31 Dec 2017		
	Note	**Before tax**	**Tax (debit) / credit**	**After tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax (debit) / credit**	**After tax**
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15	(55,090)	15,976	(39,114)	(2,916)	846	(2,070)
Effect of tax rate change on actuarial profits/(losses)	15	-	(1,428)	(1,428)	-	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	15	-	-	-	98	(28)	69
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	15	18,185	(5,274)	12,912	-	-	-
Other		(19,647)	-	(19,647)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		**56,552**	**9,274**	**(47,278)**	**(2,818)**	**817**	**(2,001)**

COMPANY

	Note	1 Jan to 31 Dec 2018			1 Jan to 31 Dec 2017		
		Before tax	**Tax (debit) / credit**	**After tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax (debit) / credit**	**After tax**
Actuarial profit/(loss)	15	(55,090)	15,976	(39,114)	(2,916)	846	(2,070)
Effect of tax rate change on actuarial profits/(losses)	15	-	(1,428)	(1,428)	-	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	15	-	-	-	98	(28)	69
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	15	18,185	(5,274)	12,912	-	-	-
Other		(19,647)	-	(19,647)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		**56,552**	**9,274**	**(47,278)**	**(2,818)**	**817**	**(2,001)**

27 Earnings per share

	GROUP	
	1 Jan to	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Profit attributed to equity holders of the parent company	15,939,738	9,562,259
Weighted average of ordinary shares	82,667,000	82,667,000
Basic earnings after tax per share attributable to equity holders of the parent company (in EUR)	0.1928	0.1157

	COMPANY	
	1 Jan to	
	31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**
Profit attributed to equity holders of the parent company	11,071,603	8,453,771
Weighted average of ordinary shares	82,667,000	82,667,000
Basic earnings after tax per share attributable to equity holders of the parent company (in EUR)	0.1339	0.1023

28 Dividends per share

The Board of Directors decided not to distribute dividends for the fiscal year 2018. The decision will be ratified by the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders to be held within the first nine months of 2019.

29 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Group's contingent liabilities relate to bank, other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business, in addition to contingent liabilities for which provisions have been formed. No material charges from contingent liabilities are expected to arise, other than those formed.

The Company was subject to tax audits under Law 2238/1994 for financial years 2011, 2012 and 2013 and under Law 4174/2013 for years 2014 to 2017, and has obtained a tax compliance certificate from PricewaterhouseCoopers SA with no adjustments regarding tax expenses and related tax provisions, as these are reflected in the annual financial statements of 2011-2017. The competent audit firms are currently performing the tax audit for the financial year 2018. The Company’s management is not expecting significant tax liabilities, upon completion of the tax audit, other than those recorded and presented in the financial statements.

Note 8 includes detailed tables in relation to unaudited financial years of all consolidated companies and the financial years for which Group companies audited by audit firms have obtained tax compliance certificates.

30 Transactions with related parties

The amounts of income and expenses in aggregate from year start, and the balances of receivables and liabilities at year end, as these have arisen from transactions with related parties in accordance with IAS 24, are as follows:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
a)	Revenue	50,174	54,836	70,174	76,752
	Income from the parent company (related to loan interests)	26,125	27,570	26,125	27,570
	Income from subsidiaries	-	-	20,000	25,182
	Income from related parties	24,049	27,266	24,049	24,000
	These are analysed as follows:				
	Administrative support services	*24,049*	*27,266*	24,049	*24,000*
b)	Expenses	20,057,146	12,596,616	18,396,991	4,168,421
	Expenses from the parent company (related to rents and shared expenses)	187,926	191,845	187,926	191,845
	Expenses from subsidiaries (related to loan interest & other financial expenses)	-	-	-	6,875
	Expenses from related parties	19,869,220	12,404,771	18,209,065	3,969,701
	These are analysed as follows:				
	Contracts	*18,566,047*	*11,113,155*	*16,905,891*	*2,678,085*
	Administrative support services	*54,919*	*47,701*	*54,919*	*47,701*
	Technical consultant services	*1,245,855*	*1,241,515*	*1,245,855*	*1,241,515*
	Rents	*2,400*	*2,400*	*2,400*	*2,400*
c)	Income from dividends*	-	-	73,700	73,700
d)	Key management compensation	312,582	310,907	288,582	286,907
	These are analysed as follows:				
	Directors' Fees	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	Fees to managers	233,316	233,316	209,316	209,316
	Other key management payables	55,266	53,590	55,266	53,590

		31-Dec-18	**31-Dec-17**	**31-Dec-18**	**31-Dec-17**
a)	Receivables	869,962	814,113	894,762	1,100,782
	Receivables from the parent company	106,162	80,037	106,162	80,037
	Receivables - Loans to the parent company	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
	Receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	24,800	286,670
	Receivables from other related parties	193,800	164,075	193,800	164,075
b)	Liabilities	1,438,684	4,112,191	1,438,684	2,193,544
	Payables to the parent company	33,505	18,859	33,505	18,859
	Payables to other related parties	1,405,179	4,093,332	1,405,179	2,174,685

Affiliates represent companies that do not belong to the group of EL. TECH. ANEMOS SA.

No provisions have been formed for doubtful receivables in relation to intracompany balances.

No guarantees exist in relation to intragroup transactions.

Loans and payables of the Group to affiliates are normally serviced.

All transactions mentioned are arms' length transactions.

* Income from investments pertains to dividends from subsidiary EOLIKI KARPASTONIOU SA.

31 Other notes

1. The number of employees as of 31 December 2018 was 34 persons for the Group and 33 persons for the Company, and the respective numbers on 31 December 2017 were 22 and 21 respectively.

2. When carrying out its activities for which it has been granted a generation licence, the Group must comply with the Safety Rules issued and with the applicable environmental terms over the period of validity of the generation permit, in accordance with any terms which might be laid down by the competent authorities; more specifically, air pollutants must meet the requirements of EU Directive 2001/80/EC and of the applicable legislation.

3. The total fees payable to the Group's legal auditors for financial year 2018 amount to EUR 114,474 (2017: EUR 108,355) for the mandatory audit on the annual financial statements and €7,240 for other non-audit related services.

4. The fees payable to the Group's legal auditors for financial year 2018 amount to EUR 114,474 (2017: EUR 108,355) for the mandatory audit on the annual financial statements, EUR 22,000 thousand (2017: EUR 20.000 thousand) for the Tax Compliance Report, and EUR 7,240 thousand (2017: EUR 3,000 thousand) for other non-audit related services.

   Specifically, for the Group with respect to the financial year 2018, the total fees paid to companies of the PricewaterhouseCoopers network in Greece amount to EUR 109,000 for statutory audit of the financial statements, EUR 22,000 thousand for the Tax Compliance Report and to EUR 6,050 for other non-audit services.

   For the Company, with respect to the financial year 2018, the total fees paid to companies of the PricewaterhouseCoopers network in Greece amount to EUR 95,000 for statutory audit of the financial statements, EUR 18,000 thousand for the Tax Compliance Report and to EUR 6,050 for other non-audit services.

5. On 9 August 2018, a contract for the supply & installation of wind turbines, as well as a contract for the operation & maintenance were signed with the company Vestas Hellas Wind Technology S.A., relating to the construction of a 36.6 MW wind farm at location "Anatoliko Askio", Municipality of Voio, of subsidiary A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA.

6. On 09 August 2018, a contract for the supply & installation of wind turbines, as well as a contract for the operation & maintenance were signed with the company Vestas Hellas Wind Technology S.A., relating to the construction of a 40.2 MW wind farm at location "Dytiko Askio", Municipality of Voio, of subsidiary DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA.

7. On 15 October 2018, a contract for the supply & installation of wind turbines, as well as a contract for the operation & maintenance were signed with the company Vestas Hellas Wind Technology S.A., relating to the construction of a 28.8 MW wind farm at location "Orfeas - Eptadendros", Municipalities of Arriana and Alexandroupolis of the parent company.

8. The subsidiary companies EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, ALPHA EOLIKI MOLAON LAKONIAS SA, A.P. ANATOLIKO ASKIO MAESTROS ENERGIAKI SA and DYTIKO ASKIO ENERGIAKI SA which were absorbed by EL. TECH. ANEMOS SA, in accordance with decisions of the Companies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Development dated 20 December 2018 and 24 December 2018; the transformation balance sheet date for each company absorbed being 30 June 2018.

9. On 28 December 2018 the Board of Directors of EL.TECH. ANEMOS announced that it had unanimously resolved to initiate a merger through absorption of the Company by ELLAKTOR (jointly with the Company, the Merging Companies) in accordance with the provisions of Article 68 et seq of 2190/1920 and Articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, as applicable (the merger or the transaction). The proposed exchange ratio of the shares of the Merging Companies is 1.27 new ordinary shares in ELLAKTOR with a nominal value of EUR 1.03 for each existing common share of the Company with a nominal value EUR 0.30.

32 Events after the reporting date

On 15 March 2019, the Board of Directors of EL.TECH. ANEMOS approved the draft merger agreement (‘DMA’) for the absorption of EL.TECH. ANEMOS by the parent company ELLAKTOR (jointly with EL.TECH. ANEMOS, the ‘Merged Companies’), which will be carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 68 et seq. of Codified Law 2190/1920 and Articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, as currently in force (the ‘Merger’). The merger will be carried out through accounting consolidation of the assets and liabilities of the Merging Companies based on the assets and liabilities shown in the EL.TECH. ANEMOS transformation balance sheet as at 31 December 2018. According to the DMA, the proposed exchange ratio is one point twenty-seven (1.27) new, ordinary, registered shares with voting rights, with a nominal value of one euro and three cents (EUR 1.03) of ELLAKTOR for each one (1) existing ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of thirty cents (EUR 0.30) of EL.TECH. ANEMOS. ELLAKTOR's existing shareholders will retain the current number of ELLAKTOR ordinary shares they hold.

E. Website where Company and Consolidated Financial Statements and Subsidiary Financial Statements are posted

The financial statements of the Company are posted online, both in consolidated form and otherwise, at www.eltechanemos.gr.

The financial statements of consolidated companies are posted online, at www.eltechanemos.gr.