



It is certified that the following Financial Statements are those, which have been approved by the Board of Directors of Marac Romania SLR on 12/02/2008 and have been published by posting them on the internet, at the address [www.marac.gr](http://www.marac.gr). It is noted that the published in the press concise financial information aim to provide the reader with certain general elements of financial information but they do not provide a comprehensive view of the financial position and the results of the Company, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. It is also noted that for the sake of simplicity, in the published concise financial information, there has been merging and reclassification of amounts.

Nikos Pipitsoulis

*Chairman of the Board of Directors*

**BALANCE SHEET (Amounts in Euro)**

<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>31/12/07</b>	<b>31/12/06</b>
<b>Non current assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>6</b>	253,78	270,92
Other intangible assets	<b>7</b>	102,81	109,76
Deferred income tax assets			
Other long term receivables			
		<b>356,59</b>	<b>380,68</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	<b>9</b>	788,70	788,70
Trade receivables	<b>10</b>		
Other receivables	<b>10</b>	19.177,78	130.857,16
Cash and cash equivalent	<b>11</b>	478,23	163,37
		<b>20.444,71</b>	<b>131.809,23</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>20.801,29</b>	<b>132.189,91</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Capital		<b>996,18</b>	<b>996,18</b>
Other reserves		<b>499.316,283</b>	<b>509.574,13</b>
Retained earnings (losses)		<b>-758.140,97</b>	<b>-655.413,33</b>
		<b>-257.828,51</b>	<b>-144.843,02</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Loans	<b>13</b>	36.666,09	36.082,31
Deferred income tax liabilities			
		<b>36.666,09</b>	<b>36.082,31</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	<b>12</b>	13,68	14,61
Obligations to related companies	<b>12</b>	241.950,03	240.934,24
Income tax	<b>14</b>		
Other current liabilities	<b>12</b>	1,77	1,77
Part of long-term loans payable within 12 months	<b>13</b>		
Short-term bank loans	<b>13</b>		
		<b>241.950,03</b>	<b>240.950,62</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>20.801,29</b>	<b>132.189,91</b>

**PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (Amounts in Euro)**

	Note	01/01-31/12/07	01/01-31/12/06
Sales Revenue	16		
Cost of sales	17		
<b>Gross Profit</b>			
Other operating income	16		121.960,29
Administrative expenses	17	-208,24	-58.885,52
Research and development cost	17		
Sales and marketing cost	17		
Other expenses	17	110.000,00	-180.932,54
<b>Operating results</b>		<b>-110.208,24</b>	<b>-117.857,77</b>
Finance cost (net)	17		316,88
<b>Profit (loss) before taxes</b>		<b>-110.208,24</b>	<b>-117.540,89</b>
Income tax	14		0,00
<b>Net profit after taxes</b>		<b>-110.208,24</b>	<b>-117.540,89</b>

<b>CASH FLOW STATEMENT</b>	<b>01/01-31/12/07</b>	<b>01/01-31/12/06</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit before taxes	-110.208,24	-117.540,89
<i>Plus / minus adjustments of non-cash transactions</i>		
Depreciation and Amortization		8.319,09
Provisions	110.000,00	
Effect of foreign exchange differences		-8.890,68
Cash flow from investing activities		
Debit interest and similar expenses		8.573,80
<i>Plus / minus adjustments of working capital or related to operating activities</i>		
Decrease / (increase) of inventories		513,43
Decrease / (increase) of receivables	1.679,38	-111.065,55
Increase / (decrease) of payable accounts (except banks)	1.013,10	-312.379,90
Minus:		
Interest paid and similar expenses		-8.573,80
Income tax paid		
<b>Total cash inflows / outflows from operating activities (a)</b>	<b><u>2.484,24</u></b>	<b><u>-541.044,50</u></b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and other investments		-
Sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets		155.580,61
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		570.000,00
Interest received		
Dividends received		
<b>Total cash inflows / outflows from investing activities (b)</b>	<b><u>0,00</u></b>	<b><u>725.580,61</u></b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Cash received from issue of share capital		
Proceeds from loans		-209.917,21
Repayment of loans		
Repayment of finance lease obligations		
Dividends paid		
Decrease / (increase) of other equity accounts	-2.169,38	23.395,97
<b>Total cash inflows / outflows from financing activities (c)</b>	<b><u>-2.169,38</u></b>	<b><u>-186.521,24</u></b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b><u>314,86</u></b>	<b><u>-1.985,13</u></b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period</b>	<b><u>163,37</u></b>	<b><u>2.148,50</u></b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of period</b>	<b><u>478,23</u></b>	<b><u>163,37</u></b>

<b>STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>							
	<b>Attributable to the shareholders of the mother company</b>						
<b>Amounts in Euro</b>	<b>Share Capital</b>	<b>Share premium</b>	<b>Amount deposited for the increase of capital</b>	<b>Various reserves</b>	<b>Profit carried forward</b>	<b>Minority interests</b>	<b>Net equity</b>
<b>Company</b>							
<b>Balance on 01/01/07</b>	<b>996,18</b>			<b>509.574,13</b>	<b>-655.413,33</b>		<b>-144.843,02</b>
Issue of share capital							
Dividends distributed							
Net income recognized directly in equity				-10.257,85	7.480,60		-2.777,25
Net profit (loss) of the period					-110.2008,24		-110.2008,24
Effect of currency exchange differences							
<b>Balance on 31/12/07</b>	<b>996,18</b>			<b>499.316,28</b>	<b>-758.140,97</b>		<b>-257.828,51</b>

Bucharest, 12 February 2008

Chairman of the Board of directors

Head of Accounts Department

Nikos Pipitsoulis

Octavian Ghisa

## NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### **1. General information on the company and the group**

MARAC ROMANIA SRL was established on 16 March 2000. The registered office is in Bucharest, Cluceru Udricani st 1-3 bl 106A, 6<sup>th</sup> City District.

The corporate purpose of Marac Romania is the trade of telecommunications systems and equipment as well as services related to the installation and service of such systems.

As at December 31, 2007 the share capital is € 996,18 representing 100 shares of € 9,9618 per share, all belonging to *Marac Electronics S.A.* (listed in the Athens Stock Exchange).

The financial statements of the company for the period that ended on 31 December 2007 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 February 2008.

## **2. Summary of the significant accounting principles applied by the Company**

The main accounting principles that were followed for the preparation of the financial statements are mentioned below.

### ***2.1. Basis of preparation***

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of particular financial assets and liabilities at fair value, and based on the assumption of continuing operation of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as established by the International Accounting Standards Board and the interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee and have been adopted by the European Union.

The company has prepared financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for the first time for the year ending on 31 December 2004. There are no standards that have been applied prior to the date of full implementation.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that affect the balances of accounts of both assets and liabilities on the date of establishment of the statements, as well as the revenues and expenses of the period in question. Although the estimates were based on the Management's best knowledge, the actual results may differ from those estimates.

### ***2.2 Consolidation***

#### ***(1) Basis of Consolidation***

The company has no subsidiary or associate companies. Therefore, the financial statements contain information of the company only.

### ***2.3. Foreign currency translation***

#### ***(1) Functional and presentation currency***

The financial statements are presented in euro (€), which is the functional currency of the mother company, Marac electronics.

#### ***(2) Transactions and balances***

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation at year-end exchange rates of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement except if they are recognised directly in equity as offsetting cash flows.

*(3) Translation of lei*

The translation of the financial statements from lei into euro was carried out as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- Equity is translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date they incurred.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates of the period.

The arising exchange differences are recognised in reserves of shareholders' equity

**2.4. Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are shown at acquisition cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may include profit or loss incurred by offsetting parity risk associated with the acquisition of the assets which were recorded in equity reserve.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they incur. Significant subsequent costs for addition or amelioration are included in the asset's carrying amount when they extend the future life or the productive capacity of the asset or decrease its operating cost.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| - Buildings (privately owned)  | 40 years   |
| - Electro-mechanical equipment | 9-10 years |
| - Motor vehicles               | 5 years    |
| - Other equipment              | 5 years    |

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

In cases of sales and disposals the relevant carrying amount of the asset as well as the depreciation are written off at the time of transaction and the resulting gains or losses are recognised in the income statement. When the disposed or sold assets have been valued at fair value, any existing in the equity re-evaluation reserve is transferred to the profit carried forward.



## **2.5. Intangible fixed assets**

### (1) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which vary between 3 and 5 years. Cost incurred for the development and maintenance of software are recognised in the income statement in the period that they incur. Costs undertaken for the development of specific software owned by the company are recognised as intangible fixed assets.

## **2.6. Impairment of assets**

Tangible assets and other non-current assets (including the intangible assets) are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the resulting impairment loss is recognised as expenditure in the income statement of the period that it incurred.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair net sale value and value in use. Net value of sale is considered as the attainable revenue from the sale of an asset in the frame of a transaction in which both parts have full knowledge and engage voluntarily, after the reduction of any additional direct cost of sale of the asset. Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows that are anticipated from the continuous use of the asset and from its sale at the end of its estimated useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss of assets evaluated in previous years is made only when there are sufficient indications that this impairment no longer exists, or has been diminished. In these cases, the above reversal is recognised as revenue.

## **2.7. Securities**

The investments in securities of the company are classified in the following categories:

### **(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

In this category there are classified the financial assets which are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term including also derivatives.

### **(b) Held-to-maturity investments**

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the company management has the positive intention and ability to hold until at least 12 months after the balance date.

Purchases and sales of investments are initially recognised at fair value and on trade-date (which is the date on which the company is engaged to purchase or sell the asset) increased by the directly attributable to the transaction costs. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The financial assets that are available for sale are valued at fair value and the corresponding profits or losses are registered in equity reserves until these assets are actually sold or characterised as impaired. At sale or impairment, profit or loss is transferred to the results.

The fair values of quoted financial assets are based on current bid prices. For non-quoted assets, fair values are defined through the use of evaluation techniques including the present value of future cash flow.

The loans, receivables and held to maturity investments are eventually stated at the non depreciated cost with the use of actual interest rate.

On each financial statements date, the company reviews if there are objective indications that the financial assets are impaired. For the securities that have been classified as available for sale, such indication is a significant diminution of the fair value relatively to the acquisition cost. If an impairment is warranted, the accumulated in equity loss, (which is the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value) is transferred to the income statement. The impairment losses, once they are registered in the profit and loss statement are not reversed.

### ***2.8. Inventories***

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost formula. The cost of finished products and production in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of business, less applicable various selling expenses.

### ***2.9. Trade receivables***

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due, according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

### ***2.10. Cash and cash equivalent***

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, current and time deposits as well as short term investments (less than 3 months) highly liquid and low risk, as formed at the closing of the period.

### ***2.11. Share Capital***

The shares of the company are ordinary registered shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### ***2.12. Loans***

Loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred for the realisation of the transaction. They are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The management of the company believes that the interests paid in relation to the loans taken are at par with the current fair market rates. Therefore, there is no condition of any adjustment of the value on which these liabilities are stated.

Any difference between the amount received (other than the transaction costs) and the value of repayment is recognized in the profit and loss statement during the period that the loans are active.

### ***2.13. Income tax (current and deferred)***

The current and deferred income tax is determined based on the relevant amounts of the financial statements according to the laws applicable in Romania.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

#### ***2.14. Employee benefits***

##### **(a) Short - term employee benefits**

Short - term employee benefits towards the employees in money and in kind are recognised as expense when accrued.

##### **(b) Post - employment benefits**

No provision for post-employment benefits has been taken, because according to the Romanian legislation, such benefits are imposed only in cases of lay-offs.

#### ***2.15. State subventions***

State subventions for the training of personnel or other expenses are recognized as revenue based on the principle of correlation of revenues with expenses and are included in the income statement.

State subventions that are related to fixed assets are posted in the liabilities as revenue of subsequent years and are transferred to revenues each period based on the useful life of the corresponding assets.

#### ***2.16. Provisions for risks and expenses***

Provisions are recognized when:

- a)** There is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events,
- b)** It is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- c)** The required amount has been reliably estimated.

The company recognizes provision on loss at termination when the expected profits coming from a contract are lower than the inevitable cost to fulfill the obligations in the framework of the contract.

The provisions for restructuring include the clauses attached to the termination of leases and the benefits on departure of employees and are recognized in the period that the company engages legally or by deduction to the realization of the respective restructuring program.

The provisions are reviewed at the end of each year and are adjusted so that they reflect the best possible estimations. In cases that it is judged appropriate, their present value is calculated based on a free of tax interest rate.

Any potential liabilities are not included in the financial statements but are disclosed, unless the probability of resources outflow is minimal. Potential receivables are not included in the financial statements either, but are disclosed if the inflow of financial benefits is probable

#### ***2.17. Revenue recognition***

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services, net of value - added tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

*(a) Sales of goods*

Sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered products to the customer; the customer has accepted the products and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

*(b) Sales of services*

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

*(c) Interest income*

Interest income is recognised on a time - proportion basis using the effective interest method.

### **2.18. Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders General Assembly.

### **2.19. Leases**

Leases in which practically all risks and benefits of property are kept by the lesser are classified as operating leases. Other leases are classified as financial leases.

#### **Lesser**

Revenues coming from operating leasing are recognized on the basis of proportion throughout the duration of leasing.

#### **Lessee**

Payments of leases are recognized as expenses on a proportional basis throughout the duration of leasing.

## **3. Financial risk management**

### **1. Financial risk factors**

The company is exposed to several financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk. The board of directors is providing guidance for the general risk management and specific directives for the management of risks such as the foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

#### **a) Market risk**

##### **i) Foreign exchange risk**

The company is mainly exposed to foreign exchange risk coming from the US\$. This risk comes from future transactions and payables in foreign currency. As expressed in €, the assets and liabilities are also subject to the exchange rate of the Romanian lei.

##### **ii) Price risk**

The company is exposed to changes in the value of securities held as well as to changes of the value of inventories.

#### **b) Credit risk**

The company is not exposed to a significant credit risk. Sales are mainly to customers with an appropriate credit history.

**c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is kept at low levels due to sufficient credit limits

**d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.**

The company has no significant interest bearing assets and therefore is not subject to a significant cash flow risk due to a change in interest rates.

The company's interest rate risk arises from long-term loans. The company policy is to maintain the total of its loans at floating interest rate.

**2. Determination of fair values**

The fair values of the payables and receivables are their nominative values, adjusted so that they reflect value of money through time and the estimations regarding the losses resulting from credit risk, where appropriate.

**4. Significant accounting estimations and management judgment**

The estimations and judgment of the management are under constant review based on the historical data and expectations for future events which are judged as reasonable under the current information.

**1 Significant accounting estimations and assumptions**

The company proceeds to estimations and assumptions regarding the evolution of future events. The estimations and assumptions that are associated with a significant degree of risk and may cause significant adjustments in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the coming 12 months are as follows:

**Income tax**

The company is subject to the income tax rate applied currently under Romanian jurisdiction. The company does not recognize provisions for liabilities for anticipated taxes after fiscal control. Whenever additional tax results from a fiscal control, it is added to the income tax of the period that it was charged.

**5. Segment reporting**

The only activity of the company is trade of electronic devices and systems in Romania. The results for the period 01/01/7 – 31/12/07 are as follows (amounts in euro):

<b>Trade of electronic equipment</b>	
Sales	
Cost of sales	
<b>Gross margin</b>	
Other operating income	
Administrative expenses	-208,24
Sales & marketing cost	
Other expenses	-110.000,00
<b>Operating results</b>	<b>-110.208,24</b>
Finance cost (net)	0,00
<b>Profit (loss) before taxes</b>	<b>-110.208,24</b>
Income tax	0,00
<b>Net profit after taxes from continuing operations</b>	<b>-110.208,24</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>20.801,29</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>241.963,72</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	
<b>Depreciation of assets</b>	<b>2.902,24</b>

## 6.1. Tangible fixed assets

CHANGES OF FIXED ASSETS 01/01-31/12/07										
	ACQUISITION VALUE				DEPRECIATION				Balance 31/12/07	Net book amount 31/12/07
	Value 01/01/07	Additions	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/07	Balance 01/01/07	Depreciation 01/01- 31/12/07	Decrease	Exchange differences		
Land										
Buildings & Installations										
Machinery & technical installations										
Vehicles										
Furniture, fixtures & equipment					2.421,95	2.168,18			2.168,18	253,78
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>2.421,95</b>	<b>2.168,18</b>			<b>2.168,18</b>	<b>253,78</b>

## 7.1. Intangible fixed assets

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS 01/01-31/12/06									
	ACQUISITION VALUE				DEPRECIATION				Net book amount 31/12/07
	Value 01/01/07	Additions	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/07	Balance 01/01/07	Depreciation 01/01- 31/12/06	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/07	
Software	3.005,05	0,00	0,00	3.005,05	3.005,05	2.902,24	0,00	2.902,24	102,81

## 9. Inventories

The inventories of the company are as follows:

	31/12/07	31/12/06
Merchandise	788,70	788,70
Raw and auxiliary materials		
Finished products		
Advances for the purchase of merchandise		
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,70</b>	<b>788,70</b>

## 10. Customers and other receivables

	31/12/07	31/12/06
<b>Customers and trade receivables</b>		
Customers		
Notes payable		
Checks receivable (post-dated)		
<b>Total (1)</b>		
<b>Other receivables</b>		
Short term receivables from related companies	11.075,29	11.823,64
Romanian state		
Sundry debtors	8.102,49	119.033,52
Advance & receivable management accounts		
Prepaid expenses		
Revenue receivable		
Other transitional accounts		
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>19.177,78</b>	<b>130.857,16</b>
<b>Total (1)+(2)</b>	<b>19.177,78</b>	<b>130.857,16</b>

The receivable from the Romanian state is mainly related to VAT and its recuperation depends on a fiscal control.

## 11. Cash and cash equivalent

	31/12/07	31/12/06
Cash	473,31	158,72
Current and time deposits	4,92	4,65
<b>Total</b>	<b>478,23</b>	<b>163,37</b>



**12. Trade and other payables**

	31/12/07	31/12/06
<b>Trade payables</b>		
Supplies	13,68	14,61
Notes payable		
Checks payable (post-dated)		
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>13,68</b>	<b>14,61</b>
<b>Other current payables</b>		
V.A.T.		
Employee and 3 <sup>rd</sup> party retained taxes		
Other taxes and duties	0,00	1,77
Social security		
Advances from trade debtors		
Liabilities to related companies	241.631,49	240.934,24
Dividends payable		
Sundry creditors		
Accrued expenses	318,54	
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>241.950,03</b>	<b>240.936,01</b>

**13. Loans**

	31/12/07	31/12/06
<b>Non current liabilities</b>		
Long-term bank loans	<b>36.666,09</b>	<b>36.082,31</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Short-term bank loans		
Long-term loans payable in the coming 12 months		
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.666,09</b>	<b>36.082,31</b>

All loans have been received from Peireaus Bank Romania.

**14. Revenues**

The basic categories of revenues are analyzed as follows:

	01/01-31/12/07	01/01-31/12/06
<b>Sales revenue coming from:</b>		
Sales of products		
Sales of merchandise		
Sales of services		
<b>Total (1)</b>		
<b>Other revenue from:</b>		
Interest earned and related revenues		
Exchange differences		
Other operating revenues	0,00	121.960,29
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>121.960,29</b>
<b>Total revenues (1) + (2)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>121.960,29</b>

## 15. Expenses

The basic categories of expenses are analyzed as follows:

	01/01-31/12/07	01/01-31/12/06
Personnel compensation and expenses		735,06
Third party fees and expenses		45.747,48
Charges for outside services		1.225,63
Tax-duties		2.568,17
Various expenses	208,24	290,09
Interest and related expenses		-316,88
Asset depreciation		8.319,09
Provisions		
Other expenses		4,14
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>208,24</b>	<b>58.572,78</b>
Cost of merchandise sold (2)	0,00	513,43
<b>Total cost (1) + (2)</b>	<b>208,24</b>	<b>59.086,21</b>

The above expenses are presented in the financial statements as follows:

	<b>01/01-31/12/07</b>	<b>01/01-31/12/06</b>
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Cost of sales		
Administrative expenses	-208,24	
Research & development		
Marketing & sales		58.885,52
Other expenses	110.000,00	517,57
Interest paid		-316,88
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.208,24</b>	<b>59.086,21</b>

<b>Payroll Cost</b>	<b>01/01-31/12/07</b>	<b>01/01-31/12/06</b>
Salaries		451,38
Employer contribution		283,68
Other expenses	208,24	
Departure indemnity		
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,24</b>	<b>735,06</b>

#### 16. Transactions with related parties

The company has received advance of a total of € 241.631,49 from Marac Electronics. It also has receivables of € 11.075,29 from Uniaxis coming from the sale of fixed assets.

#### 17. Events subsequent to the closing of the financial statements

There is on going study whether Marac Romania will merge with Uniaxis or it will close down.

**Bucharest, 12 February 2008**

**Chairman of the Board of directors**

**Head of Accounts Department**

**Nikos Pipitsoulis**

**Octavian Ghisa**