GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE

ATHENS EUROCLINIC, SOCIETE ANONYME

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 2013

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

(I.F.R.S.)

Contents

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, 2013.

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 2013 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 01.01.13 and 31.12.13 and presents the actual financial structure of the company.

FINANCIAL POSITION

2013 was the sixth consecutive year of recession for the Greek Economy, accompanied with a further reduction of the available income for households. Specifically, the branch of Private Health was heavily affected by government decisions related to the reduction of E.O.P.P.Y. expenditures. These decisions were focused mainly to the suppliers of Private Health, using rebate and claw back services. The result of these measures were significant losses for all Private Health providers in the period ending on December 31, 2013.

Turnover: Turnover (without rebate and claw back) in 2013 reached € 42.1 MM reduced by 9.57% versus the previous year. Hospitalisation days in 2013 remained at the same levels as the previous year, reaching 29,694 vs. 29,777 in 2012. The amount of inpatient cases in the year reached 14,559 showing an increase by 7.8% in comparison to the previous year. The preservation and/or maintenance of the patient volume is a positive development, due to the recession conditions of the Greek Economy. Unilateral changes imposed by E.O.P.Y.Y. to the indemnity prices for Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) had a negative impact on turnover.

The Rebate and Claw Back refund amounts, as announced by E.O.P.P.Y. for 2013 amounts to € 4.6 MM. Company turnover, after reducing the refund amounts reaches € 38.28 MM, reduced by 19.34% versus 2012.

E.O.P.Y.Y. turnover (without rebate and claw back) represents 24.95% of the total Company turnover.

Gross profits: Gross profits (without rebate and claw back) reached € 4.1 MM, reduced by € 0.59 MM in relation to 2012. After deducting the Rebate and Claw Back amounts, the gross damages amounted to € 0.53 MM vs. 4.7 MM in 2012.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA): Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (without rebate and claw back) reached € 3.7 MM, reduced by € 0.6 MM in relation to 2012. Operating expenses reached € 38.8 MM, presenting a reduction of € 3.9 MM versus 2012, 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 damages before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization reached € 0.9 MM vs. 4.7 MM in 2012.

After deducting the Rebate and Claw Back amounts, damages after taxes amounted to € 8.5 MM in 2013 vs € 3.4 MM in 2012.

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Borrowing: The loans on 31.12.2013 amounted to € 32.4 MM vs. € 35 MM on 31.12.2012. During the economy crisis, a capital of the debenture loan was repaid, amounting to € 2.1 MM along with financial leases amounting to € 1.0 MM.

According to the figures of Financial Position, on December 31, 2013, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 33 MM, due to the repositioning of the debenture 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 and reset the financial indicators.

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 € 14.2 MM vs. € 22.6 MM on 31.12.2012.

Trade and trade payables: Trade and trade payables on 31.12.2013 were reduced to € 23.5 MM in comparison to € 25.8 MM in 2012.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents for the company reached € 3.1 MM, showing an increase by € 2.0 MM vs. 31.12.2012. In 2013, the Company signed a new Factoring Agreement for the discounting of receivables from E.O.P.P.Y. and Private Insurance Companies.

Customers and other trade receivables: Customers and other trade receivables on 31.12.2013 were reduced to € 18.1 MM vs. € 28.5 MM on 31.12.12. This reduction includes the refunded Rebate and Claw Back amount, of € 4.6 MM and collections of old debts by private customers.

***Expenses*:**

- The cost of sales was reduced by 9.23% in comparison to 2012 (€ 38.8 MM vs. € 42.8 MM).
- Administrative expenses were reduced by 9.55% in comparison to 2012 (€ 6.6 MM in comparison to € 7.3 MM).
- Personnel fees and expenses were reduced by 7.86% in comparison to 2012, while the personnel of the Company on December 31, 2013 amounted to 497 employees, compared to 538 on December 31, 2012 (reduction by 7.6%).
- Income tax was calculated for a 26% rate.

Reserves at the end of period were reduced by 2.8% while **sundry income were** increased by 16.1%.

Financial Indicators

Indicators	Description		2013	2012
Return On Equity	Losses after taxes	/Total equity	-59,66%	-14,78%
Debt equity ratio	Total liabilities	/Total assets	82,72%	76,27%
Leverage ratio	Net loan liabilities	/ Total Equity + Net loan liabilities	67%	60%
Working capital	Current Assets	-Short-term Liabilities	-€33 MM	-€29 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 Diagnosis-Related Groups 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.

(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.

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

In line with the standard industry practice, the Company is monitoring its capital structure using the leverage ratio. **In 2013, this leverage ratio was increased and reached 67%. 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 determining factor affecting the recovery potential of the Company were the unilateral changes imposed by E.O.P.Y.Y. to its operation regulation and to the compensation for D.R.Gs, as well as the government decision to impose the outrageous measure of Rebate and Claw Back.

The strategy of the Company is focused on the following:

- gradual reduction of dependency from E.O.P.Y.Y. through the creation of new and the improvement of existing relations with Private Insurance Companies;
- limitation of operating cost;
- expanding collaborations with renowned and respectable physicians;
- development of new specialties in the cutting-edge fields of the medical science;
- creation of medical centres of excellence;
- effective management of financial flows.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On December 31, 2013, 99.99% of the shares and voting rights of the company were owned by Hippokrates Holdings BV, registered in Holland.

The Company shares are owned by 57.89% by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”, registered in Holland, which is owned by 75% by “Gulert Enterprises Limited”, registered in Cyprus, and by 25% by “Eureko B.V.” Group, registered in Holland. “Gulert Enterprises Limited” belongs by 100% to “South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. On the other hand, 42.10% is owned by “AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED”, registered in Cyprus, which is 100% owned by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”. The remaining 0.01% of the shares is owned by physicians.

Fees to the Board of Directors and Management

	2013	**2012**
Remunerations to Board of Directors	280.000,00	290.500,00
Remunerations to Management	620.220,73	663.360,29
	900.220,73	**953.860,29**

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

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 2013, including the Management, the Physicians and the staff.

Athens, May 29, 2014

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

PAVLOS TRYPOSKIADIS

B. Report by the Independent Certified Auditor - Accountant

To the Shareholders of the Company named: "**GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE, ATHENS EUROCLINIC S.A.**"

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the attached financial statements of "**GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE, ATHENS EUROCLINIC S.A.**" that consist of the Statement of Financial Position as on December 31, 2013, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the fiscal year ending on the above date, as well as the summary of the key accounting principles and methods, along with any other explanatory information.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and proper presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, as well as for the internal controls the Management considers necessary to allow the preparation of the financial statements free from any material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express our opinion on these financial statements on the basis of our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards. These standards require us to comply with rules of ethics, as well as plan and carry out our audit in such a way so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

The audit consists of carrying out processes to obtain substantiating documents regarding the amounts and information in financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of material misstatement risks of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. During the performance of these risk assessments, the auditor examines the internal controls related to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the company, with the purpose of planning auditing procedures that are suitable for the specific occasion, and not with the purpose of commenting on the efficiency of the company’s internal controls. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles and methods used and the reasonableness of estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We consider that the audit evidence collected are sufficient and appropriate to establish our audit opinion.

Qualified Opinion Basis

No official evaluation had been performed as on December 31, 2013 with regard to buildings and property of approx. € 30 MM value. As a result, we hold reservations concerning the fail value of these assets.

Qualified Opinion

It is our opinion, apart from the impacts of the matter mentioned in paragraph “Basis for Qualified Opinion”, that the attached financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position "**GENERAL CLINIC, DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, SURGERY CENTRE, ATHENS EUROCLINIC S.A.**" Company, as on December 31, 2013, its financial performance and its cash flows for the fiscal year ending on the above date, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as such have been adopted by the European Union.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note No 13, where it is noted that on December 31, 2013, the short-term liabilities of the Company exceeded its short-term receivables by approx. €33 MM. The above, in combination with the fact that negotiations are under way with creditors to set new financial indicators for the long-term loan, suggest the existence of uncertainty with regard to the continuation of the company's financial activities.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory issues

1. We validated the agreement and matching of the content of the Directors' Report with the attached financial statements, within the context of articles 43a and 37 of the Codified Law 2190/1920.
2. On December 31, 2013, the entire Company equity was less than half (1/2) of its share capital, hence the conditions for applying the provisions of article 47 of codified law 2190/1920 apply.

Athens, June 6, 2014
The Certified Auditor - Accountant

Konstantinos Michalatos
Lic. no.: 17701

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditing SA
268 Kifissias Avenue
153 32 Chalandri
Lic. no.: 113

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

C. Annual Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2013	2012 (Revised)
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**5**	33.491.343,86	35.277.356,89
Other intangible assets	**6**	25.942.000,13	29.082.761,29
Clients and other trade receivables	**9**	154.842,47	153.994,47
Total of noncurrent assets		**59.588.186,46**	**64.514.112,65**
Current Assets			
Inventories	**8**	1.144.734,37	1.113.539,31
Clients and other trade receivables	**9**	18.132.742,04	28.458.088,59
Income tax	**25**	0,00	0,00
Cash available and cash equivalents	**10**	3.131.001,58	1.112.739,48
Total current assets		**22.408.477,99**	**30.684.367,38**
TOTAL ASSETS		**81.996.664,46**	**95.198.480,03**
LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	**11**	38.165.001,60	38.165.001,60
Share premium account	**11**	62.225.810,73	62.225.810,73
Other reserves	**12**	7.114.057,78	7.114.057,78
Results carried forward		(93.332.962,11)	(84.858.076,35)
Total equity		**14.171.908,00**	**22.646.793,76**
Payables			
Long-term liabilities			
Derivatives / Financial assets	**14**	1.468.073,17	2.121.028,12
Loans	**13**	438.413,19	1.086.632,12
Liabilities for personnel benefits	**15**	957.010,81	906.136,00
Deferred tax liabilities	**16**	8.770.675,03	8.072.044,25

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Other provisions	**17**	733.500,00	643.500,00
Total long-term liabilities		12.367.672,20	12.829.340,48
Short-term Liabilities			
Loans	**13**	31.998.258,52	33.915.093,02
Suppliers and other liabilities	**18**	23.458.825,74	25.807.252,77
Total short-term liabilities		55.457.084,26	59.722.345,79
Total Liabilities		**67.824.756,46**	**72.551.686,28**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**81.996.664,46**	**95.198.480,03**

Notes in pages 14 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2013	2012 (Revised)
Provision of services	**19**	38.277.823,50	47.455.833,02
Cost of services	**22, 23**	-38.807.275,18	-42.752.540,04
Gross profit		**-529.451,68**	**4.703.292,98**
Sundry revenue	**21**	1.051.265,52	1.253.711,38
Management expenses	**22, 23**	-6.559.121,70	-7.251.832,14
Other profits / (losses), net	**20**	89,30	-2.960,81
Operating losses		**-6.037.218,56**	**-1.297.788,59**
Financial income	**24**	2.033,90	5.404,09
Financial expenses	**24**	-1.616.015,49	-2.692.017,76
Financial incomes / (expenses), net	**24**	-1.613.981,59	-2.686.613,67
(Losses) before taxes		**-7.651.200,14**	**-3.984.402,27**
Taxes	**25**	-803.989,43	620.049,01
Losses after taxes		**-8.455.189,57**	**-3.364.353,25**
Amounts carried to results			
Amounts not carried to results			
Actuarial profits / (losses) cleared from deferred taxes		-19.696,58	-24.212,00
Other total revenue for the period after taxes		**-19.696,58**	**-24.212,00**
Cumulative total revenue for the period		**-8.474.886,15**	**-3.388.565,25**

Notes in pages 14 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Share Premium Account	Other reserves	Results carried forward	Total
Balance on January 1, 2012	**38.165.001,60**	**62.225.810,73**	**7.114.057,77**	**(81.577.564,11)**	**25.927.305,99**
Impact of IAS 19				108.053,60	108.053,60
Revised Balance on January 1, 2012	**38.165.001,60**	**62.225.810,73**	**7.114.057,77**	**(81.469.510,51)**	**26.035.359,59**
Loss of 2012 period after taxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	(3.364.353,25)	(3.364.353,25)
Actuarial profits / (losses) cleared from deferred taxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	(24.212,00)	(24.212,00)
Accumulated comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**(3.388.565,25)**	**(3.388.565,25)**
Balance on December 31, 2012 (Revised)	**38.165.001,60**	**62.225.810,73**	**7.114.057,77**	**(84.858.075,76)**	**22.646.794,34**
Balance on December 31, 2013 (Revised)	**38.165.001,60**	**62.225.810,73**	**7.114.057,77**	**(84.858.075,76)**	**22.646.794,34**
Loss of 2013 period after taxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	(8.455.189,57)	(8.455.189,57)
Actuarial profits / (losses) cleared from deferred taxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	(19.696,58)	-19.696,58
Accumulated comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**(8.474.886,15)**	**(8.474.886,15)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**38.165.001,60**	**62.225.810,73**	**7.114.057,77**	**(93.332.961,92)**	**14.171.908,19**

Notes in pages 14 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2013	2012 (Revised)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities	**26**	6.661.213,14	1.953.159,36
Taxes paid		(98.437,83)	
Collection of retained income tax			
Interest paid		(1.730.393,43)	(1.335.033,52)
Cash flows from operating activities		**4.832.381,89**	**618.125,84**
Cash flows from investments			
Acquisitions of tangible assets	**5**	(251.100,25)	(127.610,43)
Interest collected		2.033,90	5.404,09
Net cash flows from investments		**(249.066,35)**	**(122.206,34)**
Net cash flows from financing operations			
Increase of share capital			
Collections from loans taken out (net from direct transaction expenses)		17.435.980,95	6.065.197,00
Loan repayment		(19.039.099,10)	(7.065.915,00)
Payments of capital for finance leases		(961.935,28)	(914.408,73)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(2.565.053,43)**	**(1.915.126,73)**
Net increase / (decrease) of cash available and equivalents		**2.018.262,10**	**(1.419.206,72)**
Cash available and equivalents at the start of period		1.112.739,48	2.531.946,20
Cash available and equivalents at the end of period	**10**	**3.131.001,58**	**1.112.739,48**

Notes in pages 14 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes on the annual financial statements

1. 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, 2013, 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 owned by 57.89% by "Hippokrates Holdings B.V.", registered in Holland, which is owned by 75% by "Gulert Enterprises Limited", registered in Cyprus, and by 25% by "Eureko B.V." Group, registered in Holland. "Gulert Enterprises Limited" belongs by 100% to "South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. On the other hand, 42.10% is owned by "AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED", registered in Cyprus, which is 100% owned by "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, 2013 were approved for publication by the Company's Board on May 29, 2013, 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 2012, 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 New standards, amendments of standards and interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations: Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

IAS 1 (Amendment) "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in other comprehensive income into two groups, based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future.

IAS 19 (Amendment) "Employee Benefits"

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

IAS 12 (Amendment) "Income Taxes"

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

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

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

IFRS 7 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The IASB has published this amendment to include information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated

Amendments to standards that form part of the IASB's 2011 annual improvements project

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

IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements"

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

IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment"

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

IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation"

The amendment clarifies that income tax related to distributions is recognised in the income statement and income tax related to the costs of equity transactions is recognised in equity, in accordance with IAS 12.

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

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

IFRS 9 is the first Phase of the Board's project to replace IAS 39 and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The IASB intends to expand IFRS 9 in subsequent phases in order to add new requirements for impairment. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Group cannot currently early adopt IFRS 9 as it has not been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Hedge accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS7 and IAS 39"

The IASB has published IFRS 9 Hedge Accounting, the third phase of its replacement of IAS 39 which establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The second amendment requires changes in the fair value of an entity's debt attributable to changes in an entity's own credit risk to be recognised in other comprehensive income and the third amendment is the removal of the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 7 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015)

The amendment requires additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 32 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Presentation" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

This amendment to the application guidance in IAS 32 clarifies some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

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

IAS 36 (Amendment) "Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

This amendment requires: a) disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed and b) detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed. Also, it removes the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a CGU contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment.

IFRIC 21 "Levies" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

This interpretation sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy imposed by government that is not income tax. The interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy (one of the criteria for the recognition of a liability according to IAS 37) is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. The interpretation could result in recognition of a liability later than today, particularly in connection with levies that are triggered by circumstances on a specific date. This interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 39 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

This amendment will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulations, if specific conditions are met.

IAS 19R (Amendment) "Employee Benefits" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014)

These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to seven IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project. The improvements have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 2 "Share-based payment"

The amendment clarifies the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

IFRS 3 "Business combinations"

The amendment clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation". It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 8 "Operating segments"

The amendment requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments.

IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts in cases where the impact of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible assets"

Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

IAS 24 "Related party disclosures"

The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-13 cycle of the annual improvements project. The improvements have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39/IFRS 9.

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, 2013, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 33 MM, due to the repositioning of the debenture 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 and reset the financial indicators.

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. The company concluded a factoring agreement with EFG Eurobank Ergasias within 2013, through which it shall financing using its receivables from E.O.P.Y.Y.

In addition, the Management has been implementing a restructuring plan which includes cutting back on expenses. 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, 2013.

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, including goodwill, with undetermined useful life are not depreciated and are subject to annual impairment control. 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) Financial assets valuated at fair value with changes in results

This category includes financial assets acquired in order to be sold within a short time period. Derivatives are classified as assets held for sale. The assets of this category are registered in current assets if they are held for sale or are expected to be sold within 12 months from the reporting date.

(b) Loans and receivables

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.

(c)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 Inventories

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 realisable value is estimated based on the current sale prices, within the context of the standard Company activities.

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 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 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

State grants relevant with the market of intangible assets are included in short-term liabilities as state grants for following periods and are transferred as income to the statement of comprehensive income using the fixed method, in accordance with the expected useful lives of the pertinent assets.

2.20 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 profits and losses resulting from adjustments based on historical data and changes in actuarial cases are registered in other comprehensive income within the anticipated average insurance time of the parties participating in the scheme, as per the amendment to IAS 19 (employee benefits).

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.

2.21 Forecasts

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.

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

2.22 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 includes various non-operating revenues, such as rent, grants, revenue for the provision of IT support.

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.

2.23 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).

2.24 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.

2.25 Attribution of dividends

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

2.26 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.

<u>Risk of cash flows and risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates</u>

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 31.12.13 are analysed in notes 10 (Cash available and cash equivalents) and 13 (Loans).

Should on December 31, 2013 the loan interest rates were increased / reduced by 0.1% (2012: 0.1%), while the remaining variables remained fixed, the operating results of the Company would be reduced / increased per € 17,374 (2012: € 17,091) mainly due to the increased / reduced financial cost of loans with variable interest rate. As a result, the net position of the Company would be affected accordingly.

(b) Credit risk

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

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, 2013

	< 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Loans (excluding finance leases)	29.710.000,00		0,00
Finance leases	635.081,50	438.413,19	0,00
Net financial liabilities from derivatives (interest rate swap contracts)	389.030,58	1.094.942,77	
Suppliers and other liabilities	21.932.072,63	0,00	0,00
	52.666.184,71	**1.533.355,96**	**0,00**

December 31, 2012

	< 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Loans (excluding finance leases)	31.210.000,00		0,00
Finance leases	948.797,85	1.086.632,12	0,00
Net financial liabilities from derivatives (interest rate swap contracts)	431.622,16	1.094.942,77	
Suppliers and other liabilities	22.284.716,06	0,00	0,00
	54.875.136,07	**2.181.574,88**	**0,00**

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.

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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, 2013 and 2012 are presented below:

	2013	**2012**
Total loans	32.436.671,71	35.001.725,14
Minus: Cash available and cash equivalents	(3.131.001,58)	(1.112.739,48)
Net loans	**29.305.670,13**	**33.888.985,66**
Equity	14.171.908,00	22.589.351,76
Total capital commitment	**43.477.578,13**	**56.478.337,42**
Leverage ratio	**67%**	**60%**

In 2013, this leverage ratio was increased and reached 60%. This reduction is mainly due to the fact that the loans were reduced, and due to the change 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 € 1,468,073.17 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.
- The fair value of fixed-term contracts in foreign currency is defined by using fixed-term exchange rates applicable on the reporting date, discounted at current value.

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 evaluated by independent valuators on December 31, 2010. The valuation was based on recent transactions made on standard commercial terms and market conditions. The valuations of these fixed assets are conducted at least every three years.

(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, 2013, the results of the Company were charged with impairments of trade receivables amounting to € 658,764 (December 31, 2012: € 965,000).

(c) Provisions for litigious medical cases

The Company recognizes a provision for litigious medical 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

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	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, 2012	**7.552.150,00**	**24.318.999,98**	**1.430.839,31**	**18.175.695,19**	**278.816,32**	**9.622.994,92**	**61.379.495,72**
Additions	0,00	0,00	14.547,81	29.576,75	0,00	83.485,87	**127.390,99**
Sales / Deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00	(45.591,76)	0,00	(173.104,73)	**(218.696,49)**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**7.552.150,00**	**24.318.999,98**	**1.445.387,12**	**18.159.680,18**	**278.816,32**	**9.533.156,62**	**61.288.190,22**
Accumulated Depreciations on January 1, 2012	**0,00**	**(607.978,00)**	**(670.093,24)**	**(13.375.625,70)**	**(224.920,55)**	**(8.816.315,82)**	**(23.694.933,31)**
Depreciations	0,00	(607.978,00)	(75.421,32)	(1.451.578,73)	(12.274,35)	(383.630,94)	**(2.530.883,34)**
Depreciations of sold / deleted property	0,00	0,00	0,00	45.591,76	0,00	169.391,57	**214.983,33**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**0,00**	**(1.215.956,00)**	**(745.514,56)**	**(14.781.612,67)**	**(237.194,90)**	**(9.030.555,19)**	**(26.010.833,32)**
Residual value on December 31, 2012	**7.552.150,00**	**23.103.043,98**	**699.872,56**	**3.378.067,51**	**41.621,42**	**502.601,43**	**35.277.356,90**
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2013	**7.552.150,00**	**24.318.999,98**	**1.445.387,12**	**18.159.680,18**	**278.816,32**	**9.533.156,62**	**61.288.190,22**
Additions	0,00	85.500,00	4.000,00	59.082,59	0,00	102.517,66	**251.100,25**
Sales / Deletions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	(194.418,13)	0,00	**(194.418,13)**

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Balance on December 31, 2013	**7.552.150,00**	**24.404.499,98**	**1.449.387,12**	**18.218.762,77**	**84.398,19**	**9.635.674,28**	**61.344.872,34**
Accumulated Depreciations on January 1, 2013	**0,00**	**-1.215.956,00**	**-745.514,56**	**-14.781.612,67**	**-237.194,90**	**-9.030.555,19**	**(26.010.833,32)**
Depreciations	0,00	(837.711,76)	(74.365,41)	(1.283.201,07)	(3.457,71)	(263.589,35)	**(2.462.325,30)**
Adjustment of real property depreciation value	0,00	229.736,74	18.073,11	103.853,86	33,24	109.900,56	**461.597,51**
Depreciations of sold / deleted property	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	158.032,64	0,00	**158.032,64**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**0,00**	**-1.823.931,02**	**-801.806,86**	**-15.960.959,88**	**-82.586,73**	**-9.184.243,98**	**-27.853.528,47**
Residual value on December 31, 2013	**7.552.150,00**	**22.580.568,96**	**647.580,26**	**2.257.802,89**	**1.811,46**	**451.430,30**	**33.491.343,87**

Expense for depreciations € 2,462,325.3 (2012: € 2,530,883.34) has been registered in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows: € 1,674,418.30 (2012: € 1,721,000.67.) in the cost for the provision of services and € 787,961.56 (2012: € 787,944.09) in administration expenses.

The statement of comprehensive income includes rents amounting to € 748,576.27 (2012: 862,422.42 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:

	2013	
	Fields – lands	**Buildings & facilities**
Cost	3.446.438,61	22.953.703,43
Accrued depreciations	0,00	(4.463.994,08)
	3.446.438,61	**18.489.709,35**

	2012	
	Fields – lands	**Buildings & facilities**
Cost	3.446.438,61	20.121.462,11
Accrued depreciations	0,00	(3.752.814,43)
	3.446.438,61	**16.368.647,68**

Tangible liens have been placed against the tangible fixed assets of the company amounting to € 94.800.000 for lands and buildings.

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

	2013	**2012**
Cost of capitalised finance leases	4.823.015,00	4.823.015,00
Accrued depreciations	(3.995.213,58)	(3.091.152,69)
	827.801,42	**1.731.862,31**

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.

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6. *Intangible assets*

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	Licenses & Trademarks	Client relations	Total
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2012	**21.943.081,33**	**10.280.441,12**	**32.223.522,45**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**21.943.081,33**	**10.280.441,12**	**32.223.522,45**
Accumulated Depreciations on January 1, 2012			
Depreciations	(1.082.127,16)	(2.058.634,00)	**(3.140.761,16)**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**(1.082.127,16)**	**(2.058.634,00)**	**(3.140.761,16)**
Residual value on December 31, 2012	**20.860.954,17**	**8.221.807,12**	**29.082.761,29**
Cost of ownership or Valuation on January 1, 2013	**20.860.954,17**	**8.221.807,12**	**29.082.761,29**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**20.860.954,17**	**8.221.807,12**	**29.082.761,29**
Accumulated Depreciations on January 1, 2013			
Depreciations	(1.082.127,16)	(2.058.634,00)	**(3.140.761,16)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**(1.082.127,16)**	**(2.058.634,00)**	**(3.140.761,16)**
Residual value on December 31, 2013	**19.778.827,01**	**6.163.173,12**	**25.942.000,13**

Expense for depreciations € 3,140,761.16 (2012: € 3,140,761.16) has been registered in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows: € 2,135,717.58 (2012: € 2,135,717.58) in the cost for the provision of services and € 1,005,043.57 (2012: € 1,005,043.57) in administration expenses.

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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 the impairment control, the Company is considered as a unit creating cash flows. Cash flows -before taxes- are used, which are based on financial budgets approved by the BoD, covering a period of seven years. 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.

Tangible liens in favour of banks have been placed against the intangible assets of the company amounting to € 25,942,000.13.

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

	2013	
Assets	**Loan assets and receivables**	**Total**
Clients and other trade receivables	16.908.574,93	16.908.574,93
Cash available and cash equivalents	3.131.001,58	3.131.001,58
Total	20.039.576,51	20.039.576,51

	2012	
Assets	**Loan assets and receivables**	**Total**
Clients and other trade receivables	28.116.827,73	28.116.827,73
Cash available and cash equivalents	1.112.739,48	1.112.739,48
Total	29.229.567,21	29.229.567,21

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	2013		
Liabilities	**Liabilities in fair value through results**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
Loans (excluding finance leases)		31.363.177,02	31.363.177,02
Finance leases		1.073.494,69	1.073.494,69
Derivatives	1.468.073,17		1.468.073,17
Suppliers and other liabilities		21.932.072,63	21.932.072,63
Total	**1.468.073,17**	**54.368.744,34**	**55.836.817,51**

	2012		
Liabilities	**Liabilities in fair value through results**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
Loans (excluding finance leases)		32.966.295,17	32.966.295,17
Finance leases		2.035.429,97	2.035.429,97
Derivatives	2.121.028,12		2.121.028,12
Suppliers and other liabilities		22.284.716,06	22.284.716,06
Total	**2.121.028,12**	**57.286.441,20**	**59.407.469,32**

8. Inventories

INVENTORIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	2012
Raw and auxiliary materials - Consumables	841.937,32	844.110,22
Medications	302.797,05	269.429,09
Total	**1.144.734,37**	**1.113.539,31**

The cost of inventories registered as an expense in the cost for providing services amounts to € 10,383,487.48 (2012: € 12,438,882.91). Inventories do not include impaired assets (Note 23).

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9. *Trade and other trade receivables*

TRADE OTHER RECEIVABLE FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	**2012**
Trades and other trade receivables	28.894.312,67	35.498.345,09
Minus: Rebate & Clawback	(4.636.625,00)	
Minus: Impairment provisions	(8.126.809,94)	(8.047.071,00)
Net receivables from customers	16.130.877,73	27.451.274,09
Advances	325.799,50	254.956,22
Current income receivable	144.993,18	168.380,17
Purchase discounts	94.159,87	101.268,84
Receivables from various taxes	1.234.016,40	326.875,16
Sundry debtors	357.737,83	309.328,58
	18.287.584,51	28.612.083,06
Minus: Long-term receivables - advances	(154.842,47)	(153.994,47)
Short-term receivables from customers and trade receivables	**18.132.742,04**	**28.458.088,59**

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.

Pursuant to ministerial decisions under no. Y9/oik.39226 (Government Gazette 1202/B'/12-05-2014) and Y9/oik. 39255 (Government Gazette 1202/B'/12-05-2014), which replaced previous ministerial decisions under Y9/oik.91813/27.09.2013 and oik. 77307/22.08.2013 (Government Gazette B' 1789/2013) respectively, the following were established:

A) The procedure and the payment method of the rebate amount provided by article 100, par. 5 of law 4172/2013 (Government Gazette A' 167/2013). In particular, a monthly escalating rebate amount was set in favour of E.O.P.Y.Y. over the benefits of E.O.P.Y.Y. to private parties, contracted for providing hospitalization, diagnostic tests and physical therapies to its insured parties. The Company, along with other clinics - members of the Association of Greek Clinics, have appealed, together, to the Council of the State, requesting the abolishment of Ministerial Decision under no. Y9/oik.91813/27.09.2013. In addition, the Company has requested from the Council of the State to postpone the implementation of the above Ministerial Decision. The hearing of the above in the Council of the State is expected in the second half of 2014.

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B) The clawback mechanism for 2013 over hospitalization expenses. Based on this mechanism, the monthly expenditure by E.O.P.Y.Y. for private clinics, hospitals, rehabilitation centres, psychiatric clinics, dialysis centres, and any other private or of special regime facility providing health services (of any kind), for private diagnostic centres and physiotherapy laboratories and for other contracted private health services cannot exceed 1/12 of the approved budget credits of E.O.P.Y.Y. The excess amount is claimed on behalf of E.O.P.Y.Y. from the contracted private health providers. The Company, along with other clinics - members of the Association of Greek Clinics, have appealed, together, to the Council of the State, requesting the abolishment of Ministerial Decision under no. 77307/22.08.2013. In addition, the Company has requested from the Council of the State to postpone the implementation of the above Ministerial Decision. The above request was discussed in the Council of the State at the end of 2013, while the issuing of a decision is expected within 2014, along with the discussion of the Company's request for the postponement of implementation.

It is noted that the Company shall appeal within the following period to the Council of the State against the new, as above, ministerial decisions, with which the prior ministerial decisions were replaced as well as, before administrative courts, against the allocation acts by E.O.P.Y.Y. with regard to the amount of the rebate and of the clawback.

Based on the above, the trade receivables of the Company have been reduced by the amount of the provision, equal to € 4.64 MM.

There is no concentration of credit risk with regards to receivables from customers, since the Company has a large number of customers solely in Greece.

On 31.12.13, customer receivables, € 13,341,728.22 (2012: € 15,166,449.77), referred to customers who are not late in their payments. Receivables from customers from the expiration of which a period less than three months has passed are not considered impaired. On 31.12.13 receivables that have expired and have not been impaired amounted to € 10,915,959.45 (2012: € 12,284,824.32). The maturity of these receivables is presented below:

	2013	2012
< 3 months	3.193.938,21	3.594.459,10
3 - 6 months	3.173.295,17	3.571.227,42
> 6 months	4.548.726,00	5.119.137,80
	10.915.959,38	**12.284.824,32**

On 31.12.13 receivables from customers amounting to € 8,126,809 (2012: € 8,047,071) are considered impaired; for this reason, a relevant provision has been formulated. The maturity of those receivables is presented below:

	2013	2012
> 6 months	8.126.809,94	8.047.071,00
	8.126.809,94	**8.047.071,00**

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

	2013	2012
Balance on January 1	8.047.071,00	7.082.071,00
Provisions for impairment (Note 23)	658.764,00	965.000,00
Write-offs	(579.025,06)	
Balance on December 31	**8.126.809,94**	**8.047.071,00**

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

CASH AVAILABLE AND CASH EQUIVALENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	2012
Treasury	57.291,55	73.958,36
Demand deposits	3.073.710,03	1.038.781,12
Fixed-term deposits	0,00	0,00
Total	**3.131.001,58**	**1.112.739,48**

The average interest rate of demand deposits for 2013 was 0.1%.

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11. Share capital and share premium account

	Amount of shares	Common shares	Share premium	**Total**
Balance on December 31, 2012	8.673.864,00	38.165.001,60	62.225.810,73	**100.390.812,33**
Balance on December 31, 2013	8.673.864,00	38.165.001,60	62.225.810,73	**100.390.812,33**

The total amount of approved common shares is 8,673,864 shares (2012: 8,673,864 shares) with nominal value € 4.4 for each share (2012: € 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.”.

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12. Other reserves

13 Other reserves

	Ordinary reserve	Extraordinary reserves	Tax-free reserves from special legal provisions	Reserve for adjustments of the value of real property	Total
Balance on January 1, 2012	**23.874,73**	**4.280,27**	**174.567,87**	**6.911.334,90**	**7.114.057,77**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**23.874,73**	**4.280,27**	**174.567,87**	**6.911.334,90**	**7.114.057,77**
Balance on January 1, 2013	**23.874,73**	**4.280,27**	**174.567,87**	**6.911.334,90**	**7.114.057,77**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**23.874,73**	**4.280,27**	**174.567,87**	**6.911.334,90**	**7.114.057,77**

(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.

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13. Loans

LOANS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	2012
Long-term loans		
Finance leases	438.413,19	1.086.632,12
Total long-term loans	**438.413,19**	**1.086.632,12**
Short-term loans		
Finance leases	635.081,50	948.797,85
Debenture loans	29.723.628,52	31.792.712,82
Bank loans	1.639.548,50	1.173.582,35
Total short-term loans	**31.998.258,52**	**33.915.093,02**
Total loans	**32.436.671,71**	**35.001.725,14**

The loans of the Company are taken out in Euros.

(a) Debenture loans

According to the figures of Financial Position, on December 31, 2013, the Company was showing a negative working capital by € 33 MM, due to the repositioning of the debenture loan, amounting to € 29.7 MM, from long-term to short-term liabilities, as per IAS 1.

In addition, the Company on 31.12.2013 had not paid a capital instalment for its debenture loan, amounting to € 820 th. based on the payment scheduled for its debenture 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:

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	2013	2012
6 - 12 μήνες	31,363,177.02	32,966,295.17
	31,363,177.02	**32,966,295.17**

6 - 12 months

The fair values of long-term bank loans are equal to the book values thereof.

(b) Finance leases

The average effective interest rate of the finance lease for 2013 was 3.69 % (2012: 4.89%).

Finance leases		
	2013	**2012**
Liabilities from finance leases - Minimum rent payments		
Up to one year	684.889,47	1.016.402,76
Between 2 and 5 years	430.379,80	1.115.456,21
More than 5 years		
	1.115.269,27	**2.131.858,97**
Future charges of financial cost to finance leases	(51.560,18)	(117.758,58)
Current value of liabilities in finance leases	**1.063.709,10**	**2.014.100,39**
The current value of finance leases is analysed as follows:		
Up to one year	635.081,50	948.797,85
Between 2 and 5 years	428.627,60	1.065.302,53
More than 5 years		
	1.063.709,10	**2.014.100,39**

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14. Derivatives

	2013	2012
Long-term liabilities		
Interest rate swap contracts	1.468.073,17	2.121.028,12
	1.468.073,17	**2.121.028,12**

The nominal capital of the interest rate swaps as on December 31, 2013 was € 16,527,500.

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, 2013 the fixed interest rates fluctuated between 3.15% - 3.84% while the variable interest rate is linked to EURIBOR.

15. Liabilities for personnel benefits

Liabilities for personnel benefits

	2013	2012 (Revised)
Current value of non-financed payables	957.011,00	906.136,00
Liability in the balance sheet	**957.011,00**	**906.136,00**

	2013	2012 (Revised)
Cost of current employment	76.891,00	104.548,00
Interest over the liability	30.980,00	56.764,00
Net (profits) / losses registered in the period		
Losses / (profits) from cut backs / settlements / terminations	235.280,00	(15.101,00)
Net (profits) / losses	**343.151,00**	**146.211,00**

	2013	2012
Discount rate	3,73%	3,48%
Future raises in wages	2,00%	2,00%
Inflation	2,00%	2,00%

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	Obligations of Fixed Benefits
Balance 1/1/2012 (Revised)	1.139.156,00
Cost of current employment	104.548,00
Financial cost	56.764,00
Cost of cut backs / settlements / terminations	(15.101,00)
Actuarial losses / (profits) from population issues	205.350,00
Actuarial losses / (profits) from financial issues	
Actuarial losses / (profits) from period experience	(175.085,00)
Benefits paid	(409.496,00)
Balance 31.12.12 (Revised)	**906.136,00**
Balance on 01.01.13	**906.136,00**
Cost of current employment	76.891,00
Financial cost	30.980,00
Cost of cut backs / settlements / terminations	235.280,00
Actuarial losses / (profits) from population issues	(41.848,00)
Actuarial losses / (profits) from financial issues	0,00
Actuarial losses / (profits) from period experience	68.465,00
Benefits paid	(318.893,00)
Balance on 31.12.13	**957.011,00**

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. With regards to morbidity, the above table has been adjusted per 50%.

The sensitivity of the present value of non-financed liabilities, to changes of key assumptions is as follows:

	Change in assumptions	**Impact on present value**
Discount interest rate	Increase by 0.5 units	7.0 reduction
Future wage increases	Increase by 0.5 units	7.5 reduction

The adoption of revised standard IAS 19 “Employee benefits” had the following impact:

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1.1.2012	
Losses / Profits carried forward	-81,578
Impact of Revised IAS 19	108
Losses / Profits carried forward	**-81,470**
1.1.2012 - 31.12.2012	
Total Comprehensive Income	0
Impact of Revised IAS 19	-24
Total Comprehensive Income	**-24**
31.12.2012	
Losses / Profits carried forward	-84,916
Impact of Revised IAS 19	57
Losses / Profits carried forward	**-84,858**
Personnel benefits due to retirement or dismissal	978
Impact of Revised IAS 19	-72
Personnel benefits due to retirement or dismissal	**906**
Retained tax liabilities	8,058
Impact of Revised IAS 19	14
Retained tax liabilities	**8,072**

16. Deferred taxation

The overall changes in deferred income tax is as follows:

Balance on January 1, 2012 (Revised)	**8.785.226**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 25)	(707.129)
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income (Note 12)	(6.053)
Balance on December 31, 2012	**8.072.044**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 25)	705.551
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income (Note 12)	(6.920)
Balance on December 31, 2013	**8.770.675**

The changes in the deferred tax receivables and liabilities during the fiscal period, without considering the setting off of the balances within the same tax authority, are the following:

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

Tax demands carried forward	Liabilities for personnel benefits	Impairment of receivables	Unrecognised intangible assets	Finance leases	Forecasts	Total
Balance on January 1, 2012 (Revised)	**(227.831)**	**-**	**(55.778)**	**31.500**	**(441.567)**	**(693.676)**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	52.657	-	22.176	(31.500)	18.191	**61.524**
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	(6.053)					**(6.053)**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**(181.227)**	**-**	**(33.602)**	**0**	**(423.375)**	**(638.204)**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	(60.675)	(1.180.111)	236	-	(111.244)	**(1.351.794)**
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	(6.920)					**(6.920)**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**(248.823)**	**(1.180.111)**	**(33.366)**	**0**	**(534.619)**	**(1.996.919)**

Deferred tax liabilities	Profits at fair value	Depreciations of tangible assets	Licenses & Trademarks	Customer relations	Recognition of incomes	Finance leases	Total
Balance on January 1, 2012	**2.325.844**	**657.193**	**4.388.616**	**2.056.088**	**19.660**	**31.500**	**9.478.902**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	(268.551)	129.026	(216.425)	(411.727)	1.184	(2.160)	**(768.653)**
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance on December 31, 2012	**2.057.293**	**786.220**	**4.172.191**	**1.644.362**	**20.844**	**29.340**	**8.710.248**
Charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income	786.956,14	338.805,85	970.304,19	-41.936,41	-20.843,74	24.059,57	**2.057.346**
Charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income							
Balance on December 31, 2013	**2.844.249**	**1.125.026**	**5.142.495**	**1.602.425**	**(0)**	**53.399**	**10.767.594**

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The deferred tax credited to the Company's Net Position during the fiscal period is analysed as follows:

Analysis of charge / (credit) in other comprehensive income	2013	2012
Deferred tax expense / (income) from actuarial profits / (losses)	(6.920)	(6.053)
	(6.920)	(6.053)

The deferred tax expense / (income) is analysed as follows:

Analysis of charge / (credit) in statement of comprehensive income	2013	2012
Deferred tax expense / (income) from the creation of new or the inversion of provisional differences	705.551	(707.129)
	705.551	(707.129)

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, 2012	177.604,29	370.000,00	547.604,29
Additional provisions for period	165.895,71	(70.000,00)	95.895,71
Deletions from period	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance on December 31, 2012	**343.500,00**	**300.000,00**	**643.500,00**
Balance on January 1, 2013	343.500,00	300.000,00	643.500,00
Additional provisions for period	90.000,00	0,00	90.000,00
Deletions from period	0,00	0,00	0,00
Balance on December 31, 2013	**433.500,00**	**300.000,00**	**733.500,00**

(a) Pending litigation

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

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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 31.12.13.

The additional provisions € 90,000.00 (2012: € 95,895.71) 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 2011, 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 2013, 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

SUPPLIERS AND OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	2012
Vendors	16.990.412,18	14.869.189,05
Payable personnel pay	69.003,36	(125.019,56)
Liabilities to scientific personnel (physicians)	2.952.824,51	3.204.208,93
Various creditors	1.245.481,39	3.436.344,48
Liabilities from other taxes and fees	751.009,43	831.369,62
Insurance organizations	775.743,68	2.691.167,09
Earned period expenses	674.351,19	899.993,16
Total Suppliers and other Liabilities	**23.458.825,74**	**25.807.252,77**

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

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19. Provision of services

20. SALES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

Provision of services to:	**2013**	**2012**
Private parties	11.983.907,95	14.049.762,62
Insurance companies	18.609.715,13	21.275.868,80
Insurance organizations	12.055.791,68	11.806.843,10
Private companies	265.033,74	323.358,50
Rebate & Clawback	(4.636.625,00)	0,00
Total services provided	**38.277.823,50**	**47.455.833,02**

20. Other profits / (losses), net

	2013	**2012**
Profits from the sale of assets	89,30	213,25
Losses from the sale of assets	0,00	(3.174,06)
Total	**89,30**	**-2.960,81**

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21. Miscellaneous income

OTHER INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	2012
Rent	547.733,21	546.708,81
Revenue from sundry operations	47.843,09	19.414,29
Grants	0,00	64.066,10
Revenue for exchange differences		
Miscellaneous income	455.689,22	623.522,18
Total sundry income	**1.051.265,52**	**1.253.711,38**

22. Employee benefits

	2013	2012
Salaries and day-wages	10.157.699,29	11.598.465,45
Employer contributions	2.826.122,14	3.176.644,53
Expenses for Defined Benefits Programmes	343.151,00	(36.933,50)
Personnel compensation	235.695,87	
Other provisions	50.848,16	36.676,60
Total Personnel Fees and Expenses	**13.613.516,46**	**14.774.853,08**

Average number of employed personnel

	2013	2012
Number of employees	497	538

23. Expenses per category

	2013	2012

Consumables (Note 8)	10.383.487,48	12.438.882,91
Personnel fees and expenses (Note 22)	13.613.516,46	14.807.852,08
Fees & contributions for physicians	7.891.215,53	8.523.050,89
Expenses for cleaning & sterilization	692.764,83	790.944,53
Fees to consultants, lawyers, technical & other associates	1.031.357,41	1.206.240,84
IT and technician expenses	235.525,38	191.726,52
Utilities	861.284,95	914.885,22
Rent expenses	748.576,27	862.422,42
Premiums	273.399,55	281.484,27
Repairs & maintenance of fixed assets	778.750,15	586.624,50
Expenses for promotion & advertising	114.021,02	95.120,08
Materials of direct consumption	564.652,24	553.810,62
Patient exams	497.681,01	522.969,73
Other	497.921,00	26.066,04
Taxes / Fees	1.285.620,15	1.469.751,32
Impairment of receivables (Note 9)	658.764,00	965.000,00
Depreciations (Note 5 - 6)	5.141.963,74	5.671.644,50
Forecasts	95.895,71	95.895,71
Total Cost for the Provision of Services and Management Expenses	**45.366.396,88**	**50.004.372,18**

24. Financial incomes / (expenses), net

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.2013 AND 31.12.2012

	2013	**2012**
Loan interest	(1.162.200,85)	(1.418.808,98)
Interest of financial leases	(83.975,42)	(101.176,34)
Various bank expenses	(484.217,16)	(112.794,62)
Interest rate swap contracts	(538.577,01)	(359.100,04)
Losses at fair value of swaps	652.954,95	(700.137,78)
Total financial expenses	**(1.616.015,49)**	**(2.692.017,76)**
Deposit interest	1.814,28	3.065,84
Other revenue from interest	219,62	2.338,25
Total financial income	**2.033,90**	**5.404,09**
Financial incomes / (expenses) (net)	**(1.613.981,59)**	**(2.686.613,67)**

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25. Taxes

	2013	2012 (Revised)
Period income tax	(98.437,83)	55.579,89
Retained tax	(705.551,60)	564.469,12
	(803.989,43)	**620.049,01**

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:

	2013	2012 (Revised)
Losses before taxes	**(7.651.200,14)**	**(3.984.402,27)**
Tax calculated using the applicable tax rates for the Company (2013: 26%, 2012: 20%)	(1.989.312,04)	(796.880,45)
Tax losses for the period for which no deferred tax receivable has been recognised	(372.585,76)	(171.149,38)
Difference of tax rates in provisional differences	2.428.534,47	
Expenses that are not exempted from income tax	638.914,93	292.400,93
Other Taxes	98.437,83	55.579,89
Differences from tax audit		
	803.989,43	**(620.049,01)**

26. Cash flows from operating activities

	Notes	2013	2012 (Revised)
Losses before taxes		-7.651.200,14	-3.984.402,27
Adjustments for:			
Depreciations of tangible assets	**5**	2.000.727,79	2.530.883,34
Depreciations of intangible assets	**6**	3.140.761,16	3.140.761,16
(Profits) / losses after the sale of tangible assets (as shown below)		36.385,49	3.932,60
(Profit) / Loss at fair value (including profits from sale) from financial assets in fair value through results	**14**	-652.954,95	550.142,66
Interest revenue	**24**	-2.033,90	-5.404,09

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Interest expenses	**24**	1.730.393,43	2.141.875,10
Impairment of receivables	**9**	658.764,00	965.000,00
Employee benefits	**22**	343.151,00	146.211,00
Depreciations of grants			
Other provisions	**17**	90.000,00	95.895,71
Depreciation of loan expenses			
		-306.006,13	**5.584.895,22**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease (increase) of inventories		-31.195,06	193.739,68
Decrease / (increase) of receivables		9.665.734,55	-5.866.936,33
Increase / (reduction) of liabilities (excluding banks)		-2.348.427,03	2.450.956,79
Increase (decrease) of provisions		0,00	0,00
Increase / (reduction) of liability for personnel benefits		-318.893,19	-409.496,00
		6.967.219,27	**-3.631.735,86**
Cash flows from operating activities		**6.661.213,14**	**1.953.159,36**

Profits from selling tangible fixed assets include:

	2013	2012 (Revised)
Net book value	36.385	3.933
Profits / (losses) from the sale of tangible fixed assets	(36.385)	(3.933)
Income from the sale of tangible assets	-	-

27. Contingent liabilities

(a) Guarantees

The Company has granted guarantees to third parties, within the context of its standard operations, totalling € 13,604 (2012: € 33,126) 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 € 27.6 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. 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

Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2013 (all amounts presented in € unless stated otherwise).

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 rents in accordance with the operating leases are as follows:

Operating leases

	2013	**2012**
Up to one year	388.005,84	368.005,84
Between 2 and 5 years	1.004.783,11	679.783,11
More than 5 years	684,64	1.184,64
	1.393.473,59	**1.048.973,59**

29. Transactions with related parties

The Company shares are owned by 57.89% by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”, registered in Holland, which is owned by 75% by “Gulert Enterprises Limited”, registered in Cyprus, and by 25% by “Eureko B.V.” Group, registered in Holland. “Gulert Enterprises Limited” belongs by 100% to “South Eastern Europe Fund (SEEF)", registered in Jersey Island. On the other hand, 42.10% is owned by “AKKADIA HOLDINGS LIMITED”, registered in Cyprus, which is 100% owned by “Hippokrates Holdings B.V.”. The remaining 0.01% of the shares is owned by physicians.

Fees to Board of Directors and management personnel

	2013	**2012**
Fees to Board of Directors	280,000.00	290,500.00
Fees to Management	620,220.73	663,360.29
	900,220.73	**953,860.29**

30. Events after the reporting date

Apart from those already mentioned, there are no other events that could have a significant impact on the financial position or operation of the company.

Athens, May 29, 2013

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE MANAGING DIRECTOR	THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	THE HEAD OF ACCOUNTING
SPYROS KAPRALOS	PAVLOS TRYPOSKIADIS	MARINA MAZARAKI	SOKRATIS I. DANOPOULOS
ID no.: AI 597179	ID no.: AH 120974	ID no.: X 547493	ID no.: Π 301176