ATTIKI GAS SUPPLY COMPANY

(EPA ATTIKIS) S.A

IFRS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Εταιρεία Παροχής Αερίου Αττικής Α.Ε.

This financial report has been translated from the original statutory financial report that has been prepared in the Greek language. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this document is an accurate translation of the original. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language financial report, the Greek language financial report will prevail over this document.

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Attiki Gas Supply Company S.A.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Attiki Gas Supply Company S.A., which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2014, 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 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, 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 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 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 Attiki Gas Supply Company S.A. as at December 31, 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We verified the agreement and correspondence of the content of the Board of Directors' Report with the abovementioned Financial Statements, in the scope of the requirements of Articles 43α and 37 of Law 2190/1920.

Athens January 28th, 2015
The Chartered Accountant

GrantThornton
An instinct for growth™

Chartered Accountants Management Consultants
56, Zefirou str., 175 64 Palaio Faliro, Greece
Registry Number SOEL 127

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ATTIKI GAS SUPPLY COMPANY S.A.
Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at 31 December 2014	As at 31 December 2013
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		€	€
Property, plant and equipment	5	1.583.240	1.289.237
Intangible assets	6	293.695.365	305.116.806
Deferred tax asset	7	2.216.107	1.832.474
Other non-current assets	8	3.573.732	2.329.123
		301.068.444	**310.567.640**
Current assets			
Inventory	9	2.805.269	2.473.739
Trade receivables	10	22.803.844	22.742.876
Other receivables	10	15.226.412	15.551.341
Restricted cash		-	9.688
Cash and cash equivalents	11	35.677.001	41.894.135
		76.512.525	**82.671.779**
Total assets		**377.580.969**	**393.239.419**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to the Company's equity holders		€	€
Share capital	12	286.984.300	286.984.300
Share issuance costs		(2.463.372)	(2.463.372)
Reserves		3.257.549	82.345
Retained earnings		10.338.016	14.308.591
Total Equity		**298.116.494**	**298.911.864**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term Borrowings	13	16.477.425	-
Retirement benefits obligation	14	1.987.002	1.762.642
Other provisions	15	1.909.736	1.895.884
Cash guarantees	16	21.563.187	20.548.712
Deferred Income	17	990.151	665.751
		42.927.502	**24.872.989**
Current liabilities			
Current Portion of Long term Borrowing	13	5.560.000	19.992.267
Current Income tax liabilities		415.044	1.599.451
Trade payables	18	3.940.318	3.747.732
Other payables	18	26.621.612	44.115.115
		36.536.974	**69.454.565**
Total liabilities		**79.464.475**	**94.327.555**
Total equity and liabilities		**377.580.969**	**393.239.419**

The notes on pages 15 to 42 are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Athens 28/01/2015

President of the Board	A member of the Board	Chief Financial Officer	Financial Controller	Chief Account Officer
Elias Tatsiopoulos	Raoul Anton Willem Scheepmaker	Aphrodite Tsezou	Manolis Diamantopoulos	Ioannis Chatzidopavlakis
ID. No X 548226	Pass. No. BC8J7PL49	Cert. No. A' Class A0004600	Cert. No. A' Class A0058670	Cert. No. A' Class A0013031

ATTIKI GAS SUPPLY COMPANY S.A.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

		For the Year ended	
		31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	Note	€	€
Sales	20	157.359.872	171.002.180
Cost of sales		(130.947.136)	(140.524.959)
Gross Profit		**26.412.736**	**30.477.222**
Other income / (expenses)	22	739.525	718.678
Selling and distribution expenses	23	(4.907.176)	(6.000.923)
Administrative expenses	23	(6.801.565)	(6.456.114)
Operating Profit		**15.443.521**	**18.738.863**
Finance income	26	1.155.169	1.651.350
Finance costs	26	(1.584.829)	(1.058.104)
Profit before income tax		**15.013.861**	**19.332.109**
Income tax	27	(4.468.328)	(4.935.522)
Net Profit for the year		**10.545.534**	**14.396.587**
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
Actuarial gains /(losses) on defined benefit pension plans		(394.276)	(216.111)
Income tax relating to Items not reclassified		102.512	56.189
Other Comprhensive income for the year, net of tax		**(291.764)**	**(159.922)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**10.253.769**	**14.236.665**

The notes on pages 15 to 42 are an integral part of these Financial Statements

ATTIKI GAS SUPPLY COMPANY S.A.

Statement of changes in equity
For the Year ended 31 December 2014

	Share Capital	Share Issuance Costs	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance at 1 January 2013	**346.988.878**	**(2.463.372)**	**-**	**1.646.892**	**346.172.399**
Net Profit for the Year	-	-	-	14.396.587	**14.396.587**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(159.922)	**(159.922)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.236.665**	**14.236.665**
Share Capital Reduction	(60.004.578)	-	-	-	**(60.004.578)**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(1.492.621)	**(1.492.621)**
Transfers to statutory reserves	-	-	82.345	(82.345)	-
Other movements	**(60.004.578)**	**-**	**82.345**	**(1.574.966)**	**(61.497.199)**
Balance at 31 December 2013	**286.984.300**	**(2.463.372)**	**82.345**	**14.308.591**	**298.911.864**

	Share Capital	Share Issuance Costs	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance at 1 January 2014	**286.984.300**	**(2.463.372)**	**82.345**	**14.308.591**	**298.911.864**
Net Profit for the Year	-	-	-	10.545.534	**10.545.534**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(291.764)	**(291.764)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.253.769**	**10.253.769**
Share Capital Reduction	-	-	-	-	**-**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(11.049.140)	**(11.049.140)**
Transfers to statutory reserves	-	-	711.833	(711.833)	-
Reserve in accordance with L 2190/1920 (art. 44A, § 1)	-	-	2.463.372	(2.463.372)	-
Other movements	**-**	**-**	**3.175.205**	**(14.224.345)**	**(11.049.140)**
Balance at 31 December 2014	**286.984.300**	**(2.463.372)**	**3.257.549**	**10.338.016**	**298.116.494**

The notes on pages 15 to 42 are an integral part of these Financial Statements

ATTIKI GAS SUPPLY COMPANY S.A
Statement of Cash Flow

Cash Flow Statement	Note	For the Year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net profit before taxation		**15.013.861**	**19.332.109**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on tangible assets	5	240.215	230.216
Amortisation charge on intangible assets	6	19.366.939	19.559.670
Amortisation of grants	6	(2.067.307)	(2.149.127)
Other non - cash flow items		4.231.566	10.311.655
Amortization of connection fees	17	(239.782)	(134.423)
Finance costs	26	1.584.829	1.058.104
Finance income	26	(1.155.169)	(1.651.350)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**36.975.152**	**46.556.855**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(280.644)	2.749
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables		11.471.648	15.313.315
Increase / (decrease) in deferred revenue		564.182	349.785
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		(19.013.322)	(17.979.265)
Increase / (decrease) in cash guarantees		1.014.475	666.998
Cash generated from operations		**30.731.491**	**44.910.438**
Interest paid		(1.584.829)	(1.058.104)
Taxes paid		(5.754.331)	(5.096.446)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**23.392.331**	**38.755.887**
Investing activities			
Capital expenditure incurred on network expansion	6	(5.601.517)	(5.414.095)
Acquisition (net of disposals) of property, plant and	5	(844.238)	(283.265)
Intangibles acquired	6	(294.832)	(528.927)
Held to maturity debt securities		-	(20.170.219)
Receipts from debt securities		-	35.620.000
Movement in restricted cash		9.688	17.386
Interest received		1.155.169	1.651.350
Net cash used in investing activities		**(5.575.731)**	**10.892.230**
Financing activities			
Long term borrowing	13	24.799.000	-
Repayment of borrowings	13	(22.780.000)	-
Dividends Paid to Shareholders		(11.049.140)	(1.492.621)
Share Capital reduction	12	(15.003.595)	(45.000.983)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(24.033.735)**	**(46.493.604)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(6.217.134)**	**3.154.513**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11	41.894.135	38.739.622
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**35.677.001**	**41.894.135**

The notes on pages 15 to 42 are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Selected Explanatory Notes to the financial Information

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Attiki Gas Supply Company S.A. (therein after referred to as “EPA Attikis” or “Company’’ is the exclusive natural gas distributor in Attica under a thirty year concession granted under Greek Law 2528/97 in 2001 when the Company was established. Company’s principal activities involve the sale of natural gas to consumers, located in the geographical area of Attica, as well as the implementation of business activities related to the programming, studying, design, construction, maintenance, operation, management and development of a gas distribution system within Attika region.

The Company is jointly controlled by DEPA S.A and Attiki Gas B.V. 51% of the Company’s share capital is owned by DEPA S.A and the remaining 49% is owned by Attiki Gas B.V. The address of Company’s registered office is 11 Sofokli Venizelou Avenue, 141 23 Lykovrisi Athens.

Company’s Financial Statements are consolidated to the Financial Statements of DEPA S.A and Attiki Gas BV with the equity method consolidation.

The Financial Statements under IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 28/01/2015.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit and loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the reported financial statements are fully disclosed in note 4 “Critical accounting estimates and judgments”.

Certain comparative figures the have been reclassified in the notes to ensure consistency and comparability with the corresponding amounts for the current period.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

All financial information is expressed in Euro which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.2 Accounting policies

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

The following amendments and interpretations of the IFRS have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union, and their application is mandatory from or after 01/01/2014.

- **IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014)**

In May 2011, IASB issued three new Standards, namely IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" sets out a new consolidation method, defining control as the basis under consolidation of all types of entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC 12 "Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities". IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" sets out the principles regarding financial reporting of joint arrangements participants. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC 13 "Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" unites, improves and supersedes disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in subsidiaries, under common audit, associates and non-consolidated entities. As a result of these new standards, IASB has also issued the revised IAS 27 entitled IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and revised IAS 28 entitled IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". These standards are not relevant to Company's operation.

- **Transition Guidance: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12) (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014).**

In June 2012, IASB issued this Guidance to clarify the transition provisions of IFRS 10. The amendments also provide additional accommodation during the transition to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, limiting the requirements to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. Furthermore, in respect to the disclosures relating to the unconsolidated entities, the amendments take away the requirement to present comparative information. The amendments are not relevant to Company's operations.

- **Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014).**

In October 2012, IASB issued amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27. The amendments apply to a particular class of business that qualifies as investment entities. The IASB uses the term 'investment entity' to refer to an entity sole business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. An investment entity must evaluate the return of its investments on a fair value basis. Such entities could include private equity organizations, venture capital organizations, pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and other investment funds. The Investment Entities amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirements under IFRS 10 and require investment entities to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them while making the required disclosures. The amendments are not relevant to Company's operations.

- **Amendments to IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation” – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014).**

In December 2011, IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, which provide clarification on some requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. This amendment doesn’t affect company’s Financial Statements.

- **Amendment to IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014)**

In May 2013, IASB issued amendments to IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”. These narrow-scope amendments address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. This amendment doesn’t affect company’s Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014).**

In June 2013, IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. The purpose of the amendments is to introduce a limited scope exception in respect to the suspension of accounting setting off, as per IAS 39. In particular, it allows hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met. Similar relief will be included in IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. This amendment doesn’t affect company’s Financial Statements.

- **IFRIC 21 “Levies” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014).**

In May 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when a company recognizes a liability for a levy imposed by the state in its Financial Statements. IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the present obligation resulting from a past event, known as an obligating event. This interpretation indicates that the obligating event is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. The amendments do not affect company’s Financial Statements.

New Standards and Interpretations that have not been applied yet or have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2018).**

In July 2014, the IAB issued the final version of IFRS 9. This version brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting models and presents a new expected loss impairment model and limited amendments to classification and measurement for financial assets. The above have not been adopted by the European Union and are not relevant to company’s operations.

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

In January 2014, the 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. Many countries have industry sectors that are subject to rate regulation, whereby governments regulate the supply and pricing of particular types of activity by private entities. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2017).**

In May 2014, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 15. The Standard fully converges with the requirements for the recognition of revenue in both IFRS and US GAAP. The new standard will supersede IAS 11 “Construction Contracts”, IAS 18 “Revenue” and several revenue related interpretations. The above have not been adopted by the European Union and are not relevant to company’s operations.

- **Annual Improvements cycle 2011-2013 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014).**

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to four issues addressed during the 2011-2013 cycle. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: **IFRS 1:** Meaning of effective IFRSs, **IFRS 3:** Scope exceptions for joint ventures; **IFRS 13:** Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception); and **IAS 40:** Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Property when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. The above have not been adopted by the European Union and are not relevant to company’s operations.

- **Annual Improvements cycle 2010-2012 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014).**

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to eight issues addressed during the 2010-2012 cycle. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: **IFRS 2**: Definition of 'vesting condition', **IFRS 3**: Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination, **IFRS 8**: Aggregation of operating segments, **IFRS 8**: Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets, **IFRS 13:** Short-term receivables and payables, **IAS 7:** Interest paid that is capitalized, **IAS 16/IAS 38**: Revaluation method—proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation and **IAS 24**: Key management personnel. The Company will examine the impact on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Annual Improvements cycle 2012-2014 (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In September 2014, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2012 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to four issues addressed during the 2012-2014 cycle. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: **IFRS 5**: Changes in methods of disposal, **IFRS 7**: Servicing Contracts and Applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements, **IAS 19:** Discount rate: regional market, and **IAS 34**: Disclosure of information elsewhere in the interim financial report. The Company will examine the impact on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19) (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014).**

In November 2013, the IASB published narrow scope amendments to IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” entitled Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19). The narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The Company will examine the impact on its Financial Statements. The above have been adopted by the European Union at December 2014.

- **Amendment to IAS 27: “Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements» (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016).**

In August 2014, the IASB published narrow scope amendments to IAS 27 “Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements “. Under the amendments, entities are permitted to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate Financial Statements – an option that was not effective prior to the issuance of the current amendments. The Company will examine the impact on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016).**

In September 2014, the IASB published narrow scope amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”. The amendments will be applied by entities prospectively in respect of sales or contribution of assets performed in the annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016. Earlier application is permitted, given that this fact is relatively disclosed in the financial Statements. The above are not relevant to Company’s operations and have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In May 2014, the IASB published amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. IAS 16 and IAS 38 both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The Company will examine the impact on its Financial Statements. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11. The amendments add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business and specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The above are not relevant to Company’s operations and have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IAS 1: « Disclosures Initiative»(effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1.The aforementioned amendments address settling the issues pertaining to the effective presentation and disclosure requirements as well as the potential of entities to exercise judgment under the preparation of financial statements. The company will examine the impact of the above on its Financial Statements, though it is not expected to have any. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidated Exception" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In December 2014, the IASB published narrow scope amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28. The aforementioned amendments introduce explanation regarding accounting requirements for investment entities, while providing exemptions in particular cases, which decrease the costs related to the implementation of the Standards. The above are not relevant to Company's operations and have not been adopted by the European Union.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is computed based on the straight-line method over the economic useful lives of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated as follows:

Leasehold improvements: over the life of the lease contract.

Plant, machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Motor vehicles	5-10 years
Furniture and fittings	5-10years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they incurred.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Service Concession arrangements

The Company applies IFRIC 12 involving provision of public services to private individuals, for contracts that satisfy the following two criteria:

a) The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them and at what price, and
b) The grantor controls the significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

Pursuant to IFRIC 12, such infrastructure are not recognized in assets of the operator as property, plant and equipment but in the financial assets ("financial asset model") and/or intangible assets ("intangible asset model"), depending on the remuneration commitments given by the grantor.

The Company, as operator, recognises an intangible asset in cases of concession contracts where the operator is paid by the users of the public services provided. The right to charge the users of the public services does not constitute an unconditional right to receive cash, since the amounts received are dependent upon the degree at which the public (civilians) make use of the services provided.

Intangible assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded in the Balance Sheet under the heading "Intangible Assets" and analyzed as "Concession assets", and are recorded at cost less amortization. Amortization is calculated on a straight line basis over the concession licence agreement.

2.5 Intangible assets

2.5.1 Concession rights

Intangible assets include mainly the rights that EPA Attikis has to use the natural gas network. The rights for part of this network were transferred to the Company by EDA S.A at establishment as concession right and the rest is being constructed by the Company and transferred to DEPA S.A. who then returns the rights for its use at the value of its cost. These rights are held by EPA Attikis, according to the license, for a period of 30 years from establishment date and are amortized - using the straight-line method - over this period. The costs of the additional rights transferred to DEPA S.A are recorded at their fair value at the date of transfer.

The Concession Rights are measured at cost of acquisition less amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight line method over the duration of the Service Concession Arrangement (note 2.4). Additionally, network contracts under construction are presented within concession assets in the statement of financial position (note 6).

2.5.2 Computer software

Acquired and developed software and the corresponding licences are capitalised on the basis incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised using the straight line method over a period of 5 years.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In the event of impairment losses are recognised directly in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Inventory

Inventory consists of materials for the construction of natural gas distribution network and maintenance spare parts. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the moving weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables, are recognised initially at fair value (originally invoiced amount) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made by the Company when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance to the original terms of receivables.

2.9 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and Held to maturity financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2.9.1 Classification

(a) 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 end of the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position.

(b) Held to maturity debt securities

Held to maturity investments 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.

Interest on held to maturity investments are included in the statement of comprehensive income and are reported as interest income. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted for any impairment and such loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9.2 Recognition and measurement

The Company does not hold financial assets at fair value through profit and loss or available-for-sale financial assets for the reporting period.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Restricted cash

Cash deposits that are set aside for a specific purpose and cannot be converted into cash 'on demand' are classified as restricted cash in the statement of financial position.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of term deposits and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above deducting any bank overdrafts.

2.12 Share Capital

The Company has issued only ordinary shares that are classified as Equity. Incremental costs (share issuance costs) directly attributable to the issue of the share capital are shown as a deduction in Equity as Share Issuance Costs net of tax.

2.13 Post-retirement benefits and pension plans

The Company contributes to the Greek State sponsored Social Security Fund (IKA) for the pension payments of its employees upon retirement. This is a defined contribution scheme and there is no additional legal or constructive obligation to pay contributions in addition to company’s fixed contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that relevant employee services are received.

In addition, local labour law requires employees to be paid a retirement benefit. The liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet as a defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability. Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited in Other Comprehensive Income for the year.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.15 Borrowing costs

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs that are attributed to the acquisition and construction of network assets, form part of the cost of these assets and are, therefore, capitalized. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.16 Government grants

Government grants received as financing for the concession right are recognized in accordance with IFRIC 12 and are shown as a reduction of the Concession Rights (note 2.5.1).

2.17 Foreign currency translation and transaction

The Company’s functional currency is Euro. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into Euro using the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences during the period and at balance sheet date are stated in the accompanying Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.18 Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are obligations to pay goods or services that have been acquired in the course of business by suppliers. These are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.19 Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2.20 Revenue recognition

(a) Sales of gas (commodity and capacity charge)

The Company bills commodity and capacity charges to industrial and large commercial customers and to residential, small industrial and small commercial customers, for gas supplied until the end of each period, based on actual consumption. At the end of the year, a revenue accrual is created to reflect gas that is supplied but not yet billed to customers. Revenue accrual for industrial and large commercial customers is calculated based on actual consumption determined within the first few days after the end of the month. Revenue accrual for the other customer categories is estimated based on historical consumption per customer category and after taking into consideration the number of customers gazed-on and the period for which consumption has not been billed. This amount is included as accrued income in the accompanying statement of financial position.

(b) Connection fees

EPA Attikis collects connection fees for all customer categories upon their signing of the contract. These fees represent the price paid by the customer in order to gain the right to connect to Company's network. Small commercial and residential customers sign an open-maturity contract. There are significant incremental costs for the Company (mainly dealers fees paid per contract) and therefore the revenue from connection fees is recognised directly in the Income Statement upon signing of the contract. Connection fees from retail customers are shown as a reduction from selling and distribution expenses (note 23). Large industrial and large commercial customers have contracts that mature in three years from signing of the contract for connection. Since incremental costs are a small portion of the connection fee paid by these customers, revenue is being recognised over the period of the contract. The amounts invoiced but not recognised yet as revenue are included in the Balance Sheet as deferred income (note 17).

(c) Concession Arrangements

Income from construction contracts is recognized in accordance with IAS 11, as described in Note 2.23 below.

(d) Income from internal installation

The Company invoices to a number of central heating customers the construction cost of their internal installation. These fees represent the actual construction cost paid by EPA Attikis to internal installers plus an interest charge. Customers repay the fees charged through their bi-monthly bills over a period of three or five years.

While the cash inflow is deferred, revenue recognised is determined by the fair value of the transaction less the nominal amount of cash received or receivable. The fair value is determined with the usage of the interest rate that discounts the nominal amount of the transaction to the current internal installation construction cost.

The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of each transaction is recognised as interest income over the period of repayment (note 26).

2.21 Leases

All leases of the Company are classified as operating leases in which the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets. The operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

2.22 Dividends distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements at the time that the right to receive payment is established by the shareholders' General Assembly.

In accordance to Article 44a of Codified Law 2190/1920 there is a limitation on the amount to be distributed to the shareholders. The Codified Law states that the distribution is prohibited in the case that the equity amount, following the distribution of net profits, is lower than the Share Capital amount plus statutory reserves.

2.23 Contracts under construction

Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognised over the period of the contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

The Company uses the 'percentage-of-completion method' to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss shall be recognised as an expense immediately.

3 RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

3.1 Market risk

3.1.1 Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term investments (i.e. existing Bond loan of €22.0m). For the year ended on 31 December 2014 the Company had debt obligations in loans with a fixed margin therefore there was not any material exposure in relation to interest rate changes.

The sensitivity of the overall liability to changes in the interest rate assumptions is:

	Change in assumption	**Impact on overall liability**
Interest rate	Increase by 0,5%	Increase by 0,03%
Interest rate	Decrease by 0,5%	Decrease by 0,03%

Investments consist mainly of short term deposits in order to ensure liquidity.

3.1.2 Foreign currency risk

The Company operates and sells in Greece. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in purchases of materials only. These transactions are not considered to be material to the operation of the Company.

3.1.3 Commodity price risk

During the past the Company was exposed to the volatility of the commodity prices for natural gas since the cost was affected by fluctuations in oil prices and selling prices were regulated in relation to competitive fuels.

However, the Company has gradually adopted, since the 4th quarter of 2011, the cost plus tariff policy for all retail categories. In specific, cost plus methodology has been applied for retail and large commercial customers since October 2011 and for large industrial customers since May 2012.

Gas sales prices are formed on a monthly basis based on the unit cost of gas purchase and are not regulated in relation to competitive fuels, thus eliminating company's exposure to commodity price risk

3.2 Credit risk exposures

Credit risk arises from cash equivalents and deposits in banks, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers.

The company makes short term deposits, with maturity periods less than six months, with banks that have at least a credit rating of Aa3 and with a Bank that has credit rating of CAA1. Short term deposits mature usually, within a period of two months.

The Company implements consistently a specific credit policy for its customers in order to ensure the collection of outstanding amounts.

Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the amount of Cash, cash equivalents and Trade and Other Receivables as presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

3.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Over 2 years**
At 31 December 2014			
Borrowings (incl. interest)	6.760.066	6.415.054	11.761.122
Trade and other payables	30.561.930	-	-

	Less than 1 year	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Over 2 years**
At 31 December 2013			
Borrowings (incl. interest)	20.220.500	-	-
Trade and other payables	47.862.847	-	-

3.4 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure reducing cost of capital. Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as the net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non – current borrowings as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents (note 11). Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	2014	**2013**
	€	**€**
Total borrowings [note 13]	22.037.425	19.992.267
Less: cash and cash equivalents [note 11]	35.677.001	41.894.135
Net debt	**0**	**0**
Total equity	298.116.494	298.911.864
Total capital	298.116.494	298.911.864
Gearing ratio	**0%**	**0%**

3.5 Fair value estimation

The Company does not use financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available for sale securities) during the reported period.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

4.2 Revenue recognition and accrued Income

The Company makes an estimate on natural gas consumption not yet billed to retail customers. The need for this estimate arises from the operations of the Company as at year end the retail customers have not been fully invoiced for the gas they have consumed. In estimating accrued income, the Company uses historical data for retail customer category and for the seasonality of sales. By combining the above data to the actual number of customers connected to the network, accrued income is recognized. Additionally at year end, an evaluation of the gross margin ratio, given by the deduction of the actual cost of gas from natural gas sales, took place and the outcome is considered by the Company reasonable. The method of calculation is reviewed constantly thus to ensure the consistency and continuity of the accounting estimates recognized in the financial statements.

4.3 Estimated impairment of non-financial assets

The Company tests annually whether non financial assets have suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.6. These calculations require the use of estimates.

Impairment test of non – financial assets

The recoverable amount of the Company is determined based on value - in - use calculations. These calculations use pre tax cash flow projections based on the estimates prepared by Company's management taking into consideration current Energy Law.

The company performed the calculations mentioned above and there was not any indication of impairment.

The company also performed a sensitivity analysis on the main factors affecting its financial performance and there is no indication of any impairment.

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold impovements	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & office equipment	Other projects under construction	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2013	**467.428**	**176.502**	**6.254**	**166.740**	**107.015**	**923.940**
Capital expenditure (additions)	954	22.988	20	148.669	111.355	**283.985**
Disposals and scrapping	-	-	-	(840)	-	**(840)**
Transfers to PPE and other debtors	-	480.123	-	-	(167.755)	**312.368**
Depreciation	(97.538)	(64.038)	(716)	(67.924)	-	**(230.216)**
Closing net book amount 31 December 2013	**370.844**	**615.575**	**5.558**	**246.645**	**50.615**	**1.289.237**

	Leasehold impovements	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & office equipment	Other projects under construction	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2014	**370.844**	**615.575**	**5.558**	**246.645**	**50.615**	**1.289.237**
Capital expenditure (additions)	575.973	58.996	-	204.511	34.000	**873.480**
Disposals and scrapping	(257.936)	(1.680)	-	(29.030)	-	**(288.646)**
Transfers to PPE and other debtors	-	-	-	-	(50.615)	**(50.615)**
Depreciation charge	(94.654)	(64.818)	(664)	(80.079)	-	**(240.215)**
Closing net book amount 31 December 2014	**594.227**	**608.073**	**4.894**	**342.047**	**34.000**	**1.583.241**

During 2014, the Company moved to new leased offices that are located in Lykovrisi, Athens. Consequently, following relevant resolution from Board of Directors, the Company proceeded with the write off, for the amount of €257.936, of previous offices leasehold improvements that could not be used.

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details of Company's Intangible assets and their carrying amounts are as follows:

	For the year ended					
	2013			2014		
	Concession Assets	Software	Total	Concession Assets	Software	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	**€**	**€**	**€**	**€**	**€**	**€**
Balance at 1 January 2013 / 1 January 2014	**443.068.088**	**7.931.113**	**450.999.200**	**447.880.694**	**8.460.040**	**456.340.733**
Capital expenditure	5.414.095	528.927	5.943.021	5.601.517	294.832	**5.896.349**
Transfer from PPE under construction	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Network under construction (scrapping & disposals)	(121.365)	-	(121.365)	(18.157)	-	**(18.157)**
Transfer to PPE	(480.123)	-	(480.123)	-	-	
Balance at 31 December 2013 / 31 December 2014	**447.880.694**	**8.460.040**	**456.340.733**	**453.464.054**	**8.754.871**	**462.218.925**
Amortisation						
Balance at 1 January 2013 / 1 January 2014	**126.544.303**	**7.269.082**	**133.813.385**	**143.654.267**	**7.569.661**	**151.223.928**
Charge for the period	19.259.091	300.579	19.559.670	19.022.721	344.219	**19.366.939**
Government Grants amortized	(2.149.127)	-	(2.149.127)	(2.067.307)	-	**(2.067.307)**
Balance at 31 December 2013 / 31 December 2014	**143.654.267**	**7.569.661**	**151.223.928**	**160.609.680**	**7.913.880**	**168.523.560**
Net book value 31 December 2013 / 31 December 2014	**304.226.427**	**890.378**	**305.116.806**	**292.854.374**	**840.992**	**293.695.365**

Concession assets represent the right to use the gas network under the Concession Agreement for a 30 year period ending in 2031 and comprise the initial cost paid for the right acquired, plus the cost of capital expenditures incurred for network enhancements less grants received in accordance with the requirements of IFRIC 12. The movement of Concession assets for the current year is presented at the following table:

	Concession Rights €	Grants €	Network under construction €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2013	**347.317.257**	**-39.188.380**	**8.394.908**	**316.523.785**
Capital Expenditure	-	-	5.414.095	**5.414.095**
Disposal & Scrapping	-	-	(121.365)	**(121.365)**
Transfers from/(to) intangibles	10.927.690	-	(10.927.690)	**-**
Transfers from/(to) PPE	-	-	(480.123)	**(480.123)**
Government Grants amortized	-	2.149.127	-	**2.149.127**
Amortization for the period	(19.259.091)	-	-	**(19.259.091)**
Closing net book amount 31 December 2013	**338.985.856**	**-37.039.253**	**2.279.824**	**304.226.427**

	Concession Rights €	Grants €	Network under construction €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2014	**338.985.856**	**(37.039.253)**	**2.279.824**	**304.226.427**
Capital Expenditure	-	-	5.601.517	**5.601.517**
Disposal & Scrapping	-	-	(18.157)	**(18.157)**
Transfers from/(to) intangibles	5.472.953	-	(5.472.953)	-
Government Grants amortized	-	2.067.307	-	**2.067.307**
Amortization for the period	(19.022.721)	-	-	**(19.022.721)**
Closing net book amount 31 December 2014	**325.436.088**	**(34.971.946)**	**2.390.232**	**292.854.374**

7 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Deferred tax for all years has been calculated in accordance with the Greek tax regulations and the period that temporary differences are expected to be settled.

Deferred taxes in the accompanying financial statement consist of the following:

Deffered Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	**1 January 2013**	**Recognized in Other Comprehensive income**	**Recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income**	**31 December 2013**
Non Current Assets	-	-	-	-
Property , Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-
Concession Assets (difference in amortization period)	-	-	-	-
Current Assets				
Trade Receivables	(710.826)	-	6.761	(704.064)
Current Liabilities				
Retirement Benefits Obligation	(317.501)	(56.189)	(84.597)	(458.287)
Deferred Revenue for connection fees	(90.078)	-	(83.018)	(173.095)
Other Short Term Liabilities	(27.588)	-	(602.089)	(629.676)
Borrowings	10.622	-	(8.611)	2.011
Other adjustments	100.491	-	30.147	130.638
Grand Total	**(1.034.880)**	**(56.189)**	**(741.406)**	**(1.832.474)**

Deffered Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	1 January 2014	Recognized in Other Comprehensive income	Recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	31 December 2014
Non Current Assets				
Property , Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-
Concession Assets (difference in amortization period)	-	-	(23.299)	(23.299)
Current Assets				
Trade Receivables	(704.064)	-	425.399	(278.665)
Current Liabilities				
Retirement Benefits Obligation	(458.287)	(102.512)	44.178	(516.621)
Deferred Revenue for connection fees	(173.095)	-	(84.344)	(257.439)
Other Short Term Liabilities	(629.676)	-	(685.265)	(1.314.941)
Borrowings	2.011	-	42.209	44.220
Other adjustments	130.638	-		130.638
Grand Total	**(1.832.474)**	**(102.512)**	**(281.121)**	**(2.216.107)**

The Company applied the tax rate of 26% for the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the current year.

8 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets consist of the following items:

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	(€)	**(€)**
Cash guarantees paid to third parties	123.969	260.645
Non current portion of trade receivables	3.449.762	2.068.477
	---------------------	---------------------
Other non-current assets	**3.573.732**	**2.329.123**

Non-current portion of trade receivables refers to amounts due from the financing of internal installations that are expected to be collected in more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

9 INVENTORY

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	€	**€**
Distribution network materials and spare parts	**2.805.269**	**2.473.739**

Inventories, as presented in the Statement of Financial position, have been reduced by the amount of €516 thousand in 2014 (2013: €566 thousand), which represents slow moving and obsolete stock.

The creation and release of provision for slow moving and obsolete stock has been included in the cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2014	2013
At 1 January	**566.599**	**509.117**
Additional provision	61.305	87.667
Released provision unused	(92.851)	(29.316)
Used amounts	(19.341)	(870)
At 31 December	**515.712**	**566.599**

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	(€)	**(€)**
Trade receivables	32.673.485	31.800.522
Provision for impairment	(6.419.879)	(6.989.169)
Total Trade receivables	**26.253.606**	**24.811.354**
Less: non-current portion [note 8]	(3.449.762)	(2.068.477)
Current portion	**22.803.844**	**22.742.876**
Other receivables	15.587.830	15.912.760
Provision for impairment	(361.419)	(361.419)
Total other receivables	**15.226.412**	**15.551.341**
Grand Total	**38.030.255**	**38.294.217**

Other Receivables		
Accrued income - unbilled gas consumption	11.980.027	12.696.500
Amounts receivable from municipalities	1.053.947	0
Indemnities receivable from Insurance Company	394.123	0
Receivables from third parties	274.645	269.931
Income taxes and other witholding taxes	92.314	177.953
Installation costs receivable from public sector	44.736	125.043
Accrued income related to network relocations and internal installations	131.050	209.834
Personnel advances and loans	384.601	395.429
Prepaid expenses	129.039	107.132
Postdated cheques	294.821	613.760
Sealed cheques	31.742	581.742
Due by related parties	26.866	144.027
Other	388.498	229.991
Total	**15.226.412**	**15.551.341**

In cases when the inflow of cash is deferred the fair value of trade receivables is determined by discounting all future receipts using the rate of interest that discounts the nominal amount to the current sales price of service. The difference between the fair value and nominal value is recognised as interest income over the contract period.

Trade receivables of €21.912.205 (i.e. Trade receivables of €32.673.485 minus Receivables under consideration for impairment of €10.761.280) are fully performing compared to €21.179.054 in (Trade receivables of €31.800.522 minus Receivables under consideration for impairment of €10.621.468 respectively).

The ageing analysis of past due trade receivables is as follows:

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Trade receivables		
Up to 2 months	2.522.602	2.025.744
Over 2 months	8.238.678	8.595.724
	10.761.280	**10.621.468**

Over 2 months	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Retail Customers	945.094	2.082.501
Large Commmercial and Industrial Customers	1.070.768	815.781
Public customers	935.142	1.108.938
Customers in litigation and others	5.287.674	4.588.504
	8.238.678	**8.595.724**

As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables of € 10.761.280 (2013: €10.621.468) were impaired and provided for. The amount of the provision was €6.419.879 (2013: €6.989.169). The impaired receivables relate mainly (a) to Retail, Public, Small Commercial or Large Industrial customers, (b) to Take or Pay invoiced to large industrial customers for not meeting their contractual obligations and (c) customers in litigation. Management assessed that a portion of receivables is expected to be recovered.

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2014	**2013**
At 1 January	**6.989.169**	**6.843.882**
Impairment for receivables	(421.653)	426.328
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(147.637)	(281.041)
At 31 December	**6.419.880**	**6.989.169**

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables has been included in selling and distribution expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. During 2014 the Company has written off trade receivables of €147.637 (2013: €281.041).

The “other” category within trade and other receivables contain impaired assets of €361.419 (2013: €361.419).

Trade and other receivables include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:

	As at	
Movement in Trade receivables & Other Receivables	**31 December 2014 (€)**	**31 December 2013 (€)**
Trade receivables & other receivables as at 31 December 2014 / 2013	38.030.255	38.294.217
Minus : Accrued Income as at 31 December 2014 / 2013	(11.980.027)	(12.696.500)
Trade receivables & other receivables as at 31 December 2013 /2012	(38.294.217)	(40.646.123)
Accounts receivable impairment provision	(421.653)	426.328
Transfers to other Debtors	(50.615)	(167.755)
Increase / (decrease) in Trade receivables & Other Receivables	**(12.716.257)**	**(14.789.832)**
Movement in non current portion (Note 8)		
Other non-current assets as at 31 December 2014 / 2013	3.573.732	2.329.123
Other non-current assets prior year as at 31 December 2013 /2012	(2.329.123)	(2.852.605)
Increase / (decrease) in non current portion	**1.244.609**	**(523.483)**
Total (decrease) in Trade receivables & Other Receivables	**(11.471.648)**	**(15.313.315)**

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at	
	31 December 2014 (€)	**31 December 2013 (€)**
Cash on hand	16.873	47.018
Cash deposits and short term deposits	35.660.128	41.847.117
Total cash and cash equivalents	**35.677.001**	**41.894.135**

Cash, cash equivalents presented above don’t differ for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	As at	
	31 December 2014 €	**31 December 2013 €**
Number of common shares	9.778.000	9.778.000
Nominal value	286.984.300	286.984.300

The total authorised share capital is €286.984.300. Each share has a nominal value of €29.35. All issued shares are fully paid. The Company incurred incremental costs, comprising of taxes applicable on equity instruments, amounting to €3.469.537 upon inception of the Company in 2001. This amount is shown as a debit in equity, net of deferred tax of €1.006.165.

During the fiscal year 2013, the General Assembly of the company authorized two share capital reductions amounting to €10.000.983,15 & €50.003.595, as follows:

a) According to the resolution by the Extraordinary General Assembly No 30, of 14th February 2013 the share capital was decreased by €10.000.983 and was paid on 26th March 2013.

b) According to the resolution by the Extraordinary General Assembly No 33, of 1st October 2013 the share capital was decreased by €50.003.595. Based on Board of Directors resolution of 1st October 2013 (BoD meeting 151/1.10.2013), the amount of €35.000.000 was returned on 4th October 2013 to company's shareholders, while the remaining amount (i.e. €15.003.595) was paid, following relevant recommendation by the Board of Directors, on 26th June 2014.

13 BORROWINGS

Borrowings include the following liabilities:

	As at	
	31 December 2014 (€)	**31 December 2013 (€)**
Non - current		
Bond Loan	16.477.425	0
	16.477.425	**0**
Current		
Bond Loan	5.560.000	19.992.267
	5.560.000	**19.992.267**
Total Borrowings	**22.037.425**	**19.992.267**

A new loan agreement was signed on 28/05/2014 with Alpha Bank (Bond Holder) for the amount of € 40.000.000 and with maturity until September of 2018. The new revolving Bond Loan contract was issued for the repayment of the previous Bond Loan and for general business purposes.

From the loan of € 40.000.000 an amount of € 25.000.000 has been disbursed and has been used for the repayment of the previous Bond Loan amounting to € 20.000.000. Initial transaction costs of €201.000 that were directly attributable to the issue of debt, have been deducted in arriving at the initial carrying amount. These costs are subsequently amortized through the income statement over the life of the debt using the effective interest method and form part of interest expense for the period (note 26).

Current portion of borrowings of €5.560.000, depicted above, refers to bonds that will be paid in a period of less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Under the Bond Loan agreement the Company undertook the obligation as the Bond issuer to comply with certain financial covenants such as Net Debt to EBITDA ratio, Net Debt to Equity ratio and EBITDA to Net Interest Expense ratio. At the balance sheet date, the Company is in compliance with these covenants.

Bank borrowings have an average interest rate of 6,03% (2013: 4,42%). Current Interest is calculated on 6 month Euribor rate plus a margin of 600 basis points.

The company has the following undrawn facilities. These facilities have been arranged to help finance working capital requirements.

	As at	
Undrawn credit limits	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Short term credit limits	20.000.000	20.000.000
Bond Loan	15.000.000	0
Total	**35.000.000**	**20.000.000**

The carrying amounts and fair value of the non – current borrowings are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Bond Loan	16.477.425	19.992.267	15.540.196	19.205.636
	16.477.425	**19.992.267**	**15.540.196**	**19.205.636**

The fair values are based on discounted cash flows based on a borrowing rate of 6,03% (2013: 4.4%).

14 RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

Greek legislation requires the payment of retirement indemnities based on the number of years of service and the final remuneration. The retirement indemnities are not funded. The liabilities arising from the obligation to pay retirement indemnities are evaluated through an independent actuary. The movement in the benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013 (Restated) [1]**
Change in benefit obligation	**(€)**	**(€)**
DBO at start of year	1.762.643	1.587.508
Service cost	108.936	75.986
Interest cost	52.879	52.181
Actuarial Loss	312.653	76.070
Financial assumption settlement / Curtailment / Termination Loss / (Gain)	332.640	146.776
Past Service Cost arising over last period	-	-
Benefits paid directly by the company	(664.370)	(315.919)
Actuarial Company Loss experience	81.623	140.041
DBO at end of year	**1.987.002**	**1.762.643**
Present value of unfunded obligations	1.987.002	1.762.643
Net Liability in Statement of Financial Position	**1.987.002**	**1.762.643**

	As at	
Remeasurements	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
Liability gain / (losses) due to changes in assumptions	(312.653)	(76.070)
Liability experience gain / (loss) arising during the year	(81.623)	(140.041)
Total gain / (loss) recognized in OCI	**(394.276)**	**(216.111)**

Amounts recognised at the statement of comprehensive income		
Service cost	108.936	75.986
Interest cost	52.879	52.181
Amortisation of past service cost	0	0
Settlement/Curtailment/Termination Loss/(Gain)	332.640	146.776
Total charge [note 24]	**494.455**	**274.943**

The basic assumptions are presented the following table:

Assumptions		
Discount Rate (fixed)	1,80%	3,00%
Rate of compensation increase	2015-2016: 0,5%, 2017+: 1%	2014-2016: 0,5%, 2017+: 1%
Average Future working Life	19,3	19,5

The sensitivity of the overall pension liability to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption	**Impact on overall liability**
Discount rate	Increase by 0,5%	Decrease by 7%
Salary growth rate	Increase by 0,5%	Increase by 6,4%

15 OTHER PROVISIONS

	Other Provisions (€)	
At 1 st January 2014/2013	**1.895.884**	**1.451.600**
Charged/(Credited) to the Income Statement		
-Additional Provisions	214.108	1.364.286
-Release of unused provision	(9.256)	(920.001)
-Used during year	(191.000)	0
At 31 December 2014/2013	**1.909.736**	**1.895.884**

The amounts represent mainly provisions for legal claims brought against the company. These are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within “administrative expenses”. In reference to legal cases, it is management’s opinion, after taking legal advice, that the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at 31 December 2014.

16 CASH GUARANTEES

Upon the signing of the connection contract, the Company receives from retail customers, cash guarantees as an insurance against future liabilities that may arise from gas supply. Customer guarantees are refunded by the Company in the event of contract termination as defined in the contractual terms.

Additionally, other cash guarantees refer to cash received from suppliers in respect of good performance and proper execution of their services.

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Customer guarantees	21.355.657	20.349.234
Other cash guarantees	207.530	199.479
	21.563.187	**20.548.712**

17 DEFERRED INCOME

The Company collects connection fees for all customer categories upon the signing of the contract. Large Commercial and Large Industrial Customers have contracts that mature in three years from signing of the connection contract. Since incremental costs are a small portion of the connection fee paid by these customers, revenue is being recognised over the period of the contract and presented into Other Income.

Financial Year 2013	
Opening amount as at 1 January 2013	**450.388**
Connection fees received during the year	349.785
Connection fees recognised during the year	(134.423)
Other deferred revenue recognised during the year	-
Closing amount as at 31 December 2013	**665.751**

Financial Year 2014	
Opening amount as at 1 January 2014	**665.751**
Connection fees received during the year	564.182
Connection fees recognised during the year	(239.782)
Other deferred revenue recognised during the year	-
Closing amount as at 31 December 2014	**990.151**

18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	(€)	**(€)**
Trade payables	3.940.318	3.747.732
Other payables	26.621.612	44.115.115
	30.561.930	**47.862.847**

	As at	
Other payables	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
	(€)	**(€)**
Accruals	709.995	1.435.793
Taxes and contributions	4.027.690	4.507.556
Share capital return	0	15.003.595
Other payables	5.847.555	1.610.214
Due to related parties	16.036.371	21.557.957
	26.621.612	**44.115.115**

Accruals include amounts for accrued expenses and accrued interests incurred in the reporting year. Other payables mainly include the impact of the discount received in December 2014 that is gradually returned to customers for the amount of €4.8 mln (2013: €850k).

Due to related parties mainly include amounts payable to DEPA for unbilled gas supplied in December 2014 amounting to € 15.826.479 (December 2013: €20.496.577).

Trade and other payables include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:

Movement in Trade & Other Payables	As at 31 December 2014 (€)	 31 December 2013 (€)
Trade and other payables as at 31 December 2014 /2013	30.561.930	47.862.847
Minus : Acccruals as at 31 December 2014 /2013	(709.995)	(1.435.793)
Minus : Accrual for unbilled gas purchased 31 December 2014 / 2013	(15.826.479)	(20.496.577)
Share capital to be returned (included in financing activities)	15.003.595	(15.003.595)
Trade and other payables as at 31 December 2013 / 2012	(47.862.847)	(28.821.791)
Income tax discount	(179.525)	(77.611)
Other	0	(6.745)
Total (decrease) in trade and other payables	**(19.013.322)**	**(17.979.265)**

19 GROSS MARGIN RATIO

Company's Gross Margin Ratio for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been slightly decreased, compared to prior year, due to margin differentiation on customer mix between the two years.

	For the year ended 31 December 2014	 31 December 2013
Gross margin ratio	**16.8%**	**17.8%**

20 SALES

Sales for the reporting year consist of the following:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	 31 December 2013 (€)
Energy charge	144.483.954	158.209.814
Contract revenue recognised as per IFRIC 12 and IAS 11	5.601.517	5.414.095
Capacity charge	6.539.127	6.523.438
Other services	522.515	638.178
Transportation fees charged to DEPA	212.759	216.656
	157.359.872	**171.002.180**

Based on the requirements of IFRIC 12 the Company recognises contract revenue and costs in accordance with IAS 11 *Construction Contracts.* Contract revenue and cost represent the fair value of network costs incurred during the year.

21 OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for the year ended 31 December 2014 show decreased operating profit as a result of significant lower sales compared to 2013. Annual sales have been mainly affected by mild weather conditions. Energy charge income has been reduced by 8,8%, compared to 2013, reaching the amount of €144,5m (2013: €158,2 m).

Total operating expenses have been decreased in relation to 2013 and operating profit was further positively affected by lower provisions relating to the impairment of trade receivables, resulting in a significant decrease in selling and distribution expenses (note 23).

Administrative expenses have been increased for the reporting year compared to 2013(note 23), mainly due to higher amount recognized for retirement benefit obligations (note 14) and operating costs relating to company's relocation.

22 OTHER INCOME

Other income include amongst other items income or expenses which do not represent major trading activities of the Company.

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2014 (€)	**31 December 2013 (€)**
Indemnities receivable from Insurance Company	394.123	0
Deferred connection fees for B2B customers	214.082	116.098
Fees from issuance of certificates for new building construction permits	135.844	161.087
Other	107.979	174.647
Penalties charged to customers for not meeting contractual obligations	66.871	124.770
Income received from OAED	59.963	123.751
Recognition of deferred connection fees to DEPA (Psytalia - CNG)	25.700	18.325
Interest costs paid upon the agreement with DEPA	(265.037)	0
	739.525	**718.678**

23 EXPENSES BY NATURE

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Cost of gas	99.106.837	108.047.111
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges [note 25]	17.539.847	17.640.759
Employee benefits expenses [note 24]	13.756.157	14.653.299
Contract cost recognised as per IFRIC 12 and IAS 11	5.601.517	5.414.095
Other operating expenses	3.078.150	2.882.744
Leases	1.288.231	1.205.103
Advertising costs	1.130.424	1.129.740
Maintenance expenses	992.023	1.087.393
Insurance costs	517.623	605.327
Retirement Indemnity recognized [note 14]	494.455	274.943
Interest costs paid upon the agreement with DEPA [note 22]	265.037	-
Provision for legal cases & other cases	214.108	1.364.286
Provision for obsolete stock	61.305	87.667
Write off of material deficits from subcontractors warehouses	11.018	12.725
Unused amounts reversed for legal cases	(9.256)	(920.001)
Impairment of trade and other receivables [note 10]	(421.653)	426.328
Connection Fees Revenue	(969.948)	(929.521)
Total cost of sales, selling, distribution and administrative expenses	**142.655.876**	**152.981.996**
Classified as:		
-Cost of sales	130.947.136	140.524.959
-Selling and distribution expenses	4.907.176	6.000.923
-Administrative expenses	6.801.565	6.456.114
	142.655.876	**152.981.996**

Cost of sales has been decreased from €140.524.959 in 2013 to €130.947.136 in 2014 mainly due to the decrease in volumes for cost of gas purchased (2013 €108.047.111 vs. 2014: €99.196.451).

Selling and distribution expenses have been reduced, compared to prior year, mainly due to lower amount for the impairment of trade and other receivables (2013: €426.328 vs. 2014: €-421.653).

Administrative expenses have been increased for the reporting year compared to 2013, mainly due to higher amount recognized for retirement benefit obligations (note 14) and operating costs relating to company’s relocation.

24 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Wages and salaries	9.953.846	10.626.692
Social security contributions	2.531.196	2.889.056
Insurance & Pension costs - Defined contribution plan	656.904	700.011
Pension costs - Defined benefit plan [note 14]	494.455	274.943
Other expenses	119.756	162.397
	13.756.157	**14.653.099**
Average number of employees	314	331

25 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION CHARGE

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangibles are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Cost of sales	19.393.260	19.567.428
Amortization of grants	(2.067.307)	(2.149.127)
Selling distribution and administration expenses	213.895	222.458
	17.539.847	**17.640.759**

26 FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

	For the year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Interest income:		
- Income from investments	439.035	869.823
- Income from overdue customers	488.454	553.136
- Amortised interest income	227.679	228.392
Finance income	**1.155.169**	**1.651.350**
Interest expense:		
- Debenture loan interest	(1.333.132)	(884.796)
- Other interest and bank charges	(115.314)	(106.126)
- Interest expense for trade debtor discounted	(124.489)	0
- Amortised interest expense for Bond Loan	(26.158)	(67.183)
Finance costs	**(1.599.093)**	**(1.058.104)**
Less: amounts capitalised on qualifying assets	14.264	0
Total finance costs	**(1.584.829)**	**(1.058.104)**
Net finance income	**(429.660)**	**593.245**

27 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Current tax on profit of the year	4.836.666	5.751.023
Adjustments in respect of prior year	412	3.515
Cash discount on payment of income taxes	(87.629)	(77.611)
Total current tax	**4.749.449**	**5.676.927**
Deferred tax [note 7]	(281.121)	(741.406)
Total deferred tax	**(281.121)**	**(741.406)**
Income tax expense	**4.468.328**	**4.935.522**

	For the year ended 31 December 2014 (€)	31 December 2013 (€)
Profit before tax	**15.013.861**	**19.332.109**
Tax calculated at domestic rate at 26%	3.903.604	5.026.348
Tax effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(357.819)	(406.789)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	461.819	748.863
Other adjustments	547.941	(358.804)
Adjustments in respect of prior year	412	3.515
Cash discount on payment of income taxes	(87.629)	(77.611)
Tax charge	**4.468.328**	**4.935.522**

28 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Contingencies

The Company has recognised in these financial statements adequate provisions in relation to claims for which it is probable that a liability will arise.

The Company is subject to audit of Certified Public Accountants in compliance with the provisions of Article 65a, Law 4174/2013, for the year 2014. This audit is in progress and the Tax Compliance Report is to be issued following the publication of the Financial Statements for the year 2014. If at the completion of the tax audit incur additional tax liabilities, we estimate that they will not have a material impact on the financial statements. The Company has been tax-inspected by the Tax

Authorities as till 2008. In respect of the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 the relatives Tax Compliance Report was timely submitted to the Tax Authorities, as in compliance with the aforementioned legal provisions.

Insurance Coverage

The Company's property, plant and equipment are all located in Attiki region. The Company carries insurance policies for various types of risks. The insurance covers on buildings, inventory, property, transportation means and third party liabilities, are considered to be sufficient.

Commitments

Significant contractual commitments of the company relating to network construction are as follows:

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Network under construction	4.759.652	1.036.301
	4.759.652	**1.036.301**

Operating lease commitments

The Company leases various offices and vehicles under operating lease agreements. The duration of leases is between 1 and 11 years.

Future minimum rentals payable under operating leases are as follows:

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Within one year	686.820	956.122
After one year but not more than five years	1.528.915	1.468.556
More than five years	3.237.811	3.112.357
Total	**5.453.547**	**5.537.035**

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in the statement of comprehensive income are proceeds, costs and expenses, which arise from transactions between related parties. Such transactions mainly consist of sales and purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

	As at	
	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
	(€)	**(€)**
Balances with related parties		
(a) Receivables from DEPA	26.866	144.027
(b) Payables to DEPA	16.009.845	21.530.360
(c) Payables to other related parties	26.526	27.597
	16.063.237	**21.701.984**

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Transactions with related parties:	**(€)**	**(€)**
a) Purchase of goods and services		
-Cost of gas from DEPA	99.106.837	108.047.111
-Odorisation from DESFA	106.399	108.483
-Other expenses charged from DESFA	4.715	2.439
-Interest expenses paid upon agreement with DEPA	265.037	0
	99.482.988	**108.158.033**

Natural Gas purchases are according to the Gas Supply Agreement with DEPA that was signed at the establishment of the Company.

b) Sale of goods and services	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
-Transportation fees charged to DEPA	212.759	216.656
-Recognition of deferred connection fees to DEPA	29.700	18.325
-Odorisation fees charged to DEPA	8.641	9.223
-Natural gas sold to DEPA	112	119
- Other	0	155
	251.212	**244.478**

Natural gas sold to DEPA is based on Company's tariff policy in accordance with Company's general terms and conditions.

c) Key management compensation	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2013**
-Salaries	899.901	857.224
-Social security contributions	127.577	134.763
-Insurance and Pension plan costs- Defined contribution plan	45.146	44.877
-BOD fees	65.400	65.600
Total	**1.138.023**	**1.102.463**

30 DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTION

A proposal for a €1,13 per share as final dividend for 2013 (amounting to a total of €11.049.140) was approved by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2014 (Meeting No #159) and the final approval was given by the shareholders at the General Assembly meeting held on 19 March 2014 (Resolution 35/19-3-2014).

The dividend was fully paid and is shown within the statement of changes in equity.

Board of Directors will propose, in a following meeting, dividends distribution for the fiscal year 2014 to the General Assembly.

31 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no subsequent events after the balance sheet date.