GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE

ATHENS EUROCLINIC, SOCIETE ANONYME

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL

REPORTING STANDARDS

(I.F.R.S.)

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A. Directors' Report of the company under the title "GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE, ATHENS EUROCLINIC S.A." on the Financial Statements concerning the period between January 1 and December 31, 2014.

Dear Shareholders,

We hereby present you with the Directors' Report of the company under the title: "**GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE, ATHENS EUROCLINIC S.A.**" on the annual financial statements of 2014 fiscal period, by virtue of the clauses of codified law 2190/1920 and we inform you briefly about the following:

The present Annual Financial Statements include the information required by virtue of the clauses of cod. law 2190/1920, the Statement of Financial Position of the company, the Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, the Notes on the Annual Financial Statements, including the Audit Report prepared by the independent Certified Auditor - Accountant. The present has been prepared based on the applicable Legislation and the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards, covers the fiscal period between 01.01.2014 and 31.12.2014 and presents the actual financial structure of the company.

FINANCIAL POSITION

2014 was another year of recession for the Greek Economy, accompanied with a further reduction of the available income for households. Specifically, the branch of Private Health continues been heavily affected by unilateral government decisions related to the reduction of E.O.P.P.Y. expenditures.

The providers of Private Healthcare are called, for a second year, through the rebate and claw back mechanisms (article 11, law 4172/2013) to cover for the excesses of the monthly limit of expenditure of E.O.P.P.Y., by providing free health services.

As a result, all Private Healthcare providers are having serious problems related to liquidity and reduction of their cash flows, since the amounts owed by E.O.P.P.Y. are constantly increasing.

Turnover: Turnover (before rebate and claw back) in 2014 reached € 41.46 MM reduced by 3.38% versus the previous year. Hospitalisation days in 2014 remained at the same levels as the previous year, reaching 29,781 vs. 29,746 in 2013. The preservation of patient volume is a positive development, due to the recession conditions of the Greek Economy.

The Rebate and Claw Back refunds, as announced by E.O.P.P.Y. for the 1st semester of 2014 amounts to € 2.15 MM. For the 2nd semester of 2014, the Company has formulated a provision for the rebate and the claw-back based on the calculation of the letter sent by E.O.P.P.Y. with regard to the 1st semester. The entire rebate and claw-back amount charged to the Financial Statements of December 31, 2014 amounts to €3.8 MM. Company turnover, after reducing the refund amounts reaches € 37.64 MM, reduced by 1.67% versus 2013.

The turnover for E.O.P.P.Y. in 2014 (before rebate and claw back) represents 23% of the total turnover of the Company, while the respective amount for 2013 was 25%.

Gross profits: Gross profits (without rebate and claw back) reached € 4.04 MM, reduced by € 0.07 MM in relation to 2013. After deducting the Rebate and Claw Back amounts, the gross profits amounted to € 0.22 MM vs. loss of 0.53 MM in 2013.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA): Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (before rebate and claw back) reached € 4.43 MM, increased by € 0.69 MM in relation to 2013. Operating expenses reached € 37.42 MM, presenting a reduction of € 1.38 MM versus 2013, which has resulted from focusing on cost reduction actions. The reduction of operating expenses has absorbed a significant part of the loss of income.

After deducting the Rebate and Claw Back amounts, the profits before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization reached € 0.6 MM vs. loss of 0.9 MM in 2013.

After deducting the Rebate and Claw Back amounts, loss after taxes amounted to € 5.88 MM in 2014 vs losses of € 8.45 MM in 2013.

Borrowing*:* Loans on 31.12.2014 amounted to € 31.88 MM vs. € 32.44 MM on 31.12.2013. During the fiscal year, no capital was repaid from the bond loan; instead, capital of financial leases was repaid, amounting to 0.4 MM Euros.

According to the figures of Financial Position, on December 31, 2014, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 35.87 MM, due to the repositioning of the bond loan, amounting to € 29.7 MM, from long-term to short-term liabilities, as per IAS 1.

The Administration of the company is under negotiations with the banks in order to restructure its loans, reset the financial indicators, and acquire working capital.

The bank loans have been secured through mortgage prenotations / mortgages registered against the tangible and intangible assets of the Company.

Equity: Company equity was reduced to € 8.36 MM vs. € 14.17 MM on 31.12.2013.

Trade and trade payables**:** Trade and trade payables on 31.12.2014 amounted to € 23.45 MM, staying at the same levels as in 2013.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents for the company reached € 2.3 MM, showing a reduction by € 0.8 MM vs. 31.12.2013.

Customers and other trade receivables: Customers and other trade receivables on 31.12.14 were reduced to € 16.16 MM versus € 18.13 MM on 31.12.2013. This reduction includes the rebate and claw back return amounts, which are € 3.8 MM for 2014 and € 4.6 MM for 2013, along with collections of old debts by private customers.

Expenses:

- The cost of sales was reduced by 3.6% versus 2013 (€ 37.42 MM vs. € 38.81 MM).
- Administrative expenses were reduced by 8.5% in comparison to 2013 (€ 6.0 MM in comparison to € 6.56 MM).
- Personnel fees and expenses were reduced by 7.5% in comparison with 2013, while the personnel of the Company on December 31, 2014 amounted to 528 employees, in comparison with 497 on December 31, 2013 (increase by 6.2%).
- The Income Tax was calculated at 26%, since it remains the same with that of 2013.

The **reserves** at the end of year amounted to € 0.93 MM, reduced by 19.1% vs. 31.12.2013.

Other income amounted to € 1.34 MM increased by 27.5% versus 2013.

Financial Indicators

Indicators	Description		2014	2013
Debt equity ratio	Total liabilities	/Total assets	88.80%	82.72%
Leverage ratio	Net loan liabilities	/ Total Equity + Net loan liabilities	78%	67%
Working capital	Current Assets	-Short-term Liabilities	-€36MM	-€33 MM

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

(a) Market risk

Market risk results from changes in future cash flows in a financial instrument due to changes in market prices. The market risk for the Company mainly results from changes in the prices for medical procedures, as well as of the Fixed Unified Hospital Charges (K.E.N.), and from the delayed payments by State Funds and E.O.P.Y.Y., due to the extremely negative situation of the country. The Company does not own any financial instruments in foreign currency, or investments in bonds or shares.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk concerning the change of value of land property and buildings that are recognized at fair value.

Risk of cash flows and risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates

The interest rate risk mainly comes from long-term loans. Loans with variable interest expose the Company to a cash flow risk due to change in the interest rates. All loans taken by the Company are in Euros and with variable interest.

The Company is partly managing its exposure to this cash flow risk due to changes in interest rates by using interest rate swaps, which allow exchanging variable interest rate with fixed interest rate. The resulting financial outcome depends on the conversion of loans with variable interest rate to loans with fixed interest rate. The Company borrows funds with variable interest and converts them through swaps to loans with fixed interest; those swaps are usually signed when the interest rate curve is favourable for the Company.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is handled by the Financial Division of the Company. This risk results from credit offered to customers (customer credit risk).

The clientele of the Company consists of insurance funds and organizations, and by insurance companies and private parties. Sales to insurance funds and insurance companies usually involve only a small risk of loss. With regard to insurance funds, there are also delays in payments. The credit risk is mainly focused on private patients - customers lacking coverage by any insurance organization, and those whose insurance policies do not cover the entire cost of their hospitalization. The Company has set specific procedures for the proper and quick collection of its receivables.

(c) Liquidity risk

Monitoring the liquidity risk refers to the ability of the Company to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to perform its transactions; this depends on handling the time between the cash inflows and outflows and on the sufficiency of cash.

The Management analyses the various data and uses the line of credit secured by banks and other financing organisations. Specifically, under the current conditions of lack of credit, the company is constantly trying to reduce its need for working capital, while cutting on its operating expenses.

The Company, in its effort to reduce its exposure to E.O.P.P.Y. has further developed its collaborations with private insurance companies, which are able to provide the necessary liquidity. Already for 2014, the proportion of income by E.O.P.P.Y. over the entire turnover of the Company has reached 23%, which is reduced by two percentile units versus 2013.

(d) Capital risk

The objective of the Company with regard to the management of capitals is the preservation of its ability to continue its operation, in order to achieve profits for its shareholders and benefits for all stakeholders, while maintaining the optimum capital structure in order to reduce its capital cost.

In order to preserve or change its capital structure, the Company may alter the dividend paid to shareholders, return capitals to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets with the purpose of reducing loans.

In line with the standard industry practice, the Company is monitoring its capital structure using the leverage ratio. In 2014, this leverage ratio was increased and reached 78%. This increase is mainly due to the fact that the loans taken out by the company were increased and to the changes in equity.

COMPANY PERSPECTIVES

The definitive factor affecting the recovery prospect of the Company are the unilateral government decisions for the imposition of the outrageous measures of Rebate and Claw Back, which have been applied in a period of continuous recession. Within such a negative environment, the Company has formulated a strategy that will help it grow.

The strategy of the Company is focused on the following:

- development of ordinary outpatient clinics and an emergency department, with the purpose of attracting a large number of patients who shall supply the clinic with hospitalisations;
- gradual reduction of dependency from E.O.P.P.Y.;
    - through the creation of new and the bolstering of existing relations with Private Insurance Companies;
    - through the development of operations that are not funded by E.O.P.P.Y., such as cosmetic medicine, ordinary outpatient clinics, and subscription-based healthcare products;
    - through the limitation of services of increased dependency from E.O.P.P.Y. (e.g. high-cost surgeries);
- preserving operating cost at the already low levels;
- expanding collaborations with reputable and renown physicians, mainly of internal medicine and oncological specialties;
- creation of medical centres of excellence, focused on specialties that attract large volumes of patients;
- effective management of financial flows and securing of working capitals.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On December 31, 2014, 99.99% of the shares and voting rights of the company were held by Hippokrates Holdings BV, registered in Holland.

The Company shares are held by 57.89% by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”, registered in Holland, which a 100% affiliate of “Gulert Enterprises Limited”, registered in Cyprus, which in term is a 100% affiliate of "South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. 42.10% is owned by “AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED”, registered in Cyprus, which is a 100% affiliate of “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”. The remaining 0.01% of the shares is owned by physicians.

Fees for Board of Directors and Management Personnel

	2014	**2013**
Fees for Board of Directors	280,000	280,000
Fees for Management Personnel	565,221	620,221
	845,221	**900,221**

FACILITIES - BRANCHES

The Company has been registered and is established in Greece, having its registered offices in Ampelokipi, Attica (7-9 Athanasiadou Str.). The branch of the company is “Children's Euroclinic” (“*Evrokliniki Paidon”*), which was established in 2002 as “Children's Euroclinic S.A., treatment and surgery centre”, and is active in the field of health services (39-41 Lemesou Str., Kato Patissia).

LATER EVENTS

There are no events occurring after the reporting date that affect the Company and must be stated, as per IFRS, apart from the following:
Following successive meetings by the Board of Directors, on May 8 and 22, 2015, the Managing Director and one member were replaced.
The Board suggests against the payment of a dividend due to the accumulated deferred losses.
The Board wishes to thank everyone who contributed to the achievement of the objectives and to the progress of the Company in 2014, including the Management, the Physicians and the staff.

Athens, May 29, 2015

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

ANTONIOS VOUKLARIS

B. Report by the Independent Certified Auditor - Accountant

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Euroclinic S.A.

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Euroclinic S.A. (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014 and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by 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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion
The Company's land and buildings should be carried at their fair value in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014 per the accounting policy elected by management. Instead, land and buildings are stated at their carrying amount of €29,6 million as of December 31, 2014 which constitutes a departure from International Financial Reporting Standards. Management has not determined the fair value of land and buildings as of December 31, 2014 and as a result, it is possible that their value has changed. Based on the audit work performed, we have not been able to determine the fair value of land and buildings as of December 31, 2014.

Qualified Opinion
In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Emphasis of Matter
We draw attention to explanatory Note 2.3 to the financial statements, making reference to the fact that the total current liabilities of the Company exceed its total current assets by approximately € 35,8 million, which may indicate the existence of uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As stated in the same explanatory Note, the Company's management has planned appropriate actions in order

to enhance its financial position and going concern assumption, based on which the attached financial statements have been prepared. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013, were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion on those statements on June 06, 2014 relating to the value of land and buildings as of December 31, 2013 which had a carrying amount of €30 million but its fair value had not been determined by management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

a) We verified the agreement and correspondence of the content of the Board of Directors' Report with the above mentioned financial statements, in the scope of the requirements of Articles 43a, 108 and 37 of Law 2190/1920.
b) As of December 31, 2014, the total amount of equity of the Company is less than half (1/2) of its share capital and therefore the requirements of article 47 of Law 2190/1920 are applicable.

Athens, May 29 2015

The Chartered Accountant
Dimitris Douvris
SOEL Reg. No 33921

C. Annual Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2014	2013
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**5**	32,345,917	33,491,344
Other intangible assets	**6**	22,801,239	25,942,000
Clients and other trade receivables	**9**	170,479	154,842
Total of noncurrent assets		**55,317,635**	**59,588,186**
Current Assets			
Stock	**8**	926,500	1,144,734
Clients and other trade receivables	**9**	16,155,659	18,132,742
Cash available and cash equivalents	**10**	2,298,372	3,131,002
Total current assets		**19,380,531**	**22,408,478**
TOTAL ASSETS		**74,698,166**	**81,996,664**
LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	**11**	38,165,002	38,165,002
Share premium account	**11**	62,225,811	62,225,811
Other reserves	**12**	7,165,028	7,114,058
Results carried forward		(99,197,117)	(93,332,962)
Total equity		**8,358,723**	**14,171,908**
Payables			
Long-term liabilities			
Derivatives / Financial assets	**14**	1,355,598	1,468,073
Loans	**13**	79,185	438,413
Liabilities for personnel benefits	**15**	956,137	957,011
Deferred tax liabilities	**16**	7,946,710	8,770,675
Other provisions	**17**	748,500	733,500
Total long-term liabilities		11,086,130	12,367,672
Short-term Liabilities			
Loans	**13**	31,800,748	31,998,259
Suppliers and other liabilities	**18**	23,452,564	23,458,826
Total short-term liabilities		55,253,313	55,457,084
Total Liabilities		**66,339,443**	**67,824,756**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**74,698,166**	**81,996,664**

The attached notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2014	2013
Provision of services	**19**	37,638,443	38,277,824
Cost of services	**22, 23**	(37,422,792)	(38,807,275)
Gross profit		**215,652**	**(529,452)**
Sundry revenue	**21**	1,339,926	1,051,266
Management expenses	**22, 23**	(6,002,228)	(6,559,122)
Other profits / (losses), net	**20**	325	89
Operating losses		**(4,446,326)**	**(6,037,219)**
Financial income	**24**	2,161	2,034
Financial expenses	**24**	(2,107,805)	(1,616,015)
Financial incomes / (expenses), net	**24**	(2,105,645)	(1,613,982)
(Losses) before taxes		**(6,551,970)**	**(7,651,200)**
Taxes	**25**	668,119	(803,989)
Losses after taxes		**(5,883,851)**	**(8,455,190)**
Amounts carried to results:			
Reserve of actuarial results:		95,496	(26,617)
Taxes on the reserve of actuarial results		(24,829)	6,920
Other total revenue for the period after taxes		**70,667**	**(19,697)**
Cumulative total revenue for the period		**(5,813,185)**	**(8,474,886)**

The attached notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Reserve of actuarial results	Results carried forward	Total
Balance on January 1, 2013	**38,165,002**	**62,225,811**	**7,114,058**		**(84,858,076)**	**22,646,794**
Loss of 2013 period after taxes	0	0	0	0	(8,455,190)	(8,455,190)
Actuarial profits / (losses) cleared from deferred taxes	0	0	0	0	(19,697)	(19,697)
Accumulated comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(8,474,886)**	**(8,474,886)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**38,165,002**	**62,225,811**	**7,114,058**	**0**	**(93,332,962)**	**14,171,908**
Balance on January 1, 2014	**38,165,002**	**62,225,811**	**7,114,058**	**0**	**(93,332,962)**	**14,171,908**
Loss of 2014 period after taxes	0	0	0	0	(5,883,851)	(5,883,851)
Assessment of personnel benefits	0	0	0	95,496	0	95,496
Deferred liability in the assessment of personnel benefits	0	0	0	(24,829)	0	(24,829)
Other amounts carried over	0	0	0	(19,697)	19,697	0
Accumulated comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,970**	**(5,864,155)**	**(5,813,185)**
Balances on December 31, 2014	**38,165,002**	**62,225,811**	**7,114,058**	**50,970**	**(99,197,117)**	**8,358,724**

The attached notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities	**26**	2,347,801	6,661,213
Taxes paid		(180,675)	(98,438)
Interest paid		(1,682,090)	(1,730,393)
Cash flows from operating activities		**485,036**	**4,832,382**
Cash flows from investments			
Acquisitions of tangible assets	**5**	(763,088)	(251,100)
Interest collected		2,161	2,034
Net cash flows from investments		**(760,927)**	**(249,066)**
Net cash flows from financing operations			
Increase of share capital			
Collections from loans taken out (net from direct transaction expenses)		15,851,301	17,435,981
Loan repayment		(15,745,887)	(19,039,099)
Payments of capital for finance leases		(662,153)	(961,935)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(556,739)**	**(2,565,053)**
Net increase / (decrease) of cash available and equivalents		**(832,630)**	**2,018,262**
Cash available and equivalents at the start of period		3,131,002	1,112,739
Cash available and equivalents at the end of period	**10**	**2,298,372**	**3,131,002**

The attached notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Notes on the annual financial statements

1. General background

The financial statements include the financial statements of "General Clinic, Diagnostic, Treatment, Surgery Centre - Athens Euroclinic S.A." (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), for the fiscal period expiring on December 31, 2014, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Company is active in the field of health services in Greece.

The Company has been registered and is established in Greece, having its registered office in Ampelokipi, Attica (7-9 Athanasiadou Str.) and its electronic address is www.euroclinic.gr.

The Company shares are held by 57.89% by "Hippokrates Holdings B.V.", registered in Holland, which a 100% affiliate of "Gulert Enterprises Limited", registered in Cyprus, which in term is a 100% affiliate of "South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. 42.10% is owned by "AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED", registered in Cyprus, which is a 100% affiliate of "Hippokrates Holdings B.V.". The remaining 0.01% of the shares is owned by physicians.

The financial statements for the fiscal period ending on December 31, 2014 were approved for publication by the Company's Board on May 29, 2015, and are subject to approval by the Shareholder Ordinary General Assembly.

2. Summary of important accounting policies

The key accounting principles applied during the preparation of those financial statements are described below. The annual financial statements were prepared using the same accounting principles followed for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the company for 2013, unless stated differently.

2.1 Drafting framework for the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared by Management using the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee of the International Financial Reporting Standards, as such have been adopted by the European Union and the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared using historical cost, as such has been amended by valuating at fair value the tangible assets (lands and buildings) and derivative financial products.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS requires the use of specific significant accounting estimates and judgment by Management with regards to the application of those accounting principles. In addition, the use of calculations and assumptions is required that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of possible receivables and liabilities at the reporting date, and the reported incomes and expenses of the period presented. Despite the fact that those calculations are based on the best possible knowledge of the Management in relation to the current conditions and actions, the actual results may be different by these calculations. The areas that refer to complex transactions and include a great level of subjectivity and the cases and assessments that are important to the financial statements are mentioned in Note 4.

Certain comparative accounts were reclassified for comparison reasons with the respective ones of the current fiscal year. Any differences between the amounts in the financial statements and the respective amounts in Notes are due to rounding.

2.2 Change in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies used for the preparation of the Financial Statements are consistent to those used for the preparation of the annual Financial Statements regarding the period ending on December 31, 2013, apart from the changes in Standards and Interpretations that apply since January 1, 2014. Standards are presented that apply to the Company and have been adopted since January 1, 2014, along with standards that are compulsory from January 1, 2014, but do not apply to the Company operations.

New standards, interpretations, revisions and amendments to existing Standards that have come into force and have been adopted by the EU

The following amendments to and Interpretations of the IFRS have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been adopted by the European Union and the application thereof is compulsory from 01/01/2014 or later.

- **IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other' Entities", IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint-Ventures (applied for the annual periods starting on or after 01.01.14).**

In May 2011, IASB issued three new Standards, and specifically IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Standards" presents a consolidation model that appoints control as the basis for the consolidation of all types of entities. IFRS 10 replaces IFS 27 "Consolidated and Separate financial statements" and Interpretation 12 "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities". IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" sets the principles with regard to the financial information of the members participating in joint arrangement. IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and IFRIC 13 "Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in other Entities" unites, enriches and replaces the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, associate entities and non-consolidated entities. Following the new Standards, IASB also issued the amended IAS 27 titled IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and amendment IAS 28, titled IAS 28 "Investments in Associates". These standards do not affect the Financial Statements.

- **Transition Guidelines: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements, Disclosures of Interests in other Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, and IFRS 12) (applies to annual periods starting on or after 01.01.14)**

In June 2012, IASB proceeded to this issuing, which provides clarifications with regard to the transitional clauses of IFRS 10. The amendments provide additional clarifications during transition to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, and IFRS 12, by reducing requirements for the provision of adjusted comparative information only to the previous period of comparison. In addition, with regard to the disclosures for non-consolidated entities, the amendments remove the requirement for presenting comparative information. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

- **Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IFRS 27) (applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/14)**

In October 2012, IASB issued amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27. These amendments apply to the "Investment entities" category. IASB uses the term "Investment Entities" to refer to those active solely in investing capitals for the return from the capital goodwill, for revenue for investments, or for both. Investment entities must evaluate the return of their investments based on fair value. This category may also include private investment funds companies, organisations handling investment funds, private pension funds, state investment funds and other investment funds. In exception to the requirements of IFRS 10 concerning consolidation, it is defined that investment entities shall measure specific subsidiaries at fair value through results and shall not consolidate them, by providing the necessary disclosures. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation" - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2014)**

In December 2011, IASB proceeded to the issuing of amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Means: Presentation" in order to provide clarifications with regard to the requirements of the Standard about offsetting instances of the assets and of the liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

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

In May 2013, the IASB issued a limited-scope amendment for IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". This amendment specifies the disclosures required with regard to the recoverable amount of an impaired asset, if this amount is based on fail value minus cost of sales. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement" - Substitution of derivatives and suspension of hedge accounting (applies to periods starting on or after 01/01/2014)**

In June 2013, the IASB proceeded to the issuing of limited-scope amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Means: Recognition and Measurement". The purpose of the suggested amendments is the introduction of a limited-scope exception, with regard to the suspension of hedge accounting, as per the principles of IAS 39. Specifically, if certain conditions are met, an exception is suggested when the counterparty of a derivative specified as a hedging means is substituted by one principle counterparty, as a result of changes in laws or regulations. A relevant exception shall be included in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

- **IFRIC 21 "Levies" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/0/14)**

In May 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21. This Interpretation clarifies when a company must recognize the obligation to pay a levy imposed by the state in its Financial Statements. IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". IAS 37 sets the criteria for recognizing an obligation, one of which is the current commitment resulting from a past event, known as a binding event. The interpretation states that the binding event creating the obligation for the payment of the levy is the action described in the relevant law, which results to the payment of the contribution. The amendments do not affect the Financial Statements.

New standards, interpretations, revisions and amendments to existing Standards that have not come into force yet or have not been adopted by the EU

The following new Standards and Revisions of Standards, along with the following Interpretations for existing Standards, have been published but either they have not become effective yet, or have not been approved by the European Union. In particular:

- **IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/18)**

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRIC 9. The improvements brought by the new standard refer to the application of logical model for classification and measurement, a unified proactive model for expected losses coming from value impairment, and also a basically reformed approach for hedging accounting. The Company shall review the

impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/16)**

A new standard was issued in January 2014, IFRS 14. The purpose of this interim standard is to increase comparability between the financial reports of companies with regulated activities. In several countries, there are branches subject to special regulation, based on which the government authorities regulate the supply and pricing of several types of activities by a financial entity. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/17)**

IASB issued in May 2014 a new standard, IFRS 15. This standard is fully harmonized with the requirements with regard to the recognition of income both under the principles of IFRS and of teh US accounting principles (US GAAP). This new standard shall replace IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", and certain interpretations that refer to revenue. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Annual Standard Improvements, 2010-2012 Cycle (for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014)**

IASB proceeded in December 2013 to the issuing of "Annual Improvements to the International Financial Reporting Standards, 2010 - 2012 cycle", which consists of a series of adjustments to 8 Standards and is a part of the programme for the annual improvements to Standards. The amendments apply to annual periods starting on or after July 1, 2014, but financial entities are entitled to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: IFRS 2: Definition of vesting conditions, IFRS 3: Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination IFRS 8: Aggregation of operating segments, IFRS 8: Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments′ assets to the entity′s assets, IFRS 13: Short-term receivables and payables, IAS 7: Capitalised paid interest, IAS 16/IAS 38: Revaluation method—proportionate restatement of accumulated amortization, and IAS 24: Key Management Personnel. The Company shall examine the impact of the above on the Financial Statements. These Standards were adopted by the European Union in December, 2014.

- **Annual Standard Improvements, 2011-2013 Cycle (for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014)**

IASB proceeded in December 2013 to the issuing of "Annual Improvements to the International Financial Reporting Standards, 2011 - 2013 cycle", which consists of a series of adjustments to 4 Standards and is a part of the programme for the annual improvements to Standards. The amendments apply to annual periods starting on or after July 1, 2014, but financial entities are entitled to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: IFRS 1: First-time adoption of IFRSs, IFRS 3: Scope exceptions for joint ventures, IFRS 13: Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception), and IAS 40: Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Property when classifying property s investment property or owner-occupied property. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. These Standards were adopted by the European Union in December, 2014.

- **Annual Standard Improvements, 2012-2014 Cycle (for annual periods starting on or after 01.01.16)**

IASB proceeded in September 2014 to the issuing of "Annual Improvements to the International Financial Reporting Standards, 2012 - 2014 cycle", which consists of a series of adjustments to four Standards and is a part of the programme for the annual improvements to Standards. The amendments apply to annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016, but financial entities are entitled to apply them earlier. The issues included in this cycle are the following: IFRS 5:

Changes in Sale methods, IFRS 7: Service Agreements and application of IFRS 7 requirements in Interim Financial Statements, IAS 19: Discounting rate, and IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no significant impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendment to IAS 19: "Plan of defined benefits: Employee contributions" (for annual periods starting on or after 01/07/2014)**

In November 2013, the IASB proceeded to the issuing of limited-scope amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" under the title "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19). This amendment applies to employee or third party contributions with regard to defined benefit plans. The purpose of this amendment is to reduce the accounting handling of contributions that are independent from the employees' years of service, such as the contributions calculated as a fixed rate over the payroll. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. These Standards were adopted by the European Union in December, 2014.

- **Amendment to IAS 27: "Method of Net Position in separate Financial Statements" (it also applies to annual period starting on or after 01/01/2016):**

In August 2014, the IASB issued a limited purpose amendment to IAS 27 "Method of net position in separate Financial Statements". Based on this amendment, a company may measure its investments in affiliates, joint ventures and associate companies based on the method of net position in its separate Financial Statements, which until the issuing of the specific amendment did not apply. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and to IAS 28: "Sales or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and its Associate of the Joint Venture" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In September 2014, the IASB issued a limited purpose amendment "Sales or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and the Associate or Joint Venture" (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28). This amendment shall apply by financial entities in the future for sales or contributions of assets performed in the annual periods starting on or after 01/01/2016. An earlier application is allowed, provided this is noted in the Financial Statements. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 and to IAS 41: "Agriculture" (this amendment applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/16)**

In June 2014, the IASB issued amendments through which the financial reporting of fruit-bearing cultivations changes. Based on this amendment, it has been decided that fruit-bearing cultivations used solely to increase production must be accounting just like tangible assets (IAS 16). Consequently, the amendments include the fruit-bearing cultivations in the application scope of IAS 16 instead of IAS 41. The production growing in fruit-bearing cultivations shall remain in the application scope of IAS 41. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 and to IAS 38: "Clarifications about the Acceptable Depreciation Methods" (this amendment applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/16)**

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38. IAS 16 and IAS 38 establish the principles in order to clarify the method by which depreciations are treated at the rate of the expected consumption of the future financial benefits integrated in the asset. IASB has clarified that the use of methods based on revenue to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not suitable, since the revenue created from an activity that includes the use of an asset reflects in general

other factors, and not the consumption of the future financial benefits vested in the asset. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

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

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11. These amendments add new instructions about the accounting treatment of an acquisition of interest in a joint operation, which constitutes a financial entity and clarify the proper accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendment to IAS 1: "Disclosure Initiative" (this applies to annual periods starting on or after 01/01/16)**

In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1. These amendments aim to resolve issues regarding the existing requirements for presentation and disclosure, while ensuring the ability to exercise judgments for the financial entities when preparing their Financial Statements. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception" (this applies to annual period starting on or after 01/01/2016)**

In December 2014, the IASB issued limited purpose amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28. These amendments introduce explanations regarding the accounting requirements for investing entities, while providing exceptions to specific cases, which shall reduce the costs related to the application of standards. The Company shall review the impact of the above to its Financial Statements, while no impact is expected. The above have not been adopted by the European Union.

2.3 Going concern

The present financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern principle and do not contain any adjustments showing possible future impacts on the Assets and Liabilities with regard to the recovery and restructuring rate thereof if the Company becomes unable to continue operating in the future. The Management does not wish and it is not required to proceed to the liquidation of Company assets in the short-run.

According to the figures of Financial Position, on December 31, 2014, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 35.8 MM, due to the repositioning of the bond loan, amounting to € 29.7 MM, from long-term to short-term liabilities, as per IAS 1.

The Management of the company has already submitted a relevant request for waiver to its lenders, which is expected to be accepted. The Administration of the company is under negotiations with the banks in order to restructure its loans, reset the financial indicators, and acquire working capital.

In conclusion, as on the date of preparation of the financial statements, there has been no notice by the above creditors informing that the amount of the loans has become immediately payable.

The validity about the assumption of going concern mainly depends on the successful efforts by the Management to secure additional financing in order to cover the constant Company needs within the near future.

In addition, the Management has been implementing a restructuring plan which includes cutting back on expenses and expanding turnover. These actions are expected to have a positive impact on the efficiency of the Company.

Based on the above information and data, the Management considers that it may address the immediate company needs for working capital; hence the Company continues adopting the "going concern" principle for the period between January 1 and December 31, 2014.

2.4 Currency translation

(a) Valuation currency and reporting currency

The Company operates in Greece. All the accounts of the financial statements are measured in Euros, which are the currency of the primary financial environment in which the company is operating (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euros, i.e. the currency used for the functional purposes of the Company and for the presentation of its financial figures.

(b) Foreign transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are evaluated at the functional currency using the exchange rates applicable at the date of the transactions. Any translation profits or losses resulting from settling such transactions and from the valuation of the cost of use of foreign currency receivables and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. There are no significant transactions or balances in currencies other than Euro.

2.5 Tangible assets

Company land and buildings include private clinics. The lands and the buildings are presented at fair value, based on periodical - conducted at least every three years - evaluations by independent approved valuators, minus the subsequent amortizations of buildings. Any accumulated amortizations at the date the buildings are valuated, are deleted against the book value of the buildings and the net amount is set at the adjusted value of the building.

Tangible assets belonging to other categories are measured at historical cost minus any accumulated amortizations and minus any accumulated value impairment losses. The historical cost includes all direct expenses relevant with the acquisition of assets.

Later expenses are registered in excess of the book value of the tangible assets or a recognized as a separate asset, depending on the specific case, only if there is a significant possibility that the Company shall acquire future financial benefits relevant with the asset, and that the cost of that asset can be reliably measured. The Company recognises at the book value of a tangible asset the cost for replacing that asset, when such cost is charged to it, provided the recognition criteria are met. The book value of the replaced parts of the tangible assets is written off. Any other expenses for repairs and maintenance are registered in the results of their pertinent fiscal period.

The increase in the book value of the lands and buildings resulting through the readjustment of these assets is recognized in equity, by crediting sundry reserves. Any reductions eliminating previous increases of the same assets are recognized in equity, by charging sundry reserves. Any additional reductions are recognized by charging the operating results and reduce or increase profits or losses respectively.

Any borrowing costs resulting for acquiring, constructing or producing a tangible asset, which requires a significant period in order to operate or be sold, are capitalized as part of its cost. The borrowing costs are capitalized during the acquisition or active construction, while the capitalization thereof stops upon completion of the asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs is postponed if the construction of the asset gets postponed.

Lands are not amortized. The amortizations of the remaining tangible assets, which are approached by using the component method for each asset, are calculated using the fixed method during the useful life thereof, which is as follows:

Category	**Duration of useful life (in Years)**
Buildings and facilities	20 - 40
Machinery and installations	4 – 7
Transportation means	9 - 11
Furniture and other equipment	2 - 5

The residual values and the useful lives of the tangible assets are subject to re-evaluation and adjustment, at least at the end of each fiscal period.

When the book values of the tangible assets exceed the recoverable value thereof, the difference (impairment) is directly registered as expense in results (Note 2.7 below).

During the sale of tangible assets, save from lands and buildings, the differences between the price received and the book value thereof is registered as a profit or loss (net) in results.

Upon selling the lands and buildings, the amount noted in sundry reserves is transferred to results carried forward.

Before the application of IAS 23 (amended), the borrowing costs concerning the acquisition, construction or production of a tangible asset, which requires a significant time period in order to operate or be sold, were recognized as financial cost in results.

2.6 Intangible assets

Licenses & Trademarks

Any licenses and trademarks acquired by the Company are recognised at historical cost. Any licenses and trademarks acquired through business unions are recognized at the fair value applicable on the date of acquisition.

The licenses and trademarks have limited useful life and are measured at historical cost minus any accumulated depreciations and minus any accumulated impairment losses. The depreciations are calculated by using the fixed depreciation method during the evaluated useful life thereof (23.5 years), which is regularly re-examined.

Customer relations

Any customer relations acquired through business unions are recognized at the fair value applicable on the date of acquisition. The customer relations have limited useful life and are measured at historical cost minus any accumulated depreciations and minus any accumulated impairment losses. The depreciations are calculated by using the fixed depreciation method during the evaluated useful life thereof (3.5 - 9.6 years), which is regularly re-examined.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The assets subjected to depreciation are audited for any impairment of the value thereof, when indications are present that the book value thereof will not be recovered. The value impairment is recognized at the amount the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the biggest value between the fair value, reduced by the cost required for sale and the useful life value thereof. In order to evaluate impairment losses, assets are classified in the smaller possible units creating cash flows. Any non-financial assets that have been impaired are re-examined for any inversion of the impairment at the end of each period.

2.8 Financial assets

1. Classification

The investments of the Company are classified in the following categories based on the purpose of acquisition thereof. Management sets classification at the initial recognition and re-examines the classification at each date of publication.

(a) Loans and demands

This includes non-derivative assets with fixed or determined payments, which are not traded in active markets and for which there is no intention to sell. Those are included in the current assets, apart from those expiring more than 12 months after the reporting date. The latter are included in noncurrent assets, in account “Customers and trade receivables”. Company loans and receivables include receivables from customers and other trade receivables, including cash and cash equivalent.

(b) Available for sale financial assets

This includes non-derivative assets that either belong by definition in this account, or cannot be included in any other account. Those are included in noncurrent assets, provided Management does not have the intention of liquidating them within 12 months after the reporting date. During the year, the Company did not hold any investments of this category.

2. Recognition and Measurement

The acquisitions and sales of financial assets are recognised at the date of the transaction, which is also the date on which the Company commits to buy or sale the asset. The investments are initially recognized at fair value in excess of the transaction expenses for all financial assets that are not valuated at fair value with changes in results. The financial assets valuated at fair value with changes in results are initially recognized at fair value. Any transaction expenses are registered in results. The financial assets are derecognised when the right to collect in the cash flows of investments expires or is transferred and the Company has substantially transferred all risks and benefits related to the ownership thereof.

Then, the financial asses available for sale, including the financial assets valuated at fair value with changes in results, are valuated and presented at fair value. Loans, receivables and investments withheld until expiration are presented at amortized cost by using the method of effective interest rate.

Any profits or losses resulting from the changes in fair value of the financial assets valuated at fair value with changes in results are recognized in the period results which come up as “Sundry profits / (losses) - net”. Incomes from dividends of financial assets evaluated at fair value are recognized in results as “Sundry income" when the Company has established a right for the collection thereof.

The Company, on each preparation of the balance sheet, examines whether or not there is an objective indication that a financial asset or group of financial assets has or have been impaired. The impairment calculation of the investments in shares that have been recognised as available for sale includes any important and extended reduction of the share's fair value below its cost. In case of such indication for the financial assets that are available for sale, the accumulated loss - which is calculated as the difference between the market cost and the current fair value, minus the impairment losses of the financial asset that have been recognised as an expense in results - is transferred from equity to results. Any impairment losses in shares that have been recognised as an expense in results are not reversed.

2.9 Setting off financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position provided there is a legitimate right for setting off, along with the intention of settling on a net basis or recognising the asset and settling the liability at the same time.

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

The financial assets are examined for indications of impairment on the reporting date. It shall be considered that the above have been impaired when there are objective indications that one or more events have had a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows thereof.

The impairment loss of a financial asset evaluated at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the book value of an asset and of the current value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the initial effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in results. Any impairment loss recognized during the previous periods is reversed if there is a change in the evaluations used for determining the recoverable value that are objectively related to events occurring after the period when the impairment was initially recognised.

Specifically with regards to customer receivables, the Company formulates a provision for doubtful debts, representing the estimated loss from the non-collection of receivables. The provision is formulated in order to cover possible future risks when there is an objective indication that the Company is unable to collect all amounts owed based on the terms of each agreement, based on which such receivable was created. The objective indication that the trade receivables have been impaired includes data coming into the Company’s attention with regards to the following loss-creating events: significant financial hardship suffered by the customer (insurance company, patient), possibility for a bankruptcy process or other financial restructuring for the customer, or other negative changes in the regime applied for paying customer debts. The amount of this provision is the difference between the book value of the receivable and the current value of the future cash flows, discounted in accordance with the effective interest rate. The amount of this provision is registered

as an expense in the results of the period and is included in "Services cost". In addition, if any receivables among those deleted are collected, then this amount shall be registered as income in the results of the period during which it was collected.

2.11 Derivative financial products

Derivative financial tools are initially recognized at the fair value thereof, on the date of the contract, and are later measured at fair value. The method for recognising the profit or loss deriving from the above valuation depends on whether or not such derivatives have been defined as risk hedging tools and on the nature of the object of hedging. The Company does not apply hedge accounting.

Derivatives include interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are presented as assets when the fair value thereof is positive and as liabilities when the fair value thereof is negative.

Adjustments at the fair value of derivatives acquired for sale are registered in results as a financial expense (income).

2.12 Stock

The Company maintains a stock of hygienic material and medicines. Company stock is valuated at the lowest value between cost of ownership and net realisable value. The cost of the hygienic material is defined using the weighted average method, while the cost of medicines is defined using the last price of acquisition, due to the existing price regulation scheme.

The net realizable value is assessed based on the estimated price of sale or the estimated cost for replacement within the context of the standard Company operations, minus the anticipated necessary costs for the sale thereof.

Any impairment deletions and losses are recognized in the results of the period during which they come up.

2.13 Customers and other trade receivables

Receivables from customers result from the standard operations of the Company. If the collection of receivables is expected to be performed within 12 months after the end of the fiscal period, they shall be registered in the Current Assets. Otherwise, they shall be registered in Noncurrent Assets.

The receivables from customers are initially registered in fair value and are later measured at amortized cost using the method of effective interest rate minus the provision for doubtful debts. The amount of this provision is the difference between the book value of receivables and the current value of the anticipated future cash flows, discounted in accordance with the effective interest method. The impairment loss is registered as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The remaining receivables, excluding advance payments, are initially registered in fair value and are later measured at amortized cost minus any provisions of impairment.

Advances are recognised at cost minus any provisions of impairment.

2.14 Cash available and cash equivalents

Cash available and cash equivalents include cash at the cash registry, demand deposits and short term investments, up to 3 months, of increased mobilisation and of low risk. Bank accounts with overdraft are registered in loans as short-term liabilities.

2.15 Share capital

Share capital includes common Company shares. Common shares are registered in equity.

The direct costs for the issuing of shares are registered after deducting the relevant income tax, by reducing the product of the issued shares.

2.16 Suppliers and other liabilities

Liabilities to suppliers refer to Company liabilities originating from the purchase of goods and services during its standard operation.

Liabilities to suppliers are initially recognized at fair value and are later measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The remaining liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are later measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The above liabilities are registered as short-term liabilities if they expire within 12 months before the end of the fiscal period. Otherwise, they are registered as long-term liabilities.

2.17 Factoring

The factoring arrangements with right of recourse are initially registered at fair value, as a liability to the factoring company. Later on, they are evaluated at amortized cost, by using the effective interest method. Any difference between the collected amount (after deducting the relevant expenses) and the repayment value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the loan using the effective rate method.

The amounts pre-collected by factoring companies, without a right to recourse, reduce the trade receivables.

2.18 Loans

Loans are initially registered at fair value, after being reduced by any direct costs required. Later on, they are evaluated at amortized cost, by using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the collected amount (after deducting the relevant expenses) and the repayment value is recognised in results during the loan using the effective interest rate method.

Any fees paid for the creation of credit lines are recognised as expenses for the transaction, at the point it is possible that part or all of those credit lines are going be used. In that case, the fees are deferred until such credit lines are used. If it is not certain that part or all those credit lines are going to be used, the fees are capitalised as advances and are amortized based on the period on which such credit lines were issued.

Loans are classified as short-term obligations unless the Company is entitled to defer repayment of a liability for at least 12 months from the reporting date.

2.19 Taxes

The taxation of the fiscal period includes the income tax and the deferred tax. Taxation is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income, save from the part that refers to funds that have been directly recognized at net position or in other comprehensive income. In this case, taxation is recognised in net position or in other comprehensive income.

Income tax is calculated using the tax legislation and the tax rates applicable in Greece, and is registered as an expense in the period during which the income has resulted. The Company Management valuates in regular periods the position of

the Company with regards to tax laws and recognises provisions for amounts that may result for payment to tax authorities. These amounts are identified as "Provisions" in the Statement of Financial Position.

Any deferred income tax is calculated applying the liability method to all provisional differences resulting between the book value and the tax base of assets and liabilities. No deferred income tax is accounted if it results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, save from a business combination that did not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit or loss. The deferred income tax is defined using the tax rates (and laws) applying on the reporting date, or that are expected to apply when the income shall be realised from the deferred tax receivable, or when the deferred tax liability is settled.

The deferred tax receivables are recognised at the level it is considered almost certain that a future taxable profit shall come up for using the provisional difference creating the deferred tax receivable.

The deferred income tax is recognised for the provisional differences resulting from investments in affiliates and associate undertakings, save from the case when the provisional differences is controlled by the Company and it is possible that these provisional differences will not be inverted within the foreseeable future.

Any deferred tax receivables and liabilities are set off when there is a legally established right to set off the current tax receivables against the current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes refer to the same tax authority.

2.20 Grants

State grants are recognised in the fair value thereof when it is certain that the grant shall be collected and that the Company shall comply with all applicable laws.

Any state grants referring to expenses are registered in transitory accounts and are recognised in results so that they are matched with the expenses destined to repay.

2.21 Personnel benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

The Company participates in various fixed benefits programmes, which are financed through payments made to funds. Those payments are defined by Greek legislation and the funds' regulations. A benefit system includes a pension programme that sets the amount the employee shall collect upon retirement, which usually depends on factors such as age, years of experience, and fee. Benefits paid to all employees of the country of origin of the Company are considered to constitute a pension programme for fixed benefits.

The liability registered in the Statement of Financial Position with regards to fixed benefit programmes is the present value of the commitment for the defined benefit at the end of the fiscal period minus the fair value of the assets of the programme and the changes resulting from non-recognised actuarial gains and losses and the cost of experience. The commitment of the defined benefit is calculated annually by an independent actuarial using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefits is defined by discounting the budgeted future cash outflows, using the interest rate applicable to long-term bonds of the Greek State, at the payable currency of the benefits and on terms until the expiration thereof that are similar to the terms applying for the commitment of a defined benefit.

Actuarial gains and losses resulting from the adjustment based on historical data and changes in the actuarial assumptions that are over the 10% margin of the value of the programme asset or of the defined benefit liability are registered in results in the anticipated average insurance period of the programme's participants.

The experience cost is directly registered in results, save from the case where the changes of the program depend on the remaining service time of the employees. In this case, the experience cost is registered in results using the fixed method in the maturity period.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid when employees are made redundant before the retirement date or in case of voluntary redundancy in exchange of those benefits. The Company registers those benefits when it has clearly committed either to terminate the employment of existing employees, in accordance with a detailed program for which there is no option of withdrawal, or when offering such benefits as incentive for voluntary redundancy. Any termination benefits that are due 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted at the current value thereof.

(c) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits to personnel, in money or in kind, are registered as an expense when they become earned.

2.22 Provisions

Provisions for litigious actions are recognised when there is a legal or assumed commitment resulting from past events, when it is very likely that the outflow of resources shall be required in order to settle that commitment, and when the required amount can be valuated reliably.

When there are various similar liabilities, the possibility that an outflow shall be required during liquidation is defined by examining the category of liabilities as a total. A provision is recognised even if the possibility for an outflow concerning any detail that is included in the same category of liabilities is small.

The provisions are calculated at the fair value of expenses that are required in order to cover the current liability on the reporting date. The discount interest rate used in order to define the current value reflects on the current market assessments for the time value of money and the increases concerning the specific liability.

When the outflow of financial resources as a result of present commitments is not considered possible, or when the amount of this provision cannot be reliably evaluated, not liability is recognized in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in financial statements; instead these are disclosed, unless the possibility of releasing resources, which include financial benefits, is minimal.

The increase of the provision relevant with the passing of time is recognised as a financial cost.

2.23 Recognition of revenue

(a) Revenue from providing health services

Revenue includes the fair value of provided services, net from Value Added Tax, discounts and cancellations. The Company recognises revenues when these can be reliably measured, when all risks have been assumed by the buyer and when the future benefits resulting from its transactions are certain.

Income from rendering services is accounted in the period when the services are rendered, based on the level of completion of the service rendered with regard to the sum of services rendered.

(b) Other revenue

Other revenue include various non-operating income, such as income from rent and subsidies.

All the above are recognised as a revenue in the results of the pertinent period thereof.

(c) Dividends

Dividends are accounted as revenue, when the right to collect them is established.

2.24 Revenues from interest / Interest expenses

Revenues from interest and interest expenses are recognised in the financial income and in the financial expenses, using the effective interest rate method, excluding the financing expenses related with the acquisition, manufacture or production of an asset for which a significant time period is required in order to operate or be sold, which, from January 1, 2009, are capitalised as a part of the asset's cost.

The effective interest rate method is a method for calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or of a financial liability and for classifying the revenue from interest or the interest expense in the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the interest rate accurately discounting future cash payments or collections during the expected life of the financial tool or during a shorter period where it applies to the net value of the financial asset or financial liability. In the calculation of the effective interest rate, the Company evaluates the cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial tool (e.g. prepayment options) but does not take into consideration all future credit losses. This calculation includes all fees paid or collected between the contracting parties that are an integral part to the effective interest rate, the expenses of transactions and all other goodwill or discounts.

When there depreciation of receivables, their book value is reduced to their recoverable amount, which refers to the present value of the anticipated future cash flows, discounted by the initial effective interest. Then, the interest rates are accounted using the same interest rate over the impaired value (new book value).

2.25 Leases

(a) The Company as a lessee

Operating lease

Any leases where basically the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by a third party, i.e. by the lessor, are classified as operating leases. Any payments made, including advances, for operating leases (after deducting any incentives offered by the lessor) are recognised in results in proportion to the duration of the lease.

Finance lease

Leases of transport means and equipment, where the Company basically retains all risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the beginning of the lease at the lowest value between the fair value of the fixed asset and the current value of the minimum rents. Each rent is allocated between the liability and the financial expenses, in order to achieve stability for the remaining financial liability. The respective liabilities arising from rents, after deducting financial expenses, are registered in long-term and short-term liabilities. The part of the financial expense referring to interests is recognised in results during the leases, in order to allow for a fixed periodical interest rate over the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(b) The Company as a lessor

The Company leases real property only in the form of operating leases.

In addition, the Company sublets real property for which it serves also as the lessee through an operating lease.

2.26 Attribution of dividends

The attribution of dividend is recognised as a liability when the attribution is approved by the shareholder General Assembly.

2.27 Reformations in comparative details and rounding

Any differences presented between the amounts in these financial statements and the respective amounts in notes, as well as in sums, are due to rounding.

3. Management of financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to financial risks, such as market risks (price risks, cash flow risks due to changes in interest rates), credit risk and liquidity risk. The general risk management program of the Company is focused on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise the potential negative impact thereof on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is conducted by the main Financial Department, which operates under certain rules approved by the Board of Directors. The Central Financial Department defines and evaluates financial risks in cooperation with the separate departments facing such risks. The Board of Directors issues written instructions and guidelines for the general management of risk, along with specific instructions for managing specific risks, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial tools, and instructions about investing cash available.

(a) Market risk

Market risk results from changes in future cash flows in a financial instrument due to changes in market prices. The Company's market risk is related with loans. The Company does not own any financial instruments in foreign currency, or investments in bonds or shares.

In addition, the Company is exposed to price risk concerning the change of value of land property and buildings that are recognized at fair value.

Risk of cash flows and risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates

The interest rate risk mainly comes from long-term loans. Loans with variable interest expose the Company to a cash flow risk due to change in the interest rates. All loans taken by the Company are in Euros and with variable interest.

The Company is partly managing its exposure to this cash flow risk due to changes in interest rates by using interest rate swaps, which allow exchanging variable interest rate with fixed interest rate. The resulting financial outcome depends on the conversion of loans with variable interest rate to loans with fixed interest rate. The Company borrows funds with variable interest and converts them through swaps to loans with fixed interest; those swaps are usually signed when the interest rate curve is favourable for the Company.

The average effective interest rates of the financial tools on 31.12.14 are analysed in notes 10 (Cash available and cash equivalents) and 13 (Loans).

If on December 31, 2014 the loan interest rates were increased / reduced by 0.1% (2013: 0.1%), while the remaining coefficients remained fixed, the profit and loss of the Company would be reduced / increased by € 13,678 (2013: € 17,374) mainly due to the increased / reduced financial cost of the loans with floating rate. As a result, the net position of the Company would be affected accordingly.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is handled by the Financial Division of the Company. This risk results from deposits, derivatives (bank credit risk) and credit offered to customers (customer credit risk).

The clientele of the Company consists of insurance funds and organizations, and by insurance companies and private parties. Sales to insurance funds and insurance companies usually involve only a minimum risk of loss. Consequently, credit risk is mainly focused on private patients - customers lacking any insurance organization, and those whose insurance policies do not cover the entire cost of their hospitalization. The Company has set specific procedures for the proper and quick collection of its receivables.

At the end of the fiscal period, any receivables from customers that have expired and have not been impaired are mentioned in Note 9. In addition, the credit rate of the financial assets is analysed in Note 7.

(c) Liquidity risk

Monitoring the liquidity risk refers to the ability of the Company to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to perform its transactions; this depends on handling the time between the cash inflows and outflows and on the sufficiency of cash.

The Management analyses the various data and uses when necessary the lines of credit secured by banks and other financial organizations. Specifically, under the current conditions of lack of credit, the company is constantly trying to reduce its need for working capital.

The following table analyses the undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities, along with the net-settled derivatives of the Company, classified in grouped expiration dates that are calculated in accordance with the time balance from remaining from the reporting date until the contractual expiration date.

Any balances with expiration date sooner than one year, save from net-settled derivatives of the Company, agree with the book value thereof, due to the fact that the effect of discounting is not significant.

December 31, 2014

	< 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Loans (excluding finance leases)	29,710,000	0	0
Finance leases	332,157	79,185	0
Net financial liabilities from derivatives (interest rate swap contracts)	330,354	375,558	
Suppliers and other liabilities	21,463,650	0	0
	51,836,162	**454,743**	**0**

December 31, 2013

	< 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Loans (excluding finance leases)	29,710,000		0
Finance leases	635,081	438,413	0
Net financial liabilities from derivatives (interest rate swap contracts)	389,031	1,094,943	
Suppliers and other liabilities	21,932,073	0	0
	52,666,185	**1,533,356**	**0**

3.2 Managing the capital risk

The objective of the Company with regard to the management of capitals is the preservation of its ability to continue its operation, in order to achieve profits for its shareholders and benefits for all stakeholders, while maintaining the optimum capital structure in order to reduce its capital cost.

In order to preserve or change its capital structure, the Company may alter the dividend paid to shareholders, return capitals to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets with the purpose of reducing loans.

In line with the standard industry practice, the Company is monitoring its capital structure using the leverage ratio. The leverage ratio is calculated as the ratio of net loans (long-term and short-term loans minus cash available) divided with the total of net loans plus total equity. The leverage ratios as on December 31, 2014 and 2013 are presented below:

	2014	**2013**
Total loans	31,879,933	32,436,672
Minus: Cash available and cash equivalents	(2,298,372)	(3,131,002)
Net loans	**29,581,561**	**29,305,670**
Equity	8,358,723	14,171,908
Total capital commitment	**37,940,285**	**43,477,578**
Leverage ratio	**78%**	**67%**

In 2014, this leverage ratio was increased and reached 78%. This reduction is mainly due to the fact that the loans taken out by the company were reduced along with the cash available of the company, and to changes in equity.

3.3 Calculating fair value

Since January 1, 2010, the Company has been applied the revised IFRS 7 with regards to financial assets registered in fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

The fair value must be classified per level:

First level: It includes listed prices referring to active markets for the specific receivable and liability.

Second level: It includes the collection of valuations, save from listed prices that belong to the first level and are considered objective directly or indirectly.

Third level: It includes the collection of valuations that are not based on objective market data.

The financial assets of the Company that are valuated at fair value refer to liability derivatives (interest rate swaps) amounting to € 1,355,598 that are registered in the second level.

The fair value of the financial assets traded in active markets (e.g. stock markets) (such as derivatives, shares, bonds, mutual funds) is determined by the listed prices applicable on the reporting date.

A market is considered active if the listed prices are available and easily accessible by a broker, industrial branch, price relay service, regulatory authority, and these prices represent actual and ordinarily performed commercial transactions conducted on standard commercial terms and conditions. The indicative price used for the financial assets by the Company is the current market price. Those financial assets are integrated in the first level.

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in active markets (e.g. over-the-counter derivatives) is defined by employing valuation techniques. Those techniques maximise the use of objective data of the market in which they are made available and are based as less as possible on specific assessments by the Company's management. If all the significant data required by the valuation of fair value for an asset are visible, the asset is placed at the second level.

If one or additional variables are not based on objective market data, the asset is placed at the third level.

The valuation techniques employed to calculate the fair value of the financial assets are the following:

- Listed market prices or prices of similar assets taken from brokers.
- The fair value of interest rate hedging operations is defined as the current value of future cash flows, as such results from objective interest rate curves.

4. Important accounting assessments and judgments by Management

Management assessments and judgements are continuously re-examined and are based on historical data and expectations for future events that are considered fair according to the data at hand.

The Company performs assessments and assumptions with regards to the development of future events. The assessments and assumptions with significant risk to cause substantial adjustments to the book values of the assets and liabilities within the next 12 months are as follows:

(a) Assessment of "fair value" for buildings and lands

The most suitable indication of "fair value" is the current value that applies in an active market of similar real properties. If it is impossible to locate such information, the Company defines the value using a variety of logical assessments for the "fair values". In order to take such a decision, the Company takes into consideration date from a number of sources, including the following:

i) The current prices in an active real estate market of different nature, condition or location, that have been adapted in order to express such differences.

ii) Recent prices of similar real properties in less active markets, adapted in order to express any changes in the financial conditions that took place from the date the respective transactions occurred at that prices, and

iii) Discounted future cash flows, based on reliable valuations of future cash flows from external sources, such as current real property prices for the same location and condition, using discount interest rates showing the current assessment of the market with regards to the uncertainty about the amount of and time moment such cash flows appeared.

If it is not possible to locate current or recent prices, "fair value" is defined by employing valuation techniques for discounted cash flows. The Company uses assumptions that are basically based on the conditions of the market prevailing on the date of preparation of each balance sheet (market growth rate, discount interest rate).

The lands and buildings of the Company were valuated by independent valuators on December 31, 2010. The valuation was based on recent transactions made on standard commercial terms and market conditions.

(b) Impairment of trade receivables

The impairment of trade receivables includes the conduct of a specific provision for customers characterised as insecure, and also the conduct of a provision based on the maturity of the customers' open balances. On December 31, 2014, the results of the Company were charged with impairments of trade receivables amounting to € 580,099 (December 31, 2013: € 658,764).

Since July 2013, the following have been enacted, in accordance with article 100 of law 4172/2013:

a) The Claw-Back mechanism for expenses related to hospitalization, diagnostic tests, and physical therapy. Based on this mechanism, the monthly expense by the National Organisation for Healthcare Services (E.O.P.Y.Y.) regarding diagnostic tests, hospitalisation, and physical therapies provided by contracted private healthcare providers cannot

exceed 1/12 of the approved credit registered in the budget of E.O.P.Y.Y. Any exceeding amount, which is claimed on behalf of E.O.P.Y.Y. by the contracted private healthcare providers, is calculated at a semi-annual base and is paid within one month from the written, personal notice to a bank account suggested by E.O.P.Y.Y. If the above deadline expires without action, the Board of Directors of E.O.P.Y.Y. shall automatically and for no loss for them suspend the agreement between the contracted provider and E.O.P.Y.Y. for the time until the entire amount owed is paid with interest by the provider or until it has been collected in agreement with the clauses of the Code for Collecting Public Revenue (K.E.D.E.). The calculation basis for the amount that applies each month to each contracted provider is the monthly invoice submitted by the latter to E.O.P.Y.Y. for the healthcare services provided for the respective period to its insured parties. No expenses submitted to E.O.P.Y.Y. are acknowledge or paid back after twenty (20) days have passed from the expiration of each calendar month. The entire amount of the claw-back is calculated at a semi-annual basis, calculating the difference between the budgeted and the actual expense, resulting from the expense required by the providers, after deducting any rebate returns and other unacceptable expenses at calculation time.

b) The establishment of a scale rate over the debts of E.O.P.Y.Y. for hospitalization, diagnostic tests, and physical therapies of the persons insured over the private healthcare providers contracted with E.O.P.Y.Y., in favour of the Organisation in the form of a Rebate for each month. The rebate is calculated at a monthly basis and paid by the indebted healthcare providers within one month from the written or electronic personal notice, to a bank account suggested by E.O.P.Y.Y. Moreover, E.O.P.Y.Y. is allowed to offset the above rebate amounts with equal debts owed to these providers within the same and/or previous year, as such result from their lawful vouchers. The effective period of this ministerial decision is between 1.1.2014 and 31.12.2014. The clauses of the above cases (a) and (b) have retroactive value from 01.01.2013 until 31.12.2015. The above legislation caused the appeal of the organisations of private clinics to the Council of the State, claiming that this is basically an offset and cancellation of the amounts owed, while at the same time imposing the free provision of healthcare services with regard to the part that exceeds the monthly expense limit of E.O.P.Y.Y.

On May 2014 and on November 18, 2014, E.O.P.Y.Y. communicated through electronic messages the amounts of the rebate and claw-back that refer to 2013; for the first semester of 2014, these amounted to € 7.42 MM including V.A.T.

The Company has proceeded to the calculation of the Claw-Back and Rebate from the commencement of the effectiveness of these decisions, through relevant charges to its financial results. Specifically, it has reduced the receivables from E.O.P.Y.Y. for the period of 01.01.2013-31.12.2014 by the amount of € 8.46 MM, following the application of article 100, par. 5 of Law 4172/2013 and of the later relevant ministerial decisions.

(c) Provisions for litigious cases

The Company recognizes a provision for litigious medical and other cases based on data received by the Legal Department of the Company. If the final awarded amount is different from the one initially recognised, the difference shall affect the results of the period during which such event shall take place.

(d) Provision for income tax

Greek tax legislation and the relevant clauses are subject to interpretations by tax authorities. There are several transactions and calculations for which the final tax determination is uncertain. The income statements are filed with the tax authorities, on an annual basis, but the profits or losses declared, for tax purposes, remain temporary pending, until tax authorities have audited the tax statements and the books of the taxed entity; based on these audits, the relevant tax liabilities are finalized. If the final tax is different from the one initially recognised, the difference shall affect the income tax for the period when this shall take place.

(e) Personnel benefits

The current value of obligations for personnel benefits is based on various factors that are actuarially calculated using certain assumptions. The assumptions used for determining the net expense for personnel benefits include discount

interest rate, future increases in wages, and inflation rates. Any changes in these assumptions shall affect the book value of the liability.

The present value of the defined benefits is defined by using the suitable discount interest rate (the interest rate applicable to long-term bonds of the Greek State, at the payable currency of the benefits and on terms until the expiration thereof that are similar to the terms applying for the commitment of a defined benefit). In addition, another basic financial assumption is related with the increases in personnel pay.

The assumptions used are further analysed in Note 15.

(f) Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in active markets (e.g. over-the-counter derivatives) is defined by employing valuation techniques. Those techniques maximise the use of objective data of the market in which they are made available and are based as less as possible on specific assessments by the Company's management.

5. *Tangible assets*

	Fields – lands	Buildings & facilities	Improvement to third-party properties	Machinery and installations	Transportation means	Furniture and other equipment	Total
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2013	**7,552,150**	**24,319,000**	**1,445,387**	**18,159,680**	**278,816**	**9,533,157**	**61,288,190**
Additions	0	85,500	4,000	59,083	0	102,518	**251,100**
Sales / Deletions	0	0	0	0	(194,418)	0	**(194,418)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**7,552,150**	**24,404,500**	**1,449,387**	**18,218,763**	**84,398**	**9,635,674**	**61,344,872**
Accumulated Depreciations on January 1, 2013	**0**	**(1,215,956)**	**(745,515)**	**(14,781,613)**	**(237,195)**	**(9,030,555)**	**(26,010,833)**
Depreciations	0	(837,712)	(74,365)	(1,283,201)	(3,458)	(263,589)	**(2,462,325)**
Depreciations of sold / deleted property	0	0	0	0	158,033	0	**158,033**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**0**	**(1,823,931)**	**(801,807)**	**(15,960,960)**	**(82,587)**	**(9,184,244)**	**(27,853,528)**
Residual value on December 31, 2013	**7,552,150**	**22,580,569**	**647,580**	**2,257,803**	**1,811**	**451,430**	**33,491,344**
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2014	**7,552,150**	**24,404,500**	**1,449,387**	**18,218,763**	**84,398**	**9,635,674**	**61,344,872**
Additions	0	116,014	19,114	304,572	0	323,388	**763,088**
Other amounts carried over	0	0	0	(428,448)	0	(1,331,249)	**(1,759,697)**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**7,552,150**	**24,520,514**	**1,468,501**	**18,094,887**	**84,398**	**8,627,813**	**60,348,264**
Accrued Depreciations on January 1, 2014	**0**	**(1,823,931)**	**(801,807)**	**(15,960,960)**	**(82,587)**	**(9,184,244)**	**(27,853,528)**
Depreciations	0	(648,161)	(18,631)	(1,104,197)	(347)	(137,178)	**(1,908,515)**
Depreciations from other deferred amounts	0	0	0	428,448	0	1,331,249	**1,759,697**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**0**	**(2,472,093)**	**(820,438)**	**(16,636,709)**	**(82,933)**	**(7,990,173)**	**(28,002,346)**
Residual value on December 31, 2014	**7,552,150**	**22,048,421**	**648,063**	**1,458,178**	**1,465**	**637,640**	**32,345,917**

Expense for depreciations € 1,905,515 (2013: € 2,462,325) has been registered in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows: € 1.297.790 (2013: € 1.674.418.) in the cost for the provision of services and € 610,725 (2013: € 787,962) in administration expenses.

The statement of comprehensive income includes rents amounting to € 834,918 (2013: 748,577 referring to operating leases of transportation means and buildings (see Note 23).

If the lands and buildings were accounted in historical cost, the respective amounts thereof would be as follows:

	Fields – lands	**Buildings & facilities**
Cost	3,446,439	23,069,717
Accrued depreciations	0	(5,040,737)
	3,446,439	**18,028,980**

	2013	
	Fields – lands	**Buildings & facilities**
Cost	3,446,439	22,953,703
Accrued depreciations	0	(4,463,994)
	3,446,439	**18,489,709**

Tangible liens have been placed against the tangible fixed assets of the company amounting to € 94,800,000 for lands and buildings.

The machines include leased equipment through financing leases analysed as follows:

	2014	**2013**
Cost of ownership of capitalized financial leases	3,225,000	4,823,015
Accrued depreciations	(2,791,558)	(3,995,214)
	433,442	**827,801**

The Company leases transport means and machines based on financial leases that cannot be cancelled. The leasing periods last between three and five years and the ownership of those data remains to the Company.

6. Intangible assets

	Licenses & Trademarks	Customer relations	Total
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2013	**25,430,000**	**16,600,000**	**42,030,000**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**25,430,000**	**16,600,000**	**42,030,000**
Accrued Depreciations and Impairments on January 1, 2013	**(4,569,046)**	**(8,378,193)**	**(12,947,239)**
Depreciations	(1,082,127)	(2,058,634)	**(3,140,761)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**(5,651,173)**	**(10,436,827)**	**(16,088,000)**
Residual value on December 31, 2013	**19,778,827**	**6,163,173**	**25,942,000**
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2014	**25,430,000**	**16,600,000**	**42,030,000**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**25,430,000**	**16,600,000**	**42,030,000**
Accrued Depreciations and Impairments on January 1, 2014	**(5,651,173)**	**(10,436,827)**	**(16,088,000)**
Depreciations	(1,082,127)	(2,058,634)	**(3,140,761)**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**(6,733,300)**	**(12,495,461)**	**(19,228,761)**
Residual value on December 31, 2014	**18,696,700**	**4,104,539**	**22,801,239**

Expense for depreciations € 3,140,761 (2013: € 3,140,761) has been registered in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows: € 2.135.718 (2013: € 2,135,718) in the cost for the provision of services and € 1,005,044 (2013: € 1,005,044) in administration expenses.

Impairment control

The Company conducts and impairment control in its intangible assets in accordance with IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” whenever there is indication for impairment.

For the purposes of conducting impairment control over intangible assets, the Company is considered as a unit creating cash flows. In this case, cash-flows assessments are used, before taxes, which are based on financial calculations approved by the Board of Directors. Management defines the gross profit margin based on past performances and on the expectations about the development of the market. The growth rate in perpetuity reflects the estimates by management. Management assesses the

discount interest rates using interest rates reflecting the current market conditions about the current value of money and the specific risks of Greece. The Company considers that there were no indications of impairment on 31/12/2014.

Tangible liens in favour of banks have been placed against the intangible assets of the company amounting to € 25,942,000.

7. *Financial assets and financial liabilities per category*

The accounting principles for financial assets and obligations apply to the following categories:

(a) Financial Assets per category

Assets	**2014**	**2013**
Clients and other trade receivables	13,763,051	16,908,575
Cash available and cash equivalents	2,298,372	3,131,002
Total	**16,061,423**	**20,039,577**

	2014			**2013**		
Liabilities	**Liabilities in fair value through results**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**	**Liabilities in fair value through results**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
Loans (excluding finance leases)		31,468,591	31,468,591		31,363,177	31,363,177
Finance leases		411,342	411,342		1,073,495	1,073,495
Derivatives	1,355,598		1,355,598	1,468,073		1,468,073
Suppliers and other liabilities		21,334,535	21,334,535		21,932,073	21,932,073
Total	**1,355,598**	**53,214,468**	**54,570,067**	**1,468,073**	**54,368,744**	**55,836,818**

8. *Stock*

	2014	2013
Raw and auxiliary materials - Consumables	667,471	841,937
Medicines	259,028	302,797
Total	**926,500**	**1,144,734**

The cost of inventories registered as an expense in the cost for providing services amounts to € 10,078,861 (2013: € 10,383,487). Inventories do not include impaired assets (Note 23).

9. *Customers and other trade receivables*

	2014	2013
Trades and other trade receivables	30,136,935	28,894,313
Minus: Rebate & Clawback	(8,461,949)	(4,636,625)
Minus: Προβλέψεις απομείωσης	(8,551,033)	(8,126,810)
Net receivables from customers	13,123,954	16,130,878
Advances	338,211	325,800
Current income receivable	169,798	144,993
Purchase discounts	75,947	94,160
Receivables from various taxes	2,393,289	1,234,016
Sundry debtors	224,940	357,738
	16,326,138	18,287,585
Minus: Long-term receivables - advances	(170,479)	(154,842)
Short-term receivables from customers and trade receivables	**16,155,659**	**18,132,742**

Long-term receivables that are included in noncurrent assets refer to guarantees issue to third parties within the context of the Company's activities and do not have a specific expiration date.

The fair values of receivables from clients and other receivables are approx. the same with the book values thereof.

All the above receivables refer to interest-free assets of the Company.

The Company has proceeded to the calculation of the Claw-Back and Rebate from the commencement of the effectiveness of these decisions, through relevant charges to its financial results. Specifically, it has reduced the receivables from E.O.P.Y.Y. for the period of 01.01.2013-31.12.2014 by the amount of € 8.46 MM, following the application of article 100, par. 5 of Law 4172/2013 and of the later relevant ministerial decisions.

Apart from the E.O.P.Y.Y. and the insurance company, there is no concentration of the credit risk with regard to trade receivables, since the company has a large number of customers mainly in Greece, and also in collaboration with foreign insurance companies.

Receivables from customers from the expiration of which a period less than three months has passed are not considered impaired. The maturity of these receivables is presented below:

	2014	2013
< 3 months	3,840,965	3,193,938
3 - 6 months	2,534,413	3,173,295
> 6 months	6,748,575	4,548,726
	13,123,954	**10,915,959**

On 31/12/2014, trade receivables amounting to € 8,551,033 (2013: € 8,126.809) are considered impaired; to this end, a relevant provision has been formulated concerning overdue receivables (exceeding 6 months), both for 2014 and for 2013.

The development of the provision for the impairment of customer receivables is as follows:

	2014	2013
Balance on January 1	8,126,810	8,047,071
Provisions for impairment (Note 23)	580,099	658,764
Balance on December 31	**8,551,033**	**8,126,810**

The provisions for impairment have been registered in the statement of comprehensive income, at the cost for the provision of services.

The amounts recognised as a provision are usually deleted on the condition it is not expected to collect the same from the specific customers. The remaining amounts included in sundry receivables do not include any impaired assets.

The maximum credit risk for the Company on the reporting date is the book value of customers and sundry receivables which is approx. the same with the fair value thereof.

On the reporting date, the Company did not own any securities registered against customers.

10. Cash available and cash equivalents

	2014	2013
Treasury	16,892	57,292
Demand deposits	2,281,480	3,073,710
Total	**2,298,372**	**3,131,002**

The average interest rate of demand deposits for 2014 was 0.15% (2013: 0.13%).

11. Share capital and share premium account

	Amount of shares	Common shares	Share premium	**Total**
Balance on December 31, 2013	8,673,864	38,165,002	62,225,811	**100,390,812**
Balance on December 31, 2014	8,673,864	38,165,002	62,225,811	**100,390,812**

The total amount of approved common shares is 8,673,864 shares (2013: 8,673,864 shares) with nominal value € 4.4 for each share (2013: € 4.4 for each share). All issued shares have been fully paid.

The share-holding composition of the company is as follows:

SHAREHOLDER	**Number of shares**
HIPPOKRATES HOLDING B.V.	5,020,455
AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED	3,652,330
OTHER SHAREHOLDERS	1,079
TOTAL	**8,673,864**

“AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED” is 100% owned by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”.

12. Other reserves

	Ordinary reserves	Extraordinary reserves	Reserves	Reserves of actuarial liability	Adjustment reserve of real property value	Total
Balance on January 1, 2013	**23,875**	**4,280**	**174,568**	**0**	**6,911,335**	**7,114,058**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**23,875**	**4,280**	**174,568**	**0**	**6,911,335**	**7,114,058**
Balance on January 1, 2014	**23,875**	**4,280**	**174,568**	**0**	**6,911,335**	**7,114,058**
Assessment of personnel benefits	0	0	0	68,879	0	68,879
Deferred taxes (note 16)	0	0	0	(17,908)	0	(17,908)
Balance on December 31, 2014	**23,875**	**4,280**	**174,568**	**50,970**	**6,911,335**	**7,165,028**

(a) Ordinary reserve

By virtue of the clauses of cod. law 2190/1920, every undertaking is obliged to transfer at least 5% of its profits, after taxes, to Ordinary Reserves. This obligation ceases when the Reserve account is equal to 1/3 (33.33%) of the share capital. The Reserve cannot be attributed, but it can be used to absorb losses.

(b) Extraordinary reserves

Any formulated extraordinary reserves are completely taxed and upon a decision by the General Assembly may be attributed or capitalised.

(c) Tax-free reserves provided for by special legal clauses

This refers to reserves permitting the formulation thereof with a partial or complete tax exemption until the attribution thereof. The deferred taxation has not been calculated since there is no intention of attribution.

13. Loans

	2014	**2013**
Long-term loans		
Finance leases	79,185	438,413
Total long-term loans	**79,185**	**438,413**
Short-term loans		
Finance leases	332,157	635,081
Debenture loans	29,710,000	29,723,629
Bank loans	1,758,591	1,639,549
Total short-term loans	**31,800,748**	**31,998,259**
Total loans	**31,879,933**	**32,436,672**

The loans of the Company are taken out in Euros.

(a) Debenture loans

According to the figures of Financial Position, on December 31, 2014, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 35.8 MM, due to the repositioning of the bond loan, amounting to € 29.7 MM, from long-term to short-term liabilities, as per IAS 1.

In addition, the Company on 31.12.14 had not paid a capital instalment for its bond loan, amounting to € 2,460,000 based on the payment scheduled for its bond loan.

The bank loans have been secured through mortgage prenotations / mortgages registered against the tangible and intangible assets of the Company.

The Management of the Company is under negotiations with the banks for the restructuring of the loan obligations and resetting the financial indicators; it has already filed a relevant request for waiver to the lenders, which is expected to be accepted by them.

In conclusion, as on the date of preparation of the financial statements, there has been no notice by the above creditors informing that the amount of the loans has become immediately payable.
The bank loans have been secured through mortgage prenotations / mortgages registered against the tangible and intangible assets of the Company (Notes 5 & 6).

Company exposure to the risk of changes in the loans' interest rates and the contractual dates for resetting the interest rates are as follows:

	2014	2013
6-12 months	31,468,591	31,363,177
	31,468,591	**31,363,177**

The fair values of long-term bank loans are equal to the book values thereof. The average effective interest rate of the finance lease for 2014 was 3.76% (2013: 3.68%).

(b) Finance leases

The average effective interest rate of the finance lease for 2014 was 3.69 % (2013: 3.69%).

The finance leases of the Company refer to cutting edge medical machinery.

	2014	**2013**
Liabilities from finance leases - Minimum rent payments		
Up to one year	343,339	684,889
Between 2 and 5 years	81,613	430,380
More than 5 years		
	424,952	**1,115,269**
Future charges of financial cost to finance leases	(13,724)	(51,560)
Current value of liabilities in finance leases	**411,228**	**1,063,709**
Up to one year	332,157	635,081
Between 2 and 5 years	79,071	428,628
More that 5 years		
	411,228	**1,063,709**

14. Derivatives

	2014	2013
Long-term liabilities		
Interest rate swap contracts	1,355,598	1,468,073
	1,355,598	**1,468,073**

The nominal capital of the interest rate swaps as on December 31, 2014 was € 16,117,500.

The swaps contract has been concluded with the banks granting the short-term loans in order to secure a fixed interest rate for part of the liabilities. The above liability derives from the initial loan agreement signed with the banks.

On December 31, 2014 the fixed interest rates fluctuated between 3.15 % - 3.84% while the variable interest rate is linked to EURIBOR.

15. Liabilities for personnel benefits

	2014	2013
Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position for:		
Pension benefits	**956,137**	**957,011**
Charges to the Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Pension benefits	**145,124**	**343,151**

	2014	2013
Current value of non-financed payables	956,137	957,011
Liability in the balance sheet	**956,137**	**957,011**

	2014	2013
Cost of current employment	65,825	76,891
Interest over the liability	34,630	30,980
Net (profits) / losses registered in the period		
Losses / (profits) from cut backs / settlements / terminations	44,669	235,280
Net (profits) / losses	**145,124**	**343,151**

Obligations of Fixed Benefits

	2014	2013
Current value of liability at the beginning of period	**957,011**	**906,136**
Cost of current employment	65,825	76,891
Financial cost	34,630	30,980
Cost of cut backs / settlements / terminations	44,669	235,280
Actuarial losses / (profit)	(95,496)	26,617
Benefits paid	(50,502)	(318,893)
Current value of liability at the end of period	**956,137**	**957,011**

The main actuarial assumptions employed are the following:

	2014	2013
Discount rate	2.80%	3.73%
Future raises in wages	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation	2.00%	2.00%

Mortality and morbidity rate

With regards to the assumptions concerning the mortality and morbidity rate, the Swiss mortality table, EVK 2000, has been used for men and women, which is generally accepted as impartial.

Analysis of result sensitivity

	Rate of change in liability
Increase of discount rate by 0.5%	-8%
Reduction of discount rate by 0.5%	9%
Increase of expected wage increase by 0.5%	9%
Reduction of expected wage increase by 0.5%	-8%

16. Deferred taxation

The changes in the retained tax receivables and payables during the fiscal year are the following:

Deferred taxation	Liabilities for personnel benefits	Impairment of receivables	Unrecognised intangible assets	Provisions	Finance leases	Profits at fair value	Depreciations of tangible assets	Licenses & Trademarks	Customer relations	Revenue recognised	Total
Balance on January 1, 2013	(181,227)	0	(33,602)	(423,375)	29,340	2,057,293	786,220	4,172,191	1,644,362	20,844	8,072,044
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	(60,675)	(1,180,111)	236	(111,244)	24,060	786,956	338,806	970,304	(41,936)	(20,844)	705,551
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	(6,920)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6,920)
Balance on December 31, 2013	**(248,823)**	**(1,180,111)**	**(33,366)**	**(534,619)**	**53,399**	**2,844,249**	**1,125,026**	**5,142,495**	**1,602,425**	**0**	**8,770,675**
Balance on January 1, 2014	(248,823)	(1,180,111)	(33,366)	(534,619)	53,399	2,844,249	1,125,026	5,142,495	1,602,425	0	8,770,675
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	(24,565)	(150,826)	10,316	51,629	(51,133)	29,243	103,140	(281,353)	(535,245)	0	(848,794)
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	34,996	(48,068)	0	37,695	0	(2,053,785)	2,053,991	0	0	0	24,829
Balance on December 31, 2014	**(238,392)**	**(1,379,004)**	**(23,050)**	**(445,296)**	**2,266**	**819,707**	**3,282,156**	**4,861,142**	**1,067,180**	**0**	**7,946,710**

The Company has not calculated a deferred tax receivable over the deferred tax losses, since no relevant financial benefit is expected due to future taxable profits.

17. Other provisions

	Pending litigation	Tax and insurance liabilities	Total
Balance on January 1, 2013	343,500	300,000	643,500
Additional provisions for period	90,000	0	90,000
Balance on December 31, 2013	**433,500**	**300,000**	**733,500**
Balance on January 1, 2014	433,500	300,000	733,500
Additional provisions for period	15,000	0	15,000
Balance on December 31, 2014	**448,500**	**300,000**	**748,500**

(a) Pending litigation

The amount of this provision is based on assessments made by the legal advisers of the Company.

The Company's management believes that the amount of the provision formulated is considered sufficient and no additional surcharges are expected in excess of the amounts noted on 31.12.14.

The additional provisions € 15,000 (2013: € 90,000) have been registered in the cost for the provision of services.

(b) Tax liabilities

The Company has been audited for up to the fiscal period of 2008. A sufficient provision has been formulated against the results as well as the results of previous periods and no significant additional surcharges are expected.

Tax Compliance Report

As of fiscal period of 2012, Greek Sociétés Anonymes and Limited Liability Companies, whose financial statements must be audited by Lawful Auditors registered in the State Registry provided for by Law 3693/2008, are obliged to receive an "Annual Certificate", as provided for by par. 5, article 82, Law 2238/1994. The above certificate is issued after a tax audit conducted by the same Lawful Auditor or auditing firm auditing the annual financial statements. After the completion of the tax audit the Lawful Auditor or auditing firm grants the company the "Tax Compliance Report", accompanied by the Annex of Analytical Information. Within ten days, at the latest, from the final date of approval of the financial statements of the company by the Shareholder General Assembly, the aforementioned Report and the relevant Annex are electronically filed with the Ministry of Finance by the Lawful Auditor or by the auditing firm. Then, the Ministry of Finance shall select a sample of companies, amounting to at least 9% for tax re-audit by the competent auditing services of the Ministry. This audit will have to be completed within a period not greater than eighteen months upon the date of submission of the "Tax Compliance Report" to the Ministry of Finance.

For the closing period of 2014, the tax audit is already under way by an independent certified auditor. The management is not expecting any significant tax liabilities from this tax audit, save from those already registered and presented in the financial statements.

18. Suppliers and other liabilities

	2014	**2013**
Suppliers	16,306,199	16,990,412
Payable personnel pay	26,065	69,003
Liabilities to scientific personnel (physicians)	2,875,990	2,952,825
Various creditors	2,126,281	1,245,481
Liabilities from other taxes and fees	783,829	751,009
Insurance organizations	746,363	775,744
Earned period expenses	587,837	674,351
Total Suppliers and other Liabilities	**23,452,564**	**23,458,826**

The balance of the above accounts refers to short-term interest-free liabilities.

19. Provision of services

Provision of services to:	**2014**	**2013**
Private parties	12,240,269	11,983,908
Insurance companies	17,942,904	18,609,715
Insurance organizations	10,929,074	12,055,792
Private companies	351,520	265,034
Rebate & Clawback	(3,825,324)	(4,636,625)
Total services provided	**37,638,443**	**38,277,824**

20. Other profits / (losses), net

	2014	**2013**
Losses from the sale of assets	325	89
Total	**325**	**89**

21. Miscellaneous income

	2014	**2013**
Rent	547,812	547,733
Revenue from sundry operations	58,266	47,843
Grants	55,666	0
Miscellaneous income	678,182	455,689
Total sundry income	**1,339,926**	**1,051,266**

22. *Employee benefits*

	2014	**2013**
Salaries and day-wages	9,811,181	10,157,699
Employer contributions	2,590,322	2,826,122
Expenses for Defined Benefits Programmes	94,482	343,151
Personnel compensation	47,724	235,696
Other provisions	47,390	50,848
Total Personnel Fees and Expenses	**12,591,100**	**13,613,516**

Average number of employed personnel

	2014	**2013**
Number of employees	528	497

23. *Expenses per category*

	2014		
	Cost for the provision of services	**Administrative expenses**	**Total**
Consumables	10,078,861	0	10,078,861
Personnel fees and expenses	10,091,804	2,499,296	12,591,100
Third-party fees	8,886,536	370,272	9,256,808
Third party benefits	2,686,472	167,165	2,853,637
Taxes / Fees	0	1,160,511	1,160,511
Miscellaneous expenses	1,665,489	189,205	1,854,694
Depreciations	3,433,531	1,615,779	5,049,310
Impairment of receivables	580,099	0	580,099
Total cost	**37,422,792**	**6,002,228**	**43,425,020**

	2013		
	Cost for the provision of services	**Administrative expenses**	**Total**
Consumables	10,383,487	0	10,383,487
Personnel fees and expenses	10,942,555	2,670,961	13,613,516
Third-party fees	9,229,734	384,572	9,614,306
Third party benefits	2,504,026	157,985	2,662,011
Taxes / Fees	0	1,285,620	1,285,620
Miscellaneous expenses	1,592,173	414,555	2,006,728
Depreciations	3,496,535	1,645,428	5,141,964
Impairment of receivables	658,764	0	658,764
Total cost	**38,807,275**	**6,559,122**	**45,366,397**

24. Financial incomes / (expenses), net

	2014	2013
Loan interest	(1,180,153)	(1,162,201)
Interest of financial leases	(35,963)	(83,975)
Various bank expenses	(465,974)	(484,217)
Interest rate swap contracts	(538,191)	(538,577)
Profits at fair value of swaps	112,475	652,955
Total financial expenses	**(2,107,805)**	**(1,616,015)**
Deposit interest	2,161	1,814
Other revenue from interest	0	220
Total financial income	**2,161**	**2,034**
Financial incomes / (expenses) (net)	**(2,105,645)**	**(1,613,982)**

25. Taxes

	2014	2013
Period income tax	(175,350)	(98,438)
Retained tax	848,794	(705,552)
Differences from tax audit	(5,325)	0
	668,119	**(803,989)**

Tax charged to profits before taxes of the Company is different from the theoretical amount that would come up using the weighted average tax rate, calculated over the results of the Company. The difference is as follows:

	2014	2013
Losses before taxes	**(6,551,970)**	**(7,651,200)**
Tax calculated using the applicable tax rates for the Company (2014: 26%, 2013: 26%)	(1,703,512)	(1,989,312)
Tax losses for the period for which no deferred tax receivable has been recognised	639,034	(372,586)
Difference of tax rates in provisional differences	0	2,428,534
Expenses that are not exempted from income tax	215,685	638,915
Other Taxes	175,350	98,438
Differences from tax audit	5,325	0
	(668,119)	**803,989**

26. *Cash flows from operating activities*

	Notes	2014	2013
Losses before taxes		(6,551,970)	(7,651,200)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciations of tangible assets	**5**	1,908,515	2,000,728
Depreciations of intangible assets	**6**	3,140,761	3,140,761
(Profits) / losses after the sale of tangible assets (as shown below)		0	36,385
(Profit) / Loss at fair value (including profits from sale) from financial assets in fair value through results	**14**	(112,475)	(652,955)
Interest revenue	**24**	(2,161)	(2,034)
Interest expenses	**24**	1,682,090	1,730,393
Impairment of receivables	**9**	580,099	658,764
Employee benefits	**22**	145,124	343,151
Depreciations of grants			
Other provisions	**17**	15,000	90,000
Depreciation of loan expenses			
		804,982	**(306,006)**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease (increase) of inventories		218,235	(31,195)
Decrease / (increase) of receivables		1,381,347	9,665,735
Increase / (reduction) of liabilities (excluding banks)		(6,262)	(2,348,427)
Increase (decrease) of provisions		0	0
Increase / (reduction) of liability for personnel benefits		(50,502)	(318,893)
		1,542,818	**6,967,219**
Cash flows from operating activities		**2,347,801**	**6,661,213**

Profits from selling tangible fixed assets include:

	2014	2013
Net book value	0	36,385
Profits / (losses) from the sale of tangible fixed assets	0	(36,385)
Income from the sale of tangible assets	**0**	**0**

27. Contingent liabilities

(a) Guarantees

The Company has granted guarantees to third parties, within the context of its standard operations, totalling € 13,604 (2013: € 13,604) in order to secure liabilities and issue performance bonds.

(b) Litigation

There are actions filed by third parties claiming from the Company monetary amounts totalling € 20.4 MM. The Management and the Legal Advisors anticipate a positive outcome for these cases and do not anticipate a significant impact on its financial results. With regard to the majority of the cases, the Company has secured professional liability coverage through insurance policies, while sufficient provision has been made for litigation (note 17). These claims mainly refer to patient claims.

(c) Tangible liens

Tangible liens registered in favour of banks for the tangible and intangible assets of the Company are stated in Notes 5 and 6.

(b) Tax liabilities

The unaudited periods of the Company are stated in Note 17.

28. Commitments

(a) Capital liabilities

There are not significant capital expenses that have been taken but have not been executed on the reporting date.

(b) Liabilities from operating leases

The Company leases transportation means and buildings through operating leases. Those leases have various terms concerning the readjustment of the rent, the rights for renewal and other clauses, and usually last between 2 and 5 years.

The future payable total net rents, based on the operating leases of buildings, without considering the liabilities for operating leases concerning buildings that are leased out by the Company to third parties are as follows:

	2014	**2013**
Up to one year	161,443	388,006
Between 2 and 5 years	748,407	1,004,783
More than 5 years	50,594	685
	960,444	**1,393,474**

The liabilities of operating leases for transport vehicles for 2015 amounted to € 62.4 th.

29. Transactions with related parties

The Company shares are held by 57.89% by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”, registered in Holland, which a 100% affiliate of “Gulert Enterprises Limited”, registered in Cyprus, which in term is a 100% affiliate of "South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. 42.10% is owned by “AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED”, registered in Cyprus, which is a 100% affiliate of “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”. The remaining 0.01% of the shares is owned by physicians.

Fees to the Board of Directors and Management

	2014	**2013**
Remunerations to Board of Directors	280,000	280,000
Remunerations to Management	625,221	620,221
	905,221	**900,221**

30. Events after the reporting date

There are no events occurring after the reporting date that affect the Company and must be stated, as per IFRS, apart from the following:

Following successive meetings by the Board of Directors, on May 8 and 22, 2015, the Managing Director and one member were replaced.

Athens, May 29, 2015

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE MANAGING DIRECTOR	THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	THE HEAD OF ACCOUNTING
SPYROS KAPRALOS	ANTONIOS VOUKLARIS	MARINA MAZARAKI	SOKRATIS I. DANOPOULOS
ID no.: AI 597179	Α.Δ.Τ. Φ 000370	ID no.: X 547493	ID no.: Π 301176