Grant Thornton

Financial statements and Independent Auditors' Report

Mermeren Kombinat AD, Prilep

31 December 2015

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

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To the Management and Shareholders of

Mermeren Kombinat AD, Prilep

We have audited the accompanying financial statements ("the Financial Statements") of Mermeren Kombinat AD, Prilep ("the Company") which comprise the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, included on pages 3 to 40.

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 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Skopje,

14 March 2016

Grant Thornton DOO, Skopje

Director	Certified Auditor
Marjan Andonov	Marjan Andonov

Statement of financial position

	Note	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
		(Amounts in Euro)	
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	10,414,653	11,792,813
Intangible assets	6	1,977,803	2,253,163
		12,392,456	**14,045,976**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	6,695,085	5,520,965
Trade and other receivables	9	1,217,535	2,776,444
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,276,340	1,827,323
		11,188,960	**10,124,732**
Total assets		**23,581,416**	**24,170,708**
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	11	8,845,171	8,845,171
Other components of equity		2,011,939	2,036,338
Retained earnings		7,150,113	6,950,602
Total shareholders' equity		**18,007,223**	**17,832,111**
Liabilities			
Non – current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,045,037	2,920,407
		1,045,037	**2,920,407**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	2,335,755	2,159,765
Trade and other payables	13	1,498,324	1,173,357
Tax payables	14	695,077	85,068
		4,529,156	**3,418,190**
Total liabilities		**5,574,193**	**6,338,597**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**23,581,416**	**24,170,708**

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 14 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by,

Georgi Dimitrov
Chairman

Theodoros Malfas
Chief Executive Officer

Nikos Michalopoulos
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	(Amounts in Euro) Year ended 31 December 2015	2014
Sales	15	16,307,620	19,035,715
Cost of sales	16	(7,414,672)	(8,261,143)
Gross profit		**8,892,948**	**10,774,572**
Administrative and selling expenses	17	(3,202,198)	(3,718,090)
Other operating income	19	46,936	185,651
Operating profit		**5,737,686**	**7,242,133**
Finance income	20	130,846	115,726
Finance costs	20	(383,072)	(508,108)
Finance (costs), net		(252,226)	(392,382)
Profit before income tax		**5,485,460**	**6,849,751**
Income tax expense	21	(599,091)	-
Profit for the year		**4,886,369**	**6,849,751**
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Translation differences		(24,399)	22,197
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(24,399)**	**22,197**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,861,970**	**6,871,948**
Profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares		**4,886,369**	**6,849,751**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the holders of ordinary shares		**4,861,970**	**6,871,948**
Earnings per share (expressed in Euros per share)	24		
Basic and diluted:			
- Earnings from continuing operations		1,04	1,46
- Earnings from discontinuing operations		-	-
Total		1,04	1,46
EBITDA		**8,360,070**	**9,855,805**

Statement of changes in equity

(Amounts in Euro)

	Share capital	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total
At 01 January 2015	**8,845,171**	**2,036,338**	**6,950,602**	**17,832,111**
Dividends declared	-	-	(4,686,858)	(4,686,858)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**(4,686,858)**	**(4,686,858)**
Profit for the year	-	-	4,886,369	4,886,369
Other comprehensive income:				
Exchange differences on translating	-	(24,399)	-	(24,399)
Total other comprehensive income	-	**(24,399)**	**-**	**(24,399)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(24,399)**	**4,886,369**	**4,861,970**
At 31 December 2015	**8,845,171**	**2,011,939**	**7,150,113**	**18,007,223**
At 01 January 2014	**8,845,171**	**2,585,268**	**5,315,109**	**16,745,548**
Dividends declared	-	(424,337)	(5,361,048)	(5,785,385)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**(424,337)**	**(5,361,048)**	**(5,785,385)**
Profit for the year	-	-	6,849,751	6,849,751
Other comprehensive income:				
Transfer of revaluation reserves on tangible assets sold	-	(146,790)	146,790	-
Exchange differences on translating	-	22,197	**-**	22,197
Total other comprehensive income	-	**(124,593)**	**146,790**	**22,197**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(124,593)**	**6,996,541**	**6,871,948**
At 31 December 2014	**8,845,171**	**2,036,338**	**6,950,602**	**17,832,111**

Statement of cash flows

(Amounts in Euro)

	Note	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Operating			
Net profit before income tax		5,485,460	6,849,751
Adjusted for:			
Depreciation and amortization	5,6	2,622,384	2,613,672
Impairment and write offs on trade and other receivables	17	3,327	12,964
Shortages	17	-	390
Wastage, failure and fracture	17	35,320	51,131
Impairment of inventories	17	201,566	287,790
Net carrying amount of equipment written off	17	1,700	98,576
Losses on property, plant and equipment sold	17	2,647	-
Payables written off	19	(1,414)	(2,533)
Liabilities for dividends written off	19	(695)	-
Revenues from previously impaired receivables	19	-	(100,000)
Gain on property, plant and equipment sold	19	-	(35,702)
Gains from previously impaired receivables	19	(1,754)	(1,593)
Finance result, net	20	184,866	309,527
Operating profit before working capital changes		8,533,407	10,083,973
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		(1,411,006)	(324,256)
Trade and other receivables		854,307	1,134,411
Trade and other payables		341,827	(1,054,864)
Cash from operations		8,318,535	9,839,264
Interest paid		(195,614)	(319,143)
Income tax paid		-	(77,951)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		**8,122,921**	**9,442,170**
Investing			
Purchase of tangible assets, net of proceeds from sales		(983,394)	(1,291,280)
Purchase of intangible assets , net of proceeds from sales		(32,150)	(161,370)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		16,039	51,082
Interest received		6,221	7,405
Cash flows from investing activities, net		**(993,284)**	**(1,394,163)**
Financing			
New Borrowings		460,190	686,581
Repayment of borrowings		(2,159,570)	(1,727,793)
Dividends paid and related taxes		(3,983,134)	(6,487,349)
Cash flows from financing activities, net		**(5,682,514)**	**(7,528,561)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**1,447,123**	**519,446**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	10	1,827,323	1,290,427
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,894	17,450
Cash and cash equivalents at end	**10**	**3,276,340**	**1,827,323**

Notes to the financial statements

1 General

Mermeren Kombinat AD, Prilep (the "Company") is a Shareholders' Company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Macedonia. The address of its registered head office is str. Krushevski Pat b.b., Prilep, Republic of Macedonia.

On 10 April 2009 Stone Works Holdings Coöperatief U.A., a corporation incorporated in the Netherlands, acquired 88.4% of the Company's shares. The Company shares are listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange and the Athens Stock Exchange via the ELPIS (Greek depository receipts) status.

The Company's main business activities include mining, processing and distribution of marble and decorative stones. The Company has signed a mining rights concession agreement that is valid until 2030. It operates in local and foreign markets and at 31 December 2015 employs 351 persons (2014: 329 persons).

2 Accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) if any, at fair value through profit or loss. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

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

The financial statements have been prepared as of and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014. Current and comparative data stated in these financial statements are expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

2.2.1 New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

'Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions' (Amendments to IAS 19) came into mandatory effect for the first time in 2015 but the Company early adopted these Amendments in 2014. Other amendments to IFRSs that became mandatorily effective in 2015 have no material impact on the Company's financial results or position. Accordingly, the Company has made no changes to its accounting policies in 2015.

2.2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of approval of these financial statements, certain new standards, and amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB that are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. Information on those expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, interpretations and amendments not either adopted or listed below are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (2014)

The IASB recently released IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (2014), representing the completion of its project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. The new standard introduces extensive changes to IAS 39's guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces a new 'expected credit loss' model for the impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also provides new guidance on the application of hedge accounting.

Management has started to assess the impact of IFRS 9 but is not yet in a position to provide quantified information. At this stage the main areas of expected impact are as follows:

- the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets will need to be reviewed based on the new criteria that considers the assets' contractual cash flows and the business model in which they are managed
- an expected credit loss-based impairment will need to be recognised on the Company's trade receivables in accordance with the new criteria
- it will no longer be possible to measure equity investments at cost less impairment and all such investments will instead be measured at fair value. Changes in fair value will be presented in profit or loss unless the Company makes an irrevocable designation to present them in other comprehensive income.
- if the Company continues to elect the fair value option for certain financial liabilities, fair value movements will be presented in other comprehensive income to the extent those changes relate to the Company's own credit risk.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15 presents new requirements for the recognition of revenue, replacing IAS 18 'Revenue', IAS 11 'Construction Contracts', and several revenue-related Interpretations. The new standard establishes a control-based revenue recognition model and provides additional guidance in many areas not covered in detail under existing IFRSs, including how to account for arrangements with multiple performance obligations, variable pricing, customer refund rights, supplier repurchase options, and other common complexities.
IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
Management has started to assess the impact of IFRS 15 but is not yet in a position to provide quantified information.

Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

These amendments provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations constituting a business. The amendments require all such transactions to be accounted for using the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' and other IFRSs except where those principles conflict with IFRS 11. Acquisitions of interests in joint ventures are not impacted by this new guidance.
The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory accounts in local currency, i.e. in Macedonian Denars ("Denars"or "MKD"), which is the Company's "functional currency". These financial statements are presented in Euros, which is "presentation currency" of the Company's ultimate Parent.

The results and financial position of the Company are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- Resulting exchange differences are recognised as financial income or expense, respectively, in each statement of comprehensive income for the period they relate to.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into Denars at the middle exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Denars at the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia middle exchange rate on the last day of the reporting period. All gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation or exchange are included in the statement of comprehensive income as financial income or expense in the period in which they arose. The middle exchange rates used for conversion of the statement of financial position items denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
1 USD	56.3744 Denars	50.5604 Denars
1 EUR	61.5947 Denars	61.4814 Denars
Average EUR	61.6098 Denars	61.6228 Denars

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at their revaluated cost, based on the valuation performed by independent authorized appraisers, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The increase in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment due to their revaluation is recognized within asset revaluation surplus, which forms part of the total reserves included within the Company's equity. When revaluated assets are disposed of or sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to the retained earnings for the period.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment. Constructed assets are depreciated from the time they are put into use. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings & Foundation	20 years
Machines	4-10 years
Equipment	4-10 years
Transport &furniture	4-5 years
Intangibles	5-16 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2.6).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within other expenses or other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest costs on borrowings used to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized, during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

The costs of regular maintenance and repairs are charged to operating expenses as incurred. Improvements to the existing assets are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment.

2.5 Intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation assets

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense as incurred. Expenditure on development activities, where by research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, is capitalized if the product or process is technically or commercially feasible and the Company has sufficient resources to complete development. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditure is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense as incurred.

Intangible assets (continued)

Capitalized development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of its expected benefit, which is estimated at five years.

Stripping costs

The Company recognises a stripping activity asset if, and only if, all of the following are met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company;

- The Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved, and

- The cost relating to the stripping activity associated with the component can be measured reliably.

The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to the intangibles. They are initially measured at cost, this being the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves the access to the identified component or ore, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. The costs associated with the incidental operations are not included in the cost of stripping activity asset. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and less impairment losses, if any. The stripping activity asset shall be depreciated or amortized on a systematic basis, over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.

Other intangible assets

Expenditure to acquire rights, licenses and software is capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over a period of five years.

2.6 Impairment of non – financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, as well as intangibles with defined useful life, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit.

2.7 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The Company has no assets classified under this category.

Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's Management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. The Company has no assets classified under this category.

Loans and receivables

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

The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents as of the statement of financial position date.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the statement of financial position date. The Company has no assets classified under this category.

Recognition and measurement of financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

All financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets(continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other (losses)/gains – net' in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of finance income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques.

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described further within Note 2.10.

Impairment of financial assets

a. Assets carried at amortised cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Financial assets (continued)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

b. Assets classified as available for sale

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Company uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses

2.10 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. Individually significant debtors are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining debtors are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristic.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Assets with a short maturity are not discounted. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within 'selling and marketing costs'. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'selling and marketing costs' in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.12 Share capital, reserves, retained earnings and dividends

(a) Share capital
Share capital consists of the fair value of monetary considerations contributed by the shareholders.

(b) Reserves
Reserves, which comprise of revaluation and statutory reserves, are generated during the period, based on gains / losses from revaluation of tangible assets, in the case of revaluation reserves, as well as distributing accumulated gains based on legislation and decisions of the management and shareholders of the company. Translation reserve comprises foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements to the presentation currency Euro.

(c) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprise of non-distributed earnings from the current and past periods.

(d) Dividends
Dividends are recognized in the equity in the period when approved by the Company's owners. Dividends for the year that are published after the Statement of financial position date are disclosed in the Note for subsequent events.

2.13 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. All financial liabilities of the company at the reporting dates are classified as other financial liabilities at amortised cost. Financial liabilities at amortised cost consist of loans and trade and other payables.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at their amortized cost by applying the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs.

2.14 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.15 Current and deferred tax expense

Curent tax expense for the period is the sum of current and deferred income tax.

Current income tax

In the period from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2013, current tax expense at a rate of 10% was calculated on non-deductible expenses for tax purposes corrected for tax credit and understated revenues, as well as distributed profits for dividends to legal entities - non-residents and individuals.

During 2014 a new law on income tax wasbrought which applies to tax periods beginning on January 1, 2014 according to which current tax expense at 10% rate is based on the profit shown in the Statement of comprehensive income, adjusted for certain under - declared revenue and non – recognized expenses for tax purposes, tax credit as well as other tax reductions. Legal entities may use tax losses from current period for compensation or elimination of tax liabilities for following periods.

Current and deferred tax expense (continued)

Deferred tax expense

Deferred tax expense is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used in determination of deferred tax expense. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

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

The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets or liability or asset at 31 December 2015 and 2014, as there are no temporary differences existing at that date.

2.16 Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Company has pension scheme as prescribed by the local social security legislation under which it contributes to its employees' post retirement plans. Contributions, based on salaries, are made to the first and second pension pillar responsible for the payment of pensions. There is no additional liability regarding these plans.

Short – term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Company pays to the employee's recourse for short term benefits in accordance with the legislation and compensation for unused vacation.

Post – retirement obligations

The Company provides its retirees an amount equal to two months average salary according to the related local provisions. No provision has been made at the statement of financial position date in respect of this post – retirement obligations, since that amount would not have a material effect on the financial statements.

2.17 Value-added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value added tax, except:

- When the value added tax from the purchase of assets or services is not reimbursable by the tax authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the expenses for the acquisition or as part of the cost where appropriate; and

- Receivables and liabilities which are presented with value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax which is recoverable from, or payable to the tax authorities is included as part of the receivables or liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

2.18 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

2.19 Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue comprises revenue from sale of goods and the rendering of services. Revenue from major products and services is shown in note 15.

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for goods supplied and services provided, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. The consideration received from these transactions is allocated to the separately identifiable component by taking into account the relative fair value of each component.

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, collection is probable, the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably, and when the criteria for each of the Company's different activities have been met. These activity-specific recognition criteria are based on the goods or solutions provided to the customer and the contract conditions in each case, and are described below:

Sales of goods – wholesale marble blocks and tiles

Sales of goods are recognized when the products are delivered to the customer, when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company’s activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved.

Sales of services

Sales of services are recognized in the period in which services are rendered, by reference to the stage of completion when can be measured reliably. The stage of completion is determined based on surveys of work performed.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis that reflects the effective yield on the assets.

2.20 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

The amount of a contingent loss is recognized as a provision if it is probable that future events will confirm that, a liability incurred as at the statement of financial position date and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made.

2.21 Related party transactions

Related parties are those where one of the parties is controlled by the other or has significant influence in making financial or business decisions of the other party.

2.22 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable group of assets and operating activities that is engaged in providing products or services, subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Geographical segment provides products and services within a defined economic surrounding exposed to risks different from those of other geographical segments.

2.23 Events after the reporting date

Post-year-end events that provide additional information about a Company's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and risks associated with the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's risk management focuses on unpredictability of markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects over the Company's business performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors based on certain pre – approved written policies and procedures that cover overall risk management, as well as specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of appropriate securities and investing excess liquidity.

3.2 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the Euro. The Company does not use any instrument to hedge the foreign exchange risk. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible to maintain adequate net position in each currency and in total and its operations are daily monitored by the Company's management.

The carrying value of the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company denominated in foreign currencies is as follows:

Assets		2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	EUR	3,111,058	1,650,663
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	-	68,635
Trade receivables – foreign debtors	EUR	958,043	1,694,953
Trade receivables – foreign debtors	USD	82,800	77,280
		4,151,901	**3,491,531**
Liabilities			
Trade payables – foreign suppliers	EUR	(134,307)	(158,010)
Trade payables – foreign suppliers	USD	(709)	(71,740)
Trade payables – foreign suppliers	GBP	(30,218)	(7,653)
Trade payables – foreign suppliers	SEK	-	(15,084)
Borrowings	EUR	(2,765,797)	(3,975,165)
		(2,931,031)	**(4,227,652)**

Market risk(continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

	Net amount	+1%	+5%	-1%	-5%
31 December 2015					
EUR	1,168,997	11,690	-	(11,690)	-
USD	82,091	-	4,105	-	(4,105)
GBP	(30,218)	-	(1,511)	-	1,511
Gain or (loss)	**1,220,870**	**11,690**	**2,594**	**(11,690)**	**(2,594)**

	Net amount	+1%	+5%	-1%	-5%
31 December 2014					
EUR	(787,559)	(7,876)	-	7,876	-
USD	74,175	-	3,709	-	(3,709)
GBP	(7,653)	-	(383)	-	383
SEK	(15,084)	-	(754)	-	754
Gain or (loss)	**(736,121)**	**(7,876)**	**2,572**	**7,876**	**(2,572)**

The sensitivity analysis includes only monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at year end, and a correction of their value is made for a 1% change in the currency of the Euro and for 5% change in the other foreign currency rates. The positive, i.e. negative amount indicates increase/decrease in profit or other equity, which occurs when the Denar weakens/strengthens its value against the Euro by +/- 1% and against other foreign currencies by +/-5%.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligation with a floating interest rate. The Company's management is primarily responsible for daily monitoring of the net interest rate risk position and it sets limits to reduce the potential of interest rate mismatch.

Market risk(continued)

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to interest rate risk.

	2015 In Euro	2014 In Euro
Assets		
Non-interest bearing:		
Non-current trade receivables		
Trade and other receivables	975,907	1,718,909
Cash and cash equivalents	1,529	1,249
	977,436	**1,720,158**
with fixed interest rate:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,274,811	1,826,074
	3,274,811	1,826,074
	4,252,247	**3,546,232**
Liabilities		
Non-interest bearing:		
Trade and other payables	1,334,702	1,077,299
	1,334,702	**1,077,299**
With fixed interest rate:		
Borrowings	26,327	43,451
	26,327	**43,451**
With variable interest rate:		
Borrowings	3,354,465	5,036,721
	3,354,465	5,036,721
Interest sensitivity gap	**4,715,494**	**6,157,471**

Nominal interest rates are 6 month Euribor +4% or 6 month Euro Libor +4% (2014: 6 months Euribor +4% or 6 month Euro Libor +4%).

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2015	Net amount in Euro	2%	-2%
Borrowings with variable interest rate	**(3,354,465)**	**(67,089)**	**67,089**

At 31 December 2014	Net amount in Euro	2%	-2%
Borrowings with variable interest rate	**(5,036,721)**	**(100,734)**	**100,734**

3.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss inflicted to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises mainly from the Company's trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is principally influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of goods and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. It also has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any counter party. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Company establishes a provision for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect to the trade receivables, based entirely on specific and individual exposures. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position as summarised below:

Credit risk(continued)

	2015	2014
Classes of financial assets – carrying amounts (in Euro):		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,276,340	1,827,323
Trade and other receivables	975,907	1,718,909
	4,252,247	**3,546,232**

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company secures its credit exposure to customers with bank guarantees, letter of credits, cash deposits, prepayments etc. Though the Company has a big exposure to Greek customers (at around 60% of sales), the selected distributors are mostly export oriented, which minimizes the Greek market exposure risk. To the best of our knowledge, the Company's major customers have not experienced significant financial difficulties to date. Credit quality of trade receivables as at 31 December 2015 is considered to be good.

As of the statement of financial position date the credit quality of Company's trade receivables and advances to suppliers is disclosed in Note 9.

3.4 Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as forecasting cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time intervals. Net cash requirement are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine any shortfalls. This analysis shows if available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period. The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for 30-day periods at the least. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company's liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarised below:

	Current		Non – current
	1 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Later than 5 years
At 31 December 2015	(In Euro)	(In Euro)	(In Euro)
Interest – bearing borrowings	2,335,755	1,045,037	-
Trade and other payables	1,334,702	-	-
	3,670,457	**1,045,037**	**-**

	Current		Non – current
	1 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Later than 5 years
At 31 December 2014	(In Euro)	(In Euro)	(In Euro)
Interest – bearing borrowings	2,159,765	2,920,407	-
Trade and other payables	1,077,299	-	-
	3,237,064	**2,920,407**	**-**

The above amounts reflect the contractual undiscounted cash flows, which may differ from the carrying values of the liabilities at the reporting date.

3.5 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are the following:

- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders

- To maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Gearing ratio

The structure of the Company's equity comprises of liabilities, cash and cash equivalents and equity, which comprises of share capital, reserves, revaluation surplus and retained earnings. The Management reviews the capital structure on annual basis as a relation between the net loan liabilities and the total capital.

The net loan liabilities are calculated as total liabilities for borrowings less the amount for cash and cash equivalents.

The debt indicator at year end is as follows:

	2015 (In Euro)	2014 (In Euro)
Interest-bearing borrowings	3,380,792	5,080,172
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,276,340)	(1,827,323)
Net liabilities	**104,452**	**3,252,849**
Shareholders' equity	18,007,223	17,832,111
Gearing ratio	**0.01**	**0.18**

3.6 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. No financial instrument is presented at fair value as of 31 December 2015.

3.6.1 Financial instruments that are not presented at fair value

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values to those financial assets and liabilities that are not presented in the Statement of financial position at their fair value:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2015 (In Euro)	2014 (In Euro)	2015 (In Euro)	2014 (In Euro)
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	975,907	1,718,909	975,907	1,718,909
Cash and cash equivalents	3,276,340	1,827,323	3,276,340	1,827,323
Total assets	**4,252,247**	**3,546,232**	**4,252,247**	**3,546,232**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	3,380,792	5,080,172	3,380,792	5,080,172
Trade and other payables (without tax liabilities)	1,334,702	1,077,299	1,334,702	1,077,299
	4,715,494	**6,157,471**	**4,715,494**	**6,157,471**

Fair value estimation (continued)

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, minus the provisions for impairment. Their fair value corresponds to their carrying value.

Other financial assets
Fair value of monetary assets that include cash and cash equivalents is considered to approximate their carrying value due to their maturity of less than 3 months.

Trade and loans payable
Carrying value of trade and loans payable approximates their fair value.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Uncertainty in judgments

Impairment of non- financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized in the amount for which the carrying value of the asset or the cash generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. When determining the recoverable amount, the Management evaluates expected prices and cash flows from each cash generating unit and determines an appropriate interest rate when calculating the present value of such cash flows.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Company calculates impairment for trade and other receivables based on estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The estimation is based on the ageing of account receivables balance and historical write-off experience, customer credit-worthiness and changes in customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the impairment loss for doubtful accounts. These involve assumptions about future customer behaviour and the resulting future cash collections. If the financial condition of customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs of currently existing receivables may be higher than expected and may exceed the level of the impairment losses recognized so far.

Useful life of amortised assets

The Management regularly reviews the useful lives of amortised assets as at the statement of financial position date. Management estimates that the determined useful life of assets represents the expected usefulness (utility) of assets. The carrying values of such assets are analysed in Note 5 and 6. However, the factual results may differ due to the technological obsolescence.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When determining the net realisable value, the most objective evidence / data available at the making of assessments are used.

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Construction in progress	Total
At 01 January 2014				
Cost or valuation	5,199,077	19,160,094	167,430	24,526,601
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,827,720)	(9,760,341)	-	(11,588,061)
Net carrying amount	**3,371,357**	**9,399,753**	**167,430**	**12,938,540**
Year ended 31 December 2014				
Opening net carrying amount	3,371,357	9,399,753	167,430	12,938,540
Translation differences	1,605	2,058	11	3,674
Additions, net of transfers from C.I.P.	305,854	1,016,096	(30,670)	1,291,280
Disposals-net	(98,576)	(15,380)	-	(113,956)
Depreciation charge for the year	(233,351)	(2,093,374)	-	(2,326,725)
Closing carrying amount	**3,346,889**	**8,309,153**	**136,771**	**11,792,813**
At 31 December 2014 / 01 January 2015				
Cost or valuation	5,329,350	20,110,733	136,771	25,576,854
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,982,461)	(11,801,580)	-	(13,784,041)
Net carrying amount	**3,346,889**	**8,309,153**	**136,771**	**11,792,813**
Year ended 31 December 2015				
Opening net carrying amount	3,346,889	8,309,153	136,771	11,792,813
Translation differences	(6,199)	(15,624)	(260)	(22,083)
Additions, net of transfers from C.I.P.	69,827	948,910	(35,343)	983,394
Disposals-net	(1,310)	(19,076)	-	(20,386)
Depreciation charge for the year	(241,399)	(2,077,686)	-	(2,319,085)
Closing carrying amount	**3,167,808**	**7,145,677**	**101,168**	**10,414,653**
At 31 December 2015				
Cost or valuation	5,386,621	20,995,201	101,168	26,482,990
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,218,813)	(13,849,524)	-	(16,068,337)
Net carrying amount	**3,167,808**	**7,145,677**	**101,168**	**10,414,653**

Disposals

During year ended 31 December 2015, the Company sold equipment with total net carrying value of Euro 18,686 (31 December 2014: Euro 15,380). Sale value of the part related to assets sold is Euro 16,039. Loss incurred from these transaction amounts to Euro 2,647, included in the administrative and selling expenses (see note 17).

Furthermore, during year ended 31 December 2015, the Company has written off container cabins, office equipment and computers with net carrying value of Euro 1,700 (31 December 2014: Euro 4,854) (see Note 17).

Construction in progress

As at 31 December 2015, the balance of construction in progress of Euro 101,168 consists of the cost of major repairs of equipment.

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Pledge over property, plant and equipment

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has pledged part of its property, plant and equipment to secure borrowings (see Note 12). As of the statement of financial position date, their appraised value is Euro 8,923,600 (see Note 25).

Vehicles under financial lease

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has the following amounts of assets under financial lease:

	2015	2014
Cost or valuation	76,017	76,157
Accumulated depreciation	(51,314)	(38,174)
Net carrying amount	24,703	37,983

6 Intangible assets

	Software	Trademarks	Exploration and evaluation assets	Intangibles in progress	Total
At 01 January 2014					
Cost or valuation	120,684	106,687	627,319	1,775,168	2,629,858
Accumulated amortisation	(31,698)	(41,464)	(178,823)	-	(251,985)
Net carrying amount	**88,986**	**65,223**	**448,496**	**1,775,168**	**2,377,873**
Year ended 31 December 2014					
Opening net carrying amount	88,986	65,223	448,496	1,775,168	2,377,873
Translation differences	48	10	4,015	(3,206)	867
Additions, net of transfers from intangibles in progress	27,569	8,890	1,896,873	(1,771,962)	161,370
Amortisation charge for the year	(25,313)	(18,537)	(243,097)	-	(286,947)
Closing carrying amount	**91,290**	**55,586**	**2,106,287**	**-**	**2,253,163**
At 31 December 2014 / 01 January 2015					
Cost or valuation	148,374	115,650	2,528,853	-	2,792,877
Accumulated amortisation	(57,084)	(60,064)	(422,566)	-	(539,714)
Net carrying amount	**91,290**	**55,586**	**2,106,287**	**-**	**2,253,163**
Year ended 31 December 2015					
Opening net carrying amount	91,290	55,586	2,106,287	-	2,253,163
Translation differences	(173)	(102)	(3,936)	-	(4,211)
Additions, net of transfers from intangibles in progress	4,642	21,740	4,754	1,014	32,150
Amortisation charge for the year	(29,768)	(16,735)	(256,796)	-	(303,299)
Closing carrying amount	**65,991**	**60,489**	**1,850,309**	**1,014**	**1,977,803**
At 31 December 2015					
Cost or valuation	152,745	137,182	2,528,956	1,014	2,819,897
Accumulated amortisation	(86,754)	(76,693)	(678,647)	-	(842,094)
Net carrying amount	**65,991**	**60,489**	**1,850,309**	**1,014**	**1,977,803**

As of 01 January 2014 the balance of intangibles in progress amounting to 1,775,169 Euros related to various earth-moving and stripping activities in a sector of the Quarry. Since the activities performed are related to development and pre-production phase, the Company has capitalized all the expenses as intangible asset in its Statement of financial position. Production in the same sector of the quarry commenced in 2014, in which case the relevant intangible asset was recognized as complete and amortization was calculated in proportion to the production per period.

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets (continued)

Out of the total depreciation and amortization for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounting Euro 2,622,384 (2014: Euro 2,613,672), Euro 2,482,615 (2014: Euro 2,498,644) has been charged in cost of sales and the remaining, amounting Euro 139,769 (2014: Euro 115,028) into administrative and selling expenses (see Note 17).

7 Financial instruments by categories

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as recognised at the statement of financial position date may also be categorised as follows.

31 December 2015	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Available – for - sale	Total
Assets according to the Statement of financial position				
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	975,907	-	-	975,907
Cash and cash equivalents	3,276,340	-	-	3,276,340
	4,252,247	**-**	**-**	**4,252,247**

Liabilities according to the Statement of financial position	Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	-	3,380,792	3,380,792
Trade and other payables(excluding prepayments)	-	1,334,702	1,334,702
	-	**4,715,494**	**4,715,494**

31 December 2014	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Available – for – sale	Total
Assets according to the Statement of financial position				
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,718,909	-	-	1,718,909
Cash and cash equivalents	1,827,323	-	-	1,827,323
	3,546,232	**-**	**-**	**3,546,232**

Liabilities according to the Statement of financial position	Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	-	5,080,172	5,080,172
Trade and other payables	-	1,077,299	1,077,299
	-	**6,157,471**	**6,157,471**

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

8 Inventories

	2015	2014
Work in progress	4,290,888	4,333,919
Finished products	1,360,000	403,243
Spare parts	681,903	500,283
Raw materials	212,315	134,845
Trade goods	108,497	95,359
Other	41,482	53,316
	6,695,085	**5,520,965**

During 2015, the Company recognized expense for wastage, failure and fracture in the amount of Euro 35,320 (2014: Euro 51,131) in administrative and selling expenses (see Note 17).

Furthermore, during 2015 the Company has assessed the net realisable value of the inventories and has decreased its value in total amount of Euro 387,881 (2014: Euro 287,790), and out of the total the amount of Euro 186,315 (2014: Euro 0) has been charged in cost of sales and the remaining, amounting Euro 201,566 (2014: Euro 287,790) into administrative and selling expenses (see Note 17).

9 Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
Current trade receivables		
Local debtors	22,278	25,806
Foreign debtors	868,995	1,589,326
Related parties' receivables (Note 23)	131,102	156,026
	1,022,375	**1,771,158**
Less: impairment provision	(70,092)	(72,972)
	952,283	**1,698,186**
Prepayments		
Advances to suppliers	108,008	107,517
Prepaid VAT	96,846	144,710
Deferred expenses	36,774	23,937
Advance dividend (Note 11)	-	703,241
Prepaid corporate income tax	-	78,130
Other current receivables	23,624	20,723
	265,252	**1,078,258**
Less: impairment provision	-	-
	265,252	**1,078,258**
Trade and other receivables, net	**1,217,535**	**2,776,444**

At 31 December 2015 the credit quality of Company's trade receivables and advances to suppliers can be analysed as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cost	945,966	114,325	70,092	1,130,383
Less: Impairment provision	-	-	(70,092)	(70,092)
	945,966	**114,325**	**-**	**1,060,291**

At 31 December 2014 the credit quality of Company's trade receivables and advances to suppliers can be analysed as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cost	1,441,441	364,262	72,972	1,878,675
Less: Impairment provision	-	-	(72,972)	(72,972)
	1,441,441	**364,262**	**-**	**1,805,703**

Trade and other receivables (continued)

At 31 December 2015 the age structure of past due not impaired trade receivables and advances to suppliers is as follows:

	Domestic trade receivables	Foreign trade receivables	Advances to suppliers	Total
Overdue up to 1 year	-	6,317	107,959	114,276
Overdue more than 1 year	-	-	49	49
	-	**6,317**	**108,008**	**114,325**

At 31 December 2014 the age structure of past due not impaired trade receivables and advances to suppliers is as follows:

	Domestic trade receivables	Foreign trade receivables	Advances to suppliers	Total
Overdue up to 1 year	2,644	254,101	107,217	363,962
Overdue more than 1 year	-	-	300	300
	2,644	**254,101**	**107,517**	**364,262**

The following table presents the movement of impairment provision account for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
At 01 January	**72,972**	**368,459**
Write off of previously impaired receivables	(4,154)	(201,688)
Collected fully provided bad debts (Note 19)	(1,754)	(1,597)
Release of previously impaired receivables(Note 19)	-	(100,000)
Impairment provision (Note 17)	3,067	7,692
Translation differences	(39)	106
At 31 December	**70,092**	**72,972**

In addition, during 2015 due to their entire non-collectability, receivables amounting to Euro 260 Euros (2014: Euro 5,272) were directly written off in the profit and loss.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
Bank accounts	3,274,811	1,826,074
Cash on hand	1,529	1,249
	3,276,340	**1,827,323**

11 Equity

Shares issued

Authorized, issued and fully paid ordinary shares 1 Euro at par	Number of shares	Ordinary shares (Euros)	Share premium (Euros)	Amount (in Euros) Total (Euros)
At 31 December 2015 and 2014	**4,686,858**	**4,686,858**	**4,158,313**	**8,845,171**

The structure of share capital at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows (amounts in Euro):

	Number of shares	Amount in Euros	%
Stone Works Holdings Cooperatief U.A. Netherlands	4,143,357	4,143,357	88.40
Piraeus Bank S.A. [1]	468,700	468,700	10.00
Other – minority	74,801	74,801	1.60
	4,686,858	**4,686,858**	**100.00**

[1] In its capacity of the issuer of the ELPIS certificates

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Equity (continued)

Other components of equity

	Translation reserve	Statutory reserves	Revaluation reserve	Total
At 1 January 2015	**(20,841)**	**621,393**	**1,435,786**	**2,036,338**
Translation differences	(24,399)	-	-	(24,399)
At 31 December 2015	**(45,240)**	**621,393**	**1,435,786**	**2,011,939**
At 1 January 2014	**(43,038)**	**1,045,730**	**1,582,576**	**2,585,268**
Dividends declared	-	(424,337)	-	(424,337)
Transfer of revaluation reserves on disposed tangible assets	-	-	(146,790)	(146,790)
Translation differences	22,197	-	-	22,197
At 31 December 2014	**(20,841)**	**621,393**	**1,435,786**	**2,036,338**

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserves, which at 31 December 2015 and 2014 amounts to Euro 1,435,786 was initially created during 2002, based upon the independent valuation of groups of Company's property, plant and equipment. Subsequent changes (transfers into retained earnings) relate to surpluses of those assets sold.

Statutory reserves

Reserves, which at 31 December 2015 and 2014 amount to Euro 621,393 Euros are created during the years by allocation of parts of the net income after tax. According to the prevailing local legal regulations, the Company is required to set aside each year, minimum 5% from its annual net income after tax, until the level of such reserves reach 10% of the registered capital.

With an assembly decision reserves can be distributed for dividends to the shareholders and/or for purchase of own shares.

Dividends

According to the Shareholders' Annual Assembly decision no. 02-3103/6 from 12 June 2015, part of the profit of the Company for the year 2014 in the amount of Euro 4,686,858 (2014: Euro 5,785,386) were allocated for gross dividends distribution. Out of the gross dividend to be distributed to the shareholders, advance payment of dividends was paid in December 2014 in gross amount of Euro 703,029.

During the year ended December 2015 the Company paid net dividends to its shareholders amounting to Euro 3,937,042 (2014: Euro 5,784,633; advance payment of dividends in 2014: Euro 624,797) and related taxes in amount of Euro 46,092 (2014: Euro 536,105; advance payment of dividends in 2014: Euro 78,098). Furthermore, during the year the Company wrote off liabilities for dividends in the amount of Euro 695.

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

12 Borrowings

	2015	2014
Long – term interest bearing borrowings from banks		
Komercijalna Banka ad, Skopje (original amount: Eur. 4*,700,000*; interest rate 6m.Libor.+4%)	1,305,556	2,350,000
Komercijalna Banka ad, Skopje (original amount: Eur. *2,364,190;* interest rate 6m.Euribor.+4%)	1,460,241	1,625,165
Komercijalna Banka ad, Skopje (original amount: denars 123,280,000; interest rate 6.5% p.a.)	588,668	1,061,556
Finance lease liabilities	11,268	25,047
	3,365,733	**5,061,768**
Less: current maturity of long term borrowings	(2,320,696)	(2,141,361)
Total long – term borrowings	**1,045,037**	**2,920,407**
Short – term interest bearing borrowings from banks		
Komercijalna Banka ad, Skopje, other short term	1,325	61
Finance lease liabilities	13,734	18,343
	15,059	**18,404**
Add: current maturity of long term borrowings	2,320,696	2,141,361
Total short-term borrowings	**2,335,755**	**2,159,765**

Loans from financial institutions are secured by mortgage over part of the Company's properties (see also Note 25).

Total loans and finance lease additions during the year ended 31 December 2015 amounts to Euro 460,190 (2014: Euro 686,581). Total loan repaid during the same period amounts to Euro 2,159,570 (2014: Euro 1,727,793).

The long-term borrowings repayments schedule is as follows:

	2015	2014
Due within 12 months	2,320,696	2,141,361
Due within 1 – 2 years	926,396	2,141,361
Due within 2 – 5 years	107,373	753,999
	3,354,465	**5,036,721**

The long-term finance lease liabilities relate to lease of vehicle. Repayment schedule of finance lease liabilities is as follows:

	2015	2014
Present value of payment:		
Due within 1 year	13,734	18,343
Due between 1 – 5 years	11,268	25,047
Due over 5 years	-	-
	25,002	**43,390**

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

13 Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
Trade creditors		
Local suppliers	883,772	645,454
Foreign suppliers	108,353	105,962
Related parties' payables (see Note 23)	67,549	68,432
	1,059,674	**819,848**
Other current liabilities		
Liabilities to employees and management	263,836	242,364
Customers' prepayments	163,622	96,058
Interest payable	7,703	12,230
Dividends payables (net of local taxes)	1,558	1,561
Other	1,931	1,296
	438,650	**353,509**
Total trade and other payables	**1,498,324**	**1,173,357**

14 Tax payables

	2015	2014
Corporate income tax liabilities	599,238	-
Concession fees and other levies	77,240	75,552
Withholding tax	11,776	78
Personal income tax liabilities	6,823	9,438
	695,077	**85,068**

15 Sales

	2015	2014
Local market	917,253	839,757
Foreign markets:		
- Greece	9,291,410	11,280,776
- Cyprus	122,326	928,952
- Balkan region	351,546	477,653
- Other markets	5,625,085	5,508,577
Sub- total – sales on foreign markets	15,390,367	18,195,958
Total sales	**16,307,620**	**19,035,715**

16 Cost of sales

	2015	2014
Stock of finished products and W.I.P. at 01 January	4,737,162	4,861,483
Plus: Total production cost for the year ended 31 December	8,550,033	8,475,743
Plus: Income from value adjustment of previously written-off inventory	87,911	1,057,556
Less: Impairment, wastage, failure and fracture of inventories	(221,635)	(338,921)
Lees: Income from released value adjustment of inventories sold	(87,911)	(1,057,556)
Less: Stock of finished products and W.I.P. at 31 December	(5,650,888)	(4,737,162)
	7,414,672	**8,261,143**

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

17 Administrative and selling expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2015		Year ended 31 December 2014	
	Administrative	Selling	Administrative	Selling
Professional advisory services	820,217	-	732,735	-
Staff costs	809,677	234,496	738,392	205,132
Services	87,189	141,806	117,859	109,286
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 6)	103,228	36,541	78,899	36,129
Marketing and promotion	84,239	265,289	107,537	146,503
Taxes and other levies	74,039	16,928	95,086	7,985
Expenses for operating lease	40,740	12,903	34,423	10,163
Materials, supplies and utilities	34,675	4,534	49,214	6,471
Impairment of inventories	-	201,566	-	287,790
Wastage, failure and fracture (Note 8)	-	35,320	-	51,131
Present value of assets sold and written off	-	4,347	-	98,576
Impairment and write off receivables	-	3,327	-	12,964
Customers' discounts	-	-	-	500,511
Shortages	-	-	-	390
Other expenses and provisions	84,306	106,831	177,453	113,461
	2,138,310	**1,063,888**	**2,131,598**	**1,586,492**

18 Staff costs

	2015	2014
Net salaries	2,180,519	2,037,080
Personal tax and mandatory contributions	991,614	893,950
Business trips	20,623	7,414
Other allowances	237,086	267,726
	3,429,842	**3,206,170**

Out of the total staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounting Euro 3,429,842, Euro 2,385,669 has been charged in cost of sales and the remaining, amounting to Euro 1,044,173 into administrative and selling expenses (see Note 17).

19 Other operating income

	2015	2014
Income from reinvoicing of transport cost and other services	352,429	422,322
- minus:Cost associated with the above services	(334,356)	(418,126)
Raw materials sold	6,058	22,267
Income from rents	4,200	8,367
Payables write offs and stock count surplus	1,414	2,533
Liabilities for dividends written off	695	-
Collected fully provided bad debts	1,754	1,593
Release of previously impaired receivables	-	100,000
Gains on property, plant and equipment sold	-	35,702
Other income	14,742	10,993
	46,936	**185,651**

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

20 Finance income and costs

	2015	2014
Finance income		
Interest income	6,221	7,405
Foreign exchange gains	124,625	108,321
	130,846	**115,726**
Finance (costs)		
Interest (expense)	(191,087)	(316,932)
Bank (charges)	(60,702)	(70,963)
Foreign exchange (losses)	(131,283)	(120,213)
	(383,072)	**(508,108)**
Finance (costs), net	**(252,226)**	**(392,382)**

21 Income tax expense

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per Statement of comprehensive income for 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	2015	2014
At 01 January	(174,505)	(7,758,368)
Profit before income tax	5,485,460	6,849,751
Non – deductible expenses	686,142	821,064
Tax deductions	(1,754)	(101,694)
Translation differences	(36)	14,742
At 31 December Tax credit of expenses with deferred recognition	5,995,307	(174,505)
Current tax charge at rate of 10%	**599,531**	-
Income tax reduction	(440)	-
Income tax (expense)	**599,091**	**-**

22 Expenses by nature

	2015	2014
Staff costs	3,429,843	3,206,167
Depreciation and amortization	2,622,384	2,613,672
Spent materials, spare parts and small inventory	1,603,007	1,280,354
Energy and water	1,356,683	1,743,478
Professional advisory services	820,217	732,735
Services	624,380	605,206
Marketing and promotion	349,528	254,040
Other expenses and provisions	191,137	290,914
Taxes and other contributions	145,983	159,048
Expenses for operating leasing	53,643	44,586
Wastage, failure and fracture	35,320	51,131
Insurance	22,726	6,718
Representation	16,632	10,451
Transport costs	12,395	10,970
Present value of assets sold and written off	4,347	98,576
Direct write off of receivables	3,327	12,964
Customers’ discounts	-	500,511
Shortages	-	389
Other expenses	319,813	274,026
	11,611,365	**11,895,936**
Impairment and other changes of inventories	(994,495)	83,297
	10,616,870	**11,979,233**

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

23 Related party transactions

The table below provides for the volume and balances from the related party transactions as of and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014:

31 December 2015	Cash	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Expenses
Stone Works Holding Cooperatief U.A Netherlands	-	-	-	-	400,365
Castleblock Limited Nicosia Cyprus	-	-	-	122,546	1,448
NBGI Private Equity London	-	131,102	67,549	131,070	67,699
Stopanska Banka AD Skopje	6,664	-	-	-	-
Key management remuneration	-	-	-	-	471,942
	6,664	**131,102**	**67,549**	**253,616**	**941,454**

31 December 2014	Cash	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Expenses
Stone Works Holding Cooperatief U.A Netherlands	-	-	-	-	400,475
Castleblock Limited Nicosia Cyprus	-	-	-	928,952	9,073
NBGI Private Equity London	-	156,026	68,432	155,668	71,588
Stopanska Banka AD Skopje	6,768	-	-	-	-
Key management remuneration	-	-	-	-	448,241
	6,768	**156,026**	**68,432**	**1,084,620**	**929,377**

24 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2015	2014
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	4,886,369	6,849,751
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	4,686,858	4,686,858
Basic earnings per share (Euros per share)	**1,04**	**1,46**

25 Contingent liabilities

Mortgages

Mortgages provided are as follows:

	2015	2014
Business premises	2,572,000	2,572,000
Machinery & equipment	6,351,600	6,351,600
	8,923,600	**8,923,600**

Guarantees

Guarantees provided is as follows:

	2015	2014
Issued by Komercijalna Banka AD Skopje	295,777	154,938
	295,777	**154,938**

The beneficiaries of the guarantees are Company's suppliers and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. The guarantees serve as security that the Company will pay its liabilities on time towards the beneficiaries.

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

Litigations

At 31 December 2015, the estimated Euro equivalent of the legal proceedings raised against the Company amounts Euro 62,932 (2014: Euro 44,445). No significant liabilities have been anticipated from these proceedings, as professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise.

Tax inspections

Up to 31 Decemcer 2015 the Company was subject of following tax inspections by tax authorities:

- for VAT until 30 June 2009;
- for Personal Income tax for period from 1 January 2007 until 31 December 2008;
- for Corporate Income tax for period from 1 January 2007 until 31 December 2012;
- for tax on concessions for the period until 31 December 2011;
- for Withholding tax for the period until 31 March 2012.

For the unaudited tax periods of the Company's accounting records, there is a possibility for additional taxes and penalties. The Company is conducting regular assessment for potential liabilities which are expected to arise from tax inspections of past years. The management is considering that such amounts which might occur will not have any material effect on the financial results and cash flows.

26 Commitments

Operating lease liabilities

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014 the operating lease liabilities relates to lease of vehicles. Repayment schedule of operating lease liabilities is as follows:

	2015	2014
Operating lease liabilities		
Present value of payment:		
Due within 1 year	29,664	29,664
Due between 1 – 5 years	45,558	75,222
	75,222	**104,886**

During 2015, the entity has recognized expenses for operating lease in the amount of Euro 53,643 (2014: Euro 44,586) (Note 22).

27 Concession agreements

During 2000 and 2001, the Company and the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Macedonia have signed several concession agreements for the purpose of research and exploitation of local marble resources. Under the initial provisions, the Company is awarded with concession on the above-mentioned activities for a period of 30 years.

Following are the basic provisions as set out in the concession agreements under which, the Company is liable on:

- Annual fee for use of territory on which the concession has been granted in the amount of Euro 5,742 Euros; and
- Concession fee on sold quantities of commercial marble according to the Methodology established by the Ministry of Economy of RM for:
  - blocks at 5% of the value of the material determined at 294 Euros /m3;

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Concession agreements (continued)

- tombolons at 5% of the value of material determined at 147 Euros /m3 and
- material other than blocks and tombolones, that is crashed or milled 0,325 Euros/t.

28 Information on operating segments

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company is organized into the following operating segments:

- quarry;
- factory.

Operating results per segments for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	Quarry	Factory	Total
Year ended 31 December 2015			
Sales	14,394,209	1,913,411	16,307,620
Profit / loss from operating activities	5,823,896	(86,210)	5,737,686
Financial result, net			(252,226)
Profit before income tax			**5,485,460**
Income tax expense			(599,091)
Profit for the year			**4,886,369**
Other comprehensive income			(24,399)
Total comprehensive income for the year			**4,861,970**
Year ended 31 December 2014			
Sales	15,364,877	3,670,838	19,035,715
Profit from operating activities	7,190,637	51,496	7,242,133
Financial result, net			(392,382)
Profit before income tax			**6,849,751**
Income tax expense			-
Profit for the year			**6,849,751**
Other comprehensive income			22,197
Total comprehensive income for the year			**6,871,948**

Segment assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Quarry	Factory	Total
31 December 2015			
Total assets	16,850,371	6,731,045	23,581,416
Liabilities	5,094,426	479,767	5,574,193
Capital expenditures	919,421	96,123	1,015,544
31 December 2014			
Total assets	16,389,598	7,781,110	24,170,708
Liabilities	5,438,029	900,568	6,338,597
Capital expenditures	1,302,580	150,070	1,452,650

(All amounts expressed in Euros, unless otherwise stated)

Information on operating segments (continued)

Sales per geographical regions are as follows:

	2015	2014
Macedonia	917,253	839,757
Greece	9,291,410	11,280,776
Cyprus	122,326	928,952
Balkan region	351,546	477,653
China	2,979,858	2,469,627
Other markets	2,645,227	3,038,950
	16,307,620	**19,035,715**

29 Events after the reporting date

After 31 December 2015 and until the approval of the Financial Statements and the Independent Auditors' Report, there are no materially significant events adjusting the Financial Statements. The following event is materially significant for disclosure in the Financial Statements:

On 2 February 2016, National Bank of Greece, the ultimate owner of Stone Works Holdings Coöperatief U.A. through funds managed by its subsidiary NBGI PE Limited, issued an announcement, releasing inter alia the following information:

"National Bank of Greece S.A. ("NBG" or the "Bank") entered into a definitive agreement to sell 100% of its interests in eleven Limited Partnerships (the "Funds") held directly or indirectly by NBG and managed by NBGI PE Limited ("NBGI PE") (the "Transaction") to funds managed by Deutsche Bank Private Equity ("DBPE") and Goldman Sachs Asset Management ("GSAM") (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Buyers").

The management responsibility of the Funds and underlying investments will continue to be performed by the current management team along with others persons appointed by the Buyers, under a new management vehicle created expressly therefore.

Closing of the Transaction is expected within the first semester of 2016, subject to the approval from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and antitrust and competition authorities."