

**PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY  
(PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.)**

**Annual Financial Statements  
for the Financial Year from  
1st January 2016 up to 31st December 2016**

It is hereby certified that the attached Financial Statements are the ones approved by the Board of Directors of “PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY ” on 24.3.2017, that they were posted on the internet, under [www.prot-energy.gr](http://www.prot-energy.gr).

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**A. Board of Directors' Management Report****1. PROGRESS OF THE ACTIONS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE CLOSING FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 01/01/2016-31/12/2016**

The company is in the process of being organized and during 2016 has not been active in the object designated as its purpose.

**2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

For trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk. Given the nature of the Company's operations, there is no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to its trade receivables as the company is in the process of being organized.

**3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY**

At 31.12.2018 the share capital of the Company amounts to € 69,654, divided to 89,300 registered shares of a nominal value of € 0.78 per share.

The equity of the company on 31/12/2016 was less than 1/2 of the share capital, therefore the provisions of article 47 of the Codified Law 2190/1920 are applicable. The extraordinary general meeting of the company's shareholders decided on 30.12.2016 the nominal reduction of the share capital of the company by the amount of € 20,046 with a reduction in the number of shares and an equal amortization of cumulative accounting losses, without payment to shareholders. The aforementioned reduction of share capital, improves the Company's capital adequacy and ensures the continuation of its operation for a period of at least 12 months.

**4. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

There have not been any significant subsequent events for the Company, which are required to be mentioned according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

More and detailed information on the Company's financial position and financial results is reported in the notes in accordance with IFRSs.

DINOS BENROUBI

The President of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY

**B. Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholders of PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing incorporated into the Greek Legislation (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE /B'/2848/23.10.2012). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

**Basis for Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY as at 31 December 2016, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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*Financial Statements for the period  
from January 1st to December 31st, 2016*

Taking into consideration the fact that under the provisions of Par. 5, Article 2 (part B), Law 4336/2015, the management has the responsibility for the preparation of the Board of Directors' Report, the following is to be noted:

a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in compliance with the effective legal requirements of Article 43a CL 2190/1920, and its content corresponds to the accompanying financial statements for the year ended as at 31/12/2016.

b) Based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report in relation to the Company PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY and its environment.

Athens, 24/3/2017

The Certified Public Accountant

Dimitris Panterlis

I.C.P.A. Reg. No.: 38651



**C. Statement of profit and loss**

	<b>PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.</b>	
(Amounts in EUR)	<b>1/1-31/12/2016</b>	<b>1/1-31/12/2015</b>
<b>Sales</b>	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-
<b>Gross profit</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other operating income	-	4
Administrative expenses	(10,394)	(16,675)
Other operating expenses	(600)	-
<b>Earnings before interest and income tax</b>	<u><b>(10,994)</b></u>	<u><b>(16,671)</b></u>
Financial income	-	293
Financial expenses	(132)	(192)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<u><b>(11,126)</b></u>	<u><b>(16,570)</b></u>
Income tax expense	(1,000)	(1,985)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<u><b>(12,126)</b></u>	<u><b>(18,555)</b></u>

The notes attached hereto are listed on pages 12-32 and they form an integral part of these financial statements.

**D. Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>(Amounts in EUR)</b>		
<b>Other Comprehensive Income:</b>		
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Period	(12,126)	(18,555)
<b>Στοιχεία που δεν θα ταξινομηθούν στην κατάσταση αποτελεσμάτων μεταγενέστερα:</b>		
Actuarial Gain / (Losses)	-	-
Deferred Tax From Actuarial Gain / (Losses)	-	-
Revaluation Of Tangible Assets	-	-
Gain / (Loss) From Sale Of Treasury Stock	-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income:</b>	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income For The Period</b>	<b>(12,126)</b>	<b>(18,555)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:</b>		
Equity attributable to parent's shareholders	(12,126)	(18,555)
Non controlling Interests	-	-

The notes attached hereto are listed on pages 12-32 and they form an integral part of these financial statements.

## E. Statement of Financial Position

	<b>PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.</b>	
<b>(Amounts in EUR)</b>	<b>31/12/2016</b>	<b>31/12/2015</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Other receivables	13,444	10,236
Cash and cash equivalents	26,647	37,510
	<b>40,091</b>	<b>47,745</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>40,091</b>	<b>47,745</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>		
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Share capital	69,654	89,700
Share premium	15,000	15,000
Other reserves	(605)	(7,205)
Retained earnings	(44,958)	(52,878)
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>39,091</b>	<b>44,617</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Tax payable	1,000	1,000
Other payables	0	2,128
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,128</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,128</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>40,091</b>	<b>47,745</b>

The notes attached hereto are listed on pages 12-32 and they form an integral part of these financial statements.

**F. Statement of changes in equity**

PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.					
	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
<b>(Amounts in EUR)</b>					
<b>Opening Balance 1st January 2015, according to IFRS -as published-</b>	<b>110,000</b>	-	<b>(7,150)</b>	<b>(59,623)</b>	<b>43,227</b>
<b><u>Change In Equity</u></b>					
Transfer To Reserves	-	-	(55)	-	(55)
Increase / (Decrease) Of Share Capital	(20,300)	15,000	-	25,300	20,000
<b>Transactions With Owners</b>	<b>(20,300)</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>19,945</b>
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Period	-	-	-	(18,555)	(18,555)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income For The Period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(18,555)</b>	<b>(18,555)</b>
<b>Closing Balance 31/12/2015</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>(7,205)</b>	<b>(52,878)</b>	<b>44,617</b>
<b>Opening Balance 1st January 2016 ,according to IFRS -as published-</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>(7,205)</b>	<b>(52,878)</b>	<b>44,617</b>
<b><u>Change In Equity</u></b>					
Transfer To Reserves	-	-	6,600	-	6,600
Increase / (Decrease) Of Share Capital	(20,046)	-	-	20,046	-
<b>Transactions With Owners</b>	<b>(20,046)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>20,046</b>	<b>6,600</b>
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Period	-	-	-	(12,126)	(12,126)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income For The Period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,126)</b>	<b>(12,126)</b>
<b>Closing Balance 31/12/2016</b>	<b>69,654</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>(605)</b>	<b>(44,958)</b>	<b>39,091</b>

The notes attached hereto are listed on pages 12-32 and they form an integral part of these financial statements.

**G. Cash flow statement**

<b>PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.</b>		
<b>(Amounts in EUR)</b>	<b>1/1-31/12/2016</b>	<b>1/1-31/12/2015</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from operating activities</u></b>		
Profit for the period	(12,126)	(18,555)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Tax	1,000	1,985
Interest income	0	(293)
Interest expenses	132	192
	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,884</b>
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(3,208)	(3,010)
Increase / (Decrease) in liabilities	4,428	2,123
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Cash flows from operating activities	(9,775)	(17,558)
Interest paid	(132)	(192)
Taxes paid	(956)	(1,965)
<b>Net Cash flows continuing operating activities</b>	<b>(10,863)</b>	<b>(19,715)</b>
<b><u>Net Cash flow from continuing and discontinuing investing activities</u></b>		
Interest received	0	293
<b>Net Cash flow from continuing investing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293</b>
<b><u>Net Cash flow continuing and discontinuing financing activities</u></b>		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	0	20,000
Tax payments	0	(55)
<b>Net Cash flow continuing financing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,945</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	37,510	36,986
<b>Net cash at the end of the period</b>	<b>26,647</b>	<b>37,510</b>
Net cash at the end of the period	26,647	37,510
Cash and cash equivalent	26,647	37,510

The notes attached hereto are listed on pages 12-32 and they form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **1. Information about the Company**

### **1.1 General Information**

The company «PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY» (PROTERGIA ENERGY SA) was established in 2009 and has its registered office in the Municipality of Marousi (ARTEMIDOS 8, 151 25). The Company is registered in the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the Directorate of Registries and Information & Communication Systems, Department: Registry / GEMI Service, with GEMI Registry Number : 009084101000. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24.3.2017. All amounts are reported in Euro.

### **1.2 Nature of activities**

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Articles of Association, the Company's objective is to conduct commercial and business activities in the field of wind generated electricity. Among the activities of the Company are the creation and exploitation of wind farms and the disposal of the generated electricity in accordance with local legislation and the provision of wind power advisory services and, in general, the exercise of any other activity that is directly or indirectly linked or promotes the achievement of the aforementioned corporate purpose.

For the achievement of its above purpose, the Company may set up or participate in any form of companies, cooperate and associate in any way with natural or legal persons pursuing similar or related purposes with its own.

## **2. Financial Statements preparation framework**

### **2.1 Note of compliance**

The financial statements of “PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY” dated 31 December 2016 and covering the financial year from 1.1.2016 – 31.12.2016, have been drawn up based on the principle of historic cost as amended through the adjustment of specific assets and liabilities in current values, the principle of going concern and they comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as of their interpretations, as issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (I.F.R.I.C.) of the IASB.

The preparation of the financial statements according to the IFRSs requires the use of accounting valuations and the judgment of the management during the implementation of the accounting principles of the Company. Any significant recognitions by the management for the implementation of the accounting methods of the Company have been emphasized where it is deemed appropriate.

The company “PROTERGIA THERMOELEKTRIKI SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME” (former “ARGYRITIS S.A.” and 100% subsidiary of PROTERGIA GROUP) participates by 100% in “PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY”.

## **2.2 Major accounting judgments, estimations and assumptions**

The preparation of the financial statements according to the IFRSs requires the formation of judgments, estimations and assumptions on behalf of the management, which affect the published records of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of the contingent receivables and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the published amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The actual results may differ from the estimated ones.

Any estimations and judgments are continuously reassessed and are based both on past experience and on other factors, including the expectation for future events which are considered reasonable on the grounds of the specific conditions.

### **2.2.1 Judgments**

During the procedure of implementation of the accounting principles and judgments of the management, except from the ones which include estimations, those that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, mainly refer to:

- **Classification of Investments**

Management decides for the classification of an investment upon acquisition (i.e. if it is classified as held-to-maturity, held for trading, measured at fair value through profit or loss, or available for sale). For investments held to maturity, the management examines whether the criteria set in IAS 39 are met, namely that the Company has the intent and ability to hold them until their maturity. The Company classifies the investments as held for trading purposes if they are primarily acquired to generate short-term profit. Classification of investments at fair value through profit or loss depends on the manner in which the management monitors the return on such investments. When investments are not classified as held for trading but their fair values are available and reliable and changes in fair values are included in the profit or loss, then they are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are classified as available for sale.

- **recovery of receivables**

The commercial receivables are initially designated at fair value and then are measured at amortized cost minus the allowances for doubtful accounts, using the method of effective interest rate. When the Company has objective indications that not all amounts due shall be collected, according to the terms of each agreement, it forms a provision for the depreciation of commercial receivables. The amount of such provision is calculated as the difference between the book value of receivables and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, which are discounted using the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is included in "other operating expenses" in the profit and loss statement.

- **Obsolescence of Inventory**

Provision for slow moving, damaged or obsolete inventories is made when necessary. The impairments at the net realizable value of inventories are charged in the profit and loss statement in the period the occur..

- **should a lease agreement which is concluded with an external lesser be entered as operating or leasing agreement**

Leases, for which all the risks and rewards of the leased property remain substantially with the lessor, are identified as operating leases. The amounts paid for the repayment of the above lease installments are recorded in the profit and loss statement. Any leases relating to tangible assets for which the Company substantially holds all risks and rewards from the leased assets are identified as leasing agreements.

### **2.2.2 Estimations and assumptions**

Specific amounts (which are included in or affect the financial statements and the relevant disclosures) need to be estimated, which requires the formation of assumptions regarding values or conditions which may not be known in certainty when the financial statements are prepared. Significant accounting estimation is the estimation which is important for the view of the financial position and the results of the Company and which require the most difficult, subjective or complicated management judgments, often as a result of the need to form estimations regarding the effect of uncertain assumptions. The Company continuously evaluates the estimations made, based on past results and experience, meetings with experts, trends and other methods which are considered to be reasonable given the particular conditions, as well as the estimations regarding how the assumptions made may change in the future.

- **Income taxes**

Significant estimations are required in determining the provisions regarding differences, which may occur, during the audit of the income tax by the competent authorities. There are many transactions and calculations, the exact tax computation for which is uncertain in the normal course of the activities of the undertaking. The Company recognizes its liabilities concerning the anticipated issues of tax audit, based on estimations of whether any additional taxes are due. If the final amount of taxes imposed due to these affairs differs from the amounts as initially calculated, said differences shall affect the income tax and the provisions of deferred taxation for the period during which such amounts have been determined.

- **Provisions**

**Doubtful accounts** are reported at the amounts likely to be recoverable. As soon as it is known that a specific account is subject to a risk greater than the ordinary credit risk (i.e. poor creditworthiness of customer, dispute as to the existence of debt or the amount thereof, etc.) the account is analyzed and a provision is made in case the conditions indicate that the receivable will remain, wholly or partly, uncollectible.

**Environmental Liabilities:** There is no obligation for the Company to form this kind of provision.

- **Contingent Liabilities**

The Company is involved in litigation and claims in the normal course of business. The management considers that any settlements would not significantly affect the Company's financial position on 31 December 2016. However, the determination of contingent liabilities related to the litigation and claims is a complicated process involving judgments about the possible consequences and interpretations of laws and regulations.

Changes in the judgments or interpretations are likely to result in an increase or decrease in the Company's contingent liabilities in the future.

## **2.3 Segmental Reporting**

In accordance with IFRS 8, segment reporting is the one used by management internally to assess the performance of operating segments and the allocation of resources in these areas. The Company has its headquarters in Athens and, according to its articles of association, is engaged in commercial and business activities in the field of electricity generated by wind power.

## **3. Basic accounting principles**

### **3.1 Changes in accounting principles**

The accounting principles, based on which the financial statements were prepared, are consistent with those used for the preparation of the financial statements for the financial year 2015, with the exception of the application of new standards and interpretations whose application is mandatory for financial years beginning on January 1st, 2016.

#### **3.1.1 New Standards, Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments to existing Standards that are effective and have been adopted by the European Union**

The following new Standards, Interpretations and amendments of IFRSs have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2016.

The following amendments and interpretations of the IFRSs have been issued by IASB, adopted by the European Union and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2016.

#### **Amendment to IAS 19: "Defined Benefit Plans" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/02/2015)**

In November 2013, the IASB issued a narrow-scope amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" entitled Defined benefit plan: Employee Contributions (Amendment to IAS 19). This amendment applies to contributions from

employees or third parties with respect to defined benefit plans. The purpose of the amendment is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the years of service of employees, such as for example, the contributions which are calculated as a fixed percentage of the payroll. The company will assess the impact of all the above on its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any.

**Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/02/2015)**

In December 2013, the IASB issued "Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle", which consists of a series of adjustments in 7 Standards and is part of the program for annual improvements in Standards. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The topics included in this cycle are as follows **IFRS 2**: Definition of vesting conditions, **IFRS 3**: Accounting for a contingent consideration in business combinations, **IFRS 8**: Reunification of operating segments, **IFRS 8**: Compliance of the total assets of the reportable segments with the enterprise's assets, **IFRS 13**: Short-Term Receivables and Liabilities, **IAS 16 / IAS 38**: Revaluation Method - Proportional Reclassification of Accumulated Depreciation and **IAS 24**: Principal Executives Services. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any.

**Amendments to IFRS 11: "Accounting Handling of Acquisitions in Common Functions" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11. These amendments add new guidance on accounting for the acquisition of a joint venture that constitutes one business and clarify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any.

**Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: "Clarifications on Acceptable Depreciation Methods" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In May 2014, the IASB made amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. IAS 16 and IAS 38 establish the principles for clarifying how depreciation is treated as expected in the expected future economic outturn which incorporate into the asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods for calculating the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because the income generated by an activity involving the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of future financial assets benefits which incorporate in the asset. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in the Company's Financial Statements.

**Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 "Agriculture: Fruitful Plantations" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In June 2014, the IASB issued amendments modifying the financial reference for fruitful plantations. With this amendment, it was decided that fruitful plantations should be accounted for in the same way as tangible fixed assets (IAS 16). Therefore, with these amendments, fruitful crops fall within the scope of IAS 16 instead of IAS 41.

Production under fruitful plantations remains within the scope of IAS 41. The company will examine the impact of all of the above in the Financial Statements Situations, although they are not expected to have any.

**Amendment to IAS 27: "Equity method in Separate Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2016)**

In August 2014, the IASB issued a narrow-scope amendment to IAS 27 "Equity method in Separate Financial Statements". According to this amendment, an entity has the option to measure its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates under the equity method in its separate Financial Statements, which could not happen until said amendment was adopted. The company will assess the impact of all the above on its financial statements, although they are not expected to have any.

**Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In September 2014, the IASB issued "Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle", which consists of a series of adjustments in 4 Standards and is part of the program for annual improvements in Standards. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The topics included in this cycle are as follows: **IFRS 5**: Changes in methods of disposal, **IFRS 7**: Servicing contracts; applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to condensed interim financial statements, **IAS 19**: Discount rate, and **IAS 34**: Disclosure of information in the interim financial report. The company will assess the impact of all the above on its Financial Statements.

**Amendments to IAS 1: "Disclosure Initiative" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1. These amendments are intended to resolve issues relating to the existing presentation and disclosure requirements and to ensure the capacity of entities to exercise their judgement when presenting their Financial Statements. The company will assess the impact of all the above on its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any.

**Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28, "Investing Entities: Applying the Exemption from Consolidation" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In December 2014, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28. These amendments introduce explanations regarding the accounting requirements of investment entities, while providing for exemptions in specific cases, which will reduce the Costs associated with the implementation of the Standards. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any.

### **3.1.2 New Standards, Interpretations, revisions and amendments to existing Standards which have not taken effect yet or have not been adopted by the European Union**

The following new Standards, Revised Standards as well as the following Interpretations to the existing Standards have been publicized but have not taken effect yet or have not been adopted by the European Union. In particular:

#### **IFRS 14 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2016)**

In January 2014, IASB issued a new Standard, IFRS 14. The aim of this interim Standard is to enhance the comparability of financial reporting by entities that are engaged in rate-regulated activities. In many countries, industry sectors are subject to rate regulation where governments regulate the supply and pricing of specific types of entity activities. The Company will assess the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any. Pending the final version of the Standard, this Standard has not been adopted by the European Union.

#### **IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In May 2014, the IASB published IFRS 15. This standard is fully harmonized with the requirements for revenue recognition under both the principles of the IFRSs and the American accounting principles (US GAAP). The underlying principles on which this Standard is based are consistent with an important part of current practice. The new Standard is expected to improve financial reporting by establishing a more robust framework for resolving issues that arise by enhancing comparability between industries and capital markets by providing additional disclosures and clarifying the accounting treatment of contract costs. The new Standard is superseded by IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and some income-related interpretations. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any. These have been adopted by the European Union with effect from 01/01/2018.

#### **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the final version of IFRS 9 in July 2014. The package of improvements introduced by the new standard includes a logical model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking ‘expected loss’ impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. The Company will assess the impact of the above on its Financial Statements. These have been adopted by the European Union with effect from 01/01/2018.

**Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: “Sale or contribution of assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” ( IASB postponed the entry into force of these amendments indefinitely)**

In September 2014, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28. The purpose of these amendments is to address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or asset transfer between an investor and his associate or joint venture. In December 2015, the IASB suspended indefinitely the entry into force of these amendments pending the results of the research project on accounting treatment using the equity method. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**IFRS 16 “Leases” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2019)**

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 16. The objective of IASB’s project was to develop a new Leases Standard that sets out the principles that both parties to a contract, namely the customer (“lessee”) and the supplier (“lessor”), apply to provide relevant information about leases in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. To meet this objective, a lessee is required to recognise assets and liabilities arising from a lease. The Company will examine the impact of all the above on the Company’s, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Taxation “ Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2017)**

In January 2016, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 12. The aim of these amendments is to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value. The company will assess the impact of all the above on its financial statements, although they are not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Amendments to IAS 7 "Disclosure Initiative" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2017)**

In January 2016, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments to IAS 7. The purpose of these amendments is to make it possible for users of financial statements to assess changes in liabilities arising from financial activities. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that will enable investors to assess changes in liabilities arising from financial activities, including changes in cash flows and non-cash changes. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In April 2016, the IASB issued clarifications to IFRS 15. The amendments to IFRS 15 do not alter the basic principles of the Standard but provide clarification as to the application of those principles. The amendments clarify how a performance obligation is recognized in a contract, how it is determined whether an entity is the originator or trustee, and how it is determined whether the income from the grant of a license should be recognized at a particular time; or over time. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Amendment to IFRS 2 "Classification and measurement of share-based Payment Transactions" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In June 2016, the IASB issued a limited-purpose amendment to IFRS 2. The purpose of this amendment is to provide clarification on the accounting treatment of specific types of equity-based payment transactions. In particular, the amendment introduces the requirements for the accounting treatment of the effect of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the accounting treatment of equity-settled payment transactions bearing a settlement characteristic in a deduction basis for a withholding tax and an amendment to the terms and conditions of an equity-based payment which changes the transaction classification from cash settled to equity-settled. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Amendments to IFRS 4 "Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in Accordance with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In September 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 4. The purpose of these amendments is to determine the treatment of the temporary accounting effects due to the different date of entry into force of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and the current version of the Standard on Insurance Contracts. Amendments to the existing requirements of IFRS 4 allow entities whose main insurance-related activities postpone the application of IFRS 9 by 2021 ('temporary exemption') and allow all issuers of insurance contracts to recognize the other comprehensive Income, rather than profits or losses, the volatility that may result from the application of IFRS 9 before the adoption of the new Standard on Insurance Contracts ("overlapping approach"). The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Annual Improvements to IFRSs - Cycle 2014-2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2017 and 01/01/2018)**

In December 2016, the IASB issued the "Annual Improvements to IFRS - Cycle 2014-2016", which consists of a series of amendments to certain Standards and forms part of the program for annual improvements to IFRSs. The amendments included in this cycle are as follows: **IFRS 12**: Clarification of the Scope of the Standard, **IFRS 1**: Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters, **IAS 28**: Measurement of a related or a joint venture at fair value.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with respect to IFRS 12 and on or after 1 January 2018 with respect to IFRS 1 and IAS 28. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in the Financial Statements Situations, although not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Payments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In December 2016, the IASB issued a new IFRIC 22 Interpretation. This Interpretation includes the exchange rate requirements to be used when presenting foreign currency transactions (eg revenue transactions) when payment has been received or paid in advance. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**Amendments to IAS 40 "Transfers of Property Investments from or to Other Categories" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01/01/2018)**

In December 2016, the IASB issued limited scoping changes to IAS 40. The purpose of these amendments is to strengthen the principle of transfers from or to investment property to determine that (a) a transfer from, or Property investments should be made only if there is a change in the use of the property and (b) such a change in the use of the property would involve the valuation of the property that meets the criteria for its classification as an investment property. This change in use should be supported by relevant documentation / evidence. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although they are not expected to have any. These have not been adopted by the European Union.

**3.2 Tangible Assets**

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost or deemed cost, as determined based on fair values as at the transition dates, less accumulated depreciations and any impairment suffered by the assets. The acquisition cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent cost is added to the carrying value of the tangible fixed assets or is booked as a separate fixed asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and their cost can be accurately and reliably measured. The repair and maintenance cost is booked in the results when such is realized.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (other than Land which are not depreciated) is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life, as follows:

Buildings	20-35 years
Mechanical Equipment	4-20 years
Vehicles	4-10 years
Other Equipment	4-10 years

The residual values and useful economic life of tangible fixed assets are subject to reassessment at each balance sheet date. When the book value of tangible fixed assets exceeds their recoverable amount, the difference (impairment) is immediately booked as an expense in the income statement.

Upon sale of the tangible fixed assets, any difference between the proceeds and the book value are booked as profit or loss to the results. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is booked as an expense in the period they occur.

Self-constructed tangible fixed assets constitute an addition to the acquisition cost of tangible assets at a value that includes the direct cost of employee's salaries (including the relevant employer's contributions), the cost of materials used and other general costs.

### **3.3 Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets include trademarks and licenses, software licenses as well as research and development costs.

#### **Trademarks**

Trademarks and licenses are valued at cost value minus amortizations. Amortizations are performed by the fixed method during the useful life of said assets.

#### **Software**

Software licenses are valued in cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method during the assets' useful life that range from 3 to 5 years. Any expenses required for the development and maintenance of software are recognized as expenses when realized. Any expenses incurred for the development of specific software, which are controlled by the Company, shall be recognized as intangible assets.

### **3.4 Financial Instruments**

Financial instrument is any contract that creates a financial asset in an enterprise and a financial liability or Equity instrument in another.

The financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories according to the substance of the contract and the purpose for which they were purchased.

#### **i) Loans and receivables**

They include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments which are not traded in active markets. The

following are not included in this category (loans and receivables):

- a) Receivables from down payments for the purchase of goods or services,
- b) Receivables relating to tax transactions, which have been legislatively imposed by the state,
- c) Any receivable not covered by a contract which gives the company the right to receive cash or other financial fixed assets.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except those with a maturity date exceeding 12 months from the balance sheet date. The latter are included in the non-current assets.

**ii) Investments held to maturity**

These include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or defined payments and specific maturity and which the Company intends to hold until their maturity.

The Company did not hold investments of this category.

**3.5 Inventories**

At the balance sheet date, inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated sales price during the normal course of the company's business less any relevant sales expenses. The cost of inventories does not include financial expenses.

**3.6 Trade Receivables**

Receivables from customers are initially booked at their fair value and are subsequently valued at their amortized cost using the method of the effective interest rate, less the provision for impairment. In the event that the amortized cost or the cost of a financial asset exceeds the present value, then this asset is valued at its recoverable amount, i.e. at the present value of the future cash flows of the asset, which is calculated using the real initial interest rate.

The relevant loss is immediately transferred to the period's profit and loss. The impairment losses, i.e. when there is objective evidence that the Company is unable to collect all the amounts owed based on the contractual terms, are recognized in the income statement.

**3.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand, as well as any short-term high liquidity investments, such as money market products and bank deposits. Money market products are financial assets which are valued at fair value through the profit and loss account.

**3.8 Non-current assets classified as held for sale**

The assets available for sale also include other assets (including Goodwill) and tangible fixed assets that the Company intends to sell within one year from the date they are classified as "Held for sale".

The assets classified as "Held for sale" are valued at the lowest value between their book value immediately prior to their classification as available for sale, and their fair value less the sale cost. Assets classified as "Held for sale" are not subject to depreciation. The profit or loss that results from the sale and reassessment of assets "Held for sale" is included in "other income" and "other expenses" respectively, in the income statement.

The Company has not classified any non-current assets as held for sale.

### **3.9 Share Capital**

Expenses incurred for the issuance of shares reduce, after deducting the relevant income tax, the proceeds from the issue.

Expenses related to the issuance of shares for the purchase of companies are included in the acquisition cost of the company acquired.

### **3.10 Income Tax & deferred tax**

The tax for the period comprises current income tax and deferred tax, i.e. the tax charges or tax credits that are associated with economic benefits accruing in the period but have been assessed by the tax authorities in different periods. Income tax is recognized in the income statement of the period, except for the tax relating to transactions that have been booked directly to Equity. In such case the related tax is, accordingly, booked directly to Equity.

Current income taxes include the short-term liabilities or receivables from the fiscal authorities that relate to taxes payable on the taxable income of the period and any additional income taxes from previous periods (tax audit differences).

Current taxes are calculated according to tax rates and tax laws which apply to accounting periods they are related to, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes made to short-term tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of the tax expenses in the profit and loss statement.

Deferred income tax is determined according to the liability method which results from the temporary differences between the book value and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is not booked if it results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, except for a business combination, which when it occurred did not affect neither the accounting nor the tax profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued based on the tax rates that are expected to be in effect during the period in which the asset or liability will be settled, taking into consideration the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been put into effect or are essentially in effect up until the balance sheet date. In the event where it is impossible to identify the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, the tax rate in effect on the day after the balance sheet date is used.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that there will be a future tax profit to be set against the temporary difference that creates the deferred tax asset.

Deferred income tax is recognized for the temporary differences that result from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for the case where the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Company and it is possible that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Most changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of the tax expense in the income statement. Only changes in assets or liabilities that affect the temporary differences are recognized directly in the

Equity of the Company, such as the revaluation of property value, that results in the relevant change in deferred tax assets or liabilities being charged against the relevant Equity account.

### 3.11 Employee benefits

**Short-term benefits:** Short-term employee benefits (except post-employment benefits) monetary and in kind are recognized as an expense when they accrue. Any unpaid amount is booked as a liability, while in the case where the amount paid exceeds the amount of services rendered, the company recognizes the excess amount as an asset (prepaid expense) only to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction of future payments or to reimbursement.

**Post-employment benefits:** Post-employment benefits comprise pensions or other benefits (life insurance and medical insurance) the company provides after retirement as an exchange for the employees' service with the company. Thus, such benefits include defined contribution plans as well as defined benefit plans. The Company does not have any defined benefit plans. The accrued cost of defined contribution plans relates to the legal compensation and is booked as expense in the period that is incurred.

### 3.12 Grants

The Company recognizes Government Grants that cumulatively satisfy the following criteria:

a) There is reasonable certainty that the company has complied or will comply to the conditions of the grant and b) it is probable that the amount of the grant will be received.

Government Grants are booked at fair value and are systematically recognized as revenues according to the principle of matching the grants with the corresponding costs that they are subsidizing.

Government Grants that relate to assets are included in long-term liabilities as deferred income and are recognized systematically and rationally as revenues over the useful life of the fixed asset.

### 3.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has present obligations (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, their settlement through an outflow of resources is probable and the exact amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed during the date when each balance sheet is compiled so that they may reflect the present value of the outflow that is expected to be required for the settlement of the obligation. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed, except if the probability that there will be an outflow of resources that embody economic benefits is very small. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed provided that the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

### 3.14 Recognition of income and expenses

**Income:** Income includes fair value of performed works, sales of goods and services, net of Value Added Tax, discounts and returns. The recognition of income is carried out as follows:

- **Sales of goods:** Sales of goods are recognized when the Company delivers the goods to customers, such goods are accepted by them and the collection of the claim is reasonably assured.
- **Provision of services:** Income from the provision of services is accounted for the period during which such services are provided, based on the stage of completion of the service in relation to the total services to be rendered.
- **Income from assigned rights for the utilization of tangible assets (offsets):** The fair value of assigned rights is recognized as deferred and is amortized through the income statement according to the rate of completion of contracts for which these rights have been assigned.
- **Interest income:** Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate. When there is impairment of assets, their book value is reduced to their recoverable amount which is the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted using the initial real interest rate. Interest is then booked using the same interest rate calculated on the impaired (new book) value.
  - **Dividends:** Dividends are accounted for as revenue, when the right to receive payment is established.

**Expenses:** Expenses are recognized in profit and loss on an accrual basis. The payments made for operating leases are transferred to profit and loss as expenses, during the time of utilization of the leased premises. Expenses from interests are recognized on an accrual basis.

### 3.15 Leases

**Company as Lessee:** Leases of fixed assets with which all the risks and rewards related with ownership of an asset are transferred to the Company, regardless of whether the title of ownership of the asset is eventually transferred or not, are finance leases. These leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the asset 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 relevant liabilities from leases, net of financial expenses, are reported as liabilities. The part of the financial expense that relates to finance leases is recognized in the income statement during the term of the lease. Fixed assets acquired through finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life and the lease term. Lease agreements where the lessor transfers the right of use of an asset for an agreed period of time, without transferring, however, the risks and rewards of ownership of the fixed asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made with respect to operating leases (net of any incentives offered by the lessor) are recognized in the income statement proportionately throughout the term of the lease.

**Company as lessor:** When fixed assets are leased through financial leasing, the present value of the lease is recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross amount of the receivable and its present value is registered as a deferred financial income. The income from the lease is recognized in the period's results during the lease using the net investment method, which represents a constant periodic return.

Fixed assets that are leased through operating leases are included in the balance sheet's tangible assets. They are depreciated during their expected useful life on a basis consistent with similar owned tangible assets. The income from the lease (net of possible incentives given to the lessees) is recognized using the constant method during the period of the lease.

### **3.16 Distribution of dividends**

The distribution of dividends to the shareholders of the parent company is recognized as a liability in the financial statements on the date when the distribution is approved by the General Meeting of shareholders.

## **4. Management of financial risks**

### **4.1 Policies for managing financial risks**

The financial instruments of the company consist mainly of short-term deposits. The Company is not exposed to financial risks because the company is in the process of being organized.

## **5. Capital Management**

The management of the Company's capitals aims to ensure its capacity to continue its activity and develop its investment program.

At 31.12.2016 the share capital of the Company amounts to € 69,654, divided into 89,300 registered shares of a nominal value of € 0.78 per share and the share premium amount to € 15,000.

## 6. Notes on Financial Statements

### 6.1 Intangible assets

The intangible assets in 2016 & 2015 are equal to zero.

### 6.2 Other Receivables

(Amounts in EUR)	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Receivables from the State	13,444	10,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,444</b>	<b>10,236</b>

### 6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amounts in EUR)	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Cash	162	432
Bank deposits	26,485	37,078
Time deposits & Repos	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,647</b>	<b>37,510</b>

### 6.4 Equity

#### Share capital

(Amounts in EUR)	PROTERGIA ENERGY SA	
	Share Capital	Share premium
Opening as at 1.1.2015	110,000	-
Increase/ (Decrease) Share Capital/Premium	(20,300)	15,000
<b>Closing as at 31.12.2015</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Opening as at 1.1.2016	89,700	15,000
Increase/ (Decrease) Share Capital/Premium	(20,046)	-
<b>Closing as at 31.12.2016</b>	<b>69,654</b>	<b>15,000</b>

At 31.12.2016 the share capital of the Company amounts to € 69,654, divided into 89,300 registered shares of a nominal value of € 0.78 per share.

## Other reserves

	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.							Total
	Regular Reserve	Special & Extraordinary Reserves	Tax-free and Specially taxed Reserves	Revaluation reserves	Financial instruments valuation reserve	Stock Option Plan Reserve	Actuarial Gain/Losses Reserve	
(Amounts in EUR)								
Opening Balance 1st January 2015, according to IFRS - as published-	-	(7,150)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,150)
Transfer To Reserves	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	(55)
Closing Balance 31/12/2015	-	(7,205)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,205)
Opening Balance 1st January 2016, according to IFRS - as published-	-	(7,205)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,205)
Transfer To Reserves	-	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	6,600
Closing Balance 31/12/2016	-	(605)	-	-	-	-	-	(605)

## 6.5 Tax Liabilities

	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
(Amounts in EUR)		
Tax expense for the period	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

## 6.6 Other Short-term Liabilities

	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
(Amounts in EUR)		
Others Liabilities	-	2,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,128</b>

## 6.7 Administrative Expenses

	PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Administrative expenses		
(Amounts in EUR)		
Third party expenses	5,563	6,215
Third party benefits	1,154	6,888
Operating leases rent	3,174	3,081
Taxes & Duties	114	111
Other expenses	390	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,394</b>	<b>16,675</b>

### 6.8 Other Operating Income / Expenses

PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.		
(Amounts in EUR)	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Other	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>		
Other taxes	600	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

### 6.9 Financial Income / Expenses

PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.		
(Amounts in EUR)	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>Financial income</b>		
Bank deposits	-	293
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>		
Other Banking Expenses	132	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>192</b>

### 6.10 Income taxes

PROTERGIA ENERGY S.A.		
(Amounts in EUR)	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Extraordinary Income Tax	1,000	1,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,985</b>
<b>Earnings before tax</b>	<b>(11,126)</b>	<b>(16,570)</b>

For the years 2011 to 2013 the company was subject to the tax audit of the Certified Auditors Accountants provided by the provisions of Article 82 § 5 of Law 2238/1994, while from 1/1/2014 the company applies the provisions of article 65A § 1 of Law 4171/20. The company is not subject to tax audit under the provisions of article 65A § 2 of Law

4174 / 2013 for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 and under the provisions of article 56 § 1 of L.4410 / 2016 for fiscal year 2016.

#### 6.11 Collaterals

There are no collaterals on the assets of the Company.

#### 6.12 Contingent assets – liabilities

There are no litigation or arbitration disputes that have a significant impact on the financial position or operation of the Company. The company “PROTERGIA SOCIETE ANONYME OF SUPPLY AND TRADE OF ELECTRICITY” has not been audited for the first extended financial year of 2010, the year 2014 and the years 2015-2016. The Company has not made any provision because it is estimated that no significant tax differences will arise.

#### 6.13 Number of employed personnel

The company does not employ personnel.

#### 6.14 Transactions with associated parties

(Amounts in EUR)	PROTERGIA ENERGY SA	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>Services Purchases</b>		
Parent	-	-
Other Related Parties	6,327	11,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,327</b>	<b>11,969</b>

(Amounts in EUR)	PROTERGIA ENERGY SA	
	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>Balance from purchases of stock/services payable</b>		
Parent	-	-
Other Related Parties	-	2,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,128</b>

Transactions with these companies are conducted on a purely commercial basis. The Company did not engage in any transaction of an unusual nature or content that is material to the Company, or to companies and individuals closely associated with it, and does not intend to engage in such transactions in the future. None of the transactions involve special terms and conditions and no warranty has been given or received within the year.

#### 6.15 Undertaken operating Lease obligations

The Company has a leasing agreement with the parent company Protergia, for the lease of its offices. The amount payable until the end of the lease is not significant.

#### 6.16 Events after the date of the balance sheet

There are no other significant subsequent events that relate to the Company, which shall be required to be mentioned according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

**Marousi, 24 March 2017**

The President of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

The Member of BoD

The Chief Accountant

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ID. No. Ξ 110308

IOANNIS ANTONOPOULOS  
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