SYSTEMS SUNLIGHT S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1ST

TO DECEMBER 31ST 2013

(According to the International Financial Reporting Standards – I.F.R.S.)

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**Figures have been restated, due to the amendment of the accounting policy regarding employees benefits

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1. Annual report of the Board of Directors for the period 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013

1.1. Introduction

The present Report of the Board of Directors which follows refers to the current period 2013 (01.01.2013-31.12.2013).

This Report, was compiled and is in line with the relevant stipulations of the law 2190/1920 (article 136 in combination with article 43A). The present Report contains in a brief, but substantive manner all the important units, which are necessary, based on the above-mentioned legislative frame and depicts in a ruthful way all the relevant indispensable according to the law information, in order to deduce a substantive and well-founded appraisal of the activity, during the time period in question, of the company Systems Sunlight SA. The Report is included as a whole, together with the financial statements of the company and the data and statements required by the law, in the Annual Financial Report of 2013 (01.01.2013-31.12.2013).

1.2. Presentation of annual results

In an economic environment, characterized by intense fluctuations and uncertainties, like the effective or non-effective implementation of the economic program and of all the relative measures, the company maintained the level of produced industrial batteries cells close to the previous year. The turnover of the company in 2013 came up to 95,4 mil € versus 109,9 mil € Euro in 2012, having decreased by 13,2%, which has been caused due to temporary decrease in the consumer batteries and energy systems sales volume.

Operational Expenses - Financial Income and Expenses

The expenses of the company, including the financial expenses, in 2013 came up to 24,32 mil Euro, versus 28,42 mil Euro last year, having decreased by 15% and are analyzed as follows:

Administrative Expenses	-5.587 th €
R&D Expenses	-9.245 th €
Distribution Expenses	-725 th €
Other Expenses	-478 th €
Financial Income-Expenses	-8.287 th €

The relevant figures for 2012 were:

Administrative Expenses	-6.351 th €
R&D Expenses	-822 th €
Distribution Expenses	-10.185 th €
Other Expenses	-467 th €
Financial Income-Expenses	-10.597 th €

The decrease of expenses by 14% was accomplished in a productive way, without running against the effectiveness of the company. Net financial results are lower compared to the previous year due to the

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achieved reduction of bank lending and restructuring of the existing debt through the issuance of new five years bond loan.

Furthermore, the earnings before taxes, interest, investments, extraordinary results and depreciation came up to 7,7 mil € versus 8,1 mil € in 2012. Finally, the net losses before taxes came up to -11,5 mil € versus -11,1 mil € in 2012. The Net Equity of the company at 31 Dec 2013 came up to 32,4 mil € versus 40,7 mil € at 31 Dec 2012.

Financial and Performance Indices of the Company:

	31/12/2013		**31/12/2012**	
Current Assets	67.217.098	42,16%	90.779.788	48,90%
Total Assets	159.449.766		185.643.871	
Fixed Assets	75.415.903	47,30%	80.168.007	43,18%
Total Assets	159.449.766		185.643.871	

These indices display the proportion of capital which has been used for current and fixed assets

Net Equity	32.466.371	25,57%	40.720.665	28,10%
Total Liabilities	126.983.395		144.923.205	

This index shows the financial autarky of the company

Total Liabilities	126.983.395	79,64%	144.923.205	78,07%
Total Equity and Liabilities	159.449.766		185.643.871	
Net Equity	32.466.371	20,36%	40.720.665	21,93%
Total Equity and Liabilities	159.449.766		185.643.871	

This index shows the dependency of the company on loans

Current Assets	67.217.098	0,8	90.779.788	0,9
Short term Liabilities	87.081.786		98.265.929	

This index shows the capability of the company to cover short term liabilities with Assets

Performance and efficiency indexes

Gross Profit	14.383.422	15,1%	17.872.743	16,3%
Total Revenue	95.425.084		109.867.411	
Net Operating Results	7.686.446	8,05%	8.085.471	7,36%
Total Revenue	95.425.084		109.867.411	

This index displays the company's performance, without co-calculating extraordinary and non operating results.

1.3. Important events during the year 2014

SYSTEMS SUNLIGHT announced a new major investment in excess of €20 million involving the creation of Europe's most modern Recycling Plant for Lead-Acid Batteries in Greece.

The new plant currently being developed in 42,000 sq.m. of land in Komotini, Northern Greece (Komotini Industrial Area, Prefecture of Rodopi), is expected to have substantial "multiplier" benefits at local as well as at national level. The choice of Komotini reaffirms the strategic decision of SUNLIGHT, whose manufacturing base remains in Xanthi, to continue supporting business activities in Northern Greece, as it has been doing for the last 22 years.

The operation of the plant, whose completion is expected during the second half of 2014, will rely on the latest technologies on a European scale. The new investment will strengthen the remote region of Komotini with an additional 50 new direct jobs, while a significant number of indirect ones have already been created in the context of the project's implementation.

In May 2014 a new investment plan was included at the provisions of Law 3908/2011, which covers 1.7 million € investment in the industrial batteries production facility of the company in New Olvio Xanthi, the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. The project includes interventions to plant industrial batteries and concrete production lead - acid batteries industrial type OPzS, PzS and the company is expected to receive a grant of 40 % of the total value of the investment.

1.4. Research and Development activities

The company every year invests significant financial resources in the research and development of new products related to new cell types, in the improvement of the existing ones, as well as in the production and storage of power supply systems.

1.5. Finance risk management

Sources of risk

The Company's activities (of which the company is parent) create several financial risks, including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program of the Company focuses on the volatility of financial markets and aims at minimizing the possible adverse effects from such volatility on the Company's financial performance

The management of the above risks is handled by using natural hedging instruments and with forward contracts. It is Company policy to use, for its investments in foreign subsidiaries whose equity is exposed to foreign exchange risk, debt in the respective currency if possible as a natural hedging instrument.

Risk management is applied by a central financial management division based on policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The Financial Management Division of the Company does not perform speculative transactions or transactions not related to the commercial, investment or financing activities of the Company.

The financial products used by the Company mainly consist of bank deposits, transactions in foreign currency under current prices, bank overdrafts, receivables and payable accounts, loans towards and from subsidiaries, associates, investments in securities and liabilities that arise from financial leasing contracts.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk mainly emerges from existing or expected cash flows in foreign currency (imports/exports) as well as from investments in foreign countries. The company makes sure that cash outflows in foreign currency are offset by respective fx forward contracts in order to minimize the foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

The period's results and cash flows from operating activities of the company are essentially independent from interest rate fluctuations.

The exposure to interest rate risk of liabilities and investments is monitored on a budget estimation basis. The company's financing has been defined according to a predefined combination of fixed and floating interest rates, in order to limit the risk from interest rate changes.

It is Company policy to continuously monitor the interest rate trends as well as the duration of its financing needs.

Credit Risk

The Company does not face significant credit risk. Trade receivables mainly arise from a large, diverse client base. The financial position of customers is constantly monitored by the company.

The company always requests insurance coverage as a guarantee for credit and an additional issue of LC's by its customers, when it is not covered by the insurance limit. A special IT application monitors the magnitude of credits provided as well as the credit limits of the accounts. For special credit risks, provisions are made for impairment. At the end of the year, the management considered that there is no substantial credit risk not covered already by an insurance coverage as guarantee for the credit or by a provision for doubtful receivables

Liquidity Risk

The management of liquidity is achieved by the appropriate mix of cash, approved bank limits and provided funds from the associate company Olympia Development SA.

The Company manages the risks that can be created by a lack of sufficient liquidity, and makes sure that there are always either secured bank credits for use, or adequate funds from Olympia Development SA. The existing unused approved bank credits towards the Company, in conjunction with the achieved refinancing of short-term borrowing through the issuance of a new five years bond loan and the additional cash inflows provided by the shareholder of the company for the purpose of reduction in borrowing, shield the company against a possible lack of cash available.

1.6. Related parties transactions

In this section the most important transactions between the Company and its related parties, as they are defined by IAS 24, are presented:

On December 31st 2013 the receivables and the liabilities of each of the abovementioned companies, as well as the income or expense which resulted from the transactions with the company, during 2013 and according to IFRS, were the following:

RELATED PARTIES FIGURES 2013	DEMANDS OF SUNLIGHT	LIABILITIES OF SUNLIGHT	EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT	INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL EOOD (BULGARIA)	1.047.832	0	666.053	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL S.R.L. (ROMANIA)	1.358.558	0	1.677.175	15.279
SUNLIGHT POLSKA Sp.zo.o	2.248.465	36.694	1.106.904	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL doo (Serbia)	362.011	0	609.124	0
SUNLIGHT UKRAINE S.R.L.	1.497.488	0	1.223.493	0
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS FRANCE S.R.L.	771.507	21.999	366.981	0
SUNLIGHT BATTERIES GmbH	0	0	0	218.859
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS GmbH	350.601	0	432.109	23.016
SUNLIGHT ITALY S.R.L.	1.860.469	0	4.629.917	
RETAIL WORLD AE	0	253.745	101.589	56.023
SUNLIGHT RECYCLING SA	940.457	0	1.088.063	0
TECHNOFORM SA	0	617.801	52.280	2.065.544
ADVANCED LITHIUM SYSTEMS EUROPE	70.682	0	181.707	0
ALFASCOTT SA	0	113.463	0	60.581
SITE DEVELOPMENT A.E.	0	112.466	0	193.121
AFIS SA	0	34.038	0	119.359
OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT S.A *	0	5.394.665	0	81.413
WEST NET DISTRIBUTION S.A	0	0	0	14.922
	10.508.071	**6.584.871**	**12.135.396**	**2.848.117**

RELATED PARTIES FIGURES 2012	DEMANDS OF SUNLIGHT	LIABILITIES OF SUNLIGHT	EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT	INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL EOOD (BULGARIA)	817.580	0	563.519	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL S.R.L. (ROMANIA)	1.717.827	0	1.792.982	53.610
SUNLIGHT POLSKA Sp.zo.o	2.198.203	5.823	2.627.273	63.222
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL doo (Serbia)	697.954	0	914.947	0
SUNLIGHT UKRAINE S.R.L.	1.379.860	0	1.039.985	0
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS FRANCE S.R.L.	818.980	21.999	660.199	0
SUNLIGHT BATTERIES GmbH	0	0	690.618	252.020
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS GmbH	433.772	0	661.251	0
SUNLIGHT ITALY S.R.L.	1.310.763	0	3.244.830	0
RETAIL WORLD AE	0	187.526	75.403	52.251
SUNLIGHT RECYCLING SA	57.334	0	289.160	0
TECHNOFORM SA	0	831.695	0	2.566.413
ADVANCED LITHIUM SYSTEMS EUROPE	13.818	0	184.264	0
ALFASCOTT SA	0	108.948	0	368.972
SITE DEVELOPMENT A.E.	0	0	0	0
WEST NET DISTRIBUTION SA	0	0	0	53.489
	9.446.092	**1.155.991**	**12.744.429**	**3.409.978**

* The company in 2013 raised short-term loans amounted of € 3 million from the associate company OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT SA, aimed for working capital financing. The company also issued in 2013 a Common Bond Loan of total value € 3 million, which was entirely covered by OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT SA & Public Finance Company.

The transactions and remunerations of managers and members of the Board of the company for the period 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013 came up to 1.451 th. Euro, while the company had no outstanding receivables from members of the Board.

1.7. Company's main branches

The company retain the following branches:

- Manufacturing Plant in Neo Olvio Xanthi (Northern Greece).
- After Sales - Service Center in Acharnes, Athens.

1.8. Important events that took place after the end of the period

There are no significant events that took place from the ending of this year and until the publication of the financial statements

ATHENS 28/04/2014

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE B.O.D. & CEO

VASILEIOS A. BILLIS
ID N. AK 220063

2. Financial Statements

2.1. Statement of Financial Position

amounts in €	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Non-Current Assets		
Tangible assets	62.378.361	67.062.441
Investment property	8.837.000	9.190.000
Other intangibles	4.200.542	3.915.566
Participations in subsidiaries	14.995.772	12.828.772
Participations in associates	719.847	403.035
Participations in joint ventures	0	65.000
Other investments at fair value	710.033	976.845
Other Long-term Receivables	391.113	422.423
	92.232.668	**94.864.083**
Current Assets		
Inventories	13.366.110	16.824.768
Trade receivables	42.219.945	44.140.185
Other receivables	9.204.805	26.248.505
Cash & cash equivalents	2.426.239	3.566.330
	67.217.098	**90.779.788**
Total Assets	**159.449.767**	**185.643.871**
Equity & Liabilities		
Equity		
Share capital	42.710.062	42.291.072
Share premium	25.405.895	20.104.885
Statutory reserve	11.844	11.844
Other reserves	60.602.883	60.551.965
Results carried forward	-96.264.313	-82.239.101
Total Equity	**32.466.371**	**40.720.665**
LIABILITIES		
Long-term Liabilities		
Bank debt	27.641.395	39.264.765
Employee benefits	484.885	521.577
Deferred tax liabilities	4.933.476	2.677.130
Other long term liabilities	6.841.854	4.193.804
Total Long-term Liabilities	**39.901.610**	**46.657.276**
Short-term Liabilities		
Bank debt	50.796.158	50.295.413
Short-term portion of other long-term liabilities	7.081.004	18.968.398
Trade liabilities (suppliers, etc.)	20.897.046	25.007.919
Other liabilities	8.307.578	3.994.199
Total Short-term Liabilities	**87.081.786**	**98.265.929**
Total Liabilities	**126.983.395**	**144.923.205**
Total Equity & Liabilities	**159.449.767**	**185.643.871**

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2.2. Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note:	From 01.01. to 31.12.2013	From 01.01. to 31.12.2012
Sales	9.18	95.425.084	109.867.411
Cost of Sales	9.19	-81.041.662	-91.994.668
Gross Profit		**14.383.422**	**17.872.743**
Other operating income	9.24	3.250.931	2.970.928
Distribution expenses	9.21	-9.245.457	-10.184.893
Administrative expenses	9.20	-5.587.152	-6.350.582
Research & development expenses	9.22	-725.455	-822.066
Other operating expenses	9.24	-477.851	-467.128
Operating result		**1.598.438**	**3.019.002**
Restructuring expenses	9.25	-2.454.453	-2.699.480
Financial Income	9.26	18.176	10.069
Financial Expenses	9.26	-8.287.319	-10.597.912
Financial result		**-8.269.143**	**-10.587.843**
Income(loss) on investments	9.2-9.4	-2.398.000	-875.740
Result before taxes		**-11.523.159**	**-11.144.062**
Income tax	9.11	-2.502.053	-2.768.799
Earnings / (losses) after taxes (A)		**-14.025.211**	**-13.912.861**
Other comprehensive income after taxes (B)			
Recognition of re-measurement profit/loss		45.228	-290.811
Deferred Tax		5.689	58.162
Total comprehensive income after taxes (A) + (B)		**-13.974.294**	**-14.145.509**
Earnings per share - Basic	9.30	**-0,9726**	**-1,0062**
Earnings before interest, tax, investments, extraordinary and depreciation		**7.686.446**	**8.085.471**

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2.3. Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Statutory Reserve	Actuarial losses reserve	Other reserves	Results carried forward	Total
Balance as at 1/1/2012, according to IFRS	**41.190.227**	**5.425.700**	**11.844**	**0**	**60.784.614**	**-57.236.241**	**50.176.145**
Reclassification of accounts							
Correction of error (gross value)	0	0	0		0	-11.550.000	-11.550.000
Deferred tax	0	0	0		0	460.000	460.000
Total restatements	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-11.090.000**	**-11.090.000**
Restated equity as at 1 January 2012	**41.190.227**	**5.425.700**	**11.844**	**0**	**60.784.614**	**-68.326.241**	**39.086.145**
Change in Equity for the period 1/1-31/12/2012							
Share capital increase	1.100.845	14.679.185	0	0	0	0	15.780.030
Net Results for the period 1/1-31/12/2012	0	0	0	-232.649	0	-13.912.861	-14.145.509
Total change in Equity for the period	**1.100.845**	**14.679.185**	**0**	**-232.649**	**0**	**-13.912.861**	**1.634.521**
Balance of Equity as at 31 DECEMBER 2012	**42.291.072**	**20.104.885**	**11.844**	**-232.649**	**60.784.614**	**-82.239.101**	**40.720.665**
Balance as at 1/1/2013, according to IFRS	**42.291.072**	**20.104.885**	**11.844**	**-232.649**	**60.784.614**	**-82.239.101**	**40.720.665**
Change in Equity for the period 1/1-31/12/2013							
Share capital increase	418.990	5.301.010	0		0	0	5.720.000
Net Results for the period 1/1-31/12/2013	0	0	0	50.917	0	-14.025.211	-13.974.294
Total change in Equity for the period	**418.990**	**5.301.010**	**0**	**50.917**	**0**	**-14.025.211**	**-8.254.294**
Balance of Equity as at 31 DECEMBER 2013	**42.710.062**	**25.405.895**	**11.844**	**-181.731**	**60.784.614**	**-96.264.313**	**32.466.371**

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2.4. Cash flow statement (Indirect method)

	From 01.01. to 31.12.2013	**From 01.01. to 31.12.2012**
Operating activities		
Earnings (losses) before taxes	-11.523.159	-11.144.062
Plus / Minus adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortization	6.088.008	5.066.469
(Depreciation of granted fixed assets)	-351.950	-351.950
Losses / (Profit) from sale of fixed assets	-78.792	0
Provisions / (Income from unused provisions of previous years)	-3.112.158	265.212
Results (income, expenses, profit and losses) of investment activity	2.398.000	875.740
Financial results	8.269.143	10.587.843
Plus / Minus adjustments for changes in working capital accounts related to operating activities:		
Decrease / (Increase) of inventories	5.979.352	-1.416.065
Decrease / (Increase) of trade receivables	3.815.220	16.325.997
(Decrease) / Increase of liabilities (apart from banks)	-2.192.158	563.887
Minus:		
Debit interest and related expenses paid	-8.287.319	-10.597.912
Taxes paid	-240.018	-86.948
Total inflows / (outflows) from operating activities (a)	**764.169**	**10.088.211**
Investment activities		
Sale (Acquisition) of subsidiaries, associates and other investments	-4.197.000	-1.486.929
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-1.760.469	-3.124.663
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	150.357	0
Interest received	18.176	10.069
Proceeds from government grants	0	2.417.651
Total inflows / (outflows) from investment activities (b)	**-5.788.936**	**-2.183.873**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from share capital increase	21.500.030	0
Proceeds from issued / assumed loans	29.514.765	6.546.955
Proceeds from loans from associate companies	5.394.665	0
Repayments of loans	-52.524.785	-15.017.900
Total inflows / (outflows) from financing activities ©	**3.884.675**	**-8.470.945**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents for the period (a) + (b) + (c)	**-1.140.092**	**-566.606**
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**3.566.330**	**4.132.937**
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2.426.239**	**3.566.330**

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of the present financial statements.

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3. Audit Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of «SYSTEMS SUNLIGHT S.A.»

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **«SYSTEMS SUNLIGHT S.A.»**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement 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 as adopted by the European Union 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 accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **«SYSTEMS SUNLIGHT S.A.»** as at December 31, 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) The Company did not prepare, as required, consolidated financial statements, according to the relevant provisions of Codified Law 2190/1920.

2) We confirm that the information given in the Board of Directors' Report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements and complete in the context of the requirements of articles 43a and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, June 4, 2014
The Certified & Registered Auditor

George I. Bozikas
S.O.E.L. Registration Number 29711
INTERNATIONAL Certified & Registered Auditors A.E.
81 Patission str. & 8 Heyden str, GR 104-34, Athens
S.O.E.L. Registration Number 111

4. Information on the company

Systems Sunlight Sa resulted from the separation of contribution to the company ARION, of the sector of production, trade, importing, exporting, wholesale and retail trade of autonomous energy batteries for defense applications, by the company "Germanos S.A.".

The company's headquarters are located in Syntagma, Athens, while its Société Anonyme Reg. No. is 31055/04/B/94/157.

The company's website is www.systems-sunlight.com.

4.1 General Information

Sunlight designs and produces integrated energy systems that feature innovation and high value added know how. The company's production process is based on the industrial complex in Neon Olvio of Xanthi. It has a production capacity of over 1,500 specialized products, while it covers energy needs for the following sectors:

- Industry
- Transportation
- Telecommunication
- Constructions
- Infrastructure projects

The company's industrial unit covers an area of 142,000 m^2, with covered spaces exceeded 40,000 $m^{2.}$

The production lines include the following:

- Cylindrical zinc – chloride accumulators
- Specialized lead accumulators for the propulsion of submarines
- Accumulators with zinc silver oxide technology
- Closed-type industrial lead accumulators
- Open-type industrial lead accumulators
- Autonomous photovoltaic energy production systems

The plant also includes assembly lines that include

- Nickel cadmium accumulators for military and commercial applications
- Power supply systems for telecommunication applications
- Uninterruptible Power Systems (UPS)
- Industrial rectifiers
- Electro generating sets

4.2 Nature of Activities

The company is amongst the top producers of energy systems and products, maintaining cooperating agreements with leading companies in the defense industry.

Currently, the company has autonomous presence in six countries.

- Romania
- Bulgaria

- Ukraine
- Poland
- Serbia
- France
- Italy
- Germany

The company's range of products includes the following:

- Industrial application accumulators
- Special application accumulators (submarine torpedoes)
- Renewable energy sources
- Power electronics
- Uninterruptible Power Systems (UPS)
- Generating sets
- Consumer products
- Toshiba batteries

5. Basis for the preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations that have been issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), as such have been adopted by the European Union until 31 December 2013. The company did not prepare consolidated financial statements because its subsidiaries are mainly located abroad and all necessary information for the preparation of these financial statements could not be collected without incurring any undue expense or unduly long delays. Further it is noted that the shares of the parent and its subsidiaries are not listed nor is the intention in the near future to be introduced into the stock market.

The accounting principles that have been used in the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements are in accordance with those used for the preparation of the Company financial statements as of December 31, 2012 as were published on the website of the Company for information purposes. The Company applied for the first time the amended IAS 19, which requires restatement of the previous financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of the Financial Statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of certain estimates and assumptions which affect the balances of the assets and liabilities, the contingencies disclosure as at the balance sheet date of the financial statements and the amounts of income and expense relating to the reporting year.

These estimates are based on the best knowledge of the Company's management in relation to the current conditions and actions. Any differences between amounts in the primary financial statements and similar amounts detailed in the explanatory notes are due to rounding of figures.

6. Reference Period

The present annual financial statements of the company **"Systems Sunlight S.A."** cover the period from January 1st 2013 to December 31st 2013. The comparative financial statements cover the period from January 1st 2012 to December 31st 2012.

7. Basic accounting principles

The accounting principles, according to which the financial statements were prepared, have been applied consistently for all the financial periods presented.

7.1. Significant accounting judgments, estimations and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements according to I.F.R.S., requires the management to make judgments, estimations and assumptions, which affect the published asset and liability items, as well as the disclosure of contingent receivables and liabilities during the preparation date of the financial statements and the published amounts of income and expenses during the reference period. The actual results may differ from the estimations. Estimations and judgments are reviewed on a constant basis and are based both on past experience and on other factors, including expectations on future events that are considered reasonable under the specific circumstances. The estimations and assumptions that entail substantial risk that may induce significant changes to the amounts of receivables and liabilities during the next period, are presented below.

- **Income tax**

Significant estimations are required to define the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the exact calculation of tax is uncertain during the normal course of the company's activities. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax audit issues, based on its estimations on whether additional taxes will be imposed. When the final results from the taxes of such issues eventually differ from the amounts initially booked, then such differences will affect the income tax and the provisions for deferred taxation during the period when the amounts had been defined.

- **Impairment losses**

Participations in subsidiaries are presented in the statement of financial position at the historical cost minus any loss on impairment.

Fixed assets are presented at historic cost less cumulated depreciations and are subject to impairment test when there are clear indications about any loss in value.

Investment properties are subject to impairment test when there are clear indications that their value will not be recovered.

Doubtful Receivables are presented at the amounts that are likely to be recovered. When it is clear that a specific account is subject to risk above the ordinary credit risk level (i.e. low credit rating of customer, disagreement on the existence of the receivable or on the amount of such etc.), then the account is analyzed and the company records whether the conditions indicate that the receivable will not be collected.

Impaired Inventories are presented at their net liquidation value. When it is clear that the liquidation value of the specific inventory category, item or quantity is less than the acquisition cost, then impairment losses are booked.

7.2. Foreign currency conversion

The monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency, are converted to the company's operating currency using the exchange rate of the operating and foreign currency as at the Balance Sheet date. The resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in the period's results. The non-monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency are converted tot eh operating currency with the exchange rate during initial recognition, with the exception of non-monetary assets measured at fair value or at a value other than acquisition cost. The latter are converted to the operating currency based on the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the measurement was defined. In this case, the resulting foreign exchange differences follow the accounting treatment of the recognition of the difference between the prior book value of the assets and the measurement of such at fair value, or at a value other the acquisition cost.

When the financial statements of a company are presented in a currency other than its operating currency, then the conversion of such financial statements from the operating currency to the presentation currency, is applied as follows:

a) the assets and liabilities are converted with the exchange rates of the balance sheet date.

b) the equity items are converted with the exchange rates during the date when such items emerged.

c) the results of each period are converted with the exchange rates of the dates when the relevant income, profit, expenses and losses emerged. The weighted average exchange rate of the period may be used, if the result that arises from this method approaches the result that would emerge from the use of real exchange rates prevailing when the relevant transactions took place.

d) Foreign exchange differences that arise from the above conversion, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and subsequently in an equity reserve.

7.3. Tangible assets

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost or implied cost, as such is defined based on fair values as at the transition date, less cumulated depreciations initially and any impairment suffered by the assets. The acquisition cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent expenditure is added to the book value of the tangible fixed assets or is booked as a separate fixed asset only to the extent that such expenditure increases the future economic benefits expected to result for the Company from the use of the asset and their cost can be accurately measured. The cost of repairs and maintenance is booked in the results when such are realized.

Depreciation of other tangible fixed assets (other than land which is not depreciated) is calculated using the straight line method over their useful lives (which was reassessed during the reference period), as follows:

- Buildings	40 – 50 years
- Mechanical equipment	15 – 20 years
- Vehicles	6-12 years
- Other equipment	4-7 years

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

Upon sale of the tangible assets, any difference between the proceeds and the book value are registered as profit or loss to the results. Repairs and maintenance are booked as an expense in the period such relate to.

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

7.4. Investment Property

Investment property includes investments referring to all properties (including land, buildings, part of buildings or both) which are held by the owner (or the lessee in case of financial leasing), either for the purpose to collect payments from their leasing or to increase their value (capital enhancement) or both.

A company assesses, according to the recognition criteria, all expenses realized for an investment property during the time when such are realized. Such expenses include expenses that were realized initially for the acquisition of the property and those realized subsequently for the addition or replacement of part of the property. According to the recognition criteria, a company does not include repair expenses in the book value of an investment property, whereas such expenses are recognized directly in the Income Statement.

Investment property is recognized initially at acquisition cost, plus all the expenses related to the transaction for its acquisition (i.e. notary expenses, brokerage, ownership taxes). The cost of an investment property is the equivalent cash price. In the case where the payment for the acquisition of an investment property is postponed beyond the ordinary credit limits, then the difference between the total payments and the equivalent, in cash, amount, will be recognized and presented in the period's results as interest (expenses) throughout the credit period.

The cost of an investment constructed by the company itself, includes all the expenses required for the construction, under the condition that the total cost does not exceed the recoverable amount.

The valuation of an investment following initial recognition, may either follow the acquisition cost policy or the fair value policy. The accounting policy selected must be applied consistently for all investment property.

Acquisition Cost Policy: Following initial recognition, the company may measure its property at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and accumulated losses from impairment (application of those stipulated by I.A.S. 16).

Fair Value Policy: The fair value of an investment property is the price at which the property may be exchanged between informed and willing parties in an ordinary trade transaction. The fair value excludes an estimated price increased or decreased by special terms or circumstances, such as uncommon financing, sale and lease back agreements, special quid pro quo agreements or concessions realized from anyone related to the sale.

Any profit (or loss) that results from a change in the investment's fair value, constitutes a result and is recognized in the results of the period when such occurs.

A definitive factor of the fair value consists of the market price in an active market for similar properties, in the same area and in the same condition. If there are no market prices for similar properties in an active market in the same area, then the following may be used:

- Current prices of an active market for different properties, with respective adjustments that reflect the differences.
- Recent prices in less active markets with adjustments that reflect the differences in financial conditions compared to the date on which the transactions took place.
- Discounted cash flows from current leasing agreements for similar properties, in the same area and in the same condition.

The company applies the acquisition cost policy.

7.5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software licenses.

Software: Software licenses are measured at acquisition cost minus amortization. Amortization takes place with the straight line method throughout the useful life of such assets, which ranges from 1 to 5 years.

Research and development expenses: Research expenses are registered when they are created. Development expenses that are created are capitalized per project if the future recovery of such is considered ensured. Expenses that are capitalized comprise of the cost of material and services used or are consumed as well as the cost of the benefits to the employees that comes about directly from the production of the item.

Expenses for the development of specific project or product, controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets, when:

a. there is the technical possibility to complete the project so that it is available for use or sale.

b. there is the intent to complete and sell or use the item.

c. there is the possibility to sell or use the item.

d. the asset is going to produce future benefits. There has to be evidence that there is a market for the item or its production or if it going to be used internally to prove the usefulness of the item in other segments of the entity.

e. it is certain that adequate technical, financial and other resources will be available that will ensure the completion and sale or use of the item.

f. there is the possibility to measure reliably of the expense that are directly attributed.

Following the initial recognition of development expenses, the cost model that requires the asset to be measured at cost minus any possible cumulative amortization and cumulative impairment losses, is applied. Each expense that is capitalized is amortized during the period of the expected future sales of the relevant project and not in a period over ten years.

The book value of development expenses is reviewed for possible impairment each year that the asset is not used, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment during the period that indicates that the transferred value may not be recovered.

7.6. Impairment of assets

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not depreciated and are subject to an impairment review annually and when some events suggest that the book value may not be recoverable. Assets that are depreciated are subject to an impairment review when there is evidence that their book value will not be recoverable. The recoverable value is the greater of the net sales value and the value in use. An impairment loss is recognized by the company when the book value of such assets (or Cash Flow Generating Unit) is greater than its recoverable amount.

Net sales value is the amount received from the sale of an asset at an arm's length transaction in which participating parties have full knowledge and participate voluntarily, after deducting any additional direct cost for the sale of the asset, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows that are expected to flow into the company from the use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its estimated useful life.

7.7. Financial instruments

A financial instruments is any contract that creates a financial asset in a company and a financial liability or participating title in another company.

Financial instruments are classified in the following categories according to the essence of the contract and the purpose for which share were acquired.

i) Financial assets valued at fair value through the income statement

Such are financial assets, that meet any of the following conditions:

- Financial assets held for trading purposes (including derivatives, except for those that are defined and effective hedge instruments, those acquired or created for the purpose of sale or repurchase and finally those that consist part of a portfolio from recognized financial instruments).
- During recognition such are defined by the company as an asset valued at fair value, with recognition of changes in the Income Statement.

ii) Loans and receivables

Such include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or predefined payments, which are not traded in active markets. This category (Loans and Receivables) does not include

a) receivables from prepayments for purchase of goods or services,

b) receivables that concern transactions on taxes, which have been imposed by law by the State,

c) anything that is not covered by an agreement in order to grant the company the right to receive cash or other financial fixed assets.

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

iii) Investments held until maturity

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These include non derivative financial assets with fixed or defined payments and specific maturity and which the company intends and has the ability to hold until their maturity.
The company did not hold investments of this category.

iv) Financial assets available for sale

These include non derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or cannot be included in any of the previous categories.
Following, financial assets available for sale are valued at fair value and the relevant profit or losses are registered in the statement of comprehensive income and then in an equity reserve until such are sold or characterized as impaired.
Upon sale, or when the assets are characterized as impaired, the profit or losses are transferred to the results. Impairment losses that have been recognized in the results are not reversed through the results.
The purchases and sales of investments are recognized during the transaction date, which is also the date the company commits to purchase or sell the item. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus the directly attributable to the transaction expenses with the exception, as regards to the directly attributable to the transaction expenses, for those items that are valued at fair value with changes in the results. Investments are written off when the right to cash flows from such investments expires or is transferred and the company has essentially transferred all the risks and rewards that emerge from ownership.

v) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The Company designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in Company's results (income statement). Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place).
Certain derivative instruments that are not qualify as hedging instruments and no longer meet the criteria for hedge accounting, are classified as derivatives available for sale and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of any of these derivative instruments are recognized immediately in the income statement within 'Other operating income / (expenses) - net'.
The Company designates certain derivative financial instruments as:
1) hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge), or
2) derivatives at fair value through the income statement.
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not attributable to hedging are recognized immediately in the income statement within 'Other operating income / (expenses) – net'.

7.8. Inventories

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

7.9. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value (invoice value) and are then valuated in their un-depreciated cost, using the real interest rate, deducting any impairment losses. The impairment losses are recognized when the there is objective evidence that it is not going to collect all the amount that it is owed to it based on the selling terms less provisions for non-receivables (bad debt). Provision for doubtful receivables is conducted when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the terms of receivables. The doubtful receivables (bad debt) are written off against the formatted bad debt provision. Significant financial difficulties, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and the delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized as expense in the income statement within 'Other operating income / (expenses) – net'. The amount of the impairment loss is posted as expense in the "Other Expenses" of the P&L. When a trade receivable is characterized as "not-to-be-collected" it is written off, using the account for provisions. In case a receivable which was written off is collected, the other expenses are credited in "the Other Expenses" of the P&L.

7.10. Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in the bank and in hand as well as short term highly liquid investments such as money market products and bank deposits. Money market products are financial assets which are valued at fair value through the income statement.

7.11. Share capital

Expenses realized for the issue of shares are registered, after deducting the relevant income tax, as a decrease of the issue. Expenses related to the issue of shares for the acquisition of companies are included in the acquisition cost of the company acquired.

During the purchase of treasury shares, the price paid, including relevant expenses, is presented as a decrease of equity.

7.12. Income tax & deferred tax

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

Current income taxes include the short-term liabilities towards fiscal authorities that relate to taxes payable on the taxable income of the period and any additional income taxes from previous periods.

Current taxes are measured according to the tax rates and tax laws in effect during the financial years to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to the short-term tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of the tax expense in the income statement.

Deferred income tax is determined according to the liability method which results from the temporary differences between the book value and the tax base of assets or liabilities. Deferred tax is not booked if it

results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, except for a business combination, which when it occurred did not affect neither the accounting nor the tax profit or loss.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated and recognized for all the temporary differences between the book value and tax base of the assets and liabilities. The calculation is made according to the tax rates that are expected to be in effect during the period in which the asset or liability will be settled, and it must reflect the manner in which the recovery or settlement is expected to take place. In the event where it is impossible to identify the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, the tax rate in effect on the day after the balance sheet date is used.
Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that there will be a future tax profit to be set against the temporary difference that creates the deferred tax asset.
Deferred income tax is recognized for the temporary differences that result from investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, except for the case where the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the company and it is possible that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.
Most changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of the tax expense in the income statement. Only changes in assets or liabilities that affect the temporary differences are recognized directly in the equity of the Company, such as the revaluation of property value that results in the relevant change in deferred tax assets or liabilities being charged against the relevant equity account.

7.13. Employee benefits

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

Benefits for employee compensation: According to the Greek Laws 2112/20 and 4093/2012, the Company pays the employees compensations for dismissals or resignations due to pensions. The aforementioned payments depend on the years of working experience, the remunerations, and the way of leaving the company (dismissal or resignation). The compensations for pensions and dismissals fall under the defined benefit plans according to the IFRS 19 «Employee benefits». The above obligations are calculated based on an actuarial projected unit credit method. A program of specific benefits that operates taking into consideration various factors such as age, years of experience, remuneration and other specific obligations.
The provisions that concern the fiscal year, are included in the relative personnel cost in the attached financial statements and consist of the current and previous personnel cost, the relative financial cost, the actuarial profits or losses and any other possible charges. According to the non-recognized actuarial profits or losses, the amended IAS 19 is applied, which includes a series of amendments regarding the accounting of defined benefit plans.

- Actuarial gains and losses will be recognized in other comprehensive income

- The net interest on the net defined benefit liability during the reporting period that arises from passage of time and is determined by multiplying the need defined benefit liability by the discount rate
- Past service costs are recognized in the income statement in the period when a plan is amended.
- Other changes include extended disclosures, as quantitative sensitivity analysis

IFRS 19 states that the profits and losses are systematically registered during the average employee working life. The provision for personnel compensation for the current period, which is displayed in the results of the Company and the Company, is based on an actuarial study made by an independent actuarial company.

7.14. Grants

The company recognizes the government grants that cumulatively satisfy the following criteria: (a) There is reasonable certainty that the company has complied or will comply with the conditions of the grant and (b) it is probable that the amount of the grant will be received. They are booked at fair value and are systematically recognized as revenue according to the principle of matching the grants with the corresponding costs that they are subsidizing.

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

7.15. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has present obligations (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, their settlement through an outflow of resources is probable and the exact amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed during the date when each balance sheet is prepared so that they may reflect the present value of the outflow that it expected to be required for the settlement of the obligation. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed, except if the probability that there will be an outflow of resources that embody economic benefits is very small. Contingent claims are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed provided that the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

7.16. Recognition of income and expenses

Income: Income comprises the fair value of goods and services sold, net of Value Added Tax, discounts and returns. The recognition of income is done as follows:

- **Sale of goods**: Sales of goods are recognized when the company transfers goods to customers, the goods are accepted by them and the collection of the resulting claim is reasonably assured.

- **Construction Contracts:** Income from the execution of construction contracts are accounted for during the period when the project is constructed, according to its stage of completion.

- **Provision of services**: Income from the provision of services is accounted for in the period during which the services are rendered, based on the stage of completion of the service rendered in relation to the total services to be rendered.

- **Interest income**: Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate. When there is impairment of assets, their book value is reduced to their recoverable amount which is the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted using the initial effective interest rate. Interest is then booked using the same interest rate calculated on the impaired (new book) value.

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

Expenses: Expenses are recognized in the results on an accrual basis. Payments realized for operating leases are transferred to the results as expenses, during the period of the lease. Interest expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

7.17. Leases

Company as Lessee: Leases of fixed assets with which all the risks and benefits related with ownership of an asset are transferred to the Company, regardless of whether the title of ownership of the asset is eventually transferred or not, are finance leases. These leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and the financial expenses so that a fixed interest rate on the remaining financial liability is achieved. The relevant liabilities from leases, net of finance charges, are reported as liabilities. The part of the finance charge that relates to finance leases is recognized in the income statement during the term of the lease. Fixed assets acquired through finance leases are depreciated over their useful lives.

Lease agreements where the lessor transfers the right of use of an asset for an agreed period of time, without transferring, however, the risks and rewards of ownership of the fixed asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made with respect to operating leases (net of any incentives offered by the lessor) are recognized in the income statement proportionately throughout the term of the lease.

7.18. Dividend distribution

The distribution of dividends to the shareholders of the parent company is recognized as a liability in the financial statements at the date on which the distribution is authorized by the General Shareholders Meeting.

7.19. Financial risk management

The Company's activities create several financial risks, including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program of the Company focuses on the volatility of financial markets and aims at minimizing the possible adverse effects from such volatility on the Company's financial performance.

The management of the above risks is handled by using natural hedging instruments and with forward contracts. It is Company policy to use, for its investments in foreign subsidiaries whose equity is exposed to foreign exchange risk, debt in the respective currency if possible as a natural hedging instrument.

Risk management is applied by a central financial management division based on policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The Financial Management Division of the Company does not perform speculative transactions or transactions not related to the commercial, investment or financing activities of the Company.

The financial products used by the Company mainly consist of bank deposits, transactions in foreign currency under current prices, bank overdrafts, receivables and payable accounts, loans towards and from subsidiaries, associates, investments in securities and liabilities that arise from financial leasing contracts.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk mainly emerges from existing or expected cash flows in foreign currency (imports/exports) as well as from investments in foreign countries. The company makes sure that cash outflows in foreign currency are offset by respective fx forward contracts in order to minimize the foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

The period's results and cash flows from operating activities of the company are essentially independent from interest rate fluctuations.

The exposure to interest rate risk of liabilities and investments is monitored on a budget estimation basis. The company's financing has been defined according to a predefined combination of fixed and floating interest rates, in order to limit the risk from interest rate changes.

It is Company policy to continuously monitor the interest rate trends as well as the duration of its financing needs. Through such, the company knows and has locked the future increases in the euribor rate, as regards to its bond loan.

	Currency	Change	Effect on results before tax	Effect on equity
2013 Amounts	EURO	+1%	(850.000)	(629.000)
		-1%	850.000	629.000
2012 Amounts	EURO	+1%	(1.086.000)	(868.800)
		-1%	1.086.000	868.800

Credit risk

The Company does not face significant credit risk. Trade receivables mainly arise from a large, diverse client base. The financial position of customers is constantly monitored by the company.

The company always requests insurance coverage as a guarantee for credit and an additional issue of LC's by its customers, when it is not covered by the insurance limit. A special IT application monitors the magnitude of credits provided as well as the credit limits of the accounts. For special credit risks, provisions are made for impairment. At the end of the year, the management considered that there is no substantial credit risk not covered already by an insurance coverage as guarantee for the credit or by a provision for doubtful receivables.

Liquidity risk

The management of liquidity is achieved by the appropriate mix of cash, approved bank limits and provided funds from the associate company Olympia Development SA.

The Company manages the risks that can be created by a lack of sufficient liquidity, and makes sure that there are always either secured bank credits for use, or adequate funds from Olympia Development SA. The existing unused approved bank credits towards the Company, in conjunction with the achieved refinancing of short-term borrowing through the issuance of a new five years bond loan and the additional cash inflows provided by the shareholder of the company for the purpose of reduction in borrowing, shield the company against a possible lack of cash available.

	Up to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	**Total**
Financial year 2013					
Loans	50.796.158	7.081.004	27.641.395	0	**85.518.556**
Loans from associate company		2.394.665	3.000.000		**5.394.665**
Suppliers and other short-term liabilities	20.897.046	0	0	0	**20.897.046**
Total	**71.693.204**	**9.475.668**	**30.641.395**	**0**	**111.810.267**
Financial year 2012					
Loans	64.013.811	5.250.000	39.264.765	0	**108.528.576**
Suppliers and other short-term liabilities	25.007.919	0	0	0	**25.007.919**
Total	**89.021.730**	**5.250.000**	**39.264.765**	**0**	**133.536.495**

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to secure the maintenance of its high credit rating as well as its healthy capital ratios, in order to support and expand the Company's activities and maximize value for shareholders. The Company monitors capital adequacy by using the ratio of net debt to operating profit. Net debt includes interest bearing loans minus cash & cash equivalents. It is Company policy to maintain its leverage objectives according to a high credibility profile.

8. New accounting standards and amendments of existing standards

New pronouncements and amendments to already existent IFRS & IFRIC:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years.

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

IFRS 1 (Amendment) "Presentation of Financial Statements": The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in other comprehensive income into two groups, based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future.

IAS 19 (Amendment) "Employee Benefits": This amendment makes significant changes to the recognition and measurement of defined benefit pension expense and termination benefits (eliminates the corridor approach) and to the disclosures for all employee benefits. The key changes relate mainly to recognition of actuarial gains and losses, recognition of past service cost / curtailment, measurement of pension expense, disclosure requirements, treatment of expenses and taxes relating to employee benefit plans and distinction between "short-term" and "other long-term" benefits.

IAS 12 (Amendment) "Income Taxes": The amendment to IAS 12 provides a practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 "Investment Property".

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": IFRS 13 provides new guidance on fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. These requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs. IFRS 13 provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. Disclosure requirements are enhanced and apply to all assets and liabilities measured at fair value, not just financial ones.

IFRS 7 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has published this amendment to include information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognized financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.

IFRIC 20 "Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine": This interpretation sets out the accounting for overburden waste removal (stripping) costs in the production phase of a mine. The interpretation may require mining entities to write off existing stripping assets to opening retained earnings if the assets cannot be attributed to an identifiable component of an ore body. IFRIC 20 applies only to stripping costs that are incurred in surface mining activity during the production phase of the mine, while it does not address underground mining activity or oil and natural gas activity. The interpretation does not apply to the Company.

Amendments to standards that form part of the IASB's annual improvements project

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to IFRSs following the publication in May 2012 of the results of the IASB's annual improvements project.

IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements": The amendment clarifies the disclosure requirements for comparative information when an entity provides a third balance sheet either (a) as required by IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" or (b) voluntarily.

IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment": The amendment clarifies that spare parts and servicing equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment rather than inventory when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment, i.e. when they are used for more than one period.

IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation": The amendment clarifies that income tax related to distributions is recognized in the income statement and income tax related to the costs of equity transactions is recognized in equity, in accordance with IAS 12.

IAS 34, "Interim financial reporting": The amendment clarifies the disclosure requirements for segment assets and liabilities in interim financial statements, in line with the requirements of IFRS 8 "Operating segments".

Standards and Interpretations effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015). IFRS 9 is the first Phase of the Board's project to replace IAS 39 and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The IASB intends to expand IFRS 9 in subsequent phases in order to add new requirements for impairment and hedge accounting. The Company is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 7 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015). The amendment requires additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 32 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Presentation": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). This amendment to the application guidance in IAS 32 clarifies some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Group of standards on consolidation and joint arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014).

The IASB has published five new standards on consolidation and joint arrangements: IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (amendment) and IAS 28 (amendment). These standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Earlier application is permitted only if the entire "package" of five standards is adopted at the same time. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standards on its financial statements. The main provisions are as follows:

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements": IFRS 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27 and SIC 12. The new standard changes the definition of control for the purpose of determining which entities should be consolidated. This definition is supported by extensive application guidance that addresses the different ways in which a reporting entity (investor) might control another entity (investee). The revised definition of control focuses on the need to have both power (the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns) and variable returns (can be positive, negative or both) before control is present. The new standard also

includes guidance on participating and protective rights, as well as on agency/ principal relationships.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements": IFRS 11 provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. The types of joint arrangements are reduced to two: joint operations and joint ventures. Proportional consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed. Equity accounting is mandatory for participants in joint ventures. Entities that participate in joint operations will follow accounting much like that for joint assets or joint operations today. The standard also provides guidance for parties that participate in joint arrangements but do not have joint control.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities": IFRS 12 requires entities to disclose information, including significant judgments and assumptions, which enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with the entity's interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements and unconsolidated structured entities. An entity can provide any or all of the above disclosures without having to apply IFRS 12 in its entirety, or IFRS 10 or 11, or the amended IAS 27 or 28.

IAS 27 (Amendment) "Separate Financial Statements": This Standard is issued concurrently with IFRS 10 and together, the two IFRSs supersede IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". The amended IAS 27 prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. At the same time, the Board relocated to IAS 27 requirements from IAS 28 "Investments in Associates" and IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" regarding separate financial statements.

IAS 28 (Amendment) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures": IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" replaces IAS 28 "Investments in Associates". The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures, following the issue of IFRS 11.

IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (Amendment) "Consolidated financial statements, joint arrangements and disclosure of interests in other entities: Transition guidance": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). The amendment to the transition requirements in IFRSs 10, 11 and 12 clarifies the transition guidance in IFRS 10 and limits the requirements to provide comparative information for IFRS 12 disclosures only to the period that immediately precedes the first annual period of IFRS 12 application. Comparative disclosures are not required for interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (Amendment) "Investment entities": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). The amendment to IFRS 10 defines an investment entity and introduces an exception from consolidation. Many funds and similar entities that qualify as investment entities will be exempt from consolidating most of their subsidiaries, which will be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, although controlled. The amendments to IFRS 12 introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 36 (Amendment) "Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). This amendment requires: a) disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed and b) detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. Also, it removes the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a CGU contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment. This amendment has not yet been
endorsed by the EU.

IFRIC 21 "Levies": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). This interpretation sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy imposed by government that is not income tax. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy (one of the criteria for the recognition of a liability according to IAS 37) is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

The interpretation could result in recognition of a liability later than today, particularly in connection with levies that are triggered by circumstances on a specific date. This interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 39 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). This amendment will allow 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 regulations, if specific conditions are met. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

9. Notes on the Financial Statements

9.1. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are analyzed in the following table:

	Land-plots & Buildings	Mechanical equipment	Vehicles & other equipment	Total
Book value as at 1 January 2012	**27.568.947**	**38.294.975**	**1.198.519**	**67.062.441**
Gross book value	521.795	611.415	396.380	1.529.589
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-813.194	-3.077.118	-276.766	-4.167.078
Book value as at 31 December 2012	**27.568.947**	**38.294.975**	**1.198.519**	**67.062.441**
Book value as at 1 January 2013	**27.568.947**	**38.294.975**	**1.198.519**	**67.062.441**
Gross book value	28.721.854	45.407.951	4.129.988	78.259.793
Assets BV reclassification	-1.721.447	1.721.447	0	0
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-1.630.896	-11.116.131	-3.134.404	-15.881.432
Assets Depreciation reclassification	243.967	-243.967	0	0
Book value as at 31 December 2013	**25.613.478**	**35.769.300**	**995.584**	**62.378.362**

	Land-plots & Buildings	Mechanical equipment	Vehicles & other equipment	Total
Book value as at 1 January 2012	**27.860.346**	**40.760.679**	**1.078.905**	**69.699.930**
Additions	521.795	611.415	396.380	1.529.589
Depreciation	-813.194	-3.077.118	-276.766	-4.167.078
Book value as at 31 December 2012	**27.568.947**	**38.294.975**	**1.198.519**	**67.062.441**
Book value as at 1 January 2013	**27.568.947**	**38.294.975**	**1.198.519**	**67.062.441**
Additions	28.721.854	45.407.951	4.129.988	78.259.793
Reclassification	-1.721.447	1.721.447	0	0
Depreciation	-1.630.896	-11.116.131	-3.134.404	-15.881.432
Reclassification	243.967	-243.967	0	0
Book value as at 31 December 2013	**25.613.478**	**35.769.300**	**995.584**	**62.378.362**

Tangible fixed assets overall, are presented in the financial statements at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciations and possible impairment. The acquisition cost includes all the direct expenses attributed to the acquisition of the assets.

The company during 2012 determined the remaining useful life of its own used buildings and machinery, applying the new accounting estimates arisen from the independent evaluator's report as follows:

	Based on the new accounting estimate
- Buildings	40 – 50 years
- Mechanical equipment	15 – 20 years
- Vehicles	6-12 years
- Other equipment	4-7 years

A lien of mortgage notation was entered in the books of the register of mortgage deeds in Xanthi on the said property on 18 April 2013 according to the decision (for mortgage lien) of the district court of Athens No 3571S/2013 amounting to 35.420.000 € in favor of the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name "National Bank of Greece SA" for itself and in its capacity as the representative of bond-holders of the joint mortgage bond, dated 28/12/2012, established between the above National Bank of Greece (organizer - representative of the bond-holders), the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name " Attica Bank SA", the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name "ALPHA BANK SA", the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name "FBB-First Business Bank SA" and the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name "Probank SA" in order to secure claims arising from the above joint mortgage bond No 9747118171 dated 12/28/2012.

The company on the 31.12.2012, has reevaluated the value of its fixed assets according to Law 2065/1992, only in its tax base, since the company applies IFRS and observes the rules of the IFRS (Ministry of Economics 117/29.12.2009).

9.2. Investment property

The company's investment property is analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
At the beginning of the period	**9.190.000**	**10.065.740**
Transfers – Cost	-	-
Transfers – Fair value difference	-	-
Additions	-	-
Sales / Write-offs	-	-
Impairment loss	-353.000	-875.740
At the end of the period	**8.837.000**	**9.190.000**

A lien has been written on a property in favor of a financial institution amounted to € 8,8 mil, as security for its receivables. The property has been reviewed for devaluation during the current year by an independent evaluator, according to which an impairment loss of 353 th. Euro, related to the significant drop in the real estate market due to the financial crisis, was determined.

9.3. Intangible assets

Since 2011 the company has been developing new battery types for industrial and defense applications. Moreover, the company's intangible assets include mainly bought software and licenses for software (SAP R3, BW, CRM etc.).

	Software	Development expenses	Other Intangibles	Total
Book value as at 1 January 2012	**1.147.800**	**1.895.439**	**93.950**	**3.137.189**
Gross book value	2.170.424	4.382.136	257.769	6.810.329
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-947.508	-1.821.146	-126.109	-2.894.762
Book value as at 31 December 2012	**1.222.916**	**2.560.991**	**131.660**	**3.915.566**
Book value as at 1 January 2013	**1.222.916**	**2.560.991**	**131.660**	**3.915.566**
Gross book value	2.173.935	5.739.544	302.469	8.215.948
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-1.311.357	-2.516.073	-187.975	-4.015.406
Book value as at 31 December 2013	**862.578**	**3.223.470**	**114.494**	**4.200.542**

	Software	Development expenses	Other Intangibles	Total
Book value as at 1 January 2011	**1.147.800**	**1.895.439**	**93.950**	**3.137.189**
Additions	412.401	1.202.345	68.635	1.683.380
Sales - Reductions	0	-22.902	22.902	0
Amortization	-337.285	-513.891	-48.215	-899.391
Reduction of amortization	0	0	-5.612	-5.612
Book value as at 31 December 2011	**1.222.916**	**2.560.991**	**131.660**	**3.915.566**
Book value as at 1 January 2012	**1.222.916**	**2.560.991**	**131.660**	**3.915.566**
Additions	3.511	1.357.408	27.410	1.388.329
Sales - Reductions	0	0	0	0
Amortization	-375.849	-694.928	-32.576	-1.103.353
Reduction of amortization	12.000	0	-12.000	0
Book value as at 31 December 2012	**862.578**	**3.223.470**	**114.494**	**4.200.542**

9.4. Investments

The company participates in subsidiaries, joint ventures, as well as in other companies. In its individual financial statements, participations have been valued at acquisition cost minus possible impairment.

The changes in participations in subsidiaries and other investments, are as follows:

	Subsidiaries		Joint Ventures		Associates		Other investments		Total	
	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Beginning of period	12.828.772	11.395.772	65.000	65.000	403.035	403.035	976.845	922.915	14.273.652	12.786.723
Additions	4.197.000	1.433.000	0	0	0	0	0	53.929	4.197.000	1.486.929
Transfers	15.000	0	-65.000	0	316.812	0	-266.812	0	0	0
Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance	**17.040.772**	**12.828.772**	**0**	**65.000**	**719.847**	**403.035**	**710.033**	**976.845**	**18.470.652**	**14.273.652**
Impairment provisions	-2.045.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.045.000	0
Closing balance	**14.995.772**	**12.828.772**	**0**	**65.000**	**719.847**	**403.035**	**710.033**	**976.845**	**16.425.652**	**14.273.652**

The company participates in subsidiaries, joint ventures, as well as in other long term investments. In the statement of financial position the participations have been evaluated in the historical cost. During the current year the company proceeded to the following transactions:

The subsidiary Sunlight Recycling SA increased its share capital by 4.197 th. Euro, which was fully covered by the parent company Systems Sunlight SA.

The company periodically reviews all financial assets or groups of financial assets in order to identify whether there are indications for impairment. From the impairment review of 2013 the company identified impairment losses amounting to 2,05 million Euro.

9.5. Other long-term receivables

The other long term receivables of the company mainly include the given guarantees that are about to be collected after one year from the reporting period and the participation of the company in the convertible bond loan issued from Advent Technologies INC. Specifically the other long term receivables in 31 December 2013 are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Given guarantees	221.114	252.424
Corporate bond	170.000	170.000
Total other long-term receivables	**391.114**	**422.424**

9.6. Inventories

The Company's inventories are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Merchandise	2.154.373	2.989.851
Finished and semi-finished products	5.457.859	4.912.797
Work in progress	85.148	162.095
Raw and auxiliary materials	5.871.308	8.812.055
Other materials	212.091	227.072
Customs warehouse	1.564.920	4.221.181
Minus impairment provisions	-1.979.590	-4.500.284
Total	**13.366.110**	**16.824.768**

The company takes all the necessary precautions (insurance, security) in order to minimize the risk and contingent damages from loss of inventory from natural disasters, thefts etc. Despite the fact the company does not operate in the high technology area, where the danger of technological devaluation is increased, the management examines constantly the net realizable value of stock and forms all the necessary provisions so that their value in the financial statements matches their true value.

The company during the year 2013 completed a massive inventory obsolescence and destruction program, amounted of 2.3 million €, the total loss of which was covered by prior years formed provision for inventory devaluation.

9.7. Trade receivables

The Company's receivables from customers are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Domestic customers	10.688.372	10.946.281
Foreign customers	23.408.668	26.179.125
Receivables from related parties	10.508.071	9.446.092
Receivables from public sector	3.793.800	3.481.396
Checks receivable	671.034	1.537.291
Minus: Provisions for doubtful receivables	-6.850.000	-7.450.000
Total receivables	**42.219.945**	**44.140.184**

All the above receivables are short-term and there is no need to discount them at the date of the balance sheet.

The company, despite its low exposure to the Greek market and the disperse of credit risk in a large amount of customers, due to its operation in a very high credit risk environment in reliance to the receivables from customers has made an increase on the provision of bad-debts (14% of the net receivables), in order to deal with future consequences that arise from that particular risk.

The analysis of impairment provisions on receivables is presented in the following table:

CHANGES IN PROVISIONS

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
At the beginning of the period	-7.450.000	-9.000.000
Provisions created during the period	-206.658	-
Write-off of receivables	806.658	1.550.000
At the end of the period	**-6.850.000**	**-7.450.000**

The above mentioned bad-debt provision includes:

a) a strictly defined provision for all the customers that have been characterized as doubtful

b) a specific provision for all the customers that have overdue balances based on the ageing of their balances

c) a provision, based on the increased level of risk because of the conditions of the economic environment, taking in consideration: 1) the reduced liquidity of Greek businesses and 2) the difficult access to bank financing.

9.8. Other receivables

The Company's other receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Owned Share Capital	0	15.780.030
VAT and withholding taxes Receivables	720.577	4.063.609
Government grants	3.949.990	3.557.274
Advances to suppliers	397.866	1.021.074
Prepaid Expenses	103.714	150.406
Other Debtors	712.021	707.373
Goods in Transit	805.876	306.187
Bound Deposits Accounts	2.514.760	662.552
Total	**9.204.805**	**26.248.505**

All the above receivables are short-term and there is no need to discount them at the date of the balance sheet. The other receivables include claims from Government, such as VAT refunds, OAED subsidies claims and withheld taxes, as well as down payments and accommodation money to personnel.

9.9. Cash & cash equivalents

The Company's cash & cash equivalents are as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Cash in hand	4.017	15.060
Short-term bank deposits	2.422.221	1.351.270
Term deposits	0	2.200.000
Total	**2.426.239**	**3.566.330**

Cash & cash equivalents represent cash in hand as well as bank deposits available at first demand. The real weighted average interest rate on bank deposits for the present period corresponded to 1.3% compared to 1,1% the previous period. During the above dates there were no overdrafts from bank accounts.

9.10. Equity

i)Share capital

	Par Value	Number of shares	Share capital	Above par	Total
1η January 2013	2,93	14.433.813	42.291.072	20.104.885	62.395.957
31η December 2013	2,93	14.576.813	42.710.062	25.405.895	68.115.957

Based on the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Shareholders of the 27 December 2012, the company's shareholder decided the increase of the share capital for the amount of €1.465.000, by issuing 500.000 common shares with voting rights, of nominal value 2,93 € each and issuing price of 42 € each, so that the nominal share capital of the company will rise after the increase in the amount of 42.655.227,14 €, while the amount of 19.535.000 €, which will be granted as premium on the shares will be credited to the account of the company "Reserves from shares premiums".

By the Board of Directors' decision on May 15, 2013, the partial coverage and payment of 15.870.030 € from the above share capital increase was certified, which corresponds to three hundred seventy-five thousand seven hundred and ten five common shares (375,715), of nominal value 2,93 € each and issuing price of 42 € each. The difference resulting from the issuance of share premium amounting to fourteen million six hundred seventy-nine thousand one hundred eighty-five euro and five minutes (14.679.185,05 €), brought in to the account "Reserve from shares premium".

Based on the Ordinary Shareholders General Assembly of 30 June 2013, the company's shareholder decided the share capital by EUR four hundred eighteen nineteen ninety Euros (418.990 €), by issuing one hundred forty-three thousand (143,000) common voting shares, of nominal value two Euros and ninety-three minutes each (2,93 €) and issuing price of forty Euros (40,00 €) each, in cash. The coverage of the above Share Capital Increase was certified by the Board of Directors on July 31, 2013.

ii)Share Premium

The Company's share premium resulted from the issue of shares by cash at a value above their nominal value.

iii) Statutory Reserve

The statutory reserve has been created according to the provisions of Commerce Law 2190/1920.

iv) Other Reserves

The other reserves amounting to approximately 60.6 million Euro. concern reserves created from earnings of previous years by applying the tax provisions. These reserves can freely be distributed given that a 10% tax is paid. The amount included in equity has been calculated after the deduction of the corresponding tax. which is presented in deferred tax liabilities.

With article 72 of the law 4172/2013, the non-distributed or capitalized tax free reserves of entities as stated in the last financial statement before 01.01.2014 and also those coming from tax free profits of the law 2238/1994, in case of distribution or capitalization until 31.12.2013, are taxed with a tax rate of 15% and that way the tax liability of the entity and its shareholders is completed. From 01.01.2014 and onwards, the above-mentioned reserves will offset at the end of each tax year with losses coming from the last 5 years, till their depletion. In case of distribution or capitalization they will be taxed with a rate of 19%. From 01.01.2015 it is not allowed to keep special accounts for taxfree reserves. The Company has examined the consequences of the appliance of article 72 of the law 4172/2013 and is expected not to affect significantly the financial statements of the Company.

v) Actuarial Losses Reserve

As a consequence of adopting the amended IAS 19, the Company changed the accounting policy regarding the recognition of actuarial losses and profits, arising from the before mentioned benefit plan of employees. An analytical presentation of the way of formation of this particular reserve and also of the effect of this change of policy, is presented in Note 9.12.

iiv) Results carried forward

The amount of -96.264.313 Euro corresponds to the accumulated losses of the Company during 31/12/2013 and the amount of -82.239.101 Euro to the accumulated losses of respective previous year.

9.11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities and tax reconciliation

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31/12/2013		31/12/2012	
	Deferred tax asset	**Deferred tax liability**	**Deferred tax asset**	**Deferred tax liability**
Tangible assets		7.725.893		5.669.878
Write-off of tangible assets	1.287.862		1.060.858	
Intangible assets		60.949		149.662
Write-off of intangible assets		18.431	0	22.409
Inventories	525.950		933.331	
Trade receivables	520.000	0	400.000	0
Other receivables		101.400		78.000
Taxation of reserves		6.753.846		6.753.846
Employee benefits	126.070		104.315	
Other provision		255.362		108.814
Taxable recognized losses	7.522.522		7.606.974	
Total	***9.982.404***	***14.915.880***	***10.105.479***	***12.782.609***
Offsetting		**4.933.476**		**2.677.130**

According to tax law some income is not taxed during the time when it arises but when it is distributed to shareholders. The Company's accounting principle is to recognize a deferred tax liability for such income when it occurs regardless of when it is distributed. The income tax on the Company's earnings before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would have emerged if the tax rate in effect at each time was used as follows:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Current income tax	0	0
Deferred tax	-2.262.035	-2.681.851
Other non-incorporated taxes	-240.018	-86.948
Contingent taxes	0	0
TOTAL INCOME TAX	**-2.502.053**	**-2.768.799**
Result before taxes	**-11.523.159**	**-11.144.062**
Tax rate	26%	20%
Current income tax on results before taxes	2.996.021	2.228.812
Other non-incorporated taxes	-240.018	-86.948
Tax effect of losses for which deferred tax assets were not recognized	-4.502.256	-4.910.664
Effect from change in tax rates	-755.801	0
TOTAL INCOME TAX	**-2.502.053**	**-2.768.799**

*These financial statements and notes on the financial statements have been translated to English from the original statutory notes that have been prepared in the Greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language financial statements, the Greek language financial statements will prevail over this document

**Figures have been restated, due to the amendment of the accounting policy regarding employees benefits

9.12. Liabilities for employee benefits and Other provisions

According to the labor law, employees are entitled of compensation in case they are dismissed or retired, the amount of which differs according to the wage, the years of experience and the way of their leave (dismissal or retirement). Employees that resign or are rationally dismissed are not entitled to any compensation. In Greece, employees that retire are entitled to 40% of such compensation according to the Law 2112/1920. Those schemes are not financed and are the part of specified compensation schemes according to IAS 19.

The Company had an independent actuarial study done on personnel compensation according to IAS 19. The evolvement of the net liability, in the Statement of Financial Position, after the adoption of the amended IAS 19, is analyzed below:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Net liability at the beginning of year	**521.578**	**524.874**
Benefits paid by the company	-1.319.666	-390.778
Expenses recognized in the Income Statement	1.328.201	96.671
Actuarial gain / losses	-45.228	290.811
Total	**484.885**	**521.578**

The main actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

Future wage increases		2.00%
Discount rate		3.50%
Inflation		2.00%
Employee mobility:		
	Years of service	Possibility to leave company
	from 0 to 1 year	7%
	From 1 to 5 years	5%
	From 5 to 10 years	3%
	From 10 and above	0%

The details and basic principles of the actuarial study for the periods ending on 31.12.2013 and 31.12.2012 are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Service Cost	63.424	68.853
Interest Cost	20.342	27.818
Termination Benefits/ Impact of Curtailments /Settlements	1.244.435	0
Total Charge to Income Statement	**1.328.201**	**96.671**
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) of the period	45.228	-290.811
Total cumulative Gains/(Losses)	**-245.583**	**-290.811**

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9.13. Loan liabilities

The company's debt includes both long-term loans and loans for financing working capital needs. The total loan liabilities (long-term and short-term) are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Long-term debt		
Bank debt	27.641.395	39.264.765
Financial leasing liabilities	-	-
Total long-term loans	**27.641.395**	**39.264.765**
Short-term debt		
Bank debt	50.796.158	50.295.413
Short-term portion of other long-term liabilities	7.081.004	18.968.398
Financial leasing liabilities	-	-
Total short-term loans	**57.877.161**	**69.263.811**
Total loans	**85.518.556**	**108.528.576**

The company following the debt restructuring program proceeded in the following actions:

- Share Capital increase amounting to 21 million Euro according to the Shareholders decision of 27 December 2012. The raised funds shall be used for the repayment of the remaining bond loans installments, owned to Ethniki Bank.
- 5-year common Bond Loan non-convertible to stocks of 29,5 million Euro issued in 28 December 2012 with a two year grace period and floating rate, from Ethniki Bank. The amount of the bond loan shall be used for the repayment of the following short term bank obligations:

Financial Institution	Repaid amount of loan
ST Loan Attica Bank	8.514.765
ST Loan Pro Bank	5.000.000
Bond loan FBBANK	5.000.000
ST Loan Alpha Bank	5.000.000
ST Loan Ethniki Bank	5.000.000
Bond loan Ethniki Bank	1.000.000
	29.514.765

The weighted average borrowing rate for the present year amounted to 7.0% compared to 7.4% during the previous year. The company's obligations from operating leases (expenses / income) are as follows:

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Operating leases to be paid in 1 year		
BUILDINGS	238.290	260.805
Subtotal 1: Short-term operating leases	**238.290**	**260.805**
Operating leases to be paid in 2 to 5 years		
BUILDINGS	969.287	798.778
Subtotal 2	**969.287**	**798.778**
Operating leases to be paid after 5 years		

BUILDINGS	1.570.993	1.413.475
Subtotal 3	**1.570.993**	**1.413.475**
Subtotal 4 (=2+3): Long-term operating leases	**2.540.280**	**2.212.253**
TOTAL (=1+4)	**2.778.570**	**2.473.058**

9.14. Other long term liabilities / Deferred income

The investment that took shape in N. Olvios, Municipality of Topiros, Prefecture of Xanthi, came under the provisions of the development law 3299/2004 (subjection decision 10308/ΥΠΕ/5/00204/Ε/Ν.3299/2004/ 24-02-2009of the law). The 50% of the grant amounts to 2,86 million Euro was received by the company in 2010 and it is illustrated in both the long term and short term liabilities.

With the 53896/11−12−2012 decision of the under secretary of development, competitiveness and shipping (Government Gazette, issue, 3358/17.12.2012) the completion of the investment was certified the completion, finalization of cost and commencement of the productive operation of the investment. With the above mentioned decision the remainder of the subsidy was approved amounting to 2.417 th. Euro in 2012. It is noted that the total amount of the subsidy came up to 5.279 th. Euro.

State grants are posted in their value when there is the certainty that the grant will be collected and the company will comply to all the relevant terms. The state grants that are intended for the purchase of tangible assets are posted under long term liabilities and are posted in the Income Statement through the method of depreciation based on remaining lifetime of the fixed assets that the grant refers to. For this year 01.01.2013-31.12.2013 the depreciation of grants came up to 352 th. Euro.

The company issued in 2013 a Common Bond Loan of total value € 3 million, which was entirely covered by OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT SA & Public Finance Company and is presented in the "Other long term liabilities" of the Statement of Financial Position.

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Bond Loans from associates	3.000.000	0
Long term portion of government grants	3.841.854	4.193.804
Short term portion of government grants (Note.9.17)	351.950	351.950
	7.193.804	**4.545.754**

9.15. Trade liabilities

The balances of suppliers and other related liabilities of the Company are analyzed as follows:

Trade Liabilities	**31/12/2013**	**31/12/2012**
Domestic suppliers	5.808.736	8.581.464
Foreign suppliers	13.046.634	14.207.457
Checks payable	2.037.946	2.212.303
Other liabilities	3.731	6.695
	20.897.046	**25.007.919**

All the aforementioned liabilities are short-term and there is no need to be discounted at the date of the balance Sheet. The Company, within 2013, succeeded in reducing further by more than 4,1 million Euro (or in percentage 16%), the liabilities towards its vendors.

9.16. Liabilities from taxes

From the 2011 financial year and onwards, all Greek Societe Anonyme and Limited Liability Companies that are required to prepare audited statutory financial statements must in addition obtain an "Annual Tax Certificate" as provided for by paragraph 5 of Article 82 of L.2238/1994. This "Annual Tax Certificate" must be issued by the same statutory auditor or audit firm that issues the audit opinion on the statutory financial statements. Upon completion of the tax audit, the statutory auditor or audit firm must issue to the entity a "Tax Compliance Report" which will subsequently be submitted electronically to the Ministry of Finance, by the statutory auditor or audit firm. This "Tax Compliance Report" must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance, within ten days of the date of approval of the financial statements by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Ministry of Finance will subsequently select a sample of at least 9% of all companies for which a "Tax Compliance Report" has been submitted for the performance of a tax audit by the relevant auditors from the Ministry of Finance. The audit by the Ministry of Finance must be completed within a period of eighteen months from the date when the "Tax Compliance Report" was submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

For the financial year of 2013, the tax auditing for issuing the "Tax Compliance Report", has already started and is being conducted by "NTERNATIONAL AUDITORS Certified / Registered Auditors & Accountants S.A". The management team of the Company does not expect important tax liabilities to rise, other than those appearing to the financial statements.

With the voting of law 4110/2013 that is valid from 23rd of January 2013, the tax factor for the fiscal year 2013 and on is set to 26%. The positive effect to the re-calculation of Deferred Tax for the Company in Total Comprehensive Income came up to 750 th. Euro.

9.17. Other short-term liabilities

Other short-term liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Loans from associates	2.394.665	0
Liabilities towards third parties	416.815	566.629
Other taxes	302.274	340.468
Social security funds	610.111	717.249
Customers advances	3.616.782	971.665
Accrued expenses	614.981	1.046.237
Grants	351.950	351.950
Total	**8.307.578**	**3.994.199**

9.18. Revenue

Revenue analysis	**1/1 - 31/12/2013**	**1/1 - 31/12/2012**
Greece	16.076.807	20.471.464
Third Countries	19.611.961	23.640.859
European Union	59.736.317	65.755.087
Total	**95.425.084**	**109.867.411**

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9.19. Cost of sales

The company's cost of sales is analyzed as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Merchandise	15.902.095	23.758.993
Products & Services	64.104.565	62.020.221
Raw Materials	1.033.571	4.205.326
Consumables & Spare parts	1.431	2.010.128
Total	**81.041.662**	**91.994.668**

9.20. Administrative expenses

The company's administrative expenses are analyzed as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Employee remuneration	2.336.095	2.797.465
Third party fees and expenses	963.956	627.463
Third party benefits	811.970	961.360
Taxes and dues	99.251	28.296
Other sundry expenses	234.597	578.667
Depreciation of fixed assets	1.141.282	1.490.564
Own production	0	-133.232
Total	**5.587.152**	**6.350.582**

9.21. Distribution expenses

The company's distribution expenses are analyzed as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Employee remuneration	2.772.427	3.567.074
Third party fees and expenses	1.152.455	668.991
Third party benefits	572.825	661.147
Taxes and dues	83.893	244.216
Other sundry expenses	3.876.310	4.424.711
Depreciation of fixed assets	787.547	746.885
Own production	0	-128.130
Total	**9.245.457**	**10.184.893**

9.22. Research & development expenses

The company's research and development expenses are 722 k EUR for 2013 and 822 k EUR for 2012:

9.23. Depreciations & Amortization

The analysis of depreciation - amortization per category of fixed assets is as follows:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Depreciation of buildings	761.469	813.194
Depreciation of machinery	3.986.901	3.077.118
Depreciation of other equipment	236.285	276.766
Amortization of intangible assets	1.103.353	899.391
	6.088.008	**5.066.469**

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9.24. Other operating income / expenses

The other operating income and expenses are as follows:

Other operating income	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Amortization of grants during the period	1.592.927	1.570.478
Foreign exchange differences	395.312	457.996
Income from sales	105.567	201.068
Other income	689.531	472.934
Income from administrative services	467.593	268.451
Total	**3.250.931**	**2.970.928**

Other operating expenses		
Foreign exchange differences	114.025	154.889
Other expenses	363.826	312.239
Total	**477.851**	**467.128**

9.25. Restructuring expenses

The company acted towards the restructuring of the business procedures aiming at reducing the operational costs and improving its efficiency. The restructuring cost amounts to 2.94 million Euros analyzed below:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Expenses for compensation of employees and related expenses	1.383.410	740.878
Contract expenses executed in prior years	770.028	1.392.124
Other nonrecurring expenses	301.015	566.478
Total restructuring expenses	**2.454.453**	**2.699.480**

9.26. Financial income / expenses – Other financial results

The Company's and company's financial result is analyzed as follows:

	1/1-31/12/2013	1/1-31/12/2012
Financial expenses from:		
Interest on bond loans	2.244.233	2.805.328
Interest on bank loans	3.879.455	5.246.304
Fees of Letters of Guarantee	424.504	343.681
Other bank expenses	1.391.356	1.301.546
Total	**7.939.548**	**9.696.859**
Financial income from:		
Credit interest on deposits	18.176	10.069
Total	**18.176**	**10.069**
Other financial results		
Profit / (loss) on hedging instruments	-347.771	-901.053
	-347.771	**-901.053**
FINANCIAL RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	**-8.269.143**	**-10.587.843**

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9.27. Related party transactions

On December 31st 2013 the receivables and the liabilities of each of the abovementioned companies, as well as the income or expense which resulted from the transactions with the company, during 2013 and according to IFRS, were the following:

RELATED PARTIES FIGURES 2013	DEMANDS OF SUNLIGHT	LIABILITIES OF SUNLIGHT	EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT	INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL EOOD (BULGARIA)	1.047.832	0	666.053	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL S.R.L. (ROMANIA)	1.358.558	0	1.677.175	15.279
SUNLIGHT POLSKA Sp.zo.o	2.248.465	36.694	1.106.904	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL doo (Serbia)	362.011	0	609.124	0
SUNLIGHT UKRAINE S.R.L.	1.497.488	0	1.223.493	0
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS FRANCE S.R.L.	771.507	21.999	366.981	0
SUNLIGHT BATTERIES GmbH	0	0	0	218.859
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS GmbH	350.601	0	432.109	23.016
SUNLIGHT ITALY S.R.L.	1.860.469	0	4.629.917	
RETAIL WORLD AE	0	253.745	101.589	56.023
SUNLIGHT RECYCLING SA	940.457	0	1.088.063	0
TECHNOFORM SA	0	617.801	52.280	2.065.544
ADVANCED LITHIUM SYSTEMS EUROPE	70.682	0	181.707	0
ALFASCOTT SA	0	113.463	0	60.581
SITE DEVELOPMENT A.E.	0	112.466	0	193.121
AFIS SA	0	34.038	0	119.359
OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT S.A *	0	5.394.665	0	81.413
WEST NET DISTRIBUTION S.A	0	0	0	14.922
	10.508.071	**6.584.871**	**12.135.396**	**2.848.117**

RELATED PARTIES FIGURES 2012	DEMANDS OF SUNLIGHT	LIABILITIES OF SUNLIGHT	EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT	INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH SUNLIGHT
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL EOOD (BULGARIA)	817.580	0	563.519	0
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL S.R.L. (ROMANIA)	1.717.827	0	1.792.982	53.610
SUNLIGHT POLSKA Sp.zo.o	2.198.203	5.823	2.627.273	63.222
SUNLIGHT INDUSTRIAL doo (Serbia)	697.954	0	914.947	0
SUNLIGHT UKRAINE S.R.L.	1.379.860	0	1.039.985	0
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS FRANCE S.R.L.	818.980	21.999	660.199	0
SUNLIGHT BATTERIES GmbH	0	0	690.618	252.020
SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS GmbH	433.772	0	661.251	0
SUNLIGHT ITALY S.R.L.	1.310.763	0	3.244.830	0
RETAIL WORLD AE	0	187.526	75.403	52.251
SUNLIGHT RECYCLING SA	57.334	0	289.160	0
TECHNOFORM SA	0	831.695	0	2.566.413
ADVANCED LITHIUM SYSTEMS EUROPE	13.818	0	184.264	0
ALFASCOTT SA	0	108.948	0	368.972
SITE DEVELOPMENT A.E.	0	0	0	0
WEST NET DISTRIBUTION SA	0	0	0	53.489
	9.446.092	**1.155.991**	**12.744.429**	**3.409.978**

* The company in 2013 raised short-term loans amounted of € 3 million from the related company OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT SA, aimed for working capital financing. The company also issued in 2013 a Common Bond Loan of total value € 3 million, which was entirely covered by OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT SA & Public Finance Company.

The transactions and remunerations of managers and members of the Board of the company for the period 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013 came up to 1.451 th. Euro, while the company had no outstanding receivables from members of the Board.

9.28. Contingent receivables - liabilities

There are pending lawsuits against the company amounting to a total of €8.418 thousand. According to the opinion by the company's legal advisor the possibility that the cases will be concluded in favor of the plaintiffs is limited. For this reason the company has not made any provision. For 2013, Systems Sunlight is undergoing the procedure to issue a Tax Compliance Report (par. 5, article 82, Law 2283/1994). For 2011 and 2012, a Tax Compliance Report was issued.

9.29. Commitments

The Company's commitments as regards to guarantees assumed. are as follows:

	31/12/2013	**31/12/2012**
Good Execution letters of guarantee	9.168.603	8.483.582
Letters of guarantee on Participation	1.593.459	1.526.541
Prepayment letters of guarantee	10.943.659	6.010.436
	21.705.721	**16.020.559**

9.30. Earnings per share

The basic profit per share is calculated by dividing the earnings after tax of the shareholders of the parent company, with the weighted average of common shares during the period. The diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average of the numbers of shares to the effects of all the titles that are convertible to common shares.

EARNINGS PER SHARE	**31/12/2013**	**31/12/2012**
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (in th €)	-13.974	-14.146
No of shares (in th shares)	14.368	14.058
Basic earnings (losses) per share (in €)	**-0,9726**	**-1,0062**

The diluted earnings per share are equal to the basic as there are no such titles.

9.31. Dividends

The company posted losses and as a result there is no proposal for dividend distribution

9.32. Number of staff and employee benefits

The number of staff per category of employees. is analyzed as follows:

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	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Full-time employees	169	212
Day-wage workers	239	243
Total employees	**408**	**455**

The remuneration towards employees is analyzed in the following table:

	1/1 - 31/12/2013	1/1 - 31/12/2012
Employee Remuneration	10.679.632	12.256.029
Employer Contributions	2.951.476	3.231.559
Staff Indemnities	1.339.788	390.778
Other employee benefits	546.511	437.200
Total	**15.517.407**	**16.315.566**

9.33. Events after the balance sheet date

There are no events after the balance sheet date that concern the Company and whose disclosure is required by the International Financial Reporting Standards.

ATHENS, 28 APRIL 2014

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & CEO	**THE MEMBER OF B.O.D**
VASILEIOS A. BILLIS **ID N. AK 220063**	**KONSTANTINOS Z. KARAFOTAKIS** **ID N. AH 105246**
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	**THE HEAD ACCOUNTANT**
MICHAEL T. MICHELIS **ID No. AK 095442**	**ANTONIS A. PAPADAS** **ID No. AE 099906**

SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS S.A.

G.E.MI. REGISTRATION NUMBER - 001579901000
Registered Address: Athens Attica, Greece
DATA AND INFORMATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013
(published according to L. 2190/20, article 135 for companies that prepare annual financial statements, consolidated and non-consolidated, according to IAS)

The following data and information that have been derived from the financial statements, aim at providing general information on the financial status and results of SUNLIGHT SYSTEMS S.A. Therefore, before proceeding with any kind of investment choice or other transaction with the company, readers should refer to the company's Website, where the financial statements are posted together with the audit report by the certified auditor.

Approval date by the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' Composition:		
of the financial statements: April 28th, 2014	B.O.D. PRESIDENT & CEO: VASILEIOS A. BILLIS	Certified auditor:	George I. Bozikas (S.O.E.L. Registration Number 29711)
Regulative Authority: Ministry of Development and Competitiveness	Board Member: PANOS P. GERMANOS	Auditing firm:	INTERNATIONAL CERTIFIED AND REGISTERED AUDITORS AE
Company website:www.systems-sunlight.com	Board Member: DIMITRIOS J. GOUMAS		(S.O.E.L. Registration Number 111)
	Board Member: KONSTANTINOS Z. KARAFOTAKIS	Type of audit report:	Unmodified opinion

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
ASSETS		
Self-used tangible fixed assets	62.378.361	67.062.441
Investment property	8.837.000	9.190.000
Intangible assets	4.200.542	3.915.566
Other non-current assets	16.816.765	14.696.076
Inventories	13.366.110	16.824.768
Trade receivables	42.219.945	44.140.185
Other current assets	11.631.043	29.814.835
TOTAL ASSETS	**159.449.767**	**185.643.871**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Share capital	42.710.062	42.291.072
Other equity items	-10.243.691	-1.570.407
Total Shareholders' Equity (a)	**32.466.371**	**40.720.665**
Minority interest (b)	0	0
Total Equity (c) = (a) + (b)	**32.466.371**	**40.720.665**
Long-term bank debt	27.641.395	39.264.765
Provisions / Other long-term liabilities	12.260.215	7.392.511
Short-term bank debt	57.877.161	69.263.811
Other short-term liabilities	29.204.624	29.002.118
Total liabilities (d)	**126.983.395**	**144.923.205**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (c) + (d)	**159.449.767**	**185.643.871**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	From 01.01. to 31.12.2013	From 01.01. to 31.12.2012
Total turnover	95.425.084	109.867.411
Gross profit / (losses)	14.383.422	17.872.743
Earnings / (losses) before interest and tax (EBIT)	1.598.438	3.019.002
Earnings / (losses) before taxes	(11.523.159)	(11.144.062)
Minus taxes	(2.502.053)	(2.768.799)
Profit / (losses) after taxes (A)	**(14.025.211)**	**(13.912.861)**
Allocated to:		
Company shareholders	(14.025.211)	(13.912.861)
Other comprehensive income (expenses) after taxes (B)	**50.917**	**(232.649)**
Total comprehensive income after taxes (A) + (B)	**(13.974.294)**	**(14.145.509)**
Allocated to:		
Company shareholders	(13.974.294)	(14.145.509)
Earnings per share - basic (after taxes) in €	-0,9726	-1,0062
Earnings before interest, tax, investment and extraordinary results, depreciation & amortization	**7.686.446**	**8.085.471**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Indirect method)

	From 01.01. to 31.12.2013	From 01.01. to 31.12.2012
Operating activities		
Earnings (losses) before taxes	(11.523.159)	(11.144.062)
Plus / Minus adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortization	6.088.008	5.066.469
(Depreciation of granted fixed assets)	(351.950)	(351.950)
Losses / (Profit) from sale of fixed assets	(78.792)	0
Provisions / (Income from unused provisions of previous years)	(3.112.158)	265.212
Results (income, expenses, profit and losses) of investment activity	2.398.000	875.740
Financial results	8.269.143	10.587.843
Plus / Minus adjustments for changes in working capital accounts related to operating activities:		
Decrease / (Increase) of inventories	5.979.352	(1.416.065)
Decrease / (Increase) of receivables	3.815.220	16.325.997
(Decrease) / Increase of liabilities (apart from banks)	(2.192.158)	563.887
Minus:		
Debit interest and related expenses paid	(8.287.319)	(10.597.912)
Taxes paid	(240.018)	(86.948)
Total inflows / (outflows) from operating activities (a)	**764.170**	**10.088.211**
Investment activities		
Sale (Acquisition) of subsidiaries, associates and other investments	(4.197.000)	(1.486.929)
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(1.760.469)	(3.124.663)
Sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets	150.357	0
Interest received	18.176	10.069
Proceeds from government grants	0	2.417.651
Total inflows / (outflows) from investment activities (b)	**(5.788.936)**	**(2.183.873)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from share capital increase	21.500.030	0
Proceeds from issued / assumed loans	34.909.430	6.546.955
Repayments of loans	(52.524.785)	(15.017.900)
Total inflows / (outflows) from financing activities ©	**3.884.675**	**(8.470.945)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents for the period (a)+(b)+(c)	**(1.140.092)**	**(566.606)**
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**3.566.330**	**4.132.937**
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2.426.239**	**3.566.330**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Total published equity at beginning of period (01.01.2013 and 01.01.2012 respectively)	**40.720.665**	**39.086.145**
Total comprehensive income after taxes	(13.974.294)	(14.145.509)
Share capital increase	5.720.000	15.780.030
Total equity at end of period (31.12.2013 and 31.12.2012 respectively)	**32.466.371**	**40.720.665**

ADDITIONAL DATA AND INFORMATION

1)A lien of mortgage notation was entered in the books of the register of mortgage deeds in Xanthi on the said property on 18 April 2013 according to the decision(for mortgage lien) of the district court of Athens No 3571S/2013 amounting to 35.420.000 € in favor of the banking company (Société Anonyme) under the name "National Bank of Greece SA" for itself and in its capacity as the representative of bond-holders of the joint mortgage bond, dated 28/12/2012.
2)A lien has been written on the company's property in Krioneri Attica, amounting to 8,80 million Euro in favor of a financial institution,as security for its receivables.
3)The Company has been tax audited until financial year 2010 (including), and therefore the tax liabilities are finalized, while a Tax Compliance Report was issued for the fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Systems Sunlight S.A. is undergoing the procedure to issue a Tax Compliance Report (par. 5, article 82, Law 2283/1994) for the fiscal year 2013.
4)The accounting principles adopted in the preparation and the presentation of the annual financial statements are consistent with the same accounting principles adopted for the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2011
5)The number of employees for the period ending 31 December 2013 stands for: Company: 408 employees (455 31 December 2012).
6)The Company do not own any shares for the period ending as of 31 December 2013.
7)In 2013, within the statutory limits provided by the law, it was certified the payment of an amount equal to 15.870.030 €, for which corresponds to the issuing of 375.715 common shares with voting rights, of nominal value 2,93 € each and issuing price of 42 € each, based on the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Shareholders of the 27/12/2012. The company, given its decision of June 30th 2013 of the Annual Shareholders Meeting decided to further increase its share capital by 5.720.000 €. The payment of above share capital increase was certified in full on July 31st 2013.
8)Intercompany transactions for the period ended 31 December 2013 and intercompany balances as of 31 December 2013 according to IAS 24 are included in the notes of the annual financial statements.
9)There are no legal or arbitration decisions of judges or arbitrators, which may have a material effect on the financial operation of the Company.

Athens, 28 April 2014

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & CEO	THE MEMBER OF B.O.D	THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	THE HEAD ACCOUNTANT
VASILEIOS A. BILLIS ID N. AK 220063	KONSTANTINOS Z. KARAFOTAKIS ID N. AH 105246	MICHAEL T. MICHELIS ID N. AK 095442	ANTONIS A. PAPADAS ID N. AE 099906

*These financial statements and notes on the financial statements have been translated to English from the original statutory notes that have been prepared in the Greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language financial statements, the Greek language financial statements will prevail over this document
**Figures have been restated, due to the amendment of the accounting policy regarding employees benefits