# HELLENIC PETROLEUM S.A.

## Financial Statements
## in accordance with IFRS for the
## year ended 31 December 2015

GENERAL COMMERCIAL REGISTRY: 000269901000
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2443/06/B/86/23
REGISTERED OFFICE: 8[A] CHIMARRAS STR, 15125 MAROUSSI, GREECE

# Index to the financial statements

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# Company Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | Efstathios Tsotsoros – Chairman of the Board<br>Grigorios Stergioulis – Chief Executive Officer<br>Andreas Shiamishis – Member<br>Ioannis Psichogios – Member<br>Georgios Grigoriou – Member<br>Georgios Maloglou – Member<br>Dimitrios Kontofakas – Member<br>Theodoros–Achilleas Vardas – Member<br>Theodoros Pantalakis – Member<br>Konstantinos Papagiannopoulos – Member<br>Panagiotis Ofthalmides – Member<br>Spyridon Pantelias – Member<br>Stratis Zafiris – Member |
| **Other Board Members during the year** | Ioannis Papathanasiou-Chairman of the Board (Until 7/5/2015)<br>John Costopoulos – Chief Executive Officer (Until 7/5/2015)<br>Georgios Alexopoulos – Member (Until 3/12/2015)<br>Sotirios Kontonasios – Member (Until 15/10/2015)<br>Aggelos Chatzidimitriou – Member (Until 7/5/2015)<br>Vassilios Nikoletopoulos – Member (Until 7/5/2015)<br>Ioannis Raptis – Member (Until 7/5/2015)<br>Ioannis Sergopoulos – Member (Until 7/5/2015)<br>Christos Razelos – Member (Until 7/5/2015) |
| **Auditors:** | PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.<br>268 Kifissias Ave.<br>152 32 Halandri<br>Greece |

## Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Hellenic Petroleum S.A.

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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*Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

a) Included in the Board of Directors' Report is the corporate governance statement that contains the information that is required by paragraph 3d of article 43a of Codified Law 2190/1920.

b) We verified the conformity and consistency of the information given in the Board of Directors' report with the accompanying financial statements in accordance with the requirements of articles 43a (par.3a), 108 and 37 of Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, 25 February 2016

Certified Auditor Accountant

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
Certified Auditors - Accountants
268, Kifissias Avenue
152 32 Halandri
SOEL Reg. No. 113

Konstantinos Michalatos
SOEL Reg. No. 17701

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# Statement of Financial Position

| | Note | As at 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | **6** | 2.774.026 | 2.767.874 |
| Intangible assets | **7** | 8.371 | 11.477 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | **8** | 656.326 | 659.826 |
| Deferred income tax assets | **17** | 177.639 | 174.573 |
| Available-for-sale financial assets | | 50 | 50 |
| Loans, advances and long-term assets | **9** | 16.654 | 142.980 |
| | | **3.633.066** | **3.756.780** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | **10** | 580.747 | 543.783 |
| Trade and other receivables | **11** | 1.001.818 | 899.057 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | **12** | 1.839.156 | 1.593.262 |
| | | **3.421.721** | **3.036.102** |
| **Total assets** | | **7.054.787** | **6.792.882** |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | **13** | 1.020.081 | 1.020.081 |
| Reserves | **14** | 438.818 | 429.994 |
| Retained Earnings | | (234.008) | (273.388) |
| **Total equity** | | **1.224.891** | **1.176.687** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Borrowings | **16** | 1.536.414 | 1.760.493 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | **18** | 77.500 | 74.495 |
| Provisions for other liabilities and charges | **19** | 3.000 | 3.000 |
| Other long term liabilities | **20** | 12.400 | 11.618 |
| | | **1.629.314** | **1.849.606** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | **15** | 2.744.965 | 2.614.360 |
| Derivative financial instruments | **21** | 34.814 | 60.087 |
| Current income tax liabilities | | - | 16.901 |
| Borrowings | **16** | 1.419.687 | 1.010.114 |
| Dividends payable | | 1.116 | 65.127 |
| | | **4.200.582** | **3.766.589** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **5.829.896** | **5.616.195** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **7.054.787** | **6.792.882** |

The Notes on pages 11 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2016.

| E. Tsotsoros | G. Stergioulis | A. Shiamishis | S. Papadimitriou |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chairman of the Board | Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer<br>Board Member | Accounting Director |

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

| | Note | For the year ended 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales** | | **6.584.471** | **8.750.184** |
| Cost of sales | | (6.202.430) | (8.873.491) |
| **Gross profit** | | **382.041** | **(123.307)** |
| Selling and distribution expenses | | (123.818) | (112.547) |
| Administrative expenses | | (74.609) | (75.684) |
| Exploration and development expenses | **23** | (890) | (4.266) |
| Other operating income/(expenses) - net | **24** | (185) | (1.174) |
| Dividend income | | 32.659 | 68.974 |
| **Operating profit / (loss)** | | **215.198** | **(248.004)** |
| Finance (expenses)/income - net | **25** | (166.572) | (173.251) |
| Currency exchange losses | **26** | (25.901) | (5.540) |
| **Profit / (loss) before income tax** | | **22.725** | **(426.795)** |
| Income tax | **27** | 4.816 | 113.245 |
| **Profit / (Loss) for the year** | | **27.541** | **(313.550)** |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension plans | **18** | 917 | (3.939) |
| | | **917** | **(3.939)** |
| **Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Fair value losses on cash flow hedges | **14** | (4.802) | (44.773) |
| Derecognition of gains/(losses) on hedges through comprehensive income | **14** | 24.548 | (3.586) |
| **Other Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax** | | **20.663** | **(52.298)** |
| **Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period** | | **48.204** | **(365.848)** |
| **Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in Euro per share)** | **28** | **0,09** | **(1,03)** |

The Notes on pages 11 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# Statement of Changes in Equity

| | Note | Share Capital | Reserves | Retained Earnings | Total Equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2014** | | **1.020.081** | **561.694** | **24.594** | **1.606.369** |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plans | | - | (3.939) | - | (3.939) |
| Fair value gains / (losses) on cash flow hedges | **14** | - | (44.773) | - | (44.773) |
| Derecognition of gains/(losses) on hedges through comprehensive income | **14** | - | (3.586) | - | (3.586) |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | **-** | **(52.298)** | **-** | **(52.298)** |
| Profit / (Loss) for the year | | - | - | (313.550) | (313.550) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **-** | **(52.298)** | **(313.550)** | **(365.848)** |
| Share based payments | **13** | - | (24) | 275 | 251 |
| Distribution of tax free reserves | | - | (64.277) | 192 | (64.085) |
| Transfer to tax on distributed tax free reserves | | - | (15.101) | 15.101 | - |
| **Balance at 31 December 2014** | | **1.020.081** | **429.994** | **(273.388)** | **1.176.687** |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plans | **18** | - | 917 | - | 917 |
| Fair value gains / (losses) on cash flow hedges | **14** | - | (4.802) | - | (4.802) |
| Derecognition of gains/(losses) on hedges through comprehensive income | **14** | - | 24.548 | - | 24.548 |
| **Other comprehensive income / (loss)** | | **-** | **20.663** | **-** | **20.663** |
| Profit / (Loss) for the year | | - | - | 27.541 | 27.541 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **-** | **20.663** | **27.541** | **48.204** |
| Share based payments | **13** | - | (2.893) | 2.893 | - |
| Transfers to / from reserves | **14** | - | (8.946) | 8.946 | - |
| **Balance at 31 December 2015** | | **1.020.081** | **438.818** | **(234.008)** | **1.224.891** |

The Notes on pages 11 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# Statement of Cash flows

| | Note | For the year ended 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | **30** | 436.769 | 691.270 |
| Income tax paid | | (16.993) | (13.440) |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | | **419.776** | **677.830** |
| | | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets | | (134.691) | (107.783) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets | | 812 | - |
| Grants received | | 1.182 | - |
| Dividends received | | 32.659 | 48.171 |
| Interest received | **25** | 20.663 | 20.589 |
| Participation in share capital increase of subsidiaries & associates | | (3.500) | (13) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | | **(82.875)** | **(39.036)** |
| | | | |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Interest paid | | (186.577) | (168.930) |
| Dividends paid | | (64.011) | (363) |
| Repayments of borrowings | | (326.743) | (694.169) |
| Proceeds from borrowings | | 475.892 | 1.045.119 |
| **Net cash (used in) /generated from financing activities** | | **(101.439)** | **181.657** |
| | | | |
| **Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash** | | **235.462** | **820.451** |
| | | | |
| **Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the year** | **12** | **1.593.262** | **739.311** |
| Exchange gains / (losses) on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | | 10.432 | 33.500 |
| Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | | 235.462 | 820.451 |
| **Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the year** | **12** | **1.839.156** | **1.593.262** |

The Notes on pages 11 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1 General information

Hellenic Petroleum S.A. (the "Company") operates mainly in the oil industry with its principal activities being those of refining of crude oil and sale of oil products and the production and trading of petrochemical products. The Company is also engaged in exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

The Company is incorporated in Greece and the address of its registered office is $8^A$ Chimarras Str. Maroussi, Greece. The shares of the Company are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange through GDRs.

The financial statements of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. for year ended 31 December 2015 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2016. The shareholders of the Company have the power to amend the financial statements after their issuance.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows on a going concern basis. In this respect Management has concluded that (a) the going concern basis of preparation of the accounts is appropriate, and (b) all assets and liabilities are appropriately presented in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) – measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4 "Critical accounting estimates and judgments". These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions; actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

#### 2.1.1 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

*(a)* ***New and amended standards adopted by the Company.***

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2015:

- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013 <u>(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015):</u>*

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to three IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-13 cycle of the annual improvements project.

- *IFRS 3 "Business combinations"*. This amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement under IFRS 11 in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

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

- *IAS 40 "Investment property"*. The standard is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive.

The adoption of these amendments does not have significant impact for the Company.

*(b)* ***New standards and interpretations not yet adopted.***

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are not mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year. The Company's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is set out below.

- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015):*

  The amendments set out below describe the key changes to six IFRSs following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

  - *IFRS 2 "Share-based payment"*. The amendment clarifies the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

  - *IFRS 3 "Business combinations"*. The amendment clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation". It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

  - *IFRS 8 "Operating segments"*. The amendment requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in aggregating operating segments.

  - *IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"*. The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts in cases where the impact of not discounting is immaterial.

  - *IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment"* and *IAS 38 "Intangible assets"*. Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

  - *IAS 24 "Related party disclosures"*. The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

- *IAS 19R (Amendment) "Employee Benefits" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)*. These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The adoption of the amendment does not have significant impact for the Company.

- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016):*

  The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs.

  - *IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"*. The amendment clarifies 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.

  - *IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures"*. The amendment adds specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement and 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.

  - *IAS 19 "Employee benefits"*. The amendment clarifies 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.

  - *IAS 34 "Interim financial reporting"*. The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'.

- *IFRS 11 (Amendment) "Joint Arrangements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 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'.

- *IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)***.** This 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.

- *IAS 27 (Amendment) "Separate financial statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 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.

- *IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (Amendments) "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).* These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- *IAS 1 (Amendment)" Disclosure Initiative" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).* These amendments clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.

- *IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).* IFRS 15 has been issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- *IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).* IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model of IAS 39. The Company is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Company cannot currently early adopt IFRS 9 as it has not been endorsed by the EU.

- *IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).* IFRS 16 has been issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure the lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The Company is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

- IAS *12 (Amendments) "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). These amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU

## 2.2 Investments in affiliated companies

Investments in affiliated companies are presented at the cost of the interest acquired in the subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures less any provisions for impairment.

## 2.3 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The executive committee is the chief operating decision-maker, who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

## 2.4 Foreign currency translation

*(a) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Given that the Company's primary activities are in oil refining and trading, in line with industry practices, most crude oil and oil product trading transactions are based on the international reference prices of crude oil and oil products in US Dollars. The Company translates this value to Euro at the time of any transaction.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the same line as the transaction they relate to, in the statement of comprehensive income, except those that relate to borrowings and cash, which are presented in a separate line (“Currency exchange gains/ (losses)”).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

## 2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise mainly land, buildings, oil refineries and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are shown at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement as incurred. Refinery turnaround costs that take place periodically are capitalised and charged against income on a straight line basis until the next scheduled turnaround, to the extent that such costs improve either the useful economic life of the equipment or its production capacity.

Assets under construction are assets (mainly related to the refinery units) that are in the process of construction or development, and are carried at cost. Cost includes cost of construction, professional fees and other direct costs. Assets under construction are not depreciated, as the corresponding assets are not yet available for use.

Land is also not depreciated. Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful economic life, as shown on the table below for the main classes of assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| – Buildings | 13 – 40 years |
| – Plant & Machinery | |
| ▪ Specialised industrial installations and Machinery | 10 – 35 years |
| ▪ Pipelines | 30 – 40 years |
| ▪ Other equipment | 5 – 10 years |
| – Motor vehicles | 5 – 10 years |
| – Furniture and fixtures | |
| ▪ Computer hardware | 3 – 5 years |
| ▪ Other furniture and fixtures | 4 – 10 years |

Included in specialised industrial installations are refinery units, petrochemical plants and tank facilities. Based on technical studies performed, the expected useful life of the new refinery units (Elefsina refinery) has been estimated to be up to 35 years. The remaining useful economic life of other refining units has been reviewed and adjusted from 1 July 2013 and in general does not exceed 25 years.

The assets' residual values and estimated useful economic lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

If the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount then it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (Note 2.9).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income within 'Other operating income / (expenses) and other gains / (losses)'.

## 2.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are added to the cost of the asset during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Borrowing costs are capitalised to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

## 2.7 Intangible assets

*(a) Licences and rights*

License and rights have a definite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is being calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives.

Licenses and rights also include Upstream Exploration rights which are amortised over the period of the exploration as per the terms of the relevant licenses.

*(b) Computer software*

These include primarily the costs of implementing the (ERP) computer software program. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (3 to 5 years).

## 2.8 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources

*(a) Exploration and evaluation assets*

During the exploration period and before a commercial viable discovery, oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed. Geological and geophysical costs as well as costs directly associated with an exploration are expensed as incurred. Exploration property leasehold acquisition costs are capitalized within intangible assets and amortised over the period of the licence or in relation to the progress of the activities if there is a substantial difference.

*(b) Development of tangible and intangible assets*

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of commercially proven development wells is capitalized within tangible and intangible assets according to their nature. When development is completed on a specific field, it is transferred to production assets. No depreciation or amortization is charged during development.

*(c) Oil and gas production assets*

Oil and gas properties are aggregated exploration and evaluation tangible assets and development expenditures associated with the production of proved reserves.

*(d) Depreciation/amortization*

Oil and gas properties/intangible assets are depreciated/amortized using the unit-of-production method. Unit-of-production rates are based on proved developed reserves, which are oil, gas and other mineral reserves estimated to be recovered from existing facilities using current operating methods. Oil and gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the field storage tank.

*(e) Impairment – exploration and evaluation assets*

The exploration property leasehold acquisition costs are tested for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the exploration property leasehold acquisition costs subject to testing are grouped with existing cash-generating units (CGUs) of production fields that are located in the same geographical region corresponding to each licence.

*(f) Impairment – proved oil and gas properties and intangible assets*

Proven oil and gas properties and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

## 2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and, are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use (discounted cash flows an asset is expected to generate based upon management's expectations of future economic and operating conditions). For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets, other than goodwill are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

## 2.10 Financial assets

### 2.10.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

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

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as 'held for trading' unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

*(b) Held to maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets, quoted in an active market, with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale or loans and receivables.

*(c) Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and with no intention of trading. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

*(d) Available-for-sale financial assets*

Investments are designated as available-for-sale financial assets if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and management intends to hold them for the medium to long-term. Financial assets that are not classified in any of the other categories are also included in the available-for-sale category. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

**2.10.2 Reclassification**

The Company may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the Company has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date.

**2.10.3 Recognition and measurement**

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets 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.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the ‘Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ category are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they have arisen. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary financial assets classified as available for sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as “gains or loss from investment securities”.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's-length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

#### 2.10.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future event and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

#### 2.10.5 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment testing for receivables is described in note 2.14.

(b) Assets classified as available for sale

In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

### 2.11 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

As part of its risk management policy, the Company utilizes currency and commodity derivatives to mitigate the impact of volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in fair values of the derivative financial instruments are recognised at each reporting date either in the statement of comprehensive income or in equity, depending on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as either:

(a) Hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge);

(b) Hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

The Company documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The instruments used for this risk management include commodity exchange traded contracts (ICE futures), full refinery margin forwards, product price forward contracts or options.

*Cash flow hedges*

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of these derivatives is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income within "Other operating income/ (expenses) and other gains/ (losses)". Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (i.e. when the forecast transaction being hedged takes place) within cost of sales.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the derivative is de-designated and the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of comprehensive income within "Other operating income/(expenses) and other gains/(losses)".

*Derivatives held for trading*

The derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as held-for-trading and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 2.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants related to Property, Plant and Equipment received by the Company are initially recorded as deferred government grants and included in "Other long term liabilities". Subsequently, they are credited to the statement of comprehensive income over the useful lives of the related assets in direct relationship to the depreciation charged on such assets.

## 2.13 Inventories

Inventories comprise crude oil and other raw materials, refined and semi-finished products, petrochemicals, merchandise, consumables and other spare parts.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the monthly weighted average cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. It does not include borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Spare parts consumed within a year are carried as inventory and recognized in profit or loss when consumed.

Under IEA and EU regulations, Greece has a policy of maintaining 90 days of strategic stock reserves (Compulsory Stock Obligations). This responsibility is passed on to all companies who import and sell in the domestic market who have the responsibility to maintain and finance the appropriate stock levels. Such stocks are part of the operating stocks and are valued on the same basis.

## 2.14 Trade receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 20-90 day terms, 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 clear evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade receivables include bills of exchange and promissory notes from customers.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. 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 original effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in "Selling, Distribution and Administrative expenses".

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

## 2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments such as marketable securities and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

## 2.16 Share capital

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

## 2.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any noncash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period payable amounts of bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position. In the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are shown within financing activities.

## 2.18 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense or credit for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

The income tax or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction does not affect either accounting or taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and 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.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

## 2.19 Employee benefits

*(a) Pension obligations*

The Company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to publicly administered Social Security funds on a mandatory basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period, less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

*(b) Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

*(c) Share-based compensation*

The company operates a shares option plan. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, at the date of granting. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At each reporting period end, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the statement of comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

When the options are exercised, the company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

## 2.20 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

## 2.21 Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the increases specific to the liability.

The obligation of the Company to meet its $CO_2$ emission targets is treated as follows: European ETS register allocates emission rights to refineries annually. Allowances received are recognised at cost. A provision is recognized for the obligation to pay for the emission quantities that exceed the pre-allocated allowances. The provision recognised is measured at the amount that it is expected to cost the entity to settle the obligation. This will be the market price at the balance sheet date of the allowances required to cover the emissions made to date.

## 2.22 Environmental liabilities

Environmental expenditure that relates to current or future revenues is expensed or capitalised as appropriate. Expenditure that relates to an existing condition caused by past operations and that does not contribute to current or future earnings is expensed.

The Company has an environmental policy which complies with existing legislation and all obligations resulting from its environmental and operational licences. In order to comply with all rules and regulations, the Company has set up a monitoring mechanism in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authorities. Furthermore, investment plans are adjusted to reflect any known future environmental requirements. The above mentioned expenses are estimated based on the relevant environmental studies.

Liabilities for environmental remediation costs are recognised when environmental assessments or clean-ups are probable and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites. The amount recognised is the best estimate of the expenditure required. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure.

## 2.23 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services, net of value-added tax and any excise duties, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised as follows:

*(a) Sales of goods – wholesale*

Revenue on sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the Company has delivered the products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

*(b) Sales of services*

For sales of services, revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction and 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 using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

*(d) Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

## 2.24 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in "Borrowings". The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

The Company does not presently have any leases that are classified as finance leases.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### 2.25 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 Company's Shareholders' General Meeting.

### 2.26 Changes in accounting policies

As stated in Note 2.1.1, the Company adopted the amendments included in IASB's 2011-2013 cycle of annual improvements for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2015. The adoption of these standards did not have significant impact on the Company's policies or disclosures.

### 2.27 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

## 3 Financial risk management

### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are primarily centred on Downstream Refining (including Petrochemicals) products, with secondary activities relating to exploration of hydrocarbons. As such, the Company is exposed to a variety of financial and commodity markets risks including foreign exchange and commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash-flow risk and interest-rate risk. In line with international best practices and within the context of local markets and legislative framework, the Company's overall risk management policies aim at reducing possible exposure to market volatility and / or mitigating its adverse effects on the financial position of the Company to the extent possible. In general, the key factors that impact the Company's operations are summarized as follows:

*Greek Macros:* Developments in Greece during the second half of 2015 (referendum and capital controls) had a negative effect on the Greek economy. The economy slipped back into recession in the second half of 2015 after growing in late 2014 and during the first half of 2015. GDP declined by -0,7% in 2015 compared to an increase of +0,8% in 2014. Domestic fuels consumption increased by +4,8% in 2015 mainly as a result of increased heating gasoil which is attributed to lower oil product prices and to the reduction of excise duties at the end of 2014. Motor fuels demand increased during the first half of 2015 by +2,8%, however during the second half of the year consumption followed a similar trend to GDP contracting by -1,3%, resulting in a year on year increase of +0,6%. Growth is projected to gain some momentum in the second half of 2016 as consumer confidence is expected to strengthen and as structural reforms take effect with the anticipation of boosting exports and investment. Inflation is expected to remain low due to the very depressed state of the economy and unemployment is expected to gradually decline.

Despite the deterioration of the Greek economy in 2015, the approval of an € 86 billion bailout programme in August and the successful recapitalisation of the 4 systemic banks during December were key steps towards the stabilisation of the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece.

The bailout program was approved to be dispensed in allotments following the adoption of a series of agreed upon changes and austerity measures. Allotment of bailout funds commenced in tranches during 2015, however in order for Greece to secure the next tranche, the first review of the bailout program has to be completed. This is expected upon implementation of specific measures agreed as part of the agreement.

While the bailout program has reduced the risk of economic instability in Greece, concerns around its implementation remain, as reflected in debt capital markets risk assessment and pricing. The implementation of the program and its effects on the economy are beyond the Company's control.

In this economic environment, management continually assesses the situation and its possible future impact to ensure that all necessary actions and measures are taken in order to minimize any impact on its operations.

*Currency:* The Company's business is naturally hedged against functional currency risk. All petroleum industry transactions are referenced to international benchmark quotes for crude oil and oil products in USD. All international purchases and sales of crude oil and products are conducted in USD and all sales into local markets are either in USD prices or converted to local currency for accounting and settlement reasons using the USD reference on the date of the transaction.

*Prices*: Commodity price risk management is supervised by a Risk Management Committee which includes Finance and Trading departments' Senior Management. Non-commodity price risk management is carried out by the Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance Department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

*Securing continuous crude oil supplies*: Developments in the global and regional crude oil markets in the last 18 months have reduced the cost of raw material and increased optionality. Crude oil prices dropped by more than 70% compared to June 2014 peak. These developments led to lower cost of crude, for both sweet and especially sour grades, which represent the key source of feedstock for complex refiners like Hellenic Petroleum, improving the competitive position of Med refiners vs. their global peers and leading to higher refining margins, albeit with a significant one off inventory loss. The Company was able to take advantage of this development and diversify its crude basket compared to previous years.

*Financing of operations:* Given financial market developments since 2011, the key priorities of the Company have been the management of the 'Assets and Liabilities' maturity profile, funding with respect to the completion of its strategic investment plan and liquidity risk for operations. As a result of these key priority initiatives and in line with its medium term financing plan, Hellenic Petroleum has maintained a mix of long term, medium term and short term credit facilities by taking into consideration bank and debt capital markets' credit capacity as well as cash flow planning and commercial requirements. Approximately 50-55% of total debt is financed by medium to long term committed credit lines while the rest is financed by short term working capital credit facilities. During 2015 the Company concluded a €200 million three year facility to act as backstop facility for general corporate needs with one of its core relationship banks. Overall, during 2014-2015 the Company continued to diversify its funding sources, optimise its debt liability portfolio, extend the debt maturity profile and reduce financing costs despite the challenges presented in the domestic and international environment in 2015. Additional information is disclosed in paragraph c) Liquidity risk below and Note 16.

*Capital controls:* The Company responded to the imposition of capital controls, with all necessary measures and adjustments to its supply chain, enabling uninterrupted supply, refining and trading operations.

The measures imposed by the Greek government on 28 June 2015 restricted cross border payments of any kind without the prior written approval of a committee that has been set up for this purpose at the Ministry of Finance. Since initial imposition, capital controls are gradually being relaxed, with some responsibility for approvals being transferred to the banks for up to certain amounts, daily limits for the banking system increasing and other measures, thus facilitating international payments in the country. At present, there are no official restrictions on domestic transactions which are gradually being normalized.

The capital controls impact the ability of the Company to effect payments for imports of crude oil and products to its foreign suppliers if these are not approved by the committee. The risk is mitigated by the fact that imports of crude oil and fuel products are considered by the authorities as critical for the economy, taking priority over other payments. There has therefore been no adverse impact on the operations of the Group and this is expected to continue going forward. In addition, the Company maintains accounts with its foreign core relationship banks outside Greece which are funded by export receivables and can also be used to pay foreign suppliers. Therefore the risk of disruption to normal operations of the Company as a result of the imposition of capital controls is considered low. The impact of capital controls on Company operations was limited as a result of appropriate planning and risk management

*Capital management*: The second key priority of the Company has been the management of Assets. Overall the Company has around €2,3 billion of capital employed, which is driven from working capital, investment in fixed assets and the investment in DEPA Group and its subsidiaries. Current assets are mainly funded with current liabilities (incl. short term bank debt), which are used to finance working capital (inventories and receivables). As a result of the Company's investment plan, during the period 2007-2012, net debt level has increased to 48% of total capital employed while the rest is financed through shareholders equity. The Company has started reducing its net debt levels through utilization of the incremental operating cash flows, post completion and operation of the new Elefsina refinery, and plans to reduce these even further with the expected sale proceeds of its stake in DESFA, which is expected to lead to lower Debt to Equity ratio, better matched Asset and Liability maturity profiles as well as lower financing costs.

*(a) Market risk*

(i) Foreign exchange risk

As explained in note 2.4, the functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Euro. However, in line with industry practice in all international crude oil and oil trading transactions, underlying commodity prices are based on international reference prices quoted in US dollars.

Foreign currency exchange risk arises on three types of exposure:

- **Financial position translation risk:** Most of the inventory held by the Company is reported in Euro while its underlying value is determined in USD. Thus, a possible devaluation of the USD against the Euro leads to a reduction in the realisable value of inventory included in the statement of financial position. In order to manage this risk, a significant part of the Company's payables (sourcing of crude oil and petroleum products) as well as borrowings is denominated in USD resulting to an offsetting impact to the one described above. It should be noted however, that while in the case of USD devaluation the impact on the statement of financial position is mitigated, in cases of USD appreciation the mark-to-market valuation of USD-denominated debt liabilities leads to a reported foreign exchange loss with no compensating benefit as stocks continue to be included in the statement of financial position at cost. It is estimated, that at 31 December 2015 if the Euro had weakened against the US dollar by 5% with all other variables held constant, pre-tax results would have been approximately €26 million lower, as a result of foreign exchange losses on translation of US dollar denominated receivables, payables and borrowings.

- **Gross Margin transactions and translation risk:** The fact that most of the transactions in crude oil and oil products are based on international Platt's USD prices leads to exposure in terms of the Gross Margin translated in Euro. Market volatility has impacted adversely on the cost of mitigating this exposure; as a result the Company did not actively hedge material amounts of the Gross margin exposure. This exposure is linearly related to the Gross margin of the Company in that the appreciation/ depreciation of Euro vs. USD leads to a respective translation loss/ (gain) on the period results.

- **Local subsidiaries exposure:** Where the Company operates in non-Euro markets there is an additional exposure in terms of cross currency translation between USD (price base), Euro reporting currency and local currency. Where possible the Company seeks to manage this exposure by transferring the exposure for pooling at Group levels. Although material for local subsidiaries' operations, the overall exposure is not considered material for the Company.

(ii) Commodity price risk

The Company's primary activity as a refiner involves exposure to commodity prices. Changes in current or forward absolute price levels vs acquisition costs affect the value of inventory while exposure to refining margins (combination of crude oil and product prices) affect the future cash flows of the business.

In the case of price risk, the level of exposure is determined by the amount of priced inventory carried at the end of the reporting period. In periods of sharp price decline, as Company policy is to report its inventory at the lower of historical cost and net realisable value, results are affected by the reduction in the carrying value of the inventory. The extent of the exposure relates directly to the level of stocks and rate of price decrease. This exposure is partly hedged with paper derivatives to the extent that the cost of such instruments is considered attractive, from a risk-return point of view and subject to the structure of the market (contango vs. backwardation) as well as credit capacity for long dated transactions.

Refining margin exposure relates to the absolute level of margin generated by the operation of the refineries. This is determined by Platt's prices and varies on a daily basis; as an indication of the impact to the Company financial results, a change in the refinery margins has a proportionate impact on the Company's profitability. Where possible, the Company aims to hedge the part of its production which will be sold in the future and hence will be exposed to forward pricing, thus generating higher price risk upon completion of the sale. This, however, is not possible to do in all market conditions, such as a backwardated market structure, where future prices are below their spot levels, or when there is no credit capacity for derivatives transactions.

iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's operating income and cash flows are not materially affected by changes in market interest rates, given the low level of prevailing reference rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, while borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The majority of the Company's borrowings are at variable rates of interest. Depending on the levels of net debt at any given period of time, any change in the base interest rates (EURIBOR or LIBOR), has a proportionate impact on the Company results. At 31 December 2015, if interest rates on Euro denominated borrowings had been 0,5% higher with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would have been €15 million lower.

*(b) Credit risk*

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

Due to market conditions, the approval of credit risk is subject to a more strict process involving all levels of senior management. A Group credit committee monitors material credit exposures on a Group wide basis. See note 11 for further disclosure on credit risk.

*(c) Liquidity risk*

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash reserves and financial headroom, through committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company aims to maintain flexibility in its funding operations through the use of cash and committed credit facilities.

Where deemed beneficial to the Company, and in order to achieve better commercial terms (e.g. better pricing, higher credit limits, longer payment terms), the Company provides for the issuance of short term letters of credit or guarantee for the payment of liabilities arising from trade creditors. These instruments are issued using the Company's existing credit lines with local and international banks, and are subject to the approved terms and conditions of each bank, regarding the amount, currency, maximum tenor, collateral etc. To the extent the liabilities covered materialise before the balance sheet date, they are included in the balance sheet under trade creditors. Further details of the relevant loans are provided in note 16.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual cash flows.

| | Less than 1 year | Between 1 and 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Over 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **31 December 2015** | | | | |
| Borrowings | 1.531.800 | 515.029 | 1.068.758 | 71.963 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 34.814 | - | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 2.720.243 | - | - | - |
| | | | | |
| **31 December 2014** | | | | |
| Borrowings | 1.131.334 | 456.913 | 1.391.022 | 120.655 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 60.087 | - | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 2.588.908 | - | - | - |

The amounts included as loans in the table above do not correspond to the balance sheet amounts as they are the contractual undiscounted cash flows which include capital and interest.

Trade and other payables do not correspond to the balance sheet amounts as they include only financial liabilities.

The Heads of agreement that was executed with NIOC in January 2016 is not reflected in the analysis above (see Note 15).

## 3.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objective with respect to capital structure, which includes both equity and debt funding, is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have in place an optimal capital structure from a cost perspective.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with the industry convention, the Company monitors capital structure and indebtedness levels on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital employed. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including "current and non-current borrowings" as shown in the statement of financial position) less "Cash & cash equivalents" and "Available for Sale financial assets". Total capital employed is calculated as "Total Equity" as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Total Borrowings (Note 16) | 2.956.101 | 2.770.607 |
| Less: Cash, Cash Equivalents and restricted cash (Note 12) | (1.839.156) | (1.593.262) |
| Less: Available for sale financial assets | (50) | (50) |
| **Net debt** | **1.116.895** | **1.177.295** |
| Total Equity | 1.224.891 | 1.176.687 |
| **Total Capital Employed** | **2.341.786** | **2.353.982** |
| Gearing ratio | 48% | 50% |

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 3.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels are defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2015:

| | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total balance** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Available for sale financial assets | 50 | - | - | 50 |
| | **50** | **-** | **-** | **50** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivatives used for hedging | - | 34.814 | - | 34.814 |
| | **-** | **34.814** | **-** | **34.814** |

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2015:

| | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total balance** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Available for sale financial assets | 50 | - | - | 50 |
| | **50** | **-** | **-** | **50** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivatives used for hedging | - | 60.087 | - | 60.087 |
| | **-** | **60.087** | **-** | **60.087** |

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- The fair value of commodity swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, there were no transfers between levels.

The fair value of the following financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other payables
- Borrowings

## 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

*(a) Income taxes*

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes that the Company is subjected, which may require significant judgement. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

*(b) Provision for environmental restoration*

The Company operates in the oil industry with its principal activities being that of exploration and production of hydrocarbons, refining of crude oil and sale of oil products, and the production and trading of petrochemical products. Environmental damage caused by such substances may require the Company to incur restoration costs to comply with the regulations in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates, and to settle any legal or constructive obligation. Analysis and estimates are performed by the Company together with its technical and legal advisers, in order to determine the probability, timing and amount involved with probable required outflow of resources. Estimated restoration costs, for which disbursements are determined to be probable, are recognised as a provision in the Company's financial statements. When the final determination of such obligation amounts differs from the recognised provisions, the Company's statement of comprehensive income is impacted.

*(c) Estimated impairment of investments and non-financial assets*

The Company tests annually whether investments and non-financial assets have suffered any impairment in accordance with its accounting policies (See note 2.9). The recoverable amounts of cash generating units are determined based on value-in-use calculations. Significant judgement is involved in management's determination of these estimates.

*(d) Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments*

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

*(e) Pension benefits*

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency and jurisdiction in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 18.

*(f) Provisions for legal claims*

The Company has a number of legal claims pending against it. Management uses its judgment to assess the likely outcome of these claims and if it is more likely than not that the Company will lose a claim, then a provision is made. Provisions for legal claims, if required, are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# 5 Segment information

All critical operating decisions are made by the Executive Committee, which reviews the Company's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Management has determined the operating segments based on these reports. The committee considers the business from a number of measures which may vary depending on the nature and evolution of a business segment by taking into account the risk profile, cash flow, product and market considerations. Information provided to the committee is measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements.

Information on the revenue and profit regarding the Company's operating segments is as follows:

| **Year ended 31 December 2015** | **Note** | **Refining** | **Petro-chemicals** | **Exploration & Production** | **Other** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | | 6.321.068 | 263.403 | - | - | 6.584.471 |
| **Operating profit / (loss)** | | **119.686** | **74.771** | **(3.738)** | **24.479** | **215.198** |
| Finance costs - net | **25** | | | | | (166.572) |
| Currency exchange gains / (losses) | | | | | | (25.901) |
| **Profit / (Loss) before income tax** | | | | | | **22.725** |
| Income tax (expense)/credit | **27** | | | | | 4.816 |
| **Profit / (Loss) for the year** | | | | | | **27.541** |

| **Year ended 31 December 2014** | | **Refining** | **Petro-chemicals** | **Exploration & Production** | **Other** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | | 8.454.269 | 295.775 | 186 | (46) | 8.750.184 |
| **Operating profit / (loss)** | | **(364.398)** | **54.542** | **(5.792)** | **67.644** | **(248.004)** |
| Finance costs - net | **25** | | | | | (173.251) |
| Currency exchange gains / (losses) | | | | | | (5.540) |
| **Profit / (Loss) before income tax** | | | | | | **(426.795)** |
| Income tax (expense)/credit | **27** | | | | | 113.245 |
| **Profit / (Loss) for the year** | | | | | | **(313.550)** |

The segment assets and liabilities at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

| **Year ended 31 December 2015** | **Refining** | **Petro-chemicals** | **Exploration & Production** | **Other** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Assets | 6.176.037 | 216.791 | 5.591 | 656.368 | **7.054.787** |
| Total Liabilities | 5.036.346 | 56.811 | 11.328 | 725.412 | **5.829.898** |

| **Year ended 31 December 2014** | **Refining** | **Petro-chemicals** | **Exploration & Production** | **Other** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Assets | 5.970.347 | 154.380 | 8.268 | 659.887 | **6.792.882** |
| Total Liabilities | 4.799.267 | 47.488 | 11.351 | 758.089 | **5.616.195** |

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

# 6 Property, plant and equipment

| | Land | Buildings | Plant & Machinery | Motor vehicles | Furniture and fixtures | Assets Under Construction | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2014** | **115.396** | **512.286** | **3.466.320** | **14.290** | **79.928** | **123.820** | **4.312.040** |
| Additions | - | 4 | 6.518 | 48 | 1.876 | 98.584 | 107.030 |
| Capitalised projects | - | 5.593 | 106.380 | 21 | 379 | (112.373) | - |
| Disposals | - | - | (228) | (52) | (47) | (275) | (602) |
| Transfers & other movements | - | - | 943 | - | - | (13.311) | (12.368) |
| **As at 31 December 2014** | **115.396** | **517.883** | **3.579.933** | **14.307** | **82.136** | **96.445** | **4.406.100** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2014** | **-** | **147.226** | **1.284.709** | **9.425** | **65.966** | **-** | **1.507.326** |
| Charge for the year | - | 17.871 | 107.023 | 436 | 4.954 | - | 130.284 |
| Disposals | - | - | (228) | (52) | (47) | - | (327) |
| Transfers & other movements | - | - | 943 | - | - | - | 943 |
| **As at 31 December 2014** | **-** | **165.097** | **1.392.447** | **9.809** | **70.873** | **-** | **1.638.226** |
| **Net Book Value at 31 December 2014** | **115.396** | **352.786** | **2.187.486** | **4.498** | **11.263** | **96.445** | **2.767.874** |
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2015** | **115.396** | **517.883** | **3.579.933** | **14.307** | **82.136** | **96.445** | **4.406.100** |
| Additions | - | 2 | 1.226 | 30 | 1.967 | 131.109 | 134.334 |
| Capitalised projects | - | 9.862 | 156.766 | 6 | 565 | (167.199) | - |
| Disposals | - | - | (466) | (60) | (19) | (2.491) | (3.036) |
| Transfers & other movements | - | - | 10.939 | - | - | (5.051) | 5.888 |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **115.396** | **527.747** | **3.748.398** | **14.283** | **84.649** | **52.813** | **4.543.286** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2015** | **-** | **165.097** | **1.392.447** | **9.809** | **70.873** | **-** | **1.638.226** |
| Charge for the year | - | 17.853 | 109.925 | 399 | 3.315 | - | 131.492 |
| Disposals | - | - | (381) | (60) | (17) | - | (458) |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **-** | **182.950** | **1.501.991** | **10.148** | **74.171** | **-** | **1.769.260** |
| **Net Book Value at 31 December 2015** | **115.396** | **344.797** | **2.246.407** | **4.135** | **10.478** | **52.813** | **2.774.026** |

(1) The Company has not pledged any property, plant and equipment as security for borrowings.

(2) During 2015 an amount of €2 million (2014: €2 million) in respect of interest has been capitalized within Assets under construction relating to the refining segment, at an average borrowing rate of 5,06% (2014: 6,19%).

(3) 'Transfers and other movements' in assets under construction include the transfer of spare parts for the upgraded Elefsina units from fixed assets to inventories and the transfer of completed IT projects to intangible assets.

(4) Depreciation expense of €131,5 million (2014: €130,3 million) and amortisation expense of €6,2 million (2014: €9,6 million) is allocated in the following lines of the statement of comprehensive income:

- Cost of Sales €122,5 million (2014: €120,8 million),
- Selling and distribution expenses €6,9 million (2014: €4,8 million),
- Administration expenses €8,0 million (2014: €13,0 million), and
- Exploration and development expenses €0,3 million (2014: €1,3 million)

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 7 Intangible assets

| | Computer software | Licences & Rights | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2014** | **73.448** | **23.918** | **97.366** |
| Additions | 362 | 391 | 753 |
| Transfers, acquisitions & other movements | 9.196 | 358 | 9.554 |
| **As at 31 December 2014** | **83.006** | **24.667** | **107.673** |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated Amortisation** | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2014** | **66.276** | **20.314** | **86.590** |
| Charge for the year | 8.010 | 1.596 | 9.606 |
| **As at 31 December 2014** | **74.286** | **21.910** | **96.196** |
| | | | |
| **Net Book Value 31 December 2014** | **8.720** | **2.757** | **11.477** |
| | | | |
| **Cost** | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2015** | **83.006** | **24.667** | **107.673** |
| Additions | 357 | - | 357 |
| Disposals | - | (368) | (368) |
| Transfers, acquisitions & other movements | 3.082 | - | 3.082 |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **86.445** | **24.299** | **110.744** |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated Amortisation** | | | |
| **As at 1 January 2015** | **74.286** | **21.910** | **96.196** |
| Charge for the year | 4.985 | 1.219 | 6.204 |
| Disposals | - | (27) | (27) |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **79.271** | **23.102** | **102.373** |
| | | | |
| **Net Book Value 31 December 2015** | **7.174** | **1.197** | **8.371** |

(1) 'Transfers and other movements' in computer software mainly relate to completed IT software projects capitalised during the year and thus transferred from assets under construction.

(2) 'Licenses & Rights' in 2014 include net exploration license costs relating to the Patraikos Gulf area. These were transferred to HELPE Patraikos SA, 100% subsidiary during 2015 (Note 23).

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 8 Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

| | As at 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Beginning of the year** | **659.826** | **654.068** |
| (Decrease) / Increase in share capital of subsidiaries | 3.500 | 5.758 |
| Impairment of investment in associates | (7.000) | - |
| **End of the year** | **656.326** | **659.826** |

| Name | Participating interest | Country of Incorporation |
|---|---|---|
| Asprofos SA | 100,0% | Greece |
| Diaxon ABEE | 100,0% | Greece |
| EKO ABEE | 100,0% | Greece |
| ELPET Balkaniki S.A. | 63,0% | Greece |
| HELPE Apollon Shipping Co | 100,0% | Greece |
| HELPE International AG | 100,0% | Austria |
| HELPE Poseidon Shipping Co | 100,0% | Greece |
| HELPE Finance Plc | 100,0% | United Kingdom |
| Helpe Renewable Energy Sources S.A. | 100,0% | Greece |
| HELPE Upstream S.A. | 100,0% | Greece |
| HELPE Patraikos S.A. | 33,3% | Greece |
| Global Albania SA | 99,9% | Albania |
| Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. (DEPA) | 35,0% | Greece |
| ARTENIUS S.A. | 35,0% | Greece |
| Athens Airport Fuel Pipeline Company S.A. (EAKAA) | 50,0% | Greece |
| ELPEDISON B.V. | 5,0% | Netherlands |
| Thraki SA | 25,0% | Greece |
| STPC | 16,7% | Greece |
| NAPC | 16,7% | Greece |
| Greek Association of Independent Energy Producers | 16,7% | Greece |

a) Increase in share capital of subsidiaries mainly relates to two newly established 100% subsidiaries, HELPE Upstream S.A. and HELPE Patraikos S.A.

b) The Company owns a 5% shareholding in Elpedison B.V., a joint venture entity with EDISON International. Management of Elpedison S.A carried out an impairment test according to the requirements of IAS 36, based on the post-tax cash flows produced over the useful life of the company. The recent and anticipated future developments in the market and regulatory environment (change in remuneration mechanisms, intensification of competition) in which the company operates, were considered as indicators of impairment, as they could impact the future cash flows of its assets.

The valuation analysis considered Elpedison S.A. as a single cash generation unit (CGU). The analysis was carried out by identifying the recoverable value ("value in use") of the CGU. The estimation of the value in use was performed through the application of the Discounted Cash Flow Valuation Method. The discount rate applied was estimated as the post-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC).

In this framework, and taking into consideration 2015 developments and 2016 expectations by Management for changes in the market and regulatory environment, an impairment provision of €7 million was recorded in the investment cost of Elpedison B.V. in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and an impairment loss of the same amount was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, as part of other income and expenses (note 24). Note that the assumptions and scenarios used could change in the future, particularly in an environment characterized by high volatility.

Relevant changes in the hypothesis retained e.g. in the annual flexibility remuneration and in discount rates, could have an impact on the value in use of the assets.

c) The Company participates in the following jointly controlled operations with other third parties relating to exploration and production of hydrocarbons in Greece and abroad:

- Edison International SpA – HELPE Patraikos (Greece, Patraikos Gulf). Petroceltic Resources Plc, which participated in the joint operation during 2015, transferred its rights to both Edison and HELPE Patraikos within 2016.
- Calfrac well services (Greece, Sea of Thrace concession)

d) Sale of DESFA

On the 16 February 2012, HELPE and the HRADF (jointly the "Sellers") agreed to launch a joint sale process of their shareholding in DEPA Group aiming to sell in total 100% of the supply and trading activities and the shareholding of regional supply companies (DEPA S.A. and EPAs) and 66% of the high pressure transmission network (DESFA). This agreement was approved by HELPE's EGM, dated 30 January 2012, and the decision specifically requires that any such transaction will be subject to the approval of a new EGM.

The sales process resulted in three non-binding offers received on 5 November 2012 and at the final stage, one binding offer for the purchase of 66% of DESFA shares by SOCAR (Azerbaijan's Oil and Gas National Company). SOCAR's final offer is for €400 million for 66% of DESFA; i.e. €212,1 million for HELPE's 35% effective shareholding. Given that at present DESFA S.A. is a 100% subsidiary of DEPA, in order to complete the transaction, DESFA will be "unbundled" through a share distribution (treated as capital reduction of DEPA S.A.), to the two existing shareholders/sellers (i.e. HELPE 35% and HRADF 65%). Thus, once all approvals from the competent authorities are received, SOCAR will buy 35% directly from HELPE and 31% from HRADF.

On 2 August 2013 the Board of Directors of HELPE considered the offer for the sale of its 35% effective interest in DESFA as acceptable, and called for an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company to approve the transaction. The EGM of the shareholders of the Company held on 2 September 2013 approved the transaction.

Prior to the Board of Directors' meeting, the previous day, on 1 August 2013 the board of directors of HRADF had unanimously accepted the final offer of SOCAR.

The Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the sale of 66% of DESFA's share capital was signed by HRADF, HELPE and SOCAR (Parties to the SPA) on 21 December 2013. According to this SPA the rights and obligations of the parties are conditional upon the occurrence of certain events (Conditions) such as the merger clearance of the transaction by the EU or national competition authorities (as applicable) and the certification of DESFA by the Regulatory Authority for Energy of the Hellenic Republic ("RAE") in accordance with article 65 of L. 4001/2011 ("Energy Law"). RAE issued its final certification decision on 29 September 2014. Notification of the transaction to DG for Competition of the European Commission took place on 1 October 2014. On 5 November 2014, the European Commission opened an in depth investigation. The extent of commitments which may be required to be undertaken by SOCAR and the exact time required for the European Commission to issue a clearance decision cannot be controlled by the parties. On July 27th 2015, the Parties to the SPA executed Addendum No 2, by virtue of which the long stop date of the SPA has been further extended to 21 December 2015, while on 16 December 2015 Addendum No 3 was executed providing for an additional long stop date extension to 30 September 2016. Further to such agreement, the validity of the SOCAR performance guarantee has been extended accordingly.

Although the parties undertake valid commitments upon signing of the SPA, the effectiveness of the totality of the provisions of the SPA (including the transfer of shares and the payment of the consideration) remains subject to conditions, some of which lie beyond the control or diligent behaviour of the parties and, consequently, the completion of the transaction remains suspended and depends on the satisfaction of such conditions.

The cost of investment of the DEPA group in the Company's financial statements is €237 million. The impact of the above transaction on the financial statements will be determined on the basis of the structure of the transaction (at present a spin-off process is provided for in the SPA) and timing of implementation.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

Given that the transaction can only be completed upon receiving the approval of the relevant competent authorities, and given the timing of such approvals and the unbundling process that is still to be concluded, DEPA Group, as it currently stands, continues to be accounted for and included in these financial statements as an associate.

## 9 Loans, Advances and Long term assets

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Loans and advances | 13.900 | 137.900 |
| Other long term assets | 2.754 | 5.080 |
| **Total** | **16.654** | **142.980** |

Loans and advances relate to a three-year bond loan of €13,9 million extended in 2015 to ELPET Balkaniki, 63% subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. Comparative amounts for 2014 included a three-year bond loan of €137,9 million extended in 2013 to EKO S.A., 100% subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. The loan matures in 2016 and was reclassified to short-term receivables (Note 11). The loan has been extended for another three years within 2016.

Other long term assets include long-term trade receivables, which as of 31 December 2015 are discounted at a rate of 7,30% (2014: 7,30%).

## 10 Inventories

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Crude oil | 180.149 | 118.519 |
| Refined products and semi-finished products | 330.240 | 339.185 |
| Petrochemicals | 22.286 | 27.104 |
| Consumable materials and other | 72.444 | 69.245 |
| - Less: Provision for Consumables and spare parts | (24.372) | (10.270) |
| **Total** | **580.747** | **543.783** |

The Company is obliged to keep crude oil and refined products stocks in order to fulfil the EU requirement for compulsory Stock obligations (90 days stock directive), as legislated by Greek Law 3054/2002. Part of this obligation is delegated to a related company, OTSM.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in “Cost of sales” for 2015 is equal to €5,6 billion (2014: €8,4 billion). It should be highlighted that due to the decrease of crude oil and oil product prices during the last quarter of 2015, which also continued after the year-end, the Company has reported a loss arising from inventory valuation which is reflected in a write-down of the year end values. Write-down of inventories to net realisable value as at 31 December 2015 amounted to €23 million (2014: €104 million). This was recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 December 2015 and is included in cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income. Management has estimated estimate the negative impact on the Company’s results from the decline of crude oil and product prices during the year and is included in cost of sales approximately €300 million (2014: €470 million).

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 11 Trade and other receivables

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Trade receivables | 387.856 | 394.399 |
| - Less: Provision for impairment of receivables | (109.391) | (95.902) |
| **Trade receivables net** | **278.465** | **298.497** |
| Other receivables | 728.945 | 603.636 |
| - Less: Provision for impairment of receivables | (13.299) | (10.871) |
| **Other receivables net** | **715.646** | **592.765** |
| Deferred charges and prepayments | 7.707 | 7.795 |
| **Total** | **1.001.818** | **899.057** |

As part of its working capital management, the Company utilises factoring facilities to accelerate the collection of cash from its customers in Greece. Non-recourse factoring, is excluded from balances shown above.

'Other receivables' include balances in respect of VAT, income tax prepayment, advances to suppliers and advances to personnel. More specifically other receivables include the following:

a) Advances of €327 million extended to Hellenic Petroleum International A.G. (a Group company) for the transfer of 100% of the share capital of Hellenic Fuels S.A. (currently a direct subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum International A.G.) at book value (31 December 2014: €327 million). The conclusion of the transfer is subject to final contract signing.
b) VAT approved refunds amounting to €54m (31 December 2014: €54 million), withheld by the customs office due to a dispute relating to stock shortages (Note 31). Against this action the Company has filed a specific legal objection and claims against this action and expects to fully recover this amount following the conclusion of the relevant legal proceedings.
c) The three-year bond loan of €138 million issued to EKO S.A. in 2013, a 100% subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum S.A., reclassified from Loans, advances and long-term assets (Note 9).

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate their carrying amount.

The table below shows the segregation of trade receivables:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Total trade receivables | 387.856 | 394.399 |
| Amounts included above, which are past due: | | |
| Past due, not impaired receivables balance | 125.021 | 125.814 |
| Past due, doubtful & impaired receivables balance | 109.391 | 95.902 |
| | **234.412** | **221.716** |
| **Allowance for bad debts** | **109.391** | **95.902** |

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. Allowance is made for receivables that are doubtful of collection and have been assessed that they will result in a loss, net of any respective securities or collaterals obtained.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the overdue days of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired are as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Up to 30 days | 60.305 | 98.806 |
| 30 - 90 days | 6.906 | 3.520 |
| Over 90 days | 57.810 | 23.488 |
| **Total** | **125.021** | **125.814** |

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the overdue days of trade receivables that were past due and impaired are as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Up to 30 days | - | - |
| 30 - 90 days | - | - |
| Over 90 days | 109.391 | 95.902 |
| **Total** | **109.391** | **95.902** |

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables is set out below:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Balance at 1 January** | 95.902 | 93.926 |
| Charged / (credited) to the income statement: | | |
| - Additional provisions | 13.489 | 1.976 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **109.391** | **95.902** |

The movement in the provision for impairment has been included in selling and distribution expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 12 Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Cash at Bank and in Hand | 983.600 | 697.600 |
| Short term bank deposits | 700.000 | 695.662 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents** | **1.683.600** | **1.393.262** |
| Restricted Cash | 155.556 | 200.000 |
| **Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash** | **1.839.156** | **1.593.262** |

Restricted cash relates to the proceeds of a loan concluded between Hellenic Petroleum S.A and Piraeus Bank, which have been provided as a guarantee to the European Investment Bank in relation to the Company's €200 million Facility Agreement B with the latter.

The outstanding balance under the EIB Facility Agreement B as at 31 December 2015 was €144 million, in accordance with the amortization schedule, whilst the outstanding balance of the Piraeus loan as at 31 December 2015 was €156 million. This is expected to be reduced to €144 million in the following months. The guarantee matured on 15 June 2015 and was renewed for an additional year. The effect of the loan and the deposit is a grossing up of the Statement of Financial Position but with no effect to the Net Debt and Net Equity position.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2015 include the Euro equivalent of USD 813 million (2014: USD 905 million), amounting to €747 million (2014: €746 million).

The weighted average effective interest rate as at the reporting date on cash and cash equivalents was:

| | **As at** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Euro | 0,24% | 0,38% |
| USD | 0,80% | 0,80% |

## 13 Share capital

| | **Number of Shares (authorised and issued)** | **Share Capital** | **Share premium** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 1 January & 31 December 2014** | **305.635.185** | **666.285** | **353.796** | **1.020.081** |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **305.635.185** | **666.285** | **353.796** | **1.020.081** |

All ordinary shares were authorised, issued and fully paid. The nominal value of each ordinary share is €2.18 (31 December 2014: €2.18).

*Share options*

During the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. held on 25 May 2005, a share option scheme was approved, with the intention to link the number of share options granted to management with the results and performance of the Company. Subsequent AGMs have approved and granted the share options. The vesting period is 1 November to 5 December of the years 2014 – 2018.

Share options outstanding at the year-end have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

| **Grant Date** | **Vesting Date** | **Expiry Date 5 December** | **Exercise Price € per share** | **No. of share options as at 31 December 2015** | **No. of share options as at 31 December 2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 2011-15 | 2015 | 7,62 | - | 1.616.054 |
| 2012 | 2014-18 | 2018 | 4,52 | 1.479.933 | 1.479.933 |
| | | | **Total** | **1.479.933** | **3.095.987** |

No stock options have been exercised during 2015 or during the previous year, due to the negative relationship between the exercise price and the share market price during the respective vesting periods.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

| | As at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | | **31 December 2014** | |
| | Average Exercise Price in € per share | Options | Average Exercise Price in € per share | Options |
| **At 1 January** | **6,14** | **3.095.987** | **6,62** | **3.435.548** |
| Granted | - | - | - | - |
| Exercised | - | - | - | - |
| Lapsed | 7,62 | (1.616.054) | 11,01 | (339.561) |
| **At 31 December** | **4,52** | **1.479.933** | **6,14** | **3.095.987** |

The value of lapsed stock options that were transferred to retained earnings in 2015 is €2,9 million (2014: 0,3 million).

## 14 Reserves

| | | Statutory reserve | Special reserves | Tax reserves | Hedging reserve | Share-based payment reserve | Actuarial gains/ (losses) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2014** | | **118.668** | **86.495** | **351.322** | **3.895** | **3.663** | **(2.349)** | **561.694** |
| Cash flow hedges: | 21 | | | | | | | |
| - Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges | | - | - | - | (44.773) | - | - | (44.773) |
| - De-recognition of gains/(losses) on hedges through comprehensive income | | - | - | - | (3.586) | - | - | (3.586) |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plans | | - | - | - | - | - | (3.939) | (3.939) |
| Share-based payments | 13 | - | - | - | - | (24) | - | (24) |
| Distribution of tax free reserves | | - | - | (64.277) | - | - | - | (64.277) |
| Transfer of tax on distributed reserves | | - | - | (15.101) | - | - | - | (15.101) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2014** | | **118.668** | **86.495** | **271.944** | **(44.464)** | **3.639** | **(6.288)** | **429.994** |
| Cash flow hedges: | 21 | | | | | | | |
| - Fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges | | - | - | - | (4.802) | - | - | (4.802) |
| - De-recognition of gains/(losses) on hedges through comprehensive income | | - | - | - | 24.548 | - | - | 24.548 |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plans | | - | - | - | - | - | 917 | 917 |
| Share-based payments | 13 | - | - | - | - | (2.893) | - | (2.893) |
| Transfers to/ from retained earnings | | - | - | (8.798) | - | - | (148) | (8.946) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2015** | | **118.668** | **86.495** | **263.146** | **(24.718)** | **746** | **(5.519)** | **438.818** |

*Statutory reserves*

Under Greek law, corporations are required to transfer a minimum of 5% of their annual net profit as reflected in their statutory books to a statutory reserve until such reserve equals one third of the outstanding share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed, but can be used to offset accumulated losses.

*Special reserves*

Special reserves primarily relate to reserves arising from tax revaluations in accordance with relevant legislation in prior years. Where considered appropriate deferred tax provisions are booked in respect of these reserves.

*Tax free reserves*

Tax free reserves include:

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

(i) Tax deferred reserves – retained earnings which have not been taxed with the prevailing corporate income tax rate as allowed by Greek law under various statutes. Certain of these retained earnings will become liable to tax at the rate prevailing at the time of distribution to shareholders or conversion to share capital.

(ii) Partially taxed reserves – retained earnings, which have been taxed at a rate less than the corporate tax rate as allowed by Greek law. Certain of these retained earnings will be subject to the remaining tax up to the corporate tax rate prevailing at the time of distribution to shareholders or conversion to share capital. In 2014 part of these reserves was distributed to the shareholders, in line with law 4172/2013.

*Hedging reserve*

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that are recognised in other comprehensive income, as described in Note 21.

Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

## 15 Trade and other payables

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Trade payables | 2.633.351 | 2.519.287 |
| Accrued Expenses | 73.432 | 58.182 |
| Other payables | 38.182 | 36.891 |
| **Total** | **2.744.965** | **2.614.360** |

Trade payables comprise amounts payable or accrued in respect of supplies of crude oil, products, commodity derivative contracts and services. Since the imposition of capital controls on 28 June 2015 in Greece, open credit from suppliers has reduced materially.

Trade payables, as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, include overdue amounts in respect of crude oil imports from Iran which were received between December 2011 and March 2012 as part of a long term contract with NIOC. Despite repeated attempts to settle the payment for these cargoes through the international banking system between January and June 2012, it was not possible to do so. This was due to the fact that payments to Iranian banks and state entities were not accepted for processing by the International banking system due to US and International sanctions. After 30 June 2012, Hellenic Petroleum was prohibited to effect payments to NIOC by virtue of EU sanctions (Council Regulation (EU) No. 267/2012 of 23 March 2012). The Group duly notified its supplier of this restriction on payments and the inability to accept further crude oil cargoes under the contract, which is due to the EU sanctions posing legal constraints outside its control. As a result no deliveries of Iranian crude oil or payments have taken place post 30 June 2012, which was the EU imposed deadline.

On 18 October 2015, by Decision (CFSP) 2015/1863, the Council of the European Union (EU) decided to terminate implementation of all Union economic and financial sanctions against Iran, taking into account UNSCR 2231 (2015) and Annex B to UNSCR 2231 (2015), simultaneously with the IAEA-verified implementation by Iran of agreed nuclear-related measures. On 16 January 2016 ("Implementation Day"), by Decision (CFSP) 2016/37, the Council decided that Decision (CFSP) 2015/1863 shall apply from that date. On the same date U.S and other International Restrictive Measures were also partially lifted. In light of the above developments, Hellenic Petroleum and NIOC executed a Heads of agreement on 22 January 2016 for the recommencement of their commercial relationship for the supply of crude and for the settlement of the overdue amounts. Implementation of the agreement will be in full compliance with prevailing EU and international framework, including surviving sanctions. The impact of the agreement on the financial statements will be reflected in the next reporting period.

Where deemed beneficial to the Group, in order to achieve better terms (such as better pricing, higher credit limits, longer payment terms), the Group provides short term letters of credit or guarantee for the payment of liabilities arising from trade creditors, making use of its existing credit lines with its banks. To the extent these liabilities materialise before the balance sheet date, they are included in the balance under trade creditors.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

Other payables include amounts in respect of payroll and other staff related costs, social security obligations and sundry taxes.

Accrued expenses and deferred income include the estimated cost of the CO2 emission rights required under the corresponding environmental legislation amounting to €16 million (2014: €5 million).

## 16 Borrowings

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Non-current borrowings** | | |
| Bank borrowings | 277.444 | 321.890 |
| Bond loan | 1.258.970 | 1.438.603 |
| **Non-current borrowings** | **1.536.414** | **1.760.493** |
| | | |
| **Current borrowings** | | |
| Short term bank borrowings | 1.375.243 | 965.670 |
| Current portion of long-term bank borrowings | 44.444 | 44.444 |
| **Total current borrowings** | **1.419.687** | **1.010.114** |
| | | |
| **Total borrowings** | **2.956.101** | **2.770.607** |

The maturity of non-current borrowings is as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Between 1 and 2 years | 445.444 | 371.930 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 991.303 | 1.244.452 |
| Over 5 years | 99.667 | 144.111 |
| | **1.536.414** | **1.760.493** |

The weighted average effective interest margins as at the reporting date were as follows:

| | | As at | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bank Borrowings** | **Currency** | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Short-term | | | |
| - Floating Euribor + margin | Euro | 5,28% | 6,17% |
| - Floating Libor + margin | USD | 5,54% | - |
| Long-term | | | |
| - Floating Euribor + margin | Euro | 5,60% | 5,94% |
| - Floating Libor + margin | USD | - | 5,62% |

The carrying amounts of borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Euro | 2.591.813 | 2.443.122 |
| US dollar | 364.288 | 327.485 |
| **Total borrowings** | **2.956.101** | **2.770.607** |

Hellenic Petroleum and its subsidiaries (the "Group") has centralised treasury operations which coordinate and control the funding and cash management activities of all group companies. Within this framework, Hellenic Petroleum Finance plc ("HPF") was established in November 2005 in the U.K. as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hellenic Petroleum S.A. to act as the central treasury vehicle of the Hellenic Petroleum Group.

Gross borrowings of the Company by maturity as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are summarised on the table below:

| | | | **As at** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| | | **Maturity** | **(€ million)** | **(€ million)** |
| 1. | Syndicated Bond loan €350 million | Jul 2018 | 341 | 338 |
| 2. | Bond loan €400 million | Jun 2016 | 225 | 225 |
| 3. | Bond loan €200 million | Jan 2018 | 199 | - |
| 4. | European Investment Bank ("EIB") Term loan | Jun 2022 | 289 | 333 |
| 5. | HPF Bond Loan €488m | May 2017 | 401 | 456 |
| 6. | HPF Bond Loan US$ 397,6m | May 2016 | 364 | 327 |
| 7. | HPF Bond Loan €317,6m | Jul 2019 | 318 | 318 |
| 8. | Bilateral lines | Various | 819 | 774 |
| | **Total** | | **2.956** | **2.771** |

1. *Term loans*

In July 2014 Hellenic Petroleum S.A. concluded a €350 million syndicated bond loan credit facility guaranteed by HPF, maturing in July 2018.

2. *Bond Loan €400 million*

In June 2014, Hellenic Petroleum S.A. extended the maturity date of a €400 million syndicated bond loan agreement from December 2014 to 30 December 2015 with a six month extension option, achieving at the same time improvements in cost and general terms and conditions. In September 2015 Hellenic Petroleum S.A. extended the maturity date to June 2016.

3. *Committed 3 year credit facility €200 million*

In line with the Group's risk management strategy to increase the percentage of committed term credit facilities, Hellenic Petroleum S.A. concluded a €200 million committed credit facility in January 2015, with a tenor of 3 years, with National Bank of Greece.

4. *EIB Term loans*

On 26 May 2010, Hellenic Petroleum S.A. signed two loan agreements (Facilities A and B) with the European Investment Bank for a total amount of €400 million (€200 million each). The purpose of the loans was to finance part of the investment programme relating to the upgrade of the Elefsina Refinery. Both loans have a maturity of twelve years with amortization beginning in December 2013 and similar terms and conditions. Facility B is credit enhanced by a commercial bank guarantee (note 12). This is normal practice for EIB lending particularly during the construction phase of large projects. Total repayments on both loans up to 31 December 2015 amounted to € 111 million.

5. *HPF Bond Loan €488m (Eurobond €500m)*

In May 2013, HPF issued a €500 million four-year Eurobond, with an 8% annual coupon, maturing in May 2017. The Notes are guaranteed by Hellenic Petroleum S.A., are redeemable at maturity and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Subsequently the Company concluded a €488 million syndicated bond loan agreement with HPF and the proceeds were used to prepay existing indebtedness of €225 million and for general corporate purposes.

6. *HPF Bond Loan $397,6m (Eurobond $400m)*

In May 2014, HPF issued a two-year $400 million Eurobond with a 4,625% annual coupon, maturing in May 2016. The Notes are guaranteed by Hellenic Petroleum S.A., are redeemable at maturity and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Subsequently the Company concluded a $397,6 million syndicated bond loan agreement with HPF and the proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

7. *HPF Bond Loan €317,6 m (Eurobond €325m)*

In July 2014 HPF issued a €325 million five-year Eurobond, with a 5,25% annual coupon, maturing in July 2019. The Notes, are guaranteed by Hellenic Petroleum S.A., are redeemable at the option of the issuer in July 2017 and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Subsequently the Company concluded a €317,6 million syndicated bond loan agreement with HPF and the proceeds were used to prepay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

8. *Bilateral lines*

The Company has credit facilities with various banks in place, for general corporate purposes. These mainly relate to short-term loans which have been in place and renewed as necessary over the past few years.

Certain debt agreements that the Company enters into, include financial covenants, the most significant of which are the maintenance of certain ratios at Group level as follows: "Net Debt/EBITDA", "EBITDA/Net Interest" and "Net Debt/Net Worth". Management monitors the performance of the Group to ensure compliance with the above covenants.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 17 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The gross movement on the deferred income tax asset / (liability) is as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Beginning of the year | 174.573 | 25.056 |
| Income statement recovery / (charge) | 8.600 | 116.043 |
| Charged / (released) to equity | (5.534) | 18.373 |
| Transfer of tax on distributed reserves to Current tax | - | 15.101 |
| **End of year** | **177.639** | **174.573** |

Deferred tax relates to the following types of deductable / (taxable) temporary differences:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Intangible and tangible fixed assets | (163.912) | (127.553) |
| Inventory valuation | 7.068 | 2.670 |
| Environmental provision | 4.575 | 1.405 |
| Unrealised exchange gains | 20.066 | - |
| Employee benefits provision | 24.624 | 19.939 |
| Provision for bad debts | 8.898 | 2.673 |
| Derivative financial instruments at fair value | 12.732 | 16.534 |
| Net operating losses carried forward | 219.914 | 219.677 |
| Net interest cost carried forward (thin capitalisation) | 41.966 | 41.152 |
| Other temporary differences | 1.708 | (1.924) |
| **Net deferred income tax asset/(liability)** | **177.639** | **174.573** |

Other temporary differences include differences on various provisions as well as the provisions for unaudited tax years.

Deferred tax assets relating to unused tax loss carry-forwards are recognised if it is probable that they can be offset against future taxable profits. As at 31 December 2015 a deferred tax asset on tax loss carry-forwards amounting to €220 million (2014: €220 million) was recognized, since, on the basis of the approved business plan, Management considers it probable that these can be offset against future taxable profits.

In 2014, thin capitalization rules as per art. 49 of law 4172/2013 were applied for the first time, whereby the net interest expense is deductible up to a certain percentage of tax EBITDA (60% for 2014, 50% for 2015 and 40% for 2016 and onwards). This resulted in deferred tax assets of €42 million as at 31 December 2015 (2014: €41 million) that can be offset against future taxable profits without time constraints.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 18 Retirement benefit obligations

The table below outlines where the Company's retirement benefit amounts and activity are included in the financial statements.

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Statement of Financial Position obligations for:** | | |
| Pension benefits | 77.500 | 74.495 |
| **Total as per Statement of Financial Position** | **77.500** | **74.495** |

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Statement of Comprehensive Income charge for:** | | |
| Pension benefits | 6.588 | 13.628 |
| **Total as per Statement of Comprehensive Income** | **6.588** | **13.628** |

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Remeasurements for:** | | |
| Pension benefits | (926) | 5.323 |
| **Total as per Statement of Other Comprehensive Income** | **(926)** | **5.323** |

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Present value of funded obligations | 5.195 | 5.003 |
| Fair value of plan assets | (209) | (203) |
| **Deficit of funded plans** | **4.986** | **4.800** |
| Present value of unfunded obligations | 72.514 | 69.695 |
| **Liability in the Statement of Financial Position** | **77.500** | **74.495** |

The plans are final salary pension plans. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and remuneration.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

| | Present Value of Obligation | Fair Value of Plan Assets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 1 January 2014** | **72.707** | **(180)** | **72.527** |
| Current service cost | 3.825 | - | 3.825 |
| Interest expense/(income) | 2.670 | (53) | 2.617 |
| Past service costs and (gains)/losses on settlements | 7.186 | - | 7.186 |
| **Statement of comprehensive income charge** | **13.681** | **(53)** | **13.628** |
| **Remeasurements:** | | | |
| - Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in Interest expense/(income) | - | 63 | 63 |
| - (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions | 0 | - | 0 |
| - (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions | 3.844 | - | 3.844 |
| - Experience (gains)/losses | 1.416 | - | 1.416 |
| | **5.260** | **63** | **5.323** |
| Benefits paid directly by the Company/Contributions paid by the Company | (14.332) | (2.651) | (16.983) |
| Benefit payments from the plan | (2.618) | 2.618 | - |
| **As at 31 December 2014** | **74.698** | **(203)** | **74.495** |
| Current service cost | 4.010 | - | 4.010 |
| Interest expense/(income) | 2.370 | (16) | 2.354 |
| Past service costs and (gains)/losses on settlements | 224 | - | 224 |
| **Statement of comprehensive income charge** | **6.604** | **(16)** | **6.588** |
| **Remeasurements:** | | | |
| - Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in Interest expense/(income) | - | 13 | 13 |
| - (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions | (1.988) | - | (1.988) |
| - Experience (gains)/losses | 1.049 | - | 1.049 |
| | **(939)** | **13** | **(926)** |
| Benefits paid directly by the Company/Contributions paid by the Company | (2.395) | (262) | (2.657) |
| Benefit payments from the plan | (259) | 259 | - |
| **As at 31 December 2015** | **77.709** | **(209)** | **77.500** |

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits is as follows:

| **Balance at 31 December 2015** | **Less than a year** | **Between 1-2 years** | **Between 2-5 years** | **Over 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pension Benefits | 3.778 | 1.976 | 8.898 | 99.571 | **114.223** |

Plan assets comprise the following:

| | **31 December 2015** | | | | **31 December 2014** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Quoted** | **Unquoted** | **Total** | **%** | **Quoted** | **Unquoted** | **Total** | **%** |
| Equity Instruments | 0 | - | 0 | *0%* | 10 | - | 10 | *5%* |
| Debt Instruments: | | | | | | | | |
| - Government bonds | 112 | - | 112 | *54%* | 90 | - | 90 | *44%* |
| - Corporate bonds | 55 | - | 55 | *26%* | 18 | - | 18 | *9%* |
| Investment funds | 42 | - | 42 | *20%* | 85 | - | 85 | *42%* |
| **Total** | **209** | **-** | **209** | | **203** | **-** | **203** | |

The principal actuarial assumptions used were:

| | **As at 31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
|---|---|---|
| Discount Rate | 3,50% | 3,25% |
| Future Salary Increases | 0,50% | 0,50% |
| Inflation | 0,50% | 0,50% |

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

| | **Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Change in assumption** | **Increase in assumption** | **Decrease in assumption** |
| Discount Rate | 0,50% | -4,84% | 5,22% |
| Future Salary Increases | 0,50% | 5,32% | -4,96% |

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

Expected contributions to defined benefit plans for the following year are €0,5 million. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

## 19 Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Included therein are provisions for legal cases whereby the likely outcome will not be in favour of the Company. Litigation provisions amounted to €3 million as of 31 December 2015 and 2014.

## 20 Other long term liabilities

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Government grants | 10.651 | 11.090 |
| Other long term liabilities | 1.749 | 528 |
| **Total** | **12.400** | **11.618** |

***Government grants***

Advances by the Government relate to property, plant and equipment. Amortization for 2015 amounted to €1,6 million (2014: €2,3 million).

***Other long term liabilities***

Other long term liabilities relate to sundry operating items and risks arising from the Company's ordinary activities.

## 21 Derivative financial instruments

| | 31 December 2015 | | | | 31 December 2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commodity Derivative type** | **Notional Amount** | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Notional Amount** | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| | **MT'000** | **Bbls'000** | **€** | **€** | **MT'000** | **Bbls'000** | **€** | **€** |
| Commodity Swaps | - | 2.948 | - | 34.814 | - | 2.916 | - | 60.087 |
| | **-** | **2.948** | **-** | **34.814** | **-** | **2.916** | **-** | **60.087** |
| **Total** | | | **-** | **34.814** | | | **-** | **60.087** |

| | 31 December 2015 | | 31 December 2014 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| **Non-current portion** | | | | |
| Commodity swaps | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |
| **Current portion** | | | | |
| Commodity swaps | - | 34.814 | - | 60.087 |
| | **-** | **34.814** | **-** | **60.087** |
| **Total** | **-** | **34.814** | **-** | **60.087** |

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedging criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and, as a current asset or liability, if the maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months

**Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges**

During the year ended 31 December 2015 amounts transferred to the statement of comprehensive income, relating to contracts that were settled during the year, amounted to €24.548 loss, net of tax (2014: €3.586 loss, net of tax).

The remaining cash flow hedges are highly effective and the movement in their fair value, amounting to a loss of €4.802 net of tax as at 31 December 2015 (2014: €44.773 loss, net of tax), is included in the hedging reserve (see Note 14).

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of the derivative assets in the statement of financial position.

## 22 Employee Costs

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Wages and salaries | 115.335 | 116.027 |
| Social security costs | 28.957 | 29.969 |
| Pension costs | 6.927 | 6.903 |
| Other employment benefits | 11.002 | 16.636 |
| **Total** | **162.221** | **169.535** |

Other employment benefits include medical insurance, catering and transportation expenses.

The comparative amounts for 2014 also include expenses paid to employees as part of the voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) of approximately €7 million, included in 'Other operating income/ (expenses) and other gains / (losses) (Note 24).

## 23 Exploration and development expenses

Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred. In 2014 such costs related to exploration operations in the Gulf of Patraikos Lease-Area, offshore Greece, in a joint operation between the Company (Operator, 33,3%, Edison International SpA (33,3%) and Petroceltic Resources Plc (33,3% during 2015; it transferred its rights to the other two partners within 2016). The Lease Agreement for the offshore area of the Gulf of Patraikos was ratified by the Greek Parliament and was published in the Greek Government Gazette as Law No. 4299 – Vol.A, 221-3/10/2014. In 2015 the Company transferred its rights as Operator to its 100% subsidiary, HELPE Patraikos (Note 8).

## 24 Other operating income / (expenses) and other operating gains / (losses)

Other operating income/(expenses) and other gains / (losses) are analysed as follows:

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Income from grants' amortisation | 1.621 | 2.277 |
| Services to third parties | 2.244 | 1.876 |
| Rental income | 1.327 | 1.593 |
| Voluntary retirement scheme cost | - | (6.925) |
| Impairment of investment in associates | (7.000) | - |
| Other income / (expense) | 1.623 | 5 |
| **Other operating income / (expenses) - net** | **(185)** | **(1.174)** |

Other operating income / (expenses) – net, include income and expenses which do not relate to the trading activities of the Company (e.g. rental income and sales of personnel services to subsidiaries). Impairment of investment in associates relates to Elpedison BV (Note 8).

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 25 Finance (Expenses)/ Income-Net

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Interest income | 20.663 | 20.589 |
| Interest expense and similar charges | (187.235) | (193.840) |
| **Finance costs - net** | **(166.572)** | **(173.251)** |

In addition to the finance cost shown above, an amount of €2 million of finance costs (2014: €2 million) have been capitalised for the year ended 31 December 2014, as explained in Note 6.

## 26 Currency exchange gains / (losses)

Foreign currency exchange losses of €26 million relate to marked-to-market losses on US$ denominated liabilities, due to the US $ strengthening against the Euro as of 30 December 2015, compared to the beginning of the year (31 December 2014: €5 million).

## 27 Income tax expense

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| Current tax | (3.784) | (2.798) |
| Deferred tax (Note 17) | 8.600 | 116.043 |
| **Total** | **4.816** | **113.245** |

The corporate income tax rate is set at 29% for 2015 onwards (2014: 26%).

Effective for fiscal years ending 31 December 2011 onward, Greek companies meeting certain criteria have to be audited on an annual basis by their statutory auditor in respect of compliance with tax law. This audit leads to the issuance of a Tax Certificate which, under certain conditions, substitutes the full tax audit by the tax authorities, however the tax authorities reserve the right of future tax audit. The Company has been audited by the statutory auditor and has received a Tax Compliance report with no findings, for fiscal years up to 2014 (inclusive).

**Unaudited income tax years**

The Company has not undergone a full tax audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2010. As a result income tax obligations are not considered final.

Issuance of tax certificates for the fiscal year 2015 is expected within the 2nd quarter of 2016.

Management believes that no additional material liability will arise as a result of the unaudited tax year over and above the tax liabilities and provisions recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

**Other Taxes**

Provisional VAT audits have been completed up to and including December 2014.

The tax (charge) / credit relating to components of other comprehensive income, is as follows:

| | For the year ended | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 December 2015 | | | 31 December 2014 | | |
| | Before tax | Tax (charge)/ credit | After tax | Before tax | Tax (charge)/ credit | After tax |
| Cash flow hedges | 25.273 | (5.527) | 19.746 | (65.350) | 16.991 | (48.359) |
| Actuarial gains/ (losses) on defined benefit pension plans | 925 | (8) | 917 | (5.323) | 1.384 | (3.939) |
| **Other comprehensive income** | **26.198** | **(5.535)** | **20.663** | **(70.673)** | **18.375** | **(52.298)** |

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
| **Profit / (loss) before Tax** | **22.725** | **(426.795)** |
| Tax calculated at tax rates applicable to profits | (6.590) | 110.967 |
| Tax on income not subject to tax | 9.471 | 17.933 |
| Tax on expenses not deductible for tax purposes | (8.243) | (4.040) |
| Adjustments to Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate | 18.664 | - |
| Adjustments for current tax of prior periods | (8.627) | (9.751) |
| Other movements | 141 | (1.864) |
| **Tax (Charge) / Credit** | **4.816** | **113.245** |

## 28 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
| **Earnings per share attributable to the Company Shareholders (expressed in Euro per share):** | **0,09** | **(1,03)** |
| Net income attributable to ordinary shares (Euro in thousands) | 27.541 | (313.550) |
| Average number of ordinary shares outstanding | 305.635.185 | 305.635.185 |

Diluted earnings per share were not materially different from basic earnings per share.

## 29 Dividends per share

The BOD will propose no dividend out of 2015 results to the upcoming AGM. The Board did not approve a change in dividend policy overall and will re-evaluate the dividend payment 2016.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

## 30 Cash generated from operations

| | Note | For the year ended 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax** | | **22.725** | **(426.795)** |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets | **6,7** | 137.696 | 139.890 |
| Grants amortisation | | (1.621) | (2.277) |
| Finance costs - net | **25** | 166.572 | 173.251 |
| Provisions for expenses and valuation charges | | 52.948 | 12.303 |
| (Gains) / Losses from disposal of PPE | | 866 | (19) |
| Foreign exchange (gains) / losses | **26** | 25.901 | 5.540 |
| Dividend income | | (32.659) | (68.974) |
| | | **372.428** | **(167.081)** |
| **Changes in working capital** | | | |
| (Increase) / decrease in inventories | | (62.309) | 337.893 |
| (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables | | 5.088 | (15.852) |
| Increase in payables | | 121.562 | 536.310 |
| | | **64.341** | **858.351** |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | | **436.769** | **691.270** |

Provisions for expenses and valuation changes in include impairment losses of €7 million relating to the write down of the Company's investment in Elpedison BV (note 8).

## 31 Contingencies and litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business. These are as follows:

**Business Issues**

(i) *Unresolved legal claims:* The Company is involved in a number of legal proceedings and has various unresolved claims pending arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on currently available information and the opinion of legal counsel, management believes the final outcome will not have a significant effect on the Company's operating results or financial position, over and above provisions already reflected in the financial statements (Note 19).

(ii) *Guarantees:* The Company has provided letters of comfort and guarantees in favour of banks as security for loans granted by them to subsidiaries and associates of the Group, the outstanding amount of which as at 31 December 2015 was the equivalent of €1.427 million (31 December 2014: €1.403 million).

**Taxation and Customs**

(iii) *Open tax years:* Income tax audits have been completed up to and including the financial year ended 31 December 2009. Furthermore, provisional tax audits mainly for the return of VAT have been concluded up to December 2014. Management estimates that no additional material liability will arise as a result of open tax years over and above the tax liabilities and provisions recognized in the financial statements.

It is noted that for financial years ending 31 December 2011 onwards, Greek legal entities are subject to annual tax audits from their statutory auditors. The Company was audited for the financial years ended 31 December 2011 – 2014 obtaining unqualified tax audit certificates.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

(i) *Assessments of customs and fines:* In 2008, Customs authorities assessed additional customs duties and penalties amounting to approximately €40 million for alleged "stock shortages" during the years 2001-2005. The Company has duly filed contestations before the Administrative Court of First Instance. Management believes that this case will have a positive outcome when the court hearings take place.

However the Customs office withheld an amount of €54 million (full payment plus surcharges) of VAT approved refunds (Note 11), an action against which the Company filed two Contestations before the Administrative Courts of Athens and Piraeus. The Administrative Court of Athens ruled that the withholding effected by the Tax Office was done against the law. The Company considers that the latter contestation will also be sustained by the Piraeus Court and that the relevant amounts will finally be recovered.

## 32 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as of 31 December 2015 amounts to €32 million (31 December 2014: €45 million), mainly relating to improvements in refining assets.

(b) Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessee

The Company leases offices under non-cancellable operating lease agreements.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under these non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| No later than 1 year | 3.935 | 3.330 |
| Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years | 19.104 | 13.909 |
| Later than 5 years | - | 4.421 |
| **Total** | **23.039** | **21.660** |

(a) Letters of Credit

The Company may be requested to provide bank letters of credit to suppliers in order to obtain better commercial and credit terms. To the extent that such items are already recorded as liabilities in the financial statements there is no additional commitment to be disclosed. In cases where the underlying transaction occurs after the year end, the Company is not liable to settle the letter of credit and hence no such liability exists as at the year end.

## 33 Related parties

Included in the statement of comprehensive income are proceeds, costs and expenses, which arise from transactions between the Company and related parties. Such transactions mainly comprise of sales and purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business and are conducted under normal trading and commercial terms on an arm's length basis.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

| | For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Sales of goods and services to related parties** | | |
| Group entities | 2.320.404 | 2.839.225 |
| Associates | 825.916 | 801.068 |
| Joint ventures | 239 | 125 |
| **Total** | **3.146.559** | **3.640.418** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Purchases of goods and services from related parties** | | |
| Group entities | 50.459 | 58.728 |
| Associates | 853.691 | 824.470 |
| Joint ventures | 496 | 511 |
| **Total** | **904.646** | **883.709** |

Included in the statement of financial position are balances which derive from sales/purchases of goods and services in the ordinary course of business.

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **31 December 2015** | **31 December 2014** |
| **Balances due to related parties** | | |
| Group entities | 84.086 | 75.628 |
| Associates | 72.961 | 35.747 |
| Joint ventures | 266 | 263 |
| **Total** | **157.313** | **111.638** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Balances due from related parties** | | |
| Group entities | 433.088 | 515.317 |
| Associates | 39.252 | 37.872 |
| Joint ventures | 74 | 66 |
| **Total** | **472.414** | **553.255** |

Transactions and balances with related parties are in respect of the following:

a) Hellenic Petroleum Group companies.

b) Associates and joint ventures of the Hellenic Petroleum Group:

- Athens Airport Fuel Pipeline Company S.A. (EAKAA)
- Public Gas Corporation of Greece S.A. (DEPA)
- Elpedison B.V.
- Spata Aviation Fuel Company S.A. (SAFCO)
- HELPE Thraki S.A.
- Biodiesel S.A.
- Superlube S.A.
- D.M.E.P. Holdco

c) Parties which are under common control with the Company due to the shareholding and control rights of the Hellenic State:

- Public Power Corporation Hellas S.A.

*(All amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)*

- Hellenic Armed Forces

During 2015, Company's sales of goods and services to government related entities amounted to €127 million (2014: €169 million) and Company's purchases of goods and services to €49 million (2014: €43 million). As at 31 December 2015, the Company had a total amount due from government related entities of €13 million (2014: €27 million) and a total amount due to government related entities of €10 million (2014: €10 million).

Total receivables (trade and other) due from the Hellenic state and its related entities amount to €182 million (31 December 2014: € 179 million).

d) Key management includes directors (Executive and Non-Executive Members of the board of Hellenic Petroleum S.A.) and General Managers. The compensation paid or payable to the aforementioned key management amounted as follows.

| | **For the year ended 31 December 2015** | | | **For the year ended 31 December 2014** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Short term employee benefits** | **Termination benefits** | **Number of Members/ Managers** | **Short term employee benefits** | **Termination benefits** | **Number of Members/ Managers** |
| BOD Executive Members | 1.353 | 608 | 8 | 1.340 | - | 5 |
| BOD Non Executive Members | 633 | 445 | 15 | 325 | - | 9 |
| General Managers | 1.580 | 757 | 12 | 2.141 | - | 8 |
| **Total** | **3.566** | **1.810** | | **3.806** | **-** | |

The above table includes benefits paid or payable to Members/Managers for the period that they held the specific position. In instances where a Member/Manager is concurrently a BOD Member as well as a General Manager, the respective benefits are included in the former category. The Number of Members/Managers refers to Members/Managers who were included in one of the above categories even for part of the period.

## 34 Events after the end of the reporting period

On 16 January 2016, the European Union decided to lift all economic and financial sanctions against Iran. On the same date, U.S and other International Restrictive Measures were also partially lifted. In light of the above developments, Hellenic Petroleum and NIOC entered into a preliminary framework agreement on 22 January 2016 for the recommencement of their commercial relationship for the supply of crude and for the settlement of the overdue amounts. For more information please refer to Note 15 herein.