EUROBANK EQUITIES INVESTMENT FIRM S.A.
General Electronic Commercial Register (GEMI) No. 003214701000

Financial statements for the year
from 1 January to 31 December 2015

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY WITH THE CORPORATE NAME "EUROBANK EQUITIES INVESTMENT FIRM S.A." ON THE 16TH ACCOUNTING PERIOD 1.1.2015 - 31.12.2015 SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY "EUROBANK EQUITIES INVESTMENT FIRM S.A."

Dear shareholders,

We have the honour of submitting along with this report the financial statements for the 2015 accounting period and the notes accompanying those financial statements, which form an integral part thereof.
These annual financial statements are in line with the provisions of Codified Law 2190/20 on Societes Anonyme as in force from time to time, and present Company financials for the period 1.1.2015 - 31.12.2015 in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provide a detailed picture of the assets and liabilities, the structure of the financial results and actual financial position of the Company at the end of the 16th accounting period to which they relate.

The new standards which apply on 31.12.2015 have been taken into account.

Looking back briefly at 2015, the stock market adjusted downwards with the General Index recording losses of 24% and the Banking Index dropping 94%.
• The stock market remained closed throughout the entire 3-week bank holiday announced in July after the Government called a referendum, and then for a further 2 weeks after that. The Athens Exchange eventually reopened after 25 working days with capital controls in place (note 2).
• The average daily value of transactions on days the Athens Exchange was operational was € 86 million, down 33% compared to € 127 million in 2014.
• Total market capitalisation stood at € 46.8 billion, down € 7.7 billion, or put differently 14% lower than the start-of-year figure.
• In 2015 overall, 30% of companies on the Athens Exchange reported a rise, 53% closed with losses and 16% closed without any change compared to their start-of-year valuation.
• In 2015 there were no major share capital increases for companies outside the financial sector, and total inflows generated were around € 64 million, while recapitalisation of the banking system at the end of the year brought total inflows of € 9.7 billion (excluding the HFSF's involvement).

In 2015 Eurobank Equities S.A. once again held prime position. According to Athens Exchange data it was in top place, accounting for 17.06% of the total volume of transactions on the Athens Exchange, meaning it was once again the number one choice for the largest and most important institutional investors and 17,000 private investors.
Having held a leading position in the stock exchange sector for 13 years now, the Company offers a comprehensive range of services including transactions in equities, derivatives, bonds and mutual funds traded around the globe. The Company's services are accessible via eurobanktrader, its online trading platform, and through an extensive staff of experts, exclusive tied agents, and associated investment brokers and investment service firms, allowing it to cover almost all of Greece in geographical terms.

In 2015 Eurobank Equities won the title of "leading brokerage firm" in Greece in Thomson Reuters' Extel survey, and the same survey also declared the Company's Research Department the best in the Greek market.

That Department provides active, ongoing support to all the Company's investment service units, offering well-researched studies and estimates about 29 listed companies which account for 90% of total capitalisation on the Athens Exchange. The Department also has a specialist section dedicated to international markets.

Relying on their extensive experience and utilising new generation technology, Eurobank Equities' Market Making Department which provides liquidity for 21 equities and 33 derivatives, and Proprietary Trading Department, contributed significantly to Company revenues in 2015.

One vital aspect of Company operations is to constantly identify, measure and manage risks, a task which a specialist team of associates within the Company continues to perform.

All this resulted in profitability for the Company for yet another accounting period (in terms of EBT) even though the financial results for the majority of Greece's stock exchange market continue to be negative. Note that the Company's exposure to the risk of price changes, operational risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, concentration risk, profitability risk and cash flow risk and the way in which those risks are dealt with are explained in the attached financial statements and in the Annual Report prepared by the Risk Management Unit as well as in the report on the Company's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process to the Board of Directors.

We expect 2016 to be fluid for the Greek stock market since the assessment procedure for the Greek programme is expected to be time-consuming, but we have a more positive outlook for share performance given the current low valuations and the estimate that the assessment will be completed. Global market volatility is also expected to significantly affect the domestic market.

Eurobank Equities' Management team considers that during 2016 the Company will perform well, with its market share and organic profit growth rising further, thanks to continued excellence in the provision of investment services and a constantly expanding clientele.

Dear Shareholders, in the particularly demanding environment which has emerged, our priority is to continue to expand our operations while keeping operating costs down as much as possible (note that they dropped 8% in 2015 compared to 2014) by centralising operations within the parent company or other companies in the Group. The environment will remain tough and demanding, and concerted efforts will be required. However, we have the strategy and means in place, and above all the skilled staff who have consistently demonstrated that they can cope with any difficulties and generate the desired results.

We assure you that to date there have been no events which undermine the Company's financial position as it stood on 31.12.2015 which have not been included in the financial statements attached hereto and the notes thereon.

Dear shareholders, we would therefore call upon you to approve the attached financial statements and the detailed notes contained therein and take a position on the items on the agenda for the forthcoming Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

NIKOLAOS ANDRIANOPOULOS

ID Card No. AA 075630

I hereby confirm that this Board of Directors Report consisting of 3 pages is the one referred to in the Audit Report I issued on 29.2.2016.

Athens, 29.2.2016

THE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

MARIOS PSALTIS

ICPA (GR) Reg. No. 38081

Independent Auditor's Report

to the shareholders of Eurobank Equities Investment Firm S.A.

Audit report on the financial statements

We have audited the attached financial statements of the company Eurobank Equities Investment Firm S.A. which consist of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes to equity and cash flow statement for the period ended on that date and a summary of main accounting policies and methods and other explanatory notes.

Management responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal checks and balances as Management considers necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

It is our responsibility to express an opinion on those financial statements on the basis of our audit. We performed our audit in accordance with the International Standards of Auditing. These standards require that we comply with the code of conduct and that we design and carry out our audit so as to provide a fair assurance as to what extent the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

The audit includes procedures to collect audit data relating to the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements. The procedures selected are at the auditor's discretion, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements whether due to fraud or error. When carrying out these risk assessments, the auditor examines the internal checks and balances on preparation and fair presentation of the company's financial statements for the purpose of designing auditing procedures which are suitable under the circumstances, and not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal checks and balances. The audit also includes an evaluation of the suitability of the accounting policies applied and the fairness of the estimates made by Management and an evaluation of the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the attached financial statements reasonably depict from every substantive perspective the financial position of Eurobank Equities Investment Firm S.A. on 31 December 2015, its financial performance and cash flows for the period which ended on that date in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have verified that the content of the BoD's Report corresponds to and matches that of the attached financial statements in the context of the provisions of Articles 43a(3a) and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, 29 February 2016

The Certified Public Accountant

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditing Company S.A.
Certified Public Accountants
268 Kifissias Ave.
Halandri, GR-15232
ICPA (GR) Reg. No. 113

Marios Psaltis
ICPA (GR) Reg. No. 38081

EUROBANK EQUITIES INVESTMENT FIRM S.A.
GEMI No. 003214701000
Financial statements for the year
from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Statement of financial position

All amounts are in Euro.

	Note	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	16	-	40,043
Tangible assets	16	889,936	1,150,792
Other long-term assets	17	6,282,747	6,806,550
Investment securities portfolio	18	120,016	811,318
Deferred tax	11	382,368	1,016,995
		7,675,067	**9,825,698**
Current Assets			
Receivables from customers - brokers - stock exchange	15	99,838,070	53,214,469
Other assets	19	7,949,835	3,315,568
Financial assets presented at fair value through profit and loss	13	13,972,344	4,834,489
Derivative financial instruments - receivables	14	62,283	132,403
Cash and cash equivalents	12	51,451,732	112,042,539
		173,274,264	**173,539,468**
Total assets		**180,949,331**	**183,365,166**
LIABILITIES			
Short-term liabilities			
Loans	21	30,000,000	-
Liabilities from customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos	15	78,529,196	83,700,182
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	14	351,259	6,736,860
Other taxes		369,896	5,482,175
Other liabilities	22	3,807,758	4,407,682
Long-term liabilities			
Personnel termination liabilities	20	371,690	381,079
Total liabilities		**113,429,799**	**100,707,978**
EQUITY			
Share capital	23	43,865,542	43,865,542
Reserves	24	22,327,024	22,192,412
Retained earnings		1,326,966	16,599,234
Total equity		**67,519,532**	**82,657,188**
Total liabilities & equity		**180,949,331**	**183,365,166**

Athens, 26.2.2016

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	THE CEO & 1st VICE CHAIRMAN	THE CFO	THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	THE CHIEF REPORTING OFFICER
NIKOLAOS ANDRIANOPOULOS ID Card No. AA 075630	THEODOROS FRANGOPOULOS ID Card No. AI 024384	FOTINI KOULIAKI ID Card No. Π 146458	IOANNA KARKAZI ID Card No. T 506157 Lic. No. 14597 1st Class	EKATERINI SOTIROPOULOU ID Card No. AE 154714

The notes on pages 12 to 31 constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income

All amounts are in Euro.

	Note	1/1-31/12/2015	1/1-31/12/2014
Net income from fees/commission	6	12,268,959	27,743,492
Income from dividends		456,953	353,454
Results from financial transactions	5	525,571	1,251,208
Other operating income		4,174	4,827
Income from operating activities		**13,255,657**	**29,352,981**
Staff salaries and expenses	7	6,968,351	8,208,634
Other operating expenses	8	4,625,989	6,333,205
Depreciation	16	384,936	357,872
Expenses from operating activities		**11,979,276**	**14,899,711**
Income from interest	9	511,983	1,300,712
Less interest expenses	9	172,817	296,845
Earnings before tax		**1,615,547**	**15,457,137**
Income tax	10	520,730	3,108,037
Earnings after tax		**1,094,817**	**12,349,100**
Other comprehensive income:			
Gains/Losses recognised directly in Equity which will not be reclassified to the income statement (after tax)		34,622	(45,590)
Total earnings for the year (after tax)		**1,129,439**	**12,303,510**

Athens, 26.2.2016

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Statement of changes in equity
All amounts are in Euro.

	Share capital	Special reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance on 1.1.2014	43,865,542	20,860,749	5,627,389	70,353,680
Earnings for the period			12,303,510	12,303,510
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	(45,590)	45,590	-
Transfer of reserves	-	1,377,252	(1,377,252)	-
Balance on 31.12.2014	**43,865,542**	**22,192,411**	**16,599,237**	**82,657,190**

	Share capital	Special reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance on 1.1.2015	43,865,542	22,192,411	16,599,237	82,657,190
Earnings for the period	-	-	1,129,439	1,129,439
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	34,622	(34,622)	-
Transfer of reserves	-	99,990	(99,990)	-
Transactions with shareholders				
Dividend for the period 2014			(16,267,095)	(16,267,095)
Balance on 31.12.2015	**43,865,542**	**22,327,024**	**1,326,966**	**67,519,532**

Athens, 26.2.2016

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Cash flow statement
All amounts are in Euro.

	NOTE:	1.1-31.12.2015	1.1-31.12.2014
Cash flow from operating activities			
Earnings before tax		1,615,547	15,457,137
Profit adjustments in relation to the following transactions:			
Foreign exchange differences		(661,944)	(215,660)
Depreciation	16	384,936	357,872
Provisions for customer credit risks and receivables		458,109	328,551
Other adjustments		938,297	91,760
		2,734,945	**16,019,660**
Changes in accounts related to operating activities			
Decrease/(increase) in customer receivables and other assets		(61,034,758)	59,497,309
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities (excluding banks)		(6,931,567)	(44,816,217)
Tax paid		(10,494,941)	(1,596,224)
Net cash flow from / (to) operating activities		**(75,726,321)**	**29,104,528**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible and tangible assets	16	(86,487)	(199,058)
Goodwill	16	-	(1,872,594)
Dividends received		377,152	296,468
Sale of equity instruments		450,000	138,378
Net cash flow from / (to) investing activities		**740,665**	**(1,636,806)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividend payments		(16,267,095)	-
Loan receipts		30,000,000	(15,200,000)
Net cash flow from / (to) financing activities		**13,732,905**	**(15,200,000)**
Increase/(decrease) in cash assets		**(61,252,751)**	**12,267,722**
Cash assets at beginning of period		112,042,539	99,559,157
Impact of foreign exchange differences		661,944	215,660
Cash assets at end of period	12	**51,451,732**	**112,042,539**

Athens, 26.2.2016

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General Information

The company is active in conducting brokerage and investment banking of any kind on stock and derivatives exchanges and in providing main and ancillary investment services in line with the legislation in force from time to time. The company has been incorporated and operates in Greece. The company is a 100% subsidiary of the bank Eurobank Ergasias S.A.

The financial statements were approved by Company Management on 26.2.2016.

2 Basic accounting policies

The basic accounting policies followed in preparing the financial statements, which were consistently applied in all years which are presented unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The standards applied are those issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the European Union by 31.12.2015. They are in line with the IFRS, including interpretations by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which have been adopted by the European Union.

TThe financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets and of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair-value-through-profit-or-loss. The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company is a going concern, having taken into account the macroeconomic and fiscal developments in Greece.

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and liabilities, the recognition of contingent liabilities on the date the financial statements are prepared and the posting of income and expenses in the period under examination. Consequently, the actual results may differ from assessments despite the fact that these are based on Management's best knowledge of current conditions and activities. Areas entailing a high degree of subjectivity or which are complex or where assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements are cited in Note 3.

The uncertainty of Greece's macroeconomic environment intensified towards the end of June 2015 as a result of failure to complete the assessment of the second Greek bailout programme by the European Union, European Central Bank (ECB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), failure to pay debts owed to the IMF, the closure of liquidity from the ECB to the Greek banking system and the imposition of various capital controls.

At its meeting on 29.6.2015 the Board of Directors of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, following a decision taken by the Management Board of the Athens Exchange, decided to keep the regulated market of the Athens Exchange closed during the whole bank holiday mandated by the Act of Legislative Content of 28.6.2015 (Government Gazette 65/A). As a result of these restrictions, deposits were subjected to cash withdrawal limits and capital transfers were curtailed on the basis of the Act of Legislative Content No. 65/28.6.2015, and regulated by the relevant ministerial decisions. Under Act of Legislative Content No. 84/18.7.2015 a bank holiday was declared in the period between 28 June and 19 July. At its meeting on 3.8.2015 the Board of Directors of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, taking into account of the Act of Legislative Content on emergency arrangements to restrict cash withdrawals and capital transfers (Government Gazette No. 84/A/18.7.2015) and the decision of the Minister of Finance to ease the restrictions imposed by the Act of Legislative Content of 18.7.2015 (Government Gazette 84/A) to allow transactions in financial instruments on Greek regulated markets (Government Gazette 1617/B/31.7.2015), it was decided to reopen the regulated market of the Athens Exchange, effective immediately.

Following publication of the relevant ministerial decision allowing stock exchange transactions (No. ΓΔΟΠ 1062 - Government Gazette 1617/31.7.2015) clarifications were provided by the Hellenic Capital Market Commission about investments in financial instruments that could be entered into. While that decision was in effect, it was possible to invest in financial instruments using 'fresh funds' only, however following the Ministerial Decision of 7 December that restriction was repealed.

To cope with the economic situation, secure financing for Greece and smooth out the problems referred to above, the Hellenic Parliament voted by majority in favour of the draft agreement on financial assistance from the European Stability Mechanism and arrangements to implement the Funding Agreement, and on 19 August the new package of financial assistance worth €86 billion in total was approved by the ESM. On 20 August the ESM approved the first instalment of € 26 billion of financial assistance to Greece, €13 billion of which was immediately disbursed to cover the country's budgeted economic and loan obligations, while the balance was paid by the end of the year after the prior actions were enacted. The volatility in the global markets which has been obvious since the start of the year is expected to significantly affect the domestic market.

At present, the first assessment of the Greek programme is pending, which makes the country's macroeconomic and financial environment volatile. A return to economic stability depends in large part on the actions and decisions of institutional players in Greece and abroad, accelerated implementation of the programme, and a gradual easing of capital controls.

Developments that could have a negative impact on the Greek economy are beyond the Company's control and Management is not in a position to forecast the impacts they could have. Management is constantly monitoring developments and their potential impact, in order to ensure that it can minimise their effect on Company operations, and bearing all these points in mind, considers that the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future without interruption.

2.2 Foreign Exchange differences from conversion

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The figures in the Company's financial statements are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Assets and liabilities with balances at the end of the reference period in a foreign currency are converted to Euro based on foreign exchange prices applicable on the date of the reference period and foreign exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

Transactions in a foreign currency are posted based on the foreign exchange prices which apply on the transaction date. All foreign exchange differences are posted to the income statement.

2.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when there is a legal right to offset the amounts recognised and in parallel the intention is to settle on a net basis, or recognition of the asset and settlement of the liability occur simultaneously.

2.4 Revenue recognition

(a) Fees and commission

Fees and commission are recognised on the date the relevant services are provided. Indicatively, the structure of fees and commission is primarily comprised of commission from entering into stock exchange transactions on the Athens Exchange, the Athens Derivatives Exchange and other foreign exchanges. The company's customer base covers the entire range of potential customer categories (foreign institutional investors, Greek institutional investors, foreign investors, listed companies, private customers and customers whose orders are received and processed by associated brokerage firms or other investment firms and credit institutions). The company is also authorised to engage in transactions as a market maker for stocks on the Athens Exchange and is a Type B market maker on the Athens Derivatives Exchange.

(b) Income from interest

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the income statement on an accrued basis for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the interest rate which precisely discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

2.5 Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are presented at acquisition cost having deducted accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of acquisition includes expenses relating directly to the acquisition of tangible assets. Subsequent expenditure is either included in the book value of the tangible assets or, if necessary, is recognised as a separate fixed asset only where it is considered likely that future financial benefits will flow to the company, provided that the cost of the fixed assets can be reliably allocated.Property, plant and equipment is tested periodically for impairment and any impairment loss is recognised directly in the income statement.

Depreciation on these assets has been calculated on the basis of the fixed line depreciation method over their useful lifespan as follows:

Improvements to third party property	during the lease or estimated useful life if shorter
Computers and software	4 - 7 years
Other furniture and equipment:	4 - 20 years

Expenses related to in-house development and maintenance of existing software and other fixed assets are charged to the income statement when they arise. Expenses payable to third parties related to the development and implementation of new software and other fixed assets are recognised as capital improvements, are added to the cost of new software and other fixed assets and are treated in the same way.

2.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are placed in the following categories: a) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, b) credit and advances to customers and c) investments available for sale. The categorisation decision is taken by Management when the asset is initially recognised.

(a) Financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement

This category encompasses two sub-categories, financial assets held for trade and those defined as investments at fair value through profit and loss upon initial recognition. A financial asset is posted to that category when it is acquired primarily for the purpose of sale shortly thereafter or is designated as such. This category also includes derivatives held for trade, unless designated as hedging instruments.

(b) Credit and advance payments to customers

Credit and advance payments to customers are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or specified payments which are not traded on an active market. Credit and advance payments occur when the Company provides money or services directly to a creditor.

(c) Investments available for sale

Investments available for sale concern investments that are expected to last for an indefinite period of time but can be immediately sold in case liquidity needs arise or interest rates change at the exchange rate or at share prices.

(d) Accounting treatment and calculation

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value presented in the income statement are posted on the transaction date, in other words the date on which the Company undertakes to purchase or sell the said assets. Financial assets not presented at fair value in the income statement are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets cease to be recognised when cash flow collection rights expire or when the Company has in effect transferred the risks and rewards associated with ownership.

Investments available for sale and financial assets presented at fair value in the income statement are valued and presented in later periods at fair value. Profits and losses from changes in fair value in the category 'financial assets presented at fair value in the income statement' are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Profits and losses from changes to fair value of investments for sale are posted directly to equity until the financial assets are de-recognised or incur impairment losses in which case the accumulated profit or loss which was previously recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement. Dividends from investments are recognised in the income statement when the right to collect a dividend is approved by shareholders.

The fair value of investments traded on active markets is determined by the current offer price on the stock exchange. The fair value of non-listed securities and other financial assets in cases where purchase is not active is determined using valuation techniques. These techniques include the use of recent transactions entered into on a purely commercial basis, reference to the current price of comparable assets traded and discounted cash flow methods, the valuation of options and other valuation methods frequently used on the market.

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date the Company examines to what extent there are objective indications that a financial asset or a group of financial assets has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when, and only when, there is an objective indication of impairment as a result of one or more incidents which occurred after the initial asset recognition (loss event) and this event or events has/have an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or a group of financial assets and can be reliably measured. The objective indication that a financial asset or a group of financial assets has been impaired includes information which comes to the Company's attention.

(a) Assets valued at non-depreciated acquisition value

The Company initially assesses to what extent there is an objective indication of impairment separately for those financial assets which on their own are significant. Non-significant financial assets are either evaluated individually or as a group. If the Company decides that there is no objective indication of impairment for a financial asset assessed individually (whether significant or not) it is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk features and is assessed collectively for impairment. Assets assessed for impairment individually for which impairment loss exists and continues to be recognised are not included in group assessments of impairment.

In practice, the Company may calculate the impairment based on the fair value of an instrument using current market values.

Calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows on a secured financial asset reflects the cash flow which may arise from realisation having deducted the cost of sale of the collateral regardless of whether realisation is likely or not.

If in a later period the amount of impairment decreases and the reduction can be objectively correlated to an incident which occurred after recognition of the impairment (such as improvement in the debtor's degree of insolvency) the previously recognised impairment loss is offset by readjusting the contingencies account. The amount offset is recognised in the income statement.

(b) Assets available for sale

In calculating the impairment of equity investments which have been recognised as available for sale, regard is had to any significant and extended reduction in fair value of the security below cost. Where there is such an indication for financial assets available for sale, the accumulated loss -which is calculated as the difference between the purchase cost and the current fair value less impairment losses for the financial asset recognised previously in the income statement - is transferred from equity to the income statement. Impairment losses in equity investments recognised in the income statement are not offset in the income statement. If in a later period the fair value of a debt instrument recognised as available for sale increases and this increase can be objectively correlated to an incident which occurred after recognition of the impairment, the impairment loss is offset via the income statement.

2.8 Fixed asset impairment

Assets with an indefinite useful life are not depreciated and are subject to annual or more frequent impairment testing, when some events indicate that the book value may not be recoverable. Assets subject to depreciation are tested for impairment, when there are indications that their book value cannot be recovered. The recoverable value is either the fair value less the amount required for the cost of sale or the usage value of the asset whichever is higher. To assess impairment losses assets are placed in the smallest possible cash-generating units. Impairment losses are presented as expenses in the income statement when they arise.

2.9 Sell- buy back agreements

(a) Sell- buy back agreements

Securities sold on the basis of re-purchase agreements (repos) are posted to the financial statements as pledged assets when the recipient is entitled under the agreement to sell or re-assign the pledged assets. The obligation to the counterparty includes the amounts owed to the bank or to customers, as suitably determined. Securities purchased via reverse repos are recognised as loans and advances to the bank or customers accordingly. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is recognised as interest during the repo's term using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Lending of securities

Securities lent by the Company to third parties remain in the financial statements. Securities borrowed by the Company are not recognised in the financial statements unless sold to third parties in which case the purchase and sale are posted and the profit or loss included in the transaction portfolio results. The obligation to return securities is posted at fair value as a trading liability.

2.10 Borrowing

Borrowing-related obligations are initially recognised at fair value determined from the incoming capital including issue expenses. Subsequent borrowing-related liabilities are valued at non-depreciated cost and the difference between the initial incoming capital and the value at the end of the loan is posted to the income statement during the term of borrowing using the effective interest rate method. If the Company redeemed its liabilities these are deleted from the balance sheet and the difference between the current level of liabilities and the amount paid is included in the results.

2.11 Leased Assets

Leases of tangible assets where the Company in effect retains all risks and rewards associated with ownership are recorded as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the start of the rental at the lowest value between fair value of the asset leased and the present value of minimum rental fees payable. Each rental fee is allocated between the liability and financing expenses so as to achieve a fixed interest rate in relation to the financing balance which is outstanding. The corresponding liability from rental fees after deducting the cost of financing is included in long-term liabilities. That part of financial expenses relating to leasing is recognised in the income statement during the term of the lease. Assets acquired on the basis of a finance lease are depreciated over their useful life or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Leases where in effect the risk and rewards associated with ownership remain with the lessor are posted as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases (having deducted incentives collected by the lessor) are recognised in the income statement pro rata over the term of the lease.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the full liability method for all interim differences which arise between the taxation basis for assets and liabilities and their corresponding book value as shown in the financial statements using the expected future tax rates. The main interim differences arise from pensions and other staff retirement benefits and from the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised to the extent that it is possible that there will be future taxable profits in respect of which interim differences can be used. The taxation impact of tax losses carried forward is recognised as an asset when it is likely that there will be adequate future taxable profits against which these losses can be used.

Income tax on profits is calculated based on current Greek taxation legislation and is recognised as an expense in the period for which the profits arose.

2.13 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

Post-employment benefits include both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. The accrued cost of defined contribution plans is posted as an expense in the period to which the cost relates.

The liability recorded in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans is the current value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan's assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated each year by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Under Greek labour law when employees remain in service until the normal retirement age they are entitled to lump sum compensation which is calculated based on their length of service and their pay at the date of retirement. A provision has been formed on the actuarial value of the compensation lump sum using the projected unit credit method. Under this method the cost for termination compensation is recognised in the income statement over the employees' length of service based on actuarial valuations made each year. The obligation to pay retirement compensation is calculated as the present value of expected future cash outflows using the interest rate for government bonds with terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligation. In countries where there is not a large market in such bonds, government bond rates at year-end are used. The currency and maturity date of the bonds used matches the currency and estimated duration of the pension obligations. Actuarial gains or losses which result from calculating the retirement compensation for the Company are recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income in the year they are incurred and are not transferred to the income statement in subsequent periods.

The cost of current service and interest expenses are recognised directly in the results.

(b) Personnel termination compensation

The Company has improved this forecast by taking into account possible personnel terminations before the normal retirement date based on the terms of previous voluntary retirement schemes. The Company recognises termination compensation when it has specific commitments either based on detailed official plans announced which cannot be withdrawn or as a result of mutually agreed termination terms. Amounts payable after the passage of 12 months from the balance sheet date are discounted at present value.

(c) Profit-sharing and benefit schemes

Management may periodically pay cash bonuses to employees who perform well. Cash bonuses through the payroll are recognised as accrued personnel expenses. Profit-sharing with employees is recognised as a personnel expense in the year in which it is approved by Company shareholders.

2.14 Transactions with related parties

Related parties include companies associated with the Company, directors, close relatives, companies held or controlled by them and companies over which significant influence can be asserted over their financial and operational policy. Transactions of a similar nature are presented overall. All transactions entered into with related parties are within the normal business of the company and are entered into on purely commercial terms.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a current legal or substantiated obligation as a result of events in the past and it is likely that a resource outflow will be required to settle the liability, the level of which can be reliably assessed.

2.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are posted as equity.

Share capital increase expenses are presented (net of taxes) deducted from equity as a reduction to the proceeds of the issue.

The distribution of dividends from ordinary shares is recognised as reducing Company equity when approved by Company shareholders.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, sight deposits in banks, and other short-term highly-realisable, low-risk investments with maturity dates of three months or less.

2.18 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures are reclassified where that is considered necessary to ensure comparability with the presentation of data for the current period.

2.19 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

The following amendments to standards and new interpretations, issued by the IASB and IFRIC, and adopted by the EU are effective from 1.1.2015 onwards:

Annual improvements to the IFRS 2011-2013 (effective from 1.1.2015)

The amendments introduce major changes made to three IFRS as a result of the outcome of the 2011-2013 cycle of the IASB annual improvements project. They are as follows:
- They make it clear that IFRS 3 (Business Combinations) excludes from its scope accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.
- They clarify that the exception in IFRS 13 (Fair Value Measurement) for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) or IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities in IAS 32 (Financial Instruments: Presentation).
- They refer to the interrelationship of IFRS 3 (Business Combinations) and IAS 40 (Investment Properties) making it clear that in the latter the company must examine whether: (a) the property acquired is an investment property for the purposes of IAS 40 and (b) the acquisition of the investment property is a business combination, as defined in IFRS 3.
The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 21, Levies

IIFRIC 21 Levies clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy that is not income tax when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. It also clarifies that a levy liability is accrued progressively only if the activity that triggers payment occurs over a period of time, in accordance with the relevant legislation. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, for example a specified level of revenue, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached.
The adoption of this amendment had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards are effective after 2015, as they have not yet been endorsed by the European Union or have not been early applied by the Company. Those that may be relevant to the Company are set out below:

IAS 1, Amendment – Disclosures (effective 1 January 2016)

The amendment clarifies guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.
The adoption of this amendment is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IAS 7, Amendment – Disclosure Initiative (effective 1 January 2017, not yet endorsed by EU)

The amendment requires disclosure of information enabling users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes from cash flows and non-cash changes. The disclosure requirements also apply to changes in financial assets, such as assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities, if cash flows from those financial assets were or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.
The adoption of the amendment is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IAS 12, Amendment – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (effective 1 January 2017, not yet endorsed by EU)

The amendment clarifies that unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value in the financial statements andat cost for tax purposes may give rise to a deductible temporary difference. It also clarifies that the carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits and that when comparing deductible differences with future taxable profits, future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.
The adoption of this amendment is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IAS 16 and IAS 38, Amendments - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (effective 1 January 2016)

The amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate and it also clarifies that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.
The adoption of the amendments is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IAS 19, Amendment - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (effective 1 January 2016)

The amendment clarifies the accounting for post-employment benefit plans where employees or third parties are required to make contributions which do not vary with the length of employee service, for example, employee contributions calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendment allows these contributions to be deducted from pension expense in the year in which the related employee service is delivered, instead of attributing them to periods of employee service.
The adoption of the amendment is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IAS 27, Amendment - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2016)

This amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and clarifies the definition of separate financial statements. In particular, separate financial statements are those presented in addition to consolidated financial statements or in addition to the financial statements of an investor that does not have investments in subsidiaries but has investments in associates or joint ventures, which are required by IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures to be accounted for using the equity method.
The adoption of the amendment is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2018, not yet endorsed by EU)

In July 2014, the IASB published the final version of IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 'Financial Instruments'. IFRS 9 sets out revised requirements on the classification and measurements of financial assets, addresses the reporting of fair value changes in own debt when designated at fair value, replaces the existing incurred loss model used for the impairment of financial assets with an expected credit loss model and incorporates changes to hedge accounting.
In previous versions of IFRS 9 the IASB had introduced new classification and measurement requirements (in 2009 and 2010) and a new hedge accounting model (in 2013). The July 2014 version is the final version of the standard, supersedes all previous versions and marks completion of the work of the IASB to replace IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

Classification and Measurement
IIFRS 9 applies one classification approach for all types of financial assets, according to which the classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A business model refers to how an entity manages its financial assets so as to generate cash flows, by collecting contractual cash flows, or selling financial assets or both. Upon assessment, each financial asset will be classified in one of the three categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income.

With regard to financial liabilities, the treatment followed in IAS 39 is carried forward to IFRS 9 essentially unchanged. However, IFRS 9 requires fair value changes of liabilities designated at fair value under the fair value option which are attributable to the change in the entity's own credit risk to be presented in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss, unless this would result in an accounting mismatch.

Impairment of financial assets
According to IFRS 9 the same impairment model applies to all financial assets subject to impairment accounting.
The new impairment model focuses on future losses and requires recognition of expected credit losses, in contrast to IAS 39, which required recognition of credit losses only after the loss event occurred. IFRS 9 includes a '3 stage' approach which is based on a change in the credit rating of financial assets after initial recognition. Consequently, upon initial adoption of IFRS 9 for non-impaired assets for which no major increase in credit risk has been noted since initial recognition, the relevant credit losses must be recognised in the results based on 12-month expected credit losses. If, however, the credit risk of financial assets increases significantly compared to that at initial recognition, then a provision for lifetime expected credit losses needs to be formed.

For financial assets which were impaired at initial recognition, it is necessary to form a provision for lifetime expected credit losses.
To measure expected credit losses, information about past events, current conditions and forecasts about future conditions must be taken into account.

Hedge accounting
IFRS 9 introduces a revised hedge accounting model which seeks to align hedge accounting with risk management activities by management so that they are reflected in an economic entity's financial statements. Under the new model, new requirements on the effectiveness of hedge accounting apply, it is only permissible to terminate hedge accounting under certain conditions and the number of assets that can be used in a hedging relationship either as hedging instruments or as hedged assets has increased compared to IAS 39.
At present the Company is examining the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements, but this could not be quantified by the date on which these financial statements were published.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28, Amendments - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (effective 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed by EU)

These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries.
The adoption of the amendments will have no impact to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28, Amendments - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date to be determined by IASB, not yet endorsed by EU)

These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business, whereas a partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are in a subsidiary.
The adoption of the amendments will have no impact to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 11, Amendment – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (effective 1 January 2016)

This amendment requires an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a 'business'.
The adoption of the amendment will have no impact to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective 1 January 2018, not yet endorsed by EU)

IIFRS 15 establishes a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model to be applied consistently to all contracts with customers, determining when and how much revenue to recognize, but has no impact on income recognition related to financial instruments which is under the scope of IFRS 9 and IAS 39. In addition, IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standards IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction contracts and the related Interpretations on revenue recognition.
The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15, however the adoption of the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16, Leases (effective 1 January 2019, not yet endorsed by EU)

Under IFRS 16, which supersedes IAS 17 and related interpretations, the classification of leases for a lessee, as either operating leases or finance leases, is eliminated and all leases are treated similarly to finance leases under IAS 17. The new standard provides for the recognition of a 'right-of-use-asset' and a 'lease liability', at the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid, in case that there is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys to the lessee the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. Accordingly, the typical straight line operating lease expense of operating leases under IAS 17 is replaced by the depreciation charge of the 'right-of-use-asset' and the interest expense on the 'lease liability'. The recognition of assets and liabilities by lessees, as described above, is not required for certain short term leases and leases of low value assets. Additionally, the accounting treatment for lessors is not substantially affected by the requirements of IFRS 16.
The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (effective 1 January 2016)

The amendments introduce key changes to seven IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project. The topics addressed by these amendments are set out below:
- Definition of vesting condition in IFRS 2 'Share – based Payment';
- Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations;
- Aggregation of operating segments and reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets in IFRS 8 'Operating Segment';
- Short-term receivables and payables in IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement';
- Revaluation method—proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation in IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment';
- Key management personnel in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'; and
- Revaluation method—proportionate restatement of accumulated amortization in IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle (effective 1 January 2016)

The amendments introduce key changes to four IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2012-14 cycle of the annual improvements project. The topics addressed by these amendments are set out below:
- Clarifying in IFRS 5 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' that, when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution', or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such.
- Adding in IFRS 7 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement. It also clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, 'Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' is not specifically required for all interim periods, unless required by IAS 34.
- Clarifying in IAS 19 'Employee benefits' that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise.
- Clarifying in IAS 34 'Interim financial reporting' what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'.

3 Important accounting estimates and assumptions in implementing the accounting policies

In implementing the Company's accounting principles, Management makes assessments and assumptions which affect the amounts shown in asset and liability accounts in the financial statements during the next financial year. These estimates and assumptions are constantly evaluated and are based on historical experience and on other factors including expected future events which, under current conditions, are expected to occur.

3.1 Provision for bad debt

The Company constantly examines customer debt balances to assess to what extent impairment has been incurred. In determining whether impairment loss should be recognised in the income statement, the Company -using its discretion- examines to what extent there are indications to show that there is a definable reduction in the expected cash flows from a customer portfolio before the reduction can be correlated with a specific balance of a customer in the portfolio. Such indications may include data observed which indicates that there was a negative change in the repayment ability of a group of debtors or in national or local economic conditions related to breaches of obligations in respect of a group of assets. Management used estimates based on historical experience of losses from assets with similar credit risk features and similar objective indications of impairment losses with the portfolio when determining future cash flows.

The methodology and assumptions used to calculate the amount and the timing of future cash flows is periodically re-examined to reduce any differences between estimates of losses and actual loss experience.

3.2 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments not traded on an active market is determined using valuation methods. Where valuation methods are used to determine fair value these are approved and examined periodically by staff with suitable qualifications independent of the staff who first used the valuation methods. All models are confirmed before being used and are adjusted so as to confirm that the results reflect actual circumstances and comparable market values. To the extent possible, the models use only observed data but in sectors such as credit risk (both for the Company and the counterparty) fluctuations and correlations require the use of estimates by Management. Changes in assumptions about these factors can affect the fair value of financial instruments presented in the financial statements.

3.3 Estimated goodwill impairment

Each year the Company examines to what extent the goodwill has been impaired in line with the accounting policy presented in Note 2.8. The recoverable value of cash-generation units is determined based on their value in use. These calculations are based on forecasts about profitability and cash flows, which require the use of estimates, such as the rate of growth in income, expenses and profit margins.

4 Financial risk management

4.1 Use of financial instruments

By their nature, Company activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments, including derivatives.

The Company primarily trades in financial instruments and from time to time acquires exposure to over-the-counter instruments including derivatives to exploit short-term fluctuations in the equity market and due to its leading role as a Type B market maker in the domestic listed derivatives market. Company Management in cooperation with the Management Committees of the Eurobank Ergasias Group specify the transaction limits for the size of exposure that can be accepted.

4.2 Financial risk factors

Company activities expose it to various financial risks: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and concentration risk. General Company risk management policy focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and seeks to minimise possible negative impacts on financial performance, financial status and Company cash flows.

4.2.1 Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk which is the risk that the counterparty is unable to fully pay the amounts it owes when these become due. Provisions for impairment are recognised for losses incurred on the balance sheet date. Consequently, Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk in the context of the regulatory provisions laid down by the supervisory authority (the Hellenic Capital Market Commission).

(a) Derivatives

The Company imposes limits to control net exposure to derivatives, in other words the difference between purchase and sale agreements, in terms of amount and terms. At any point the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments which are favourable for the Company (in other words derivatives with a positive fair value) which -in relation to derivatives- are only a small part of the theoretical amount of contracts used to express the volume of outstanding instruments. Managing exposure to credit risk is done by taking into account possible exposure to market fluctuations. Collateral or other securities are not usually included for exposure to credit risk for these instruments unless the Company requires a margin deposit from counterparties.

(b) Credit-related commitments

These are maintained in line with the regulatory provisions of the supervisory authorities from time to time.

The ability of members of ATHEX to grant credit to customers to enable stock exchange transactions to be carried out (via a margin account) was regulated for the first time by Law 2843/2000.

The model used for providing such credit is based on the general principle that credit is extended only on the basis of a written agreement between the member and the customer where the latter provides the member with corresponding collateral for the credit over which the member maintains a lawful pledge.

The margin account enables investors to purchase more shares than those which their available capital would permit by utilising leverage techniques. However, the purchase of shares on credit is a technique used by investors skilled in handling this tool and who know how it operates.

The specific terms and conditions for members of ATHEX to grant credit are laid down by law and in the regulatory decisions of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission and Acts of the Governor of the Bank of Greece issued pursuant to such laws. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk from its activities.

The debt balance of customers with a margin on 31.12.2015 amounted to € 6,571,402 and the current value of the margin portfolio is € 14,267,237.

(c) Credit risk for T+3 (2-day credit)

Pursuant to Law 2843/2000 and HCMC Decision No. 2/213/28.3.2001 the customer should have paid the purchase price by the end of T+2. If this is not done the ATHEX Member may make necessary sales to minimise risk on T+3 or make advances for part of the purchase price and in general is not exposed to significant credit risk. Alternatively, after signing an additional agreement with the Company, the customer may obtain 2-day credit which relates to operations and the risks entailed by the margin account.

The debt balance of customers with a 2-day credit line on 31.12.2015 amounted to € 1,091,933 and the current value of the margin portfolio was € 121,331,323.

(d) Deposits with 'mature loan balance' financial institutions

In order to protect free cash assets of customers, in Decision No. 2/306/22.6.2004 (as in force) the Hellenic Capital Market Commission required that ATHEX members keep their customer's monies in special bank accounts with credit institutions of good repute.

4.2.2 Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk. Market risk arises from exposure to securities, which are exposed to general and specific fluctuations in the market and to exposure risk, FX risk and interest rate risk. The Company takes position for commercial reasons in shares, derivatives where the underlying securities are shares or share indexes. These assets are listed on regulated markets, are directly realisable and suitable for market risk hedging.

(i) Exposure risk

On 31.12.2015 the company's total exposure (delta equivalent per Risk Factor) was € 416,800 (FTSE/ATHEX Large Cap Index: € -133,108, Shares: € 549,908). Market risk based on the in-house value at risk (VAR) model and with VaR parameters at 10 days / 99% confidence interval, was € 93,350. Moreover, if the Company needed to fully realise its portfolio, the maximum possible loss from such realisation has been computed at € 3,415, and this amount has been recorded as an expense.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's financial status and cash flows are exposed to risk from the impact of fluctuations in current exchange rates. On 31.12.2015 the Company was exposed to negligible foreign exchange risk (note 25).

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company's financial status and cash flows are exposed to risk from the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates that currently apply on the market. Interest rate risk for cash flows is the risk that future cash flows from a loan which has been granted will fluctuate due to changes in market rates. In the case of credit granted via margin accounts or 2-day credit lines, the interest rate risk is rolled over to customers in most cases by contract. Overall Company exposure to interest rate risk is considered to be negligible.

4.2.3 Liquidity Risk

The Company is exposed to daily liquidity risk. The Company does not have cash assets to cover all its needs since experience shows that the minimum level of capital reinvestment upon maturity can be forecast with a high degree of certainty. Management sets limits on the minimum amount of capital to mature which is available to cover such liquidity gaps using stress tests.

The maturity of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace interest-bearing liabilities at acceptable cost upon maturity are factors in determining company liquidity and its exposure to interest rate fluctuations (note 26).

4.2.4 Concentration risk

Concentration risk refers to the case where the loan portfolio or company exposure correspond to a large degree to a single counterparty or a group of associated counterparties with common characteristics or the same collateral issuer in relation to the credit risk. As far as retail customers with similar characteristics are concerned, the company's loan portfolio is diversified across a wide range of customers. In the case of institutional customers or groups of associated companies, where exposure is particularly short-term, the most important form of risk is considered to be the risk related to the size of the exposure or the overall exposure of associated companies, and other risks (such as country risk) are considered to be not very important.

4.2.5 Capital adequacy

The initial capital management objectives were to ensure that the Company maintains satisfactory capital adequacy ratios in order to allow it to continue its operations and maximise the benefits for shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it depending on economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. The Company can adjust its capital structure by adjusting the level of dividend distributed to shareholders, by returning capital to shareholders or by issuing equity instruments.

On 31.12.2015 the Company's capital adequacy indicator was 40.51%. The minimum limit is 8%.

Amounts are expressed in € '000.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	43,866	43,866
Statutory reserve and other reserves	22,327	22,192
Profits/Losses carried forward	1,327	16,599
Total Tier 1 Capital	**67,520**	**82,657**
Less: Total regulatory adjustments to intrinsic equity	(369)	(4,106)
Less: Intangible assets	-	(40)
Total regulatory capital	**67,151**	**78,511**
Total weighted assets	**165,746**	**297,201**
Basel II capital adequacy index	**40.51%**	**26.42%**

4.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchange or a liability settled by informed and willing parties in a purely commercial transaction. The market price (where there is an active market such as a recognised exchange) is the best indicator of fair value for a financial instrument. In cases where there are no indicate market prices, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is computed using their present value or other valuation methods, where all significant variables are observable in the market.

The values resulting using these methods are significantly affected by assumptions about the level and timing of future cash flows and discounting rates used. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their book value for the following reasons:

a. Financial assets held for commercial purposes, derivatives and other transactions entered into for commercial reasons, and interest-bearing notes, investment instruments available for sale and financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss are valued at fair value by reference to stock exchange prices, if they are available. If stock exchange prices are not available, the fair values are computed using valuation methods.

b. All financial assets valued at fair value are categorised at year end into one of the three fair value ranking levels depending on whether valuation is based on data observable or non-observable in the market.

Level 1 - Stock exchange prices on active markets for financial assets with the same characteristics. These prices must be available from a stock exchange or active index / market directly and at regular intervals and must represent real, frequent transactions on a purely commercial basis. This level includes listed shares, debt instruments and negotiable derivatives.

Level 2 - Financial assets valued using valuation methods where all the most important data comes from observable values. This level includes OTC derivatives and complex financial assets and liabilities.

Level 3 - Financial assets valued using valuation methods where the most important data comes from non-observable values.

The remaining financial assets which are short-term or are valued again at regular time intervals their book value approximates their fair value.

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	31/12/2015			
	Stock exchange prices on active markets (Level 1)	Valuation model, observable values (Level 2)	Valuation model, non-observable values (Level 3)	Total
	€ '000	€ '000	€ '000	€ '000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial assets presented at fair value through profit and loss	13,972	-		13,972
Derivatives	62	-		62
Investment securities portfolio	-	120		120
Total financial assets	14,034	120	-	14,154
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Derivatives	351	-	-	351
Total financial liabilities	351	-	-	351

	31/12/2014			
	Stock exchange prices on active markets (Level 1)	Valuation model, observable values (Level 2)	Valuation model, non-observable values (Level 3)	Total
	€ '000 00	€ '000	€ '000	€ '000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial assets presented at fair value through profit and loss	4,834	-		4,834
Derivatives	132	-		132
Investment securities portfolio	-	120	691	811
Total financial assets	4,966	120	691	5,777
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Derivatives	6,737	-	-	6,737
Total financial liabilities	6,737	-	-	6,737

5 Results from financial transactions

All amounts are in Euro.

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Profits/ (losses) from financial transactions - shares	(8,149,826)	(9,443,537)
Profits/ (losses) from financial transactions - derivatives	8,780,961	11,753,474
Gains/(losses) from foreign exchange differences	135,738	126,791
Sale/impairment of investment securities portfolio	(241,302)	(1,185,520)
	525,571	1,251,208

6 Net income from fees/commission

All amounts are in Euro.

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Share purchase/sale commission	8,412,971	12,511,688
Derivatives commission	1,203,997	3,168,316
Investment banking revenues	2,289,892	11,527,021
Other income	362,099	536,467
	12,268,959	27,743,492

7 Staff salaries and expenses

All amounts are in Euro.

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	5,415,682	6,517,202
Social security contributions	1,027,758	1,172,026
Other staff expenses	524,911	519,406
	6,968,351	8,208,634

The number of staff employed on 31.12.2015 was 110 compared to 116 on 31.12.2014.

8 Other operating expenses

All amounts are in Euro.

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Administrative expenses	3,873,767	3,761,176
Reduction in goodwill	-	1,872,594
Provisions for extraordinary and general risks	486,716	416,305
Rents payable for operating leases	265,506	283,130
	4,625,989	6,333,205

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9 Interest income - expenses

All amounts are in Euro.

Income from interest

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Interest on deposits and other interest	500,474	1,058,254
Auxiliary & Guarantee Fund revenues	11,509	242,458
	511,983	**1,300,712**

Interest expenses

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Interest on loans	138,960	293,515
Other interest	33,857	3,330
	172,817	**296,845**

10 Income tax

All amounts are in Euro.

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Income tax for the period	-	6,058,515
Discount for lump-sum payment of tax	(99,756)	-
Return of Law 3808/2009 extraordinary levy which was wrongly paid	-	(1,610,129)
Deferred tax (Note 11)	620,486	(1,340,349)
Total	**520,730**	**3,108,037**

Total provision for income tax shown in results

The tax rate in Greece for 2015 is 29% (26% in 2014). The reconciliation between income tax on EBT based on current rates and tax expenses is as follows:

	1.1- 31.12.2015	1.1- 31.12.2014
Earnings before tax	**1,615,547**	**15,457,137**
Tax at applicable rate (29% in 2015 and in 26% in 2014)	**468,509**	**4,018,856**
Tax impact:		
Discount for lump-sum payment of tax	**(99,756)**	
Other tax adjustments	**(368,753)**	**2,039,659**
Income tax	**(0)**	**6,058,515**

From 2011 onwards, Greek societes anonyme and limited liability companies, whose annual financial statements must be audited, are obliged to obtain the annual certificate specified in Article 82 of Law 2238/1994 (Article 65a of Law 4174/2013 applies to periods commencing from 1.1.2014) issued after a tax audit is carried out by the statutory auditor or auditing firm which audits their annual financial statements. 18 months after an unqualified tax certificate is issued -provided that any potential re-audits by the tax authorities have not brought to light other tax issues- the audit is considered to have been completed for the years 2011-2013.

The company has been audited by the tax authorities up to and including the 2010 period and has received an unqualified tax certificate for the periods 2011-2014. For 2015, the tax audit is currently being carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. and the relevant tax certificate in line with Article 65a of Law 4174/2013, as in force, and the decision of the Secretary General for Public Revenues No. ΠΟΛ 1124/2015 (Government Gazette 1196/B/22.6.2015) is expected to be issued after the financial statements for 2015 are published.

Upon completion of the tax audit, Company Management does not expect there to be major tax liabilities other than those entered in and already presented in the financial statements.

The provisions of Article 1(4) of Law 4334/2015 (Government Gazette 80/A/16.7.2015) increased the tax rate on profits from business activity referred to in Article 58(1) of Law 4172/2013 which were acquired by legal entities that keep double-entry books from 26% to 29%.
These provisions apply to profits which arise in tax years commencing from 1.1.2015 onwards.
Under the provisions of Article 1(5)(a) the income tax advance for legal persons and legal entities whose profits arise in tax years commencing from 1.1.2015 onwards has been increased from 80% to 100%.
Article 2 of Law 4336/2015 states that the income tax advance for legal entitles is 100% of the tax resulting from income for the same tax year, compared to the figure of 80% which applied under previous provisions. These provisions apply from the 2014 tax year onwards.

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11 Deferred tax

All amounts are in Euro.

Deferred income tax is calculated for all interim differences based on the full liability method with an expected actual tax rate of 29% as stated in Note 10. The increase in the tax rate did not have a major effect on the adjustment in accumulated deferred assets shown in the income statement on 31.12.2015 compared to the balance on 1.1.2015.

The deferred tax account is presented below:
All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015
Balance on 1 January	1,016,995
(Debit)/Credit to income statement	(620,486)
(Debit)/Credit to statement of changes in equity	(14,141)
Balance at end of period/year	**382,368**
Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:	
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	107,790
Impairment of available for sale portfolio	-
Other differences	274,578
Deferred tax assets – (liabilities)	**382,368**

	31/12/2014
Balance on 1 January	(339,372)
(Debit)/Credit to income statement	1,340,349
(Debit)/Credit to statement of changes in equity	16,018
Balance at end of period/year	**1,016,995**
Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:	
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	99,081
Impairment of available for sale portfolio	456,273
Other differences	461,641
Deferred tax assets – (liabilities)	**1,016,995**

The deferred tax debit (credit) to the income statement consists of the following interim differences:

	1.1- 31.12.2015
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	22,851
Impairment of available for sale portfolio	-
Other interim differences	597,635
Deferred tax credit	**620,486**

	1.1- 31.12.2014
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	(3,566)
Impairment of available for sale portfolio	(344,212)
Other interim differences	(992,571)
Deferred tax debit	**(1,340,349)**

12 Cash and cash equivalents

All amounts are in Euro.
For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are the following balances which mature within a 90-day period:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Cash on hand	75	2,638
Reverse Repos	-	37,973,001
Repos on customer mature credit balances (note 15)	-	61,748,287
Company sight deposits	6,493,106	267,059
Sight deposits for customer mature credit balances	44,958,551	12,051,554
	51,451,732	**112,042,539**

13 Financial assets presented at fair value through profit and loss

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Shares		
- Listed on Athens Exchange and foreign exchanges	13,972,344	4,834,489
	13,972,344	**4,834,489**

Of the above shares, € 3,432,979 is collaterized in favour of the clearing house.
The entire listed share portfolio is characterised as held for trade.

14 Derivatives

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015		
	Contract/ nominal value	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities
Derivatives held for trade			
Futures	13,680,187	59,825	324,797
Options	103,350	2,458	5,158
		62,283	**329,955**
Open sales of shares on ATHEX		-	21,304
		62,283	**351,259**

This exposure arose from hedging exposure to futures that arose from our obligations as a market maker for shares and index futures.

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	31/12/2014		
	Contract/ nominal value	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities
Derivatives held for trade			
Futures	15,869,073	89,880	128,671
Options	1,254,965	42,523	24,378
		132,403	**153,049**
Open sales of shares on ATHEX		-	6,583,811
		132,403	**6,736,860**

15 Receivables - liabilities from customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Receivables from customers	33,073,796	22,220,955
Receivables from brokers - stock exchange	66,764,274	30,993,514
	99,838,070	**53,214,469**
Liabilities from temporary assignment transactions - repos (note 12)	-	61,748,286
Liabilities to customers - brokers - stock exchange	33,570,645	16,875,495
Liabilities to customers for cleared transactions	44,958,551	5,076,401
	78,529,196	**83,700,182**

Receivables from customers can be broken down as follows:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Customer balances	35,010,585	23,681,263
Less: Provisions for impairment of receivables	(1,936,788)	(1,460,308)
Total	**33,073,796**	**22,220,955**

The changes in the provisions account can be broken down as follows:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Opening balance	1,460,308	1,193,618
Plus: Provision impairment for year	485,148	305,882
Less: Amounts written off	(8,668)	(39,192)
Balance at the end of year	**1,936,788**	**1,460,308**

The fair value of these assets approximate their book value.

16 Intangible assets

All amounts are in Euro.

	31.12.2015		
	Software	Goodwill	Total intangible assets
Acquisition cost:			
Balance on 1.1.2015	213,035	-	213,035
Disposals & write-offs	-	-	-
Balance on 31.12.2015	**213,035**	**-**	**213,035**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance on 1.1.2015	(172,992)	-	(172,992)
Disposals & write-offs	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	(40,043)	-	(40,043)
Balance on 31.12.2015	**(213,035)**	**-**	**(213,035)**
Carried value on 31.12.2015	**-**	**-**	**-**

All amounts are in Euro.

	31.12.2014		
	Software	Goodwill	Total intangible assets
Acquisition cost:			
Balance on 1.1.2014	213,035	1,872,594	2,085,629
Disposals & write-offs	-	(1,872,594)	(1,872,594)
Balance on 31.12.2014	**213,035**	**-**	**213,035**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance on 1.1.2014	(140,957)	-	(140,957)
Depreciation for the period	(32,035)	-	(32,035)
Balance on 31.12.2014	**(172,992)**	**-**	**(172,992)**
Carried value on 31.12.2014	**40,043**	**-**	**40,043**

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16 Tangible assets

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015			
	Improvements to third party property	Furniture and other equipment	Computers and software	Total tangible assets
Acquisition cost:				
Balance on 1.1.2015	1,038,271	1,667,516	5,492,873	8,198,660
Additions			86,478	86,478
Disposals & write-offs	-	(3,987)	(27,082)	(31,069)
Balance on 31.12.2015	**1,038,271**	**1,663,529**	**5,552,269**	**8,254,069**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on 1.1.2015	(624,248)	(1,526,616)	(4,897,004)	(7,047,868)
Disposals & write-offs		3,329	25,298	28,627
Depreciation for the period	(31,218)	(46,228)	(267,446)	(344,892)
Balance on 31.12.2015	**(655,466)**	**(1,569,515)**	**(5,139,152)**	**(7,364,133)**
Carried value on 31.12.2015	**382,805**	**94,014**	**413,117**	**889,936**

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2014			
	Improvements to third party property	Furniture and other equipment	Computers and software	Total tangible assets
Acquisition cost:				
Balance on 1.1.2014	1,038,271	1,666,286	5,250,839	7,955,396
Additions		1,230	249,062	250,292
Disposals & write-offs	-		(7,028)	(7,028)
Balance on 31.12.2014	**1,038,271**	**1,667,516**	**5,492,873**	**8,198,660**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on 1.1.2014	(587,817)	(1,474,176)	(4,666,966)	(6,728,959)
Disposals & write-offs	-		6,925	6,925
Depreciation for the period	(36,431)	(52,440)	(236,963)	(325,834)
Balance on 31.12.2014	**(624,248)**	**(1,526,616)**	**(4,897,004)**	**(7,047,868)**
Carried value on 31.12.2014	**414,023**	**140,900**	**595,869**	**1,150,792**

17 Other long-term assets

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Participation in the Auxiliary Fund	3,333,158	4,477,700
Participation in the Guarantee Fund	2,949,589	2,328,850
	6,282,747	**6,806,550**

These participations include the following sums: a) € 1,307,936 which relates to payment as a guarantee for levies to the Auxiliary Fund for shares and € 1,275,222 which relates to payment as a guarantee for to the Auxiliary Fund for derivatives (in accordance with the provisions of Law 2471/1997 and Law 3371/2005 and the decisions of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission issued pursuant to them). The Auxiliary Fund's manager and custodian is Hellenic Exchanges S.A. Holding, b) € 750,000 in the Cyprus Stock Exchange's Liquidation Fund, c) € 2,949,589 which relate to payment of a guarantee to the Investment Services Guarantee Fund in accordance with the provisions of Law 2533/1997. A letter of guarantee of € 2,449,589 has also been issued for the same purpose.

The following points should be noted in relation to the Auxiliary Fund:

Transaction limits and the Auxiliary Fund were introduced at the end of 1996 and start of 1997 to handle problems with transaction clearing. Law 3371/2005 amended the original law and bolstered the role of the Auxiliary Fund and how it operates. In cooperation with the Guarantee Fund, and having obtained approval from the HCMC after examining risk hedging methods applied on European markets, the HELEX Group concluded that it was necessary to implement a modern counterparty risk management and hedging method on the Greek equities market with a change in the method for calculating the daily transaction limits for ATHEX members.

18 Investment securities portfolio

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Shares not listed on ATHEX	456	691,758
Greek corporate bonds	119,560	119,560
	120,016	**811,318**

The fair values approximate the book values.

On 15.5.2015 the Company sold its holding in Eurobank Ergasias Leasing S.A. to the bank Eurobank Ergasias S.A.

19 Other assets

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Income receivable	29,410	88,778
Prepaid expenses	401,186	544,687
Other receivables	11,790	12,590
Receivables from the Greek State	7,247,846	2,379,129
Sundry debtors	259,603	290,384
	7,949,835	**3,315,568**

Receivables from the Greek State include the sum of € 5,731,525 relating to settlement of income tax for the current year.

The fair value of these assets approximate their book value.

20 Personnel termination liabilities

All amounts are in Euro.

The impact of the amendments in the revised IAS 19 on the statement of comprehensive income for 2015 are presented below:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Balance on 1 January	381,079	305,759
Benefits paid	-	(431,985)
(Credit) / Debit to income statement	39,374	445,697
Recognition of actuarial loss / (gain) in comprehensive income	(48,763)	61,608
Balance at year end	**371,690**	**381,079**

In order to form the provision for personnel termination compensation the following assumptions were used: a) discount rate of 2.58% and b) future increases for 2016: 0.25%, 2017: 0.50%, 2018: 1.60%, 2019: 1.60%, c) Expected remaining working life: 19 years

Cost of current employment	29,580	25,721
Interest costs	9,794	11,466
Losses / (Gains) in actuarial study	-	408,510
	39,374	**445,697**

These results are dependent on the economic and demographic assumptions used in preparing the actuarial study. Thus, on the valuation date (31.12.2015):

• If a discount rate of 3.08% had been used, the total DBO would be approximately 9.3% lower.

• If a discount rate of 2.08% had been used, the total DBO would be approximately 10.4% higher.

• If a zero voluntary retirement rate had been used, the total DBO would be approximately 25.3% higher.

21 Loans

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Working capital	30,000,000	-
	30,000,000	**-**

22 Other liabilities

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Suppliers	481,316	1,006,046
Insurance and pension fund dues	262,639	279,848
Creditors and other liabilities	1,480,946	1,294,117
Brokerage fees for stock exchange orders	1,318,156	1,617,399
Deferred income and accrued expenses	158,189	103,759
Other liabilities	106,512	106,513
	3,807,758	**4,407,682**

The fair value of these assets approximate their book value.

23 Share Capital

All amounts are in Euro.

		31/12/2014	
	Ordinary shares No.	Ordinary shares	Net amount
1.1.2014 & 31.12.2014	**1,390,350**	**43,865,542**	**43,865,542**

		31/12/2015	
	Ordinary shares No.	Ordinary shares	Net amount
1.1.2015 & 31.12.2015	**1,390,350**	**43,865,542**	**43,865,542**

24 Reserves

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2014				
	Ordinary Reserves	Balance of uncovered losses from securities carried forward to be offset in future	Other Reserves	Extraordinary Reserves	Total
Balance on 1.1.2014	14,014,777	(64,485,338)	71,184,575	146,735	20,860,749
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-	(45,590)	-	(45,590)
Transfers of reserves	571,915	64,455,680	(63,650,342)	-	1,377,253
Balance on 31.12.2014	**14,586,692**	**(29,658)**	**7,488,643**	**146,735**	**22,192,412**

	31/12/15				
	Ordinary Reserves	Balance of uncovered losses from securities carried forward to be offset in future	Other Reserves	Extraordinary Reserves	Total
Balance on 1.1.2015	14,586,692	(29,658)	7,488,643	146,735	22,192,412
Actuarial gains / (losses)			34,622	-	34,622
Transfers of reserves	35,155		64,835	-	99,990
Balance on 31.12.2015	**14,621,847**	**(29,658)**	**7,588,100**	**146,735**	**22,327,024**

The statutory reserve formed in accordance with the provisions of Greek law (Articles 44 and 45 of Codified Law 2190/1920) under which at least 5% of the annual net earnings (net of tax) must be placed in the statutory reserve until that reserve reaches 1/3 of the paid-up share capital. The statutory reserve may be used to cover losses following a decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and consequently cannot be used for any other purpose.

Reserves from tax preference items were formed in line with the provisions of various laws. Under Greek tax law, those reserves are exempt from income tax so long as they are not distributed to shareholders, whereas if distributed or capitalised, they will be taxed at the tax rate applicable at the time of distribution.

25 Foreign exchange risk

All amounts are in Euro.

The table below summarises Company exposure to interest rate risk on 31.12.2015 and 31.12.2014. The table presents assets and liabilities, per currency, at book values expressed in euro.

31/12/2015	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	889,936	-	-	889,936
Other long-term assets	6,282,747	-	-	6,282,747
Investment securities portfolio	120,016	-	-	120,016
Deferred tax	382,368			382,368
	7,675,067	**0**	**0**	**7,675,067**
Current Assets				
Customers - brokers - stock exchange	98,566,592	912,560	358,918	99,838,070
Other assets	7,949,835	-		7,949,835
Financial assets presented at fair value through profit an	13,972,344	-	-	13,972,344
Derivative financial instruments - receivables	62,283	-	-	62,283
Cash and cash equivalents	43,739,401	5,786,451	1,925,880	51,451,732
	164,290,455	**6,699,011**	**2,284,798**	**173,274,264**
Total assets	**171,965,522**	**6,699,011**	**2,284,798**	**180,949,331**
LIABILITIES				
Short-term liabilities				
Loans	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos	73,039,934	5,264,053	225,209	78,529,196
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	351,259	-	-	351,259
Other taxes	369,896	-	-	369,896
Other liabilities	3,807,758	-	-	3,807,758
Long-term liabilities				-
Provision for personnel termination compensation	371,690	-	-	371,690
Total liabilities (a)	**107,940,537**	**5,264,053**	**225,209**	**113,429,799**
Equity	**64,024,985**	**1,434,958**	**2,059,589**	**67,519,532**
Total liabilities & equity	**171,965,522**	**6,699,011**	**2,284,798**	**180,949,331**

31/12/2014	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Intangible assets	40,043	-	-	40,043
Tangible assets	1,150,792	-	-	1,150,792
Other long-term assets	6,806,550	-	-	6,806,550
Investment securities portfolio	811,318	-	-	811,318
Deferred tax	1,016,995			1,016,995
	9,825,698	**0**	**0**	**9,825,698**
Current Assets				
Customers - brokers - stock exchange	51,266,417	1,896,949	51,103	53,214,469
Other assets	3,315,568	-		3,315,568
Financial assets presented at fair value through profit an	4,834,489	-	-	4,834,489
Derivative financial instruments - receivables	132,403	-	-	132,403
Cash and cash equivalents	104,473,380	6,320,470	1,248,689	112,042,539
	164,022,257	**8,217,419**	**1,299,792**	**173,539,468**
Total assets	**173,847,955**	**8,217,419**	**1,299,792**	**183,365,166**
LIABILITIES				
Short-term liabilities				
Customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos	76,649,286	6,846,499	204,397	83,700,182
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	6,736,860	-	-	6,736,860
Other taxes	5,482,175	-	-	5,482,175
Other liabilities	4,407,682	-	-	4,407,682
Long-term liabilities				-
Provision for personnel termination compensation	381,079	-	-	381,079
Total liabilities (a)	**93,657,082**	**6,846,499**	**204,397**	**100,707,978**
Equity	**80,190,873**	**1,370,920**	**1,095,395**	**82,657,188**
Total liabilities & equity	**173,847,955**	**8,217,419**	**1,299,792**	**183,365,166**

26 Liquidity risk
All amounts are in Euro.

The table below presents Company liabilities in categories based on the time remaining to maturity on the balance sheet date.

	31/12/2015					
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
LIABILITIES						
Short-term liabilities						
Loans	30,000,000					30,000,000
Customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos	78,529,196	-	-	-	-	78,529,196
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	351,259	-	-	-	-	351,259
Other taxes	369,896	-	-	-		369,896
Other liabilities	3,004,617		106,512	696,629	-	3,807,758
Long-term liabilities						
Provision for personnel termination compensation	-	-	-	-	371,690	371,690
Total liabilities	**112,254,968**	**0**	**106,512**	**696,629**	**371,690**	**113,429,799**

	31/12/2014					
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
LIABILITIES						
Short-term liabilities						
Customers - brokers - stock exchange - repos	83,700,182	-	-	-	-	83,700,182
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	6,655,166	81,694	-	-	-	6,736,860
Other taxes	442,691	-	5,039,484	-		5,482,175
Other liabilities	4,301,170		106,512	-	-	4,407,682
Long-term liabilities						
Provision for personnel termination compensation	-	-	-	-	381,079	381,079
Total liabilities	**95,099,209**	**81,694**	**5,145,996**		**381,079**	**100,707,978**

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27 Transactions with related parties

All amounts are in Euro.

The company is controlled by the bank Eurobank Ergasias S.A. (whose registered offices are in Athens and which is listed on ATHEX) which holds 100% of the company's share capital.

IIn May 2014, following the completion of the Bank's share capital increase fully covered by investors, institutional and others, the percentage of the ordinary shares with voting rights held by the HFSF, the controlling shareholder of the Bank until that date, decreased from 95.23% to 35.41%. Accordingly, as of that date HFSF was considered to have significant influence over the Bank. In November 2015, following the completion of the Bank's share capital increase (note 36), fully covered by investors, institutional and others, the percentage of the ordinary shares with voting rights held by HFSF decreased to 2.38%

In the context of the Law 3864/2010, as in force, HFSF exercises its voting rights in the Bank's General Assembly only for decisions concerning the amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association, including the increase or decrease of the Bank's capital or the granting of a corresponding authorization to the Bank's Board, decisions concerning the mergers, divisions, conversions, revivals, extension of duration or dissolution of the Bank, the transfer of assets (including the sale of subsidiaries), or any other issue requiring approval by an increased majority as provided for in Company Law 2190/1920.

In addition, the Bank has entered into a new Relationship Framework Agreement (RFA) with the HFSF on 4 December 2015 replacing the previous one, signed on 26 August 2014, which regulates, among others, (a) the Bank's corporate governance, (b) the restructuring plan and its monitoring, (c) the monitoring of the implementation of the Bank's Non-Performing Loans (NPL) management framework and of the Bank's performance on NPL resolution, (d) the Material Obligations and the switch to full voting rights, (e) the monitoring of the Bank's actual risk profile against the approved Risk and Capital Strategy, (f) the HFSF's prior written consent for the Bank's Group Risk and Capital Strategy and for the Bank's Group Strategy, Policy and Governance regarding the management of its arrears and non-performing loans and (g) the duties, rights and obligations of HFSF's Representative in the Bank's Board. Taking into account the terms of the revised RFA, the HFSF is still considered to have significant influence over the Bank

The Company engages in banking transactions with related parties within the normal context of its operations on a purely commercial basis. The volume of transactions with related parties and the end of period/year balances are shown below:

	31/12/2015	
Receivables - Liabilities	**Eurobank Ergasias S.A.**	**Other related parties**
Receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	47,009,854	1,765,336
Other assets	122,932	3,943
Liabilities		
Loans	30,000,000	-
Other liabilities	1,928,121	79,380

	1.1- 31.12.2015	
Income - Expenses	**Eurobank Ergasias S.A.**	**Other related parties**
Income from commission	3,232,471	397,510
Expenses from commission	(1,764,658)	-
Profits/ (losses) from financial transactions	-	-
Staff salaries and expenses	(181,406)	(179,008)
Overheads	(363,009)	(269,585)
Income from interest	88,808	-
Interest expenses	(138,960)	-
Other operating income	-	-
Total	873,246	(51,083)

	31/12/2014	
Receivables - Liabilities	**Eurobank Ergasias S.A.**	**Other related parties**
Receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	109,066,239	931,443
Other assets	50,367	70,629
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	1,746,320	51,921

	1.1- 31.12.2014	
Income - Expenses	**Eurobank Ergasias S.A.**	**Other related parties**
Income from fees / commission	9,972,957	1,658,756
Expenses from fees / commission	(1,655,067)	-
Profits/ (losses) from financial transactions	(10,572)	-
Staff salaries and expenses	(417,149)	(130,684)
Overheads	(294,715)	(66,315)
Income from interest	87,705	-
Interest expenses	(293,515)	(3,052)
Other operating income	-	653
Total	7,389,644	1,459,358

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28 Dividend per share

At the Company's Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened on 30.6.2015 to approve the 2014 financial statements, distribution of a dividend of € 11.70 per share (or € 16,267,095 in total) for 2014 was approved.

The Company's Board of Directors will decide at its next meeting on whether to propose to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders distribution of a dividend for the 2015 period.

29 Commitments

Operating lease commitments of the company as lessee
All amounts are in Euro.

The Company rents buildings and cars via non-cancellable operating leases. The leases have various terms, adjustment clauses and renewal rights, and the Company is required to give notice of termination of the arrangements based on the notice period laid down by law for commercial leases as in force. The cost of leases entered in the income statement for the period is disclosed in Note 8. The total future rents payable under those non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

All amounts are in Euro.

	31/12/2015		
	Buildings	Cars	Total
Up to 1 year	236,968	33,712	270,679
From 1 to 5 years	928,578	9,792	938,370
More than 5 years	812,903	-	812,903
	1,978,448	**43,504**	**2,021,952**

	31/12/2014		
	Buildings	Cars	Total
Up to 1 year	236,038	118,809	354,847
From 1 to 5 years	936,520	64,163	1,000,683
More than 5 years	1,040,998	-	1,040,998
	2,213,556	**182,972**	**2,396,528**

30 Contingent liabilities

- Letters of Guarantee

The Company has contingent liabilities relating to banks, other guarantees and other issues arising in the context of its normal activities. It is not expected that there will be substantial cost from contingent liabilities. The Company has issued letters of guarantee in the context of its normal activities worth € 2,449,589 (to cover the Guarantee fund).

- Pending litigation

In the case of customer balances not covered by the valuation value of their portfolio and for pending lawsuits against the Company (including any fines from normal operations) as well as any proceedings instituted by the Company with respect to tax issues, the company has formed a provision which Management considers adequate. The value of these provisions is calculated from time to time based on individualised projections in each case.

Management is in direct and ongoing contact with its legal advisors and relying on their view it does not consider that particular amounts will be payable by the company from pending lawsuits other than the amounts already covered by the provisions formed.

31 Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events after the date of the balance sheet for the period 1.1.2015-31.12.2015 which could significantly affect the Company's current economic situation other than the events referred to in Note 2.