



A MEMBER OF THE MARAC GROUP



AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTOR

It is certified that the following Financial Statements are those, which have been approved by the General Meeting of the Shareholders of Uniaxis Member of Marac Group SRL on 12/02/2007 and have been published by posting them on the internet, at the address 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.

Marac Electronics

Yannis Tziotis

Represented by
Nikos Pipitsoulis

*Prospect Auditing & Consulting SRL**Str. George Enescu no.40, Bl6C, Scara1, Ap.2, Sector 1 Bucuresti***INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
UNI AXIS SRL**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SC UNIAXIS SRL ("The Company") as of 31 December 2006. These financial statements were restated in Euro by the management according to the International Financial and Reporting Standards and are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the National Standards on Auditing, aligned to the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet of UNI AXIS SRL prepared as for the financial year ended at 31/12/2006 and the related income statements, the statement of changes in shareholder's equity and of cash flows for the year, expressed in EURO, are presented fairly, in all material respects, for purposes of consolidation. As more fully described in Note 2, these statements give effect to the translation of the statutory financial statements prepared in Lei (Romanian currency).

This report is intended solely for the use of management of Marac Electronic Greece (the parent company) and UNI AXIS SRL for consolidation purposes.

PROSPECT AUDITING & CONSULTING

Bucharest, 27 February 2006

Constantin Ghinita

BALANCE SHEET (Amounts in Euro)

ASSETS		31/12/06	31/12/05
Non current assets			
Tangible assets	6	553.482,05	504.748,44
Other intangible assets	7	914,09	606,01
Deferred income tax assets			
Other long term receivables	7	295,89	1.462,18
		554.692,03	506.816,63
Current assets			
Inventories	9	120.108,61	91.081,07
Trade receivables	10	209.568,17	360.310,19
Other receivables	10	3.943,37	3.193,93
Cash and cash equivalent	11	42.644,32	19.061,71
		376.264,47	473.646,90
Total assets		930.956,50	980.463,53
EQUITY			
Mother company shareholders			
Capital		126,06	126,06
Other reserves		35.388,78	36.264,04
Retained earnings (losses)		14.847,32	6.488,58
		50.362,16	42.878,68
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Loans	13	283.070,05	334.645,00
Deferred income tax liabilities			
		283.070,05	334.645,00
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	12	340.659,24	262.089,30
Other current liabilities	12	181.227,62	132.803,64
Income tax	14	6.876,13	2.039,00
Part of long-term loans payable within 12 months	13	68.761,30	63.780,00
Short-term bank loans	13		142.227,91
		597.524,29	602.939,85
Total Equity and Liabilities		930.956,50	980.463,53

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (Amounts in Euro)

	Note	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Sales Revenue	16	1.041.326,07	1.147.960,42
Cost of sales	17	-793.167,34	-878.826,72
Gross Profit		248.158,73	269.133,70
Other operating income	16	6.372,42	10.542,59
Administrative expenses	17	-146.515,86	-106.875,94
Research and development cost	17	0,00	0,00
Sales and marketing cost	17	-135.527,17	-101.394,12
Other expenses	17	-12.520,06	-27.271,62
Operating results		-40.031,95	44.134,61
Finance cost (net)	18	55.266,82	-35.607,03
Profit (loss) before taxes		15.234,87	8.527,58
Income tax	14	-6.876,13	-2.039,00
Net profit after taxes from Continuing operations		8.358,74	6.488,58

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>		
Net profit before taxes	15.234,87	8.527,58
<i>Plus / minus adjustments of non-cash transactions</i>		
Depreciation and Amortization	19.571,78	23.385,36
Provisions		
Effect of foreign exchange differences	-43.870,10	
Cash flow from investing activities		
Debit interest and similar expenses	33.089,76	35.607,03
<i>Plus / minus adjustments of working capital or related to operating activities</i>		
Decrease / (increase) of inventories	-29.027,54	-7.302,76
Decrease / (increase) of receivables	149.992,58	-250.755,42
Increase / (decrease) of payable accounts (except banks)	126.993,92	187.349,94
Minus:		
Interest paid and similar expenses	-33.089,76	-35.607,03
Income tax paid	-2.039,00	
<i>Total cash inflows / outflows from operating activities (a)</i>	<u>236.856,51</u>	<u>-38.795,30</u>
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>		
Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and other investments		
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-24.743,37	-508.440,82
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets	1.166,29	-287,18
Interest received		
Dividends received		
<i>Total cash inflows / outflows from investing activities (b)</i>	<u>-23.577,08</u>	<u>-508.728,00</u>
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>		
Cash received from issue of share capital		
Proceeds from loans		540.652,91
Repayment of loans	-188.821,56	
Repayment of finance lease obligations		
Dividends paid		-86.951,00
Decrease / (increase) of other equity accounts	-875,26	11.044,10
<i>Total cash inflows / outflows from financing activities (c)</i>	<u>-189.696,82</u>	<u>464.746,01</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (a) + (b) + (c)	<u>23.582,61</u>	<u>-82.777,29</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	19.061,71	101.839,00
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	<u>42.644,32</u>	<u>19.061,71</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY							
Attributable to the shareholders of the mother company							
Amounts in Euro	Share Capital	Share premium	Amount deposited for the increase of capital	Various reserves	Profit carried forward	Minority interests	Net equity
Balance on 01/01/06	126,06			36.264,04	6.488,58		42.878,68
Issue of share capital							
Dividends distributed							
Net income recognized directly in equity							
Net profit (loss) of the period					8.358,74		8.358,74
Effect of currency exchange differences				-875,26			-875,26
Balance on 31/12/06	126,06			35.388,78	14.847,32		50.362,16

Bucharest, 12 February 2007

Chairman of the Board of
directors

General Manager

Head of Accounts Department

Nikos Pipitsoulis

Lucia Serban

Beatrice Raducan

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information on the company

UNIAXIS Member of Marac Group SRL was established in May 1992. The registered office is in Bucharest, Str. Stefan Mihaileanu 11B, sector 2.

Uniaxis is a company specialized in the field of radio communication, having obtained all the appropriate authorisation and licences for the trade – installation and service of related products both from the Romanian state and the manufacturers. It has a competitive advantage since apart from trade it can undertake turn-key projects.

The company started as a distributor of *Motorola Corp.* in 1992 and later it started representing Italian *Elsacom* in the trade of satellite communication systems and services. Further to additional representations that the company undertook since, it is worth mentioning that the company undertook in 2003 the representation of *Linsys Cisco*, thus entering in the trade of wireless communications equipment for computer networks and internet providers.

At the same time, the company has developed its own network of subscription telecommunication services through transmitters in more than 20 towns in Romania. Its clientele includes a wide range of private and public enterprises such as banks, construction companies, military and secret services, public welfare companies, airports etc.

As at June 30, 2006 the share capital is € 126,00 representing 50 shares of € 2,52 per share. In December 2004 Uniaxis was acquired by *Marac Electronics S.A.* (listed in the Athens Stock Exchange). Marac now participates by 98% in the share capital of Uniaxis, as follows:

Shareholders	Shares	Percentage
Marac Electronics SAIC	49	98%
Yiannis Jiotis	1	2%
Total	50	100%

The financial statements of the company for the period that ended on 31 December 2006 were approved by the General Meeting of the Shareholders on 12 February 2007.

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 month that they incurred.

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 recognised since such benefits are only imposed by the Romanian legislation in cases of layoffs.

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 01/01/06 – 31/12/06 are as follows (amounts in euros):

Trade of electronic equipment	
Sales	1.041.326,07
Cost of sales	-793.167,34
Gross margin	248.158,73
Other operating income	6.372,42
Administrative expenses	-146.515,86
Sales & marketing cost	-135.527,17
Other expenses	-12.520,06
Operating results	-40.031,95
Finance cost (net)	55.266,82
Profit (loss) before taxes	15.234,87
Income tax	-6.876,13
Net profit after taxes from continuing operations	8.358,74
Assets	930.956,50
Liabilities	880.594,34
Capital expenditure	24.743,37
Depreciation of assets	19.571,78

6.1. Tangible fixed assets

CHANGES OF FIXED ASSETS 01/01-31/06/06									
	ACQUISITION VALUE				DEPRECIATION				Net book amount 31/12/06
	Balance 31/12/05	Additions	Exchange differences	Balance 30/03/06	Balance 31/12/05	Depreciation 01/01- 31/12/06	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/06	
Land	55.879,97		4.881,26	60.761,23					60.761,23
Buildings & Installations	435.822,05		38.070,15	473.892,20	7.263,70	11.374,77	1.107,04	19.745,51	454.146,69
Machinery & technical installations									
Vehicles	11.216,34	23.783,73	94,94	35.095,01	11.216,34	3.724,48	1.123,21	16.064,02	19.030,99
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	33.864,98	44,08	2.961,67	37.266,73	13.554,86	3.886,86	281,87	17.723,59	19.543,14
Total	536.783,34	24.223,81	46.008,02	607.015,17	32.034,90	18.986,11	2.512,12	53.533,12	553.482,05

7.1. Intangible fixed assets

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS 01/01-31/12/06									
	ACQUISITION VALUE				DEPRECIATION				Net book amount 31/12/06
	Balance 31/12/05	Additions	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/06	Balance 31/12/05	Depreciation 01/01- 31/12/06	Exchange differences	Balance 31/12/06	
Software	5.468,34	519,56	507,71	6.495,61	4.862,33	585,67	133,52	5.581,52	914,09

9. Inventories

The inventories of the company are as follows:

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Merchandise	114.349,26	91.081,76
Small tools		
Spare parts		
Advances for the purchase of merchandise	5.759,04	
Total	120.108,61	91.081,76

10. Customers and other receivables

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Customers and trade receivables		
Customers	209.568,17	360.309,49
Notes payable		
Checks receivable (post-dated)		
Total (1)	209.568,17	360.309,49
Other receivables		
Short term receivables from related companies		
Sundry debtors		3.193,93
Advance & receivable management accounts	578,26	
Prepaid expenses		
Revenue receivable		
Other transitional accounts	3.365,11	
Total (2)	3.943,37	3.193,93
Total (1)+(2)	213.511,54	360.309,49

There is no concentration of credit risk regarding the trade receivables since the company has a large number of customers and the credit risk is dispersed. Cases of big customers are related to the Romanian state for which there is no credit risk.

11. Cash and cash equivalent

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Cash	1.466,14	2.010,39
Current and time deposits	41.178,18	17.051,32
Total	42.644,32	19.061,71

12. Trade and other payables

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Trade payables		
Supplies	340.659,24	262.089,30
Notes payable		
Checks payable (post-dated)		
Total (1)	340.659,24	262.089,30
Other current payables		
V.A.T.	12.580,36	15.981,96
Employee and 3 rd party retained taxes	1.375,94	1.010,32
Other taxes and duties	1.766,56	
Social security	5.537,75	5.260,37
Advances from trade debtors	2.690,30	
Liabilities to related companies	152.763,64	107.780,00
Dividends payable		
Personnel salaries payable	311,30	2.350,94
Sundry creditors	4.140,52	420,05
Accrued expenses	61,25	
Total (2)	181.227,62	132.803,64

13. Loans

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Non current liabilities		
Long-term bank loans	276.220,00	334.354,00
Leasing liabilities	6.850,05	
Total	283.070,05	63.780,00
Current liabilities		
Short-term bank loans	0,00	0,00
Long-term loans payable in the coming 12 months	63.780,00	63.780,00
Leasing liabilities payable in the coming 12 months	4.981,30	
Total	68.761,30	63.780,00

All loans have been received from Peireaus Bank Romania.

14. Income Tax

	31/12/06	31/12/05
Income tax	6.876,13	2.039,00

Uniaxis has not been submitted to a fiscal control since its establishment in 1992. However, there are tax liabilities only since 2001.

15. Retirement benefit obligations

No provision has been made regarding the retirement benefit obligations, because according to the Romanian legislation the company is obliged to pay post-employment benefits only in case of lay-offs. The employees of the company on 31/12/06 were 26.

16. Revenues

The basic categories of revenues are analyzed as follows:

	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Sales revenue coming from:		
Sales of products		
Sales of merchandise	867.685,93	924.585,86
Sales of services	173.640,14	223.374,56
Total (1)	1.041.326,07	1.147.960,42
Other revenue from:		
Interest earned and related revenues		835,07
Exchange differences		8.076,83
Other operating revenues	6.372,42	1.630,69
Total (2)	6.372,42	10.542,59
Total revenues (1) + (2)	1.047.698,49	1.158.503,01

17. Expenses

The basic categories of expenses are analyzed as follows:

	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Personnel compensation and expenses	171.332,23	189.129,85
Third party fees and expenses	114.664,34	1.711,27
Charges for outside services	34.201,17	58.886,24
Tax-duties	9.270,81	8.028,15
Various expenses	57.948,18	83.406,04
Interest and related expenses	-55.266,82	35.607,03
Asset depreciation	19.571,78	23.385,36
Provisions	0,00	6.452,47
Other expenses	12.520,06	27.271,61
Total (1)	364.241,75	433.878,02
Cost of merchandise sold (2)	668.221,87	716.097,40
Total cost (1) + (2)	1.032.463,62	1.149.975,42

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

	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Cost of sales	793.167,34	878.826,72
Administrative expenses	135.527,17	106.875,94
Research & development		
Marketing & sales	146.515,86	101.394,12
Other expenses	12.520,06	27.271,62
Interest paid	-55.266,82	35.607,03
Total	1.032.463,62	1.149.975,43

Payroll Cost	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Salaries	125.168,22	139.485,00
Employer contribution	38.543,29	44.767,63
Other expenses	7.620,72	4.877,23
Departure indemnity	0,00	0,00
Total	171.332,23	189.129,86

18. Finance Cost

The analysis of the finance cost is as follows:

	01/01-31/12/06	01/01-31/12/05
Finance Expenses:		
Debit interest and related expenses	-34.494,29	-35.607,03
Currency differences (expenses)	-13.046,33	0,00
Total of Finance Expenses	-47.540,62	-35.607,03
Finance Revenue:		
Credit interest and related revenue	1.404,53	0,00
Currency differences (revenue)	101.402,91	0,00
Other	0,00	0,00
Total of Finance Revenue	<u>102.807,44</u>	<u>0,00</u>
Finance Cost (Net)	<u>55.266,82</u>	<u>-35.607,03</u>

19 Transactions with related parties

The company owes to Marac Electronics € 1.200,00 coming from purchase of goods and to Marac Romania € 11.823,64 from purchase of fixed assets. Finally, Uniaxis has received advances from Marac Electronics whose balance on 31/12/06 is € 140.940,00.

20. Events subsequent to the closing of the financial statements

There are no significant events subsequent to 31/12/06 that affect the financial position of the company on that date, nor the results of the period ending on 31/12/06.

Bucharest, 12 February 2007

**Chairman of the Board of
directors**

General Manager

Head of Accounts Department

Nikos Pipitsoulis

Lucia Serban

Beatrice Raducan
