HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.

MEMBER OF OPAP GROUP OF COMPANIES opap

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the 1st extended financial year
from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014

According to the International
Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

March 2015

REPRESENTATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Members of the Board of Directors for Hellenic Lotteries S.A.:

- Ziegler Kamil, Chairman and CEO,
- Houst Michal, Member,
- Fokas Spiridon, Member,

Certify and declare, as far as we know, that:

a) The financial statements for Hellenic Lotteries S.A. for the 1st extended financial year from 15th of June 2013 to 31st of December 2014 which were prepared in accordance with the IFRS, truthfully represent the Issuer's assets, liabilities, equity and income.

b) The Board of Directors' report reflects the Company's true evolution, performance and position as well as the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, including the description of the principal risks and uncertainties that arose.

Peristeri, 31 March 2015

Chairman of the BoD & CEO	A Member of the BoD	A Member of the BoD
Kamil Ziegler	Michal Houst	Spyridon Fokas

Independent Auditor's Report

(Translated from the original in Greek)

To the Shareholders of
HELLENIC LOTTERIES-SOCIETE ANONYME FOR THE PRODUCTION, OPERATION, CIRCULATION, PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF LOTTERIES

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of HELLENIC LOTTERIES-SOCIETE ANONYME FOR THE PRODUCTION, OPERATION, CIRCULATION, PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF LOTTERIES (the "Company") which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2014, the Statements of Comprehensive Income, Changes In Equity and Cash Flows for the period from incorporation to 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 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 whether the 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 company'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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of HELLENIC LOTTERIES-SOCIETE ANONYME FOR THE PRODUCTION, OPERATION, CIRCULATION, PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF LOTTERIES as of 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from incorporation to the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We verified that the contents of the Board of Directors' Report are consistent and correspond with the accompanying Financial Statements within the scope set by articles 37 and 43a of C.L. 2190/1920.

Athens, 31 March 2015

KPMG Certified Auditors A.E.

KPMG Certified Auditors A.E

3, Stratigou Tombra Str

153 42 Aghia Paraskevi

Greece

AM SOEL 114

Chrysoula Douka, Certified Auditor Accountant
AM SOEL 37551

B. *BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE EXTENDED PERIOD 15.06.2013-31.12.2014*

Under the provisions of Law 2190/1920, Article 136 and the Company's Articles of Association, we submit for the extended financial year from 15.06.2013 until 31.12.2014 the Annual Report of the Board, which includes the audited corporate financial statements, notes pertaining to the financial statements and the statutory auditors' audit report. The present report includes information pertaining to the Company Hellenic Lotteries - S.A. for the production, operation, distribution, promotion and overall management of all state lotteries (under the name "Hellenic Lotteries S.A."), including financial information aimed at providing general information to shareholders and investors about the financial position and results, the overall progress and changes made during the extended financial year closing (15.06.2013 - 31.12.2014), significant events that occurred and their impact on the financial statements for that period. A description of principal risks and uncertainties that the Company is expected to face in the future as well as the most important transactions which occurred between the issuer and related parties are also mentioned.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Hellenic Lotteries S.A. (the "Company") was established on 15.06.2013 and is based in Peristeri. Its purpose of business is the production, operation, distribution, promotion and overall management of all state lotteries (Popular – National – European - Instant State Lottery – SCRATCH - State Housing Lottery - Special Social National Lottery - New Year's Eve lottery, as well as any other future State Lottery), under the terms and conditions of the Concession Agreement of 30.07.2013 with the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund, the general Greek legal and regulatory framework as well as the more specific regulations of Hellenic Lotteries.

Number and nominal value of shares.

The share capital on 31.12.2014 amounts to € 31,000 th., divided into 3,100,000 ordinary registered shares worth € 10 each. The shareholder structure involves OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED with 67%, INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED with 16.50% and Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á.rl with 16.50%.

The share capital of the Company was as follows:

1. With the establishment of the Company the share capital was set at € 20,000 th., divided into 2,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value € 10.00 each and paid in cash by the founders.

2. The Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26.08.2013 decided on the increase of the share capital by the amount of € 1,000 th. with the issue of 100,000 common shares with a nominal value of € 10.00 each.

3. The one and only share that LOTTOMATICA GIOCHI E PARTECIPAZIONI S.r.l., held, was transferred to OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED on 26.9.2013. LOTTOMATICA GIOCHI E PARTECIPAZIONI S.r.l. was involved in the joint venture with the companies OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED, INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED and SCIENTIFIC GAMES GLOBAL GAMING S.a.r.l. concerning the licensing of operation and management of State Lotteries.

4. The Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17.10.2013 decided on a share capital increase by € 10,000 th. with the issue of 1,000,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 10.00 € each.

Other Information

Legal Form: Société Anonyme

General Electronic Commercial Registry No: 125891401000

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry

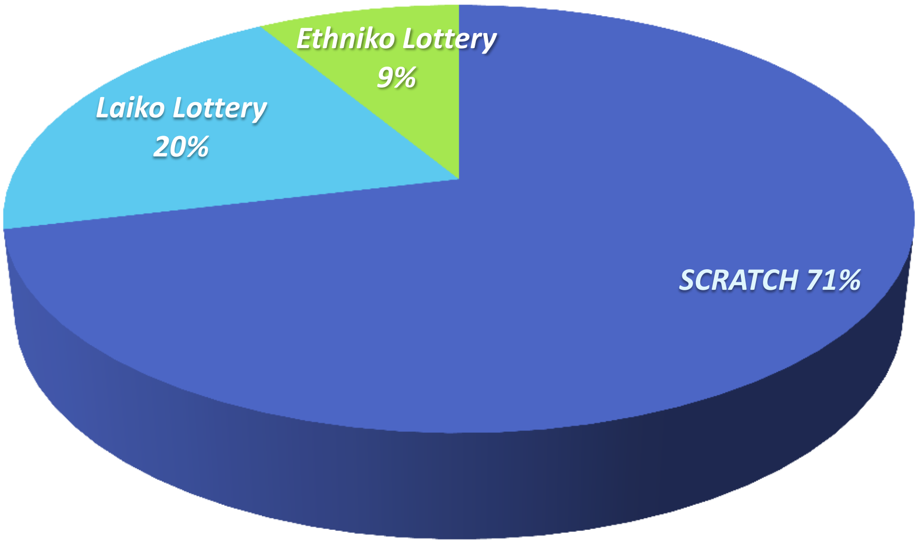
VAT No.: 800500383

Auditors: KPMG Certified Auditors A.E. AM SOEL 114, Chrysoula Douka Certified Auditor Accountant AM SOEL 37551.

2. Financial Progress and Performances of Extended Financial Year 2014

For the 1st extended fiscal year (from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014) economic figures are as follows:

Amounts in thousands of euro	
Revenue	**392,940**
Revenue from commission of New Year's Eve Lottery	2,951
Gross profit	**30,781**
EBITDA	27,010
Profit before Tax	15,327
Profit after Tax	**11,259**
Pay-out to the lottery winners-cost of services	323,105
30% contribution on the GGR	**42,004**
Amortization-depreciation	10,613
Administrative-distribution-other operating expenses	14,384
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**57,907**
Cash flows from operating activities	55,883
Cash flows used in investing activities	(189,977)
Cash flows used in financing activities	192,001



	31.12.2014
Net profit attributable to the shareholders (in euro)	11,259,443
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	3,100,000
Basic earnings per share (in €)	**3.6321**

3. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE EXTENDED FINANCIAL YEAR 2014 (15.06.2013-31.12.2014) AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A twelve (12) year concession agreement was signed on 30.07.2013 between the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund and Hellenic Lotteries S.A. for the exclusive rights to produce, operate, distribute, promote and manage all State Lotteries (the Greek State transferred the State Lotteries to HRADF at no cost). A total of € 190,000 th. was paid to the sole beneficiary (the Greek State). The State Lotteries conducted are Laiko (Popular), Ethniko (National), European Lottery, the Instant State Lottery – SCRATCH, the Housing Lottery and Protochroniatiko (New Year's Eve) lottery, (net income of which is attributed to the Greek State and for which Hellenic Lotteries S.A. receives a management fee of 17% on gross sales).

Share Capital increased twice, on 26.08.2013 by € 1,000 th. and on 17.10.2013 by € 10,000 th., reaching on 31.12.2014 a sum of € 31,000 th., divided to 3,100,000 ordinary shares of € 10.00 each.

On 31.12.2013 Hellenic Lotteries S.A. was included in OPAP Group's Statement of Financial Position with the equity method.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on 09.01.2014 some changes in the Statute articles of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. about decision-making in important issues of financial management which was required a majority of 2/3 of the BoD members. The Shareholders of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. have resolved: (a) In amending the Company's Articles of Association in areas such as mainly amendments in relation to the Company's annual budget, the appointment of the key managers etc.; and (b) in amending the supply agreements executed between the Company and its shareholders. Major amendments are the following: (i) the fees of SCIENTIFIC GAMES INTERNATIONAL INC. ("SGI") (for the Instant Ticket Supply Agreement), INTRALOT S.A. (for the Integrated Information System Agreement and for the Support Services Agreement) and OPAP S.A. (for its Retail Network Agreement) are significantly decreased and (ii) INTRALOT S.A. is entitled to a one-off up-front fee of up to € 5,000 th. (VAT included) for the transfer of ownership of part of the equipment of the Integrated Information System. The amendment of SGI's supply agreement has already been executed on March 2014, whereas OPAP S.A. and INTRALOT S.A. by June 2014.

As a result of (a) above, i.e. amending certain articles of association under which OPAP INVESTMENT LTD (main shareholder of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. with participation percentage of 67%) may exercise full control of the members of the Board and therefore consolidate

Hellenic Lotteries S.A.in full. The above mentioned amendment was approved by the competent authority of the General Electronic Commercial Registry (G.E.M.I.).

4. Description of Main Risks and Uncertainties

Risk from the impact of adverse financial circumstances on the Greek economy

The macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece remains variable during 2015 due to developments and discussions at national and international level on the review of the terms of Greece's funding program.

The return to economic stability depends greatly on the actions and decisions of institutions in the Greece and abroad.

Taking into account the nature of the activities of the Company and its financial situation, any negative development in the Greek economy is not expected to significantly affect the normal operation. Nevertheless, the Administration continually assesses the situation and its possible consequences, to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are taken, to minimize any impact on the Company's activities.

Market risk

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices such as exchange rates and interest rates affect the results of the Company or the value of financial instruments held. The management of market risk consists in the effort of the Company to control its exposure to acceptable limits.

The following describe in more detail the specific risks that make the market risk and their management policies by the Company:

- **Exchange risk**

Given that the Company’s operations are in Greece there is no such exchange risk. The Company has not entered into any agreements with suppliers in other currencies than Euro.

- **Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Company relating to capital management is to ensure and maintain strong credit ability and healthy capital ratios to support the business plans and maximize value for the benefit of shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to conform to changes in business and economic environment in which they operate. The

Company in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, may adjust the dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Credit risk

Sales take place via an extended network of agents. The average time of accumulating receivables is ranging from ten (10) to forty-five (45) days, depending of the distribution channel.

The basic credit risk of the Company, which is not considered important, comes from bad debts from agents, with the appropriate provisions being made.

Potential credit risk may occur from Company's cash and cash equivalents in the case a financial institution failing to meet its obligations. To minimize such risk the Company has placed limits which constitute the maximum amounts placed in any financial institution.

Liquidity risk

The Company's games have a secured theoretical payout percentage, calculated on the revenues and a payout limit, thus securing sufficiency of cash and cash equivalents and preserving the liquidity risk at low levels

Cash flows risk and fair value change risk due to interest changes

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk principally in relation to outstanding debt and financial assets. The only existing debt facilities as of 31.12.2014 was the Company's Bond Loan. The Company generally does not undertake any specific actions to hedge exposure to interest rate risk and at 31.12.2014 was not a party to any such transactions. The only credit line existing on 31.12.2014 was the revolving facility bond, which was used during the extended period, but the balance as of 31.12.2014 amounted to € 1 th.

Security risk

Reliability and transparency in relation to the operation of the games is ensured by several security measures designed to protect information technology system from breaches in security such as illegal retrieval and illegal storage of data and accidental or intentional destruction of data. Security measures cover the data processing system, software applications, the integrity and availability of data and the operation of the network.

Tax charges

Tax measures implemented as per L. 4093/2012 from 01.01.2013 by way of implementing a 30% contribution on net revenue before tax, adversely affected both cash flows and the financial position of the Company.

Given the current fiscal position of the Greek State, additional fiscal measures may be taken, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

5. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPANY WITH RELATED PARTIES

Significant transactions with related parties as defined by IAS 24 are presented below:

Company's transactions with related parties

	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of euro)			
OPAP INVESTMENT LTD	259		259	
INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED	36		36	
Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á.rl	36		36	
OPAP S.A.	5,282		1,567	
INTRALOT S.A.	4,936		1,341	
SCIENTIFIC GAMES CORP. AGENT	169		98	
SCIENTIFIC GAMES WORLDWIDE LTD	4,789		1,281	
Σύνολο	**15,508**	**0**	**4,619**	**0**

It is necessary to mention that one of the members of the Board of Directors of OPAP S.A., is the main shareholder of the company "TEMETERON LTD" which is in the sales network of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. For the extended year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014 the income amounts to € 59 th. and is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the amount of the receivable is € 8 th..

Transaction and balances with Board of Directors members and key management personnel

(Amounts in thousands of euro)		
Category	**Description**	**15.06.2013-31.12.2014**
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	Salaries	86
	Other compensations	0
	Cost of social insurance	20
Total		**106**

No compensations or salaries have been paid to members of the BoD and no such amounts have been provided for. Some of Hellenic Lotteries' members of the Board are also members of the Board of OPAP S.A.

6. DIVIDEND POLICY – DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT

Net profit of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. amounted to € 11,259 th. (after the deduction of income tax and deferred tax). An amount of € 10,788 th. is set for disposal to 2014 dividend's distribution as follows:

Net profit	11,259,442.95
Statutory Reserves	446,531.41
Retained earnings	24,911.54
Profit available for distribution	10,788,000.00
Dividend per share	3.48

7. STRATEGY AND PERSPECTIVES FOR 2015

Strategic Overview

1. Achievement of a viable growth and profitability focusing on Corporate Social Responsibility and awareness of the concept of "Responsible Gambling".
2. Consolidating of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. position at Greek gaming sector with continuous upgrade and enrichment of its product portfolio in line with market conditions and customer expectations.
3. Full compliance with the Legal and Regulatory Framework governing the Company's operation.
4. Maximization of growth potential within the Regulatory Framework, targeted at an efficient geographical coverage through the optimal mix of distribution and range of products.

Perspectives

Hellenic Lotteries S.A., as the holder of the exclusive right of production, operation, circulation, promotion and management of State Lotteries, targets its efforts in the introduction of the traditional as well as instant lottery products in the Greek market. In this context, the vision of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. focuses on:

1. Continuous improvement of the Company's operating model targeted towards increase of productivity and optimization of its internal operations.
2. The efficient use of the distribution network aimed towards the increase in products availability and achievement of geographical distribution across the country.
3. Continuous renewal/update of its product portfolio in order to satisfy the needs and requirements of its customers and increase its penetration within the gaming market.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated the period after the balance sheet date and determined that there were no subsequent events or transactions after the issue date that required recognition or disclosure in the financial report.

C. EXTENDED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (15.06.2013 - 31.12.2014)

The attached financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31.03.2015 and have also been posted on the Company's website http://www.hellenic-lotteries.gr.

It is noted that the attached financial information also published in the press arise from the financial statements which aim to provide the reader with general information concerning the Company's financial status and its results. They do not however, provide a comprehensive view of the Company's financial position, results of financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the International Financial reporting Standards (IFRS).

Attached notes on pages 17 to 58 are an integral part of the financial statements

1. Statement of Financial Position

At 31.12.2014 and for the extended financial year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	Notes	31.12.2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	E3	57,907
Receivables	E4	19,257
Other current assets	E5	4,558
Total current assets		**81,723**
Non - current assets		
Intangible assets	E1	179,603
Tangible assets (for own use)	E2	264
Deferred tax assets	E7	2,334
Total non - current assets		**182,201**
TOTAL ASSETS		**263,924**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Short - term liabilities		
Loans	E8	1
Trade payables	E9	45,049
Tax liabilities	E10	10,841
Other payables	E11	4,766
Total short - term liabilities		**60,656**
Long - term liabilities		
Employee benefit plans	E12	24
Other long-term liabilities		1
Total long - term liabilities		**24**
Equity		
Share capital	E6	31,000
Share premium	E6	161,000
Reserves	E6	447
Retained earnings	E6	10,797
Total equity		**203,244**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**263,924**

2. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

At 31.12.2014 and for the extended financial year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro except from earnings per share)

	Notes	15.06.2013-31.12.2014
Revenues	D6	392,940
Payout to the lottery winners	E13	(252,927)
Net revenues before contribution (30%)		**140,013**
Contribution on the net revenues	E14	(42,004)
Net revenues after contribution (30%)		**98,009**
Income from commission	E15/D6	2,951
Cost of services	E16	(70,178)
Gross profit		**30,781**
Distribution expenses	E17	(11,159)
Administrative expenses	E18	(3,221)
Other operating expenses		(4)
Operating result		**16,397**
Financial income	E19	520
Financial expenses	E19	(1,591)
Profit before tax		**15,327**
Current income tax	E20	(6,396)
Deferred tax	E20	2,329
Profit after tax		**11,259**
Other comprehensive results – items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial loss	E12	(21)
Deferred tax	E20	6
Other total expense after tax		**(16)**
Total income after tax		**11,244**
Basic earnings per share in €		**3.6321**

3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

At 31.12.2014 and for the extended financial year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Comprehensive total income for the period 15.06.2013-31.12.2014	0	0	0	10,797	**10,797**
Share capital	31,000	0	0	0	**31,000**
Share premium	0	161,000	0	0	**161,000**
Reserves	0	0	447	0	**447**
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	**0**
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**31,000**	**161,000**	**447**	**10,797**	**203,244**

4. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

At 31.12.2014 and for the extended financial year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	31.12.2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before tax	15,327
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation & Amortization	10,613
Financial results	1,069
Employee benefit plans	2
Provisions for bad debts	312
Exchange differences	1
Total	**27,324**
Changes in Working capital	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	0
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables	(24,127)
Increase / (Decrease) in payables (except banks)	49,807
Increase / (Decrease) in taxes payables	4,462
Total	**57,466**
Interest expenses	(1,582)
Cash flows from operating activities	**55,883**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Outflow of intangible assets	(190,173)
Outflow of tangible assets	(307)
Interest received	503
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(189,977)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from loan	15,001
Payments of loan installments	(15,000)
Share capital increase	192,000
Cash flows used in financing activities	**192,001**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**57,907**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**57,907**

D. Information on the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Hellenic Lotteries – Société Anonyme for the production, operation, circulation, promotion and management of Lotteries, was established on 15.06.2013 and is based in Peristeri. Its purpose of business is the production, operation, distribution, promotion and overall management of all state lotteries (Popular – National – European - Instant State Lottery – SCRATCH - State Housing Lottery - Special Social National Lottery - New Year's Eve lottery, as well as any other future State Lottery), under the terms and conditions of the Concession Agreement of 30.07.2013 with the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund, the general Greek legal and regulatory framework as well as the more specific regulations of Hellenic Lotteries.

The financial statements for the 1st extended year ended on 31.12.2014 for the company Hellenic Lotteries S.A. (the "Company" or "Hellenic Lotteries") were approved by the Board of Directors on 31.03.2015 and are subject to approval by the General Shareholders Meeting.

2. Nature of Operations - Overview

Hellenic Lotteries S.A. is a member of OPAP S.A. Group of companies, that on 30.07.2013 was granted by tender –through a consortium of companies, a 12-year exclusive right of production, operation, distribution, promotion and overall management of all State Lotteries in Greece.

An amendment of the Concession contract was agreed to in which the Parties expressly agree and accept that the transition period is extended until 30.04.2014. After the expiry of the transitional period, from 01.05.2014 (Effective Date) and throughout the Concession Period, Hellenic Lotteries S.A. undertakes the project to produce, operate, distribute, promote and manage all State Lotteries (except the European Lottery and the State Housing Lottery).

OPAP INVESTMENT LTD (wholly owned subsidiary of OPAP S.A.) which owns 67% of Hellenic Lotteries S.A., headed the Company consortium (OPAP INVESTMENT LTD - INTRALOT LOTTERIES LTD - Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á. rl - Lottomatica Giochi e Partecipazioni Srl).

The Company has paid a fee of € 190,000 th.. In addition according to L. 4093/2012, 30% of the Gross Gaming Revenue is attributed to the Greek State (excluding New Year's Eve Lottery) In any case this amount should not be less than € 30,000 th.. For the first year and € 50,000 th. for the each of the following eleven (11) years (a total of € 580,000 th throughout the duration of the contract).

The Laiko (Popular), Ethniko (National), Protochroniatiko (New Year's Eve) lotteries, as well as the Instant State Lottery – SCRATCH are the operative products in the Company's portfolio.

Commercial Network

Hellenic Lotteries S.A. operates through a wide sales network of more than 8,000 points of sale in Greece. This network consists mainly of the existing sales network of OPAP S.A, wholesalers and street vendors, retail chains and selected Kiosks and Mini Markets, fully aligned with corporate strategy on product availability and geographical coverage.

3. *BASIS OF PREPARATION*

The financial statements for Hellenic Lotteries S.A. (the 'Company' or 'Hellenic Lotteries'), have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Hellenic Lotteries S.A.'s financial statements as of 31.12.2014 which cover the extended period from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost and going concern conventions.

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with the IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires that the Company's management exercise its judgment in the process of applying the appropriate accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in 3.3. and 3.4..

These financial statements are presented in Euro. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise explicitly indicated.

3.1. Changes in accounting policies

The Company has adopted all the new standards and interpretations whose application was mandatory for the periods that began on January 1st, 2013.

3.2. New Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years. There was no effect in the financial results of the Company under these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are listed below:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial period

IFRIC 21 "Levies"

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

IAS 32 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Presentation"

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

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (Amendment) "Investment entities"

The amendment to IFRS 10 defines an investment entity and introduces an exception from consolidation. Many funds and similar entities that qualify as investment entities will be exempt from consolidating most of their subsidiaries, which will be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, although controlled. The amendments to IFRS 12 introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make.

IAS 36 (Amendment) "Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets"

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

IAS 39 (Amendment) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"

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

The Company considers it unlikely that future implementation of these standards and interpretations will have major impact.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 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. It also establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017)

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 recognised. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise 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.

IAS 19 (Amendment) "Employee Benefits": (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2015)

This narrow scope amendment applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined plans and simplifies 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.

IFRS 11 (Amendment) "Joint Arrangements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 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". This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016)

These amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate and they also clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 27 (Amendment) "Separate Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 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. This amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Amendments) "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016)

These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

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

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to six IFRSs, following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-2012 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 2 "Share-based payment"

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

IFRS 3 "Business combinations"

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

IFRS 8 "Operating segments"

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

IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

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

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

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

IAS 24 "Related party disclosures"

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

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015)

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to three IFRSs, following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-2013 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.

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

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs, following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2012-2014 cycle of the annual improvements project. The improvements have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

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".

3.3. Judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the IFRSs requires that the Company's management carry out judgments that affect the reported amounts.

The most significant judgments concern the following:

3.3.1. Recoverability of accounts receivable

The Company Management annually examines the recoverability of the amounts included in accounts receivable, in combination with external information (such as creditability databases, lawyers estimations, etc) in order to estimate the recoverability of accounts receivable.

3.3.2. The classification of leases as operating or finance leases:

The Management considers, irrespective of the lease's legal contract, whether it substantially transfers all of the risks and benefits associated with the leased asset.

3.4. Estimates and assumptions

Certain amounts included in or affecting our financial statements and related disclosure must be estimated, requiring us to make assumptions with respect to values or conditions which cannot be known with certainty at the time the financial statements are prepared. A ''critical accounting estimate'' is one which is both important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company evaluates such estimates on an ongoing basis, based upon historical results and experience, consultation with experts, trends and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances, as well as our forecasts as to how these might change in the future. Also see note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies", which discusses accounting policies that we have selected from acceptable alternatives.

3.4.1. Employee benefit plans

See note 4.13.

3.4.2. Income Taxes

See note 4.10.

3.4.3. Provisions

See note 4.11

3.4.4. Contingent assets and liabilities

See note 4.11

3.4.5. Useful life of depreciable assets

See note 4.2., 4.3., 4.4..

3.4.6. Fair value of financial instruments

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where prices from an active market are not available. Details of the assumptions used are detailed in the notes relating to financial instruments. For the purposes of valuation techniques, Management uses the best available estimates and assumptions that as far as is possible, are consistent with existing information which participants would use to evaluate a financial instrument. Where information is not available, Management uses the best estimate for the assumptions to be used. These estimates may differ from the actual values at the closing date of the financial statements.

3.5. Seasonality

Under the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company's operations are not affected by seasonality or cyclical factors.

4. *SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES*

The principal significant accounting policies which are used for preparing the financial statements are summarized below. It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the Management's best knowledge on current events, actual results may differ from those estimates.

4.1. Recognition of income and revenues

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the amount can be reliably measured. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received and are shown net of Value Added Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is considered to be reliably measured when all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

Revenues: Includes the gross receipts from the conduct of games. Revenues from Lotteries and instant lottery Scratch are recognized when being removed for the central warehouse after being delivered to the wholesalers. Revenues regarding draws after the reporting period are deferred and are recognized at the period when the draw will take place.

Net revenues: Include the gross receipts from Lotteries when the draws take place, minus the winners' payout.

Revenue from commissions: The New Year's Eve Lottery is issued once a year and the draw is held on New Year's Eve. Net Revenues from this Lottery are attributed to the Greek State.
Hellenic Lotteries S.A. produces, operates, distributes, promotes and manages it and receives a 17% management fee on gross sales. The fee included all Company costs related to the operations of the New Year's Eve Lottery. This commission is recognized once a year, during December.

Interest income: Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the carrying value is reduced to its recoverable amount, which is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Subsequently, the same interest rate on the impaired (new book) value is accounted.

Expenses:

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Winners' payout for instant lottery Scratch is recognized when validated from the sales' network systems.
A monthly provision is recognized so as to settle payout, as described in the Concession Contract and the Specifications of each Lottery.

Interest expense: recognized on an accrual basis.

4.2. Tangible Assets

Fixed assets are reported in the financial statements at acquisition cost or deemed cost, as determined based on fair values as at the transition dates, less accumulated depreciations and any impairment suffered by the assets. The acquisition cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets. Subsequently they are valued at undepreciated cost less any impairment.
Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying value of the tangible fixed assets or is booked as a separate fixed asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and their cost can be accurately and reliably measured. The repair and maintenance cost is booked in the results when such is realized.

Upon sale of the tangible fixed assets, any difference between the proceeds and the book value is booked as profit or loss to the results. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is booked as an expense in the period they occur.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (other than Land which is not depreciated) is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life, as follows:

Machinery	5-9 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-5 years

Assets up to a value of € 1,5 th. are amortized during the year.

The residual values and useful economic life of tangible fixed assets are subject to reassessment at each balance sheet date. When the book value of tangible fixed assets exceeds their recoverable amount, the difference (impairment) is immediately booked as an expense in the income statement.

4.3. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software and concession rights.

Software: Software licenses are valued in cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method during the assets' useful life that range from 1 to 3 years.

Concession Rights: The exclusive rights are recognized initially at market cost or estimate and subsequently at amortized cost decreased with any impairment. The 12-year concession granted by the Hellenic Republic to the Company to operate by any appropriate means provided for by the current technology, lottery games has been stated at cost, and will be depreciated during the 12 year period.

4.4. Impairment of assets

The Group's goodwill and assets with an indefinite useful life are not depreciated and are subject to an impairment review annually and when some events suggest that the book value may not be recoverable any resulting difference is charged to the period's results. Assets that are depreciated are subject to an impairment review when there is evidence that their value will not be recoverable. The recoverable value is the greater between the net sales value and the value in use. An impairment loss is recognized by the Company when the book value of these assets (cash generating unit - CGU) is greater than its recoverable amount. Net sales value is the amount received from the sale of an asset at an arm's length transaction in which participating parties have full knowledge and participate voluntarily, after deducting any additional direct cost for the sale of the asset, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows that are expected to flow into the Company from the use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its estimated useful life.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

4.5. The Company as a lessee

The ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee in case all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets have been transferred to the lessee irrespective of the legal type of the agreement. At the commencement of the lease term, lessees shall recognize finance leases as assets and liabilities in their balance sheets at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease.

Subsequent accounting treatment of assets acquired through finance leases is that the leased land and buildings are revalued at fair value. The leased assets are depreciated over the shorter period between the term of the lease and the useful life unless it is almost certain that the lessee will assume the property of the asset upon the termination of the contract. If the lease transfers the ownership of the asset upon the termination of the contract or if there is the option of purchase at a lower price, then the depreciable period is the asset's useful life. Lease payments are distinguished in the amount referring to interest repayment and capital repayment. The distinction is made in order to achieve a fixed repayment schedule. Interest payments are charged to the income statement.

All the remaining leases are treated as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

4.6. Other non-current assets

Non-current assets are recorded at their historical cost, without any present value discount from the date of their anticipated maturity or realization.

4.7. Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash and financial instruments. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, can be divided into the following categories: loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated at every reporting date at which a choice of classification or accounting treatment is available.

Regular purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized on their settlement date. All financial assets that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs.

The Company determines whether a contract contains an embedded derivative in its agreement. The embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when the analysis shows that the economic characteristics and risks of the derivative are not closely related to the host contract.

De-recognition of financial instruments occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or Group of financial assets is impaired.

4.7.1. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognized in income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs.

Trade receivables are provided against when objective evidence is received that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the write-down is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets.

4.7.2. Fair value

The fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are defined by their prices. For non-traded assets, fair values are defined with the use of valuation techniques such as analysis of recent transactions, comparative items that are traded and discounted cash flows. The securities that are not traded in an active market that have been classified in the category financial assets available for sale, and whose fair value cannot be determined in an accurate and reliable way, are valued at their acquisition cost.

4.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand as well as short term highly liquid investments such as money market instruments and bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

4.9. Equity

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuing of the share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Preference shares that provide characteristics of a liability are recognised in the balance sheet as a financial liability, net of transaction costs. The dividend payments on shares wholly recognised as liabilities are recognised as interest expense in the income statement.

The components of a financial instrument that (a) creates a financial liability of the entity and (b) grants an option to the holder of the instrument to convert it into an equity instrument of the entity are recognised separately and classified separately as financial liabilities, financial assets or equity instruments.

Where any group Company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, with all the related expenses included, is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own share capital. Expenses related to the issuance of shares for the purchase of companies are included in the acquisition cost of the company acquired.

4.10. Income tax and deferred tax

The tax for the period comprises current income tax and deferred tax, i.e. the tax charges or tax credits that are associated with economic benefits accruing in the period but have been assessed by the tax authorities in different periods. Income tax is recognized in the income statement of the period, except for the tax relating to transactions that have been booked directly to Equity. In such case the related tax is, accordingly, booked directly to equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the balance sheet date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the income statement.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences.

This involves the comparison of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements with their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. However, in accordance with the rules set out in IAS 12, no deferred taxes are recognised in conjunction with goodwill.

No deferred tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. No deferred taxes are recognised to temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a part of tax expense in the income statement. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of assets or liabilities that is charged directly to equity are charged or credited directly to equity. Deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilised. The Company recognises previously unrecognised deferred tax asset are reassessed at each balance sheet date to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

4.11. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Group and they can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation and it is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the income statement, net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount pre-tax rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost in the income statement.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognised unless assumed in the course of a business combination. These contingent liabilities are recognised in the course of the allocation of purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired in the business combination. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed, except if the probability that there will be an outflow of resources that embody economic benefits is minimum.

Probable inflows of economic benefits to the Group that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed provided that the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4.12. Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and overdrafts, trade and other payables and lease obligations. They are included in the financial statements under the headings: "Long-term liabilities", "Short-Term Borrowings" "Long-term liabilities payable next year" and "Trade and other payables."

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument and derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. All interest related charges are recognised as an expense in “finance cost” in the income statement.

Finance lease liabilities are measured at initial value less the capital element of lease repayments.

Trade payables and other liabilities are recognised initially at their nominal value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less settlement payments.

Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Where an existing financial liability is exchanged by another or the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as an extinguishment of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. Any difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

4.12.1. Bank loans

Loans are recorded as liabilities at the date funds are received. Loan issuance expenses are included in the results of operations. At subsequent balance sheet dates, loans are shown at their unpaid principal amount. Interest expenses are recognized when paid and at the balance sheet date, to the extent that these expenses are accrued and unpaid. Loans are classified as long-term if they mature in more than one year and short-term if they mature in one year or less.

4.13. Retirement benefit costs

The Company has formally activated a special benefit plan for employees, by which it is bound for benefits in the case that all employees are made redundant. The Company has a contractual obligation under applicable law, according to Law 2112/20 and Law 3026/54, amended with Law 4093/2012, to provide a lump sum at the time of retirement.

5. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

Dividend distribution to the shareholders of the Company is recognized as a liability named “Payables”, at the date at which the distribution is approved of by the Shareholders’ General Meeting.

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Management recognizes business segment as primary and reports separately revenues and results from each game. The reports concerning results per game are the basis for the management’s decisions, mainly the Chairman and CEO of Hellenic Lotteries S.A.

15.06.2013-31.12.2014	Turnover	Gross profit	Results from operations	Unallocated items	Profit before tax	Profit after tax
SCRATCH	279,809	22,221	10,462	0	10,462	7,686
LAIKO	79,156	5,097	3,564	0	3,564	2,618
ETHNIKO	33,975	2,361	1,786	0	1,786	1,312
COMMISSION (FROM NEW YEAR'S EVE LOTTERY REVENUE)	2,951	1,102	585	0	585	430
UNALLOCATED ASSETS	0	0	0	(1,070)	(1,070)	(786)
TOTAL	395,891	30,781	16,397	(1,070)	15,327	11,259

E. NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets refer to Software and Concession Rights and analyzed as follows:

	Software	Concession Rights	Total
For the extended financial year ended on 31.12.2014			
Additions	173	190,000	190,173
Amortization charge	(14)	(10,556)	**(10,570)**
Net Book Amount (31 December 2014)	**159**	**179,444**	**179,603**

Intangible assets include Concession Rights for 12 year concession agreement to produce, operate, distribute, promote and manage all State Lotteries for € 190,000 as well as the software supply and license for € 173.

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles & Equipment	Total
For the extended financial year ended on 31.12.2014			
Additions	52	255	**307**
Depreciation charge	(3)	(41)	(43)
Net Book Amount (31 December 2014)	**50**	**214**	**264**

All tangible assets are unencumbered.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents analyzed as follows:

	31.12.2014
Cash in hand	232
Cash at bank	7,575
Short term Bank deposits	50,100
Total	**57,907**

The average interest rate earned on bank deposits for the extended financial year was 1.93% in 2014. The average duration of short-term deposits was 14 calendar days in the extended financial year 2014.

Short-term bank deposits and time deposits are readily available without restrictions.

4. Receivables

The analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	31.12.2014
Receivables from sales' network (Lottery revenues)	19,569
Sub total short term trade receivables	**19,569**
Less provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(312)
Total short term trade receivables	***19,257***
Total long term trade receivables	***0***
Total trade receivables	**19,257**

Expected collection or sales' network receivables is ranging from ten (10) days to forty-five (45) at the latest, according to the collection policy applied to each distribution channel (wholesalers, OPAP S.A. network, mini-markets etc.).

Uncollected debts on 31.12.2014 are classified according to maturity. The amounts regarded as doubtful and provided for, have reached € 312.

The expected collection and maturity of all the receivables does not exceed a three (3) month period.

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	31.12.2014
Other receivable - revenue receivable	156
Prepaid expenses	785
Receivables from taxes	3,617
Total	**4,558**

Other receivable - revenue receivable include accrued deposit interest and prepayments to suppliers.

Prepaid expenses include deferred sales' commissions, letters of guarantee commissions and insurance expenses.

Receivables from income tax have occurred from the 30% contribution on the GGR, which is paid in the reporting period but it refers to the next.

6. EQUITY

6.1 Share capital

The share capital amounts to € 31,000, divided into 3,100,000 ordinary registered shares worth € 10 each. The shareholder structure involves OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED with 67%, INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED with 16.50% and Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á.rl with 16.50%. All shares are of equal value concerning the dividend distribution and capital return and represent one vote at the General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company Hellenic Lotteries S.A.. The Extraordinary General Meeting on 26.08.2013 decided to increase the share capital by the amount of € 1.000, resulting at a share premium of € 19.000 and on 10.17.2013, decided to increase the share capital by an amount of € 10.000, resulting in a share premium of € 142.000.

6.2 Reserves

The reserves consist of the mandatory amounts deducted from previous years' earnings for the formation of the statutory reserves.

The statutory reserves amount to at least 5% of annual net profits that are added every year. The obligation seizes when at least the level of 1/3 of paid up share capital is reached. The amount in question is not available for distribution.

7. DEFERRED TAX

The analysis of deferred tax assets is the following:

	31.12.2014
Value adjustment of property, plant and equipment	5
Intangible assets recognition	330
Deferred expenses	(940)
Compensation for staff	6
Accrued liabilities	2,933
Total	**2,334**

Deferred expenses concern deferred tax liabilities occurring from 30% contribution on GGR of the period after the reporting date.

Accrued liabilities concern the provision of amounts covering the specified minimum payout. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is the legal right to offset current tax assets with current tax liabilities and these assets and liabilities concern the same tax authorities. Following the offset, the result is recorded either in Assets (when it is receivable) or in Liabilities. The calculation of tax assets and liabilities is according to the tax rates which are included to the tax law.
The income tax rate to which the Company is subject for 2014 is equal to 26%.

8. LOANS

Hellenic Lotteries S.A. has entered into a revolving facility bond loan of € 30,000 ending on 30.04.2016. The Company has made use of this credit line during the first extended financial year. The balance on 31.12.2014 amounted to € 1.

9. TRADE PAYABLES

Analysis of suppliers' balances and other payables is as follows:

	31.12.2014
Suppliers (services, assets, etc.)	8,309
Payout to the winners and retained earnings	30,939
Other payables (salaries – subsidies)	5,800
Total trade payables	**45,049**

10. TAX LIABILITIES

Tax liabilities are analyzed below:

	31.12.2014
Income tax liabilities	6,326
Tax on the net revenues	2,967
Other taxes (withholding, VAT)	1,548
Total	**10,841**

10.1. As per L. 4093/2012, a 30% contribution is imposed on the Company's net revenue (revenue minus players' winnings as per the GAAP in Greece) with an effective date from 01.01.2013. Total contribution on the GGR for the extended year 2014 amounted to € 42.004 and the liability for 31.12.2014 was € 2,967.

10.2. Other taxes (withholding, VAT) mainly include the pay-out difference from Laiko Lottery to the Greek State. According to the Concession Agreement, any difference between the relevant minimum pay-out percentage (60%) and the real pay-out percentage achieved during a financial year will be added to the social policies contributions for that year.

11. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other Company liabilities are analyzed below:

	31.12.2014
Provision of sponsorships	225
Wages and salaries	368
Insurance contributions payable	44
Other liabilities	4,129
Total	**4,766**

Included in Other liabilities is an amount due to the Greek State from New Year's Eve Lottery sales, short-term liabilities to shareholders due to the Company's establishment expenses and other accrued expenses.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

The analysis of employee benefit plans in the Statement of Financial Position on 31.12.2014 is the following:

	Retirement plan
Cost of service	2
Interest cost	0
Total cost recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	**2**
Actuarial loss	21
31 December 2014	**24**

The main actuarial assumption that took place as on 31.12.2014 for the retirement plan is the following:

Discount rate	1,55%
Expected salary increase percentage	2,00%
Average service in the company	26.94
Inflation rate	2,00%

Sensitivity analysis	**Actuarial liability**
Increase in discount rate by 0.5%	21
Decrease in discount rate by 0.5%	26
Increase of the expected wages' increase by 0.5%	26
Decrease of the expected wages' increase by 0.5%	21

13. PAYOUT TO THE WINNERS

For each of the State Lotteries, excluding the New Year's Eve Lottery, based on the Concession Agreement, the average payout for all lottery issues, will reach at least 60% on sales.

According to the specifications of the instant Scratch lottery and for each issue and product, the average winners' payout reached approximately 66%.

For each draw of the New Year's Eve Lottery, according to the Concession Agreement, payout will reach at least 55% on sales.

Payout for the extended year 2014 reached 64.37% (excluding the New Year's Eve Lottery).

14. TAX ON THE NET REVENUES

As per L. 4093/2012, a 30% contribution is imposed on the Company's net revenue (revenue minus players' winnings as per the GAAP in Greece) with an effective date from 01.01.2013. For the calculation of this contribution, revenues from the New Year's Eve Lottery are excluded.

15. REVENUE FROM COMMISSION

The New Year's Eve Lottery is issued once a year and the draw is held on New Year's Eve. Net Revenues from this Lottery are attributed to the Greek State. Hellenic Lotteries S.A. produces, operates, distributes, promotes and manages it and receives a 17% management fee on gross sales. The fee included all Company costs related to the operations of the New Year's Eve Lottery. This commission is recognized once a year, during December.

16. COST OF SERVICES

The analysis of Cost of Services classified by nature of expense is as follows:

	2014
Sales' network commissions	38,118
Depreciation and Amortization	10,570
Third party outsourcing	831
Suppliers' commission	18,808
Staff cost	493
Other expenses	1,044
Provisions for bad debts	312
Retirement benefit costs	2
Total	**70,178**

Sales' network commissions are calculated per type of lottery sales, ranging from 7% to 12% depending on the sales' channel (wholesalers, mini markets, OPAP S.A. sales' network etc.).

Supplier's commission described fees of main suppliers for services concerning a) lottery tickets design and printing, b) operation and maintenance of IT systems, c) logistics, d) hosting, technological infrastructure, accounting and legal services etc.

Other expenses include transport of lottery tickets to the Points of Sale.

17. DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Distribution expenses are as follows:

	2014
Advertisement	8,802
Sponsorships	1,601
Sub total	**10,402**
Staff cost	149
Professional expenses	608
Sub total	**757**
Total	**11,159**

18. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are as follows:

	2014
Staff cost	73
Professional fees and expenses	2,163
Third party expenses	307
Taxes and duties	346
Other expenses	288
Depreciation and amortization	43
Total	**3,221**

Third party expenses include supportive services fees (legal, accounting services, operational and technological infrastructure hosting etc).

19. Financial Results - Expenses/(Income)

Financial results are as follows:

	2014
Interest and expenses of bond loan	(347)
Other financial expenses	(1,244)
Total expenses	**(1,591)**
Interest income	
Bank deposits	520
Total interest income	**520**
Financial income	**(1,070)**

Financial expenses include amounts such as:

- Letters of guarantee fees
- Interest and other loan expenses.

The average interest rate earned on short-term bank deposits was 1.93% for the extended financial year 15.06.2013 – 31.12.2014.

20. Income / Deferred Tax

	2014
Income tax expense	
From domestic activities	(6,396)
Total income tax	**(6,396)**
Deferred taxes	2,329
Total tax expense	**(4,067)**

The income tax payable was calculated with the rate of 26%.

The analysis of deferred tax in the statement of comprehensive income is the following:

	2014
Value adjustment of property, plant and equipment	5
Intangible assets recognition	330
Deferred expenses	(940)
Accrued liabilities	2,933
Compensation for staff	1
Total deferred tax	**2,329**
Deferred tax at equity	**6**

The reconciliation of income tax and deferred tax is the following:

	2014
Profit before tax	**15,327**
Tax according to the tax coefficient of 26%	(3,985)
Tax effect from expenses/income that are not tax deductible	(1)
Permanent and other differences	(81)
Income tax and deferred tax expenses	**(4,067)**

21. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	31.12.2014
Net profit attributable to the shareholders (in euro)	11,259,443
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	3,100,000
Basic earnings per share (in €)	**3.6321**

22. Personnel Costs

Personnel costs of the Company included in notes 16, 17 and 18 are analyzed as follows:

	2014
Employee remuneration	649
Social security costs	65
Other remuneration	1
Subtotal personnel costs	**715**
Retirement benefit costs	2
Total personnel costs	**717**

The total personnel number of the Company is 16 employees as of 31.12.2014. It should be noted that OPAP S.A. provides the Company with supportive administrative services.

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The term "related parties" includes companies in which the Company participates in their share capital with a significant percentage, companies that belong to the main shareholders, companies controlled by members of the BoD or key management personnel, as well as close members of their family. The Company's income and expenses for the extended year of 2014 as well as the balances of receivables and payables for the same period that have arisen from related parties' transactions, as defined by IAS 24, as well as their relevant figures are analysed as follows:

23.1. Related Companies' disclosures

	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of euro)			
OPAP INVESTMENT LTD	259		259	
INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED	36		36	
Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á.rl	36		36	
OPAP S.A.	5,282		1,567	
INTRALOT S.A.	4,936		1,341	
SCIENTIFIC GAMES CORP. AGENT	169		98	
SCIENTIFIC GAMES WORLDWIDE LTD	4,789		1,281	
Σύνολο	**15,508**	**0**	**4,619**	**0**

It is necessary to mention that one of the members of the Board of Directors of OPAP S.A., is the main shareholder of the company "TEMETERON LTD" which is in the sales network of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. For the extended year from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014 the income amounts to € 59 and is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the amount of the receivable is € 8.

23.2. Key management personnel and BoD disclosures

BoD and key management personnel	15.06.2013-31.12.2014
BoD transactions and salaries	0
Key management personnel transactions and salaries	106
Receivables	0
Liabilities	8

No compensations or salaries have been paid to members of the BoD. Any BoD compensations are subject to the approval of the General Shareholders Meeting.

24. OTHER DISCLOSURES

Contingent liabilities

24.1. Unaudited fiscal year

The Company has not been inspected by Tax Authorities for the extended year 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.

For the fiscal control of the extended financial year of 2014, the Company has commissioned a tax audit to its regular auditors. The tax audit is in progress and is not completed until the issue date of the financial report.

24.2. Legal matters

Until the public release of these Financial Statements, no legal cases have arisen from third parties, companies or individuals that will require the formation of a relevant provision due to a negative outcome. Furthermore, the Company has made no relevant claims.

Commitments

1. **Contract between OPAP S.A. and Hellenic Lotteries S.A.**

1.1. Based on the 26.07.2013 contract and as it was amended on 18.06.2014, OPAP S.A. undertakes to provide to Hellenic Lotteries S.A., either itself or through a subsidiary or subcontractor and for a fee, New Network sales' development services for the State Lotteries' disposal to the Greek market.

1.2. Based on the 26.07.2013 contract and as it was amended on 18.06.2014, OPAP S.A. provides to Hellenic Lotteries S.A.the relevant license to use the OPAP Agencies' network for the State Lotteries' disposal as well as the technological equipment use for a fee.

1.3. Based on the 26.07.2013 contract and as it was amended on 18.06.2014, OPAP S.A. undertakes to provide to the Hellenic Lotteries S.A. for a monthly fee a) technology infrastructure hosting, b) accounting services and c) legal services.

1.4. Based on the 01.06.2014 contract, OPAP SA undertakes the right to provide to the Hellenic Lotteries S.A. in exchange of a monthly payment, the aforementioned services: a) facilities services (security and cleaning), b) press office and public relations services, c) thermal paper supply for the operation of network equipment, d) infrastructure hosting facilities, e) financial services support and support on banking issues, f) IT support services, g) support services and management of corporate services, h) Marketing support services and i) draws support services.

2. Contract between Hellenic Lotteries S.A. and INTRALOT S.A.

2.1. On 26.07.2013 Hellenic Lotteries S.A. signed a contract (amended on 18.06.2014) with INTRALOT S.A. according to which the latter undertakes the design, availability, testing, functionality at all times during the contract, of the integrated IT system for the management of the State Lotteries.

2.2. Based on the amendment of the above contract, INTRALOT S.A. is entitled to a one-off up-front fee of up to € 5,000 (VAT included) for the transfer of ownership of part of the equipment of the Integrated Information System.

3. Contract between Hellenic Lotteries S.A. and SCIENTIFIC GAMES INTERNATIONAL INC.

On 26.07.2013 Hellenic Lotteries S.A. signed a contract (amended on 14.03.2014) with SCIENTIFIC GAMES INTERNATIONAL INC. according to which the latter undertakes the supply of instant tickets (SCRATCH) which includes the production services, design services and advisory services concerning the instant ticket.

4. Contract between Hellenic Lotteries S.A. and SCIENTIFIC GAMES INTERNATIONAL INC.

On 15.08.2014 Hellenic Lotteries S.A. signed a contract with SCIENTIFIC GAMES INTERNATIONAL INC. according to which the former can use the brand name Monopoly on the instant lottery Scratch. SGI will receive a fee calculated on gross sales of that particular Scratch edition.

Total future minimum payments for contracts the Company has entered into, are analyzed below:

	31.12.2014
Less than 1 year	6,046
1 - 5 years	2,985
More than 5 years	0

During the year, the company paid € 24 for operating leases rentals.

	31.12.2014
Less than 1 year	24
1 - 5 years	0
More than 5 years	0

On 31.12.2014 the Company is counterparty to sponsorships – advertising, professional fees, operating leases and other expenses' contracts as presented below:

	Sponsorships - Advertising	Professional fees	Operating leases	Other expenses	Total
Less than 1 year	4,259	1,331	24	456	6,070
1 - 5 years	2,125	500	0	360	2,985
More than 5 years	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**6,384**	**1,831**	**24**	**817**	**9,055**

25. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Main risks and uncertainties to which the Company may be exposed are the following:

25.1. Risk from the impact of adverse financial circumstances on the Greek economy

The macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece remains variable during 2015 due to developments and discussions at national and international level on the review of the terms of Greece's funding program.

The return to economic stability depends greatly on the actions and decisions of institutions in the Greece and abroad.

Taking into account the nature of the activities of the Company and its financial situation, any negative development in the Greek economy is not expected to significantly affect the normal operation. Nevertheless, the Administration continually assesses the situation and its possible consequences, to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are taken, to minimize any impact on the Company's activities.

25.2. Market risk

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices such as exchange rates and interest rates affect the results of the Company or the value of financial instruments held. The management of market risk consists in the effort of the Group and the Company to control their exposure to acceptable limits.

The following describe in more detail the specific risks that make the market risk and their management.

25.2.1. Exchange risk

Operations are held in Greece and the Company has not entered into any major agreements with suppliers in currencies other than in euro. We earn all of our revenues from games in euro, our transactions and costs are denominated or based in euro and as such we do not carry any substantial foreign exchange risk.

25.2.2. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company relating to capital management is to ensure and maintain strong credit ability and healthy capital ratios to support the business plans and maximize value for the benefit of shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to conform to changes in business and economic environment in which they operate. The Company in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, may adjust the dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The capital is as follows:

	2014
Total Equity	203,244
Plus: Subordinated debt	1
Minus : Cash and cash equivalents	(57,907)
Capital	**145,337**
Total Equity	203,244
Plus : Loans	1
Total Capital Employed	**203,245**
Capital / Capital Employed	**0.72**

A change by one basis point in interest rates on 31.12.2014 would have no effect on the results and the effect on equity would be very small.

The Company's objectives in managing capital is to ensure the ability of smooth operation in the future in order to provide satisfactory returns to shareholders and other stakeholders and maintain an ideal allocation of capital reducing in this way the cost of capital.

All financial instruments assets and liabilities below are not negotiable and are measured at cost or unamortized cost. The current value for each of these is not considered significantly different from their carrying value as shown below and at the Statement of Financial Position, so no analysis is given.

25.3. Credit risk

Credit risk could potentially exist in the event that a Financial Institution is unable to cover its responsibilities related to the investment of the Company's available funds in Time Deposits.

The Company's exposure to credit risk comes from bad debts from sales' network associates. The cumulative figure for bad debts up to 31.12.2014 amounts to € 312 and a respective provision of 100% is already included in the Financial Statements.

Assets subject to credit risk as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position are analyzed as follows:

	2014
Financial Assets Categories	
Cash and cash equivalents	57,907
Trade and other receivables	23,815
Total	**81,723**

	2014
Within 3 months	78,004
From 3 months to 6 months	102
From 6 months to 1 year	3,617
Over 1 year	0
Total	**81,723**

25.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is kept low through the management of the Lotteries payout ratio according to the design of each. All Lotteries have a theoretical payout (relating to prizes normally attributed to winners) based on each game's mathematics. The liquidity risk is also manageable through the upper limitation of winnings for each player.

The investment of available funds and the short payback period, coupled with sound financial management, are all factors that combined, guarantee adequate liquidity.

The maturity of the financial liabilities as at 31.12.2014 the Company is analyzed as follows:

	Short Term		Long Term	Total of undiscounted liabilities
	Within 6 months	6 till 12 months	1 till 5 years	
Other long term liabilities	1	0	0	1
Borrowings	0	0	1	1
Trade payables	33,813	11,235	0	45,049
Other short term liabilities	4,766	0	0	4,766
Total	**38,580**	**11,235**	**1**	**49,816**

25.5. Cash flows risk and fair value change risk due to interest changes

No such risk exists.

25.6. Letters of guarantee

According to art. 26.1 of the Concession Agreement with the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund for the production, operation, distribution, promotion and overall management of all State Lotteries (Popular – National – European - Instant State Lottery – SCRATCH - State Housing Lottery - Special Social National Lottery - New Year's Eve lottery, as well as any other future State Lottery), the Company should keep one or more letters of guarantee (of an annual validity), amounting to € 35,000 for the first financial year of the Agreement, € 50,000 for each of the next five years of the Agreement and € 75,000 for the remaining duration of the Agreement. For these purposes, the Company on 31.12.2014 had in effect, two letters of guarantee amounting to € 50,000 (a) one amounting to € 17,500 th with an issue date 30.07.2013, amended on 30.12.2014, reaching the sum of € 25,000 and with a yearly extension (until 31.12.2015) and (b) one of € 25,000 issued on 23.12.2014, ending on 31.12.2015 and having replaced a letter with issue date of 28.04.2014, amounting to € 17,500 and ending on 31.12.2014.

25.7. Security risk

Reliability and transparency in relation to the Lottery operations are ensured by several security measures designed to protect the information technology system from breaches in security such as illegal retrieval and illegal storage of data and accidental or intentional destruction of data. Security measures cover the data processing system, software applications, the integrity and availability of data and the operation of the network.

25.8. Tax charges

Tax measures implemented as per L. 4093/2012 from 01.01.2013 by way of implementing a 30% contribution on net revenue before tax, adversely affected both cash flows and the financial position of the Company.

Given the current fiscal position of the Greek State, additional fiscal measures may be taken, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated the period after the balance sheet date, and determined that there were no subsequent events or transactions after the issue date, that required recognition or disclosure in the financial report.

Peristeri, 31 March 2015

Chairman of the BoD & CEO	A Member of the BoD	Accounting & Consolidation Director
Kamil Ziegler	**Michal Houst**	**Petros Xarchakos**

F. SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE EXTENDED PERIOD FROM 15.06.2013 TO 31.12.2014

HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.
Member of OPAP Group of companies opap

HELLENIC LOTTERIES - SOCIETE ANONYME
FOR THE PRODUCTION, OPERATION, CIRCULATION, PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF LOTTERIES

General Electronic Commercial Registry-G.E.MI. Number: 125891401000
Kifisou Ave 62, Peristeri 121 32

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE EXTENDED PERIOD FROM 15 JUNE, 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER, 2014
(Published according to L. 2190/20, article 135 for companies preparing annual financial statements, consolidated or not, in accordance with the I.F.R.S.)

The following information deriving from the financial report aims at a general presentation of Hellenic Lotteries S.A. financial status and results. Therefore, it is recommended to the reader, prior to proceeding to any kind of investment decision or transaction, to visit Hellenic Lotteries S.A. site, where the financial statements and the legal auditors' review report (the latter whenever required) are posted.

Responsible Supervisory Authority:	Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry (G.E.M.I. Department) - Regional Authority of Attica - West section
Website.	www.hellenic-lotteries.gr
Board of Directors:	Kamil Ziegler, Spiridon Fokas, Michal Houst, Petr Matejovsky, Robert Charles Becker, John Walsh, Pavel Saroch, Eythimis Konstantopoulos, Baios Karantinos, Antonis Kerastaris, Fotis Mavroudis
Approval date of the financial report:	31 March 2015
Chartered Accountant:	Chryssoula Douka (Registry No SOEL 37551) KPMG Certified Auditors S.A. (AM ΣΟΕΛ 114)
Review report:	Unqualified

FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT INFORMATION
(Amounts in thousands of euro)

	31.12.2014
ASSETS	
Tangible assets (for own use)	264
Investment property	0
Intangible assets	179,603
Other non-current assets	2,334
Inventories	0
Trade receivables	19,257
Other current assets	62,466
TOTAL ASSETS	**263,924**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Share capital	31,000
Other items of shareholders' equity	172,244
Total shareholders' equity (a)	**203,244**
Non-current loan liabilities	0
Provisions / Other non-current liabilities	24
Current loan liabilities	1
Other current liabilities	60,655
Total liabilities (b)	**60,680**
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY (a)+(b)	**263,924**

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT INFORMATION
(Amounts in thousands of euro except earnings per share)

	15.06.2013-31.12.2014
Total revenues	**392,940**
Gross profit	**30,781**
Profit before tax, interest and investing results	**16,397**
Profit before tax	**15,327**
Net profit after tax (A)	**11,259**
-Parent company shareholders	11,259
-Minority interest	0
Other income after tax (B)	(16)
Total income after tax (A)+(B)	**11,244**
-Parent company shareholders	11,244
-Minority interest	0
Earnings per share - basic (in €)	3.6321
Dividend proposed per share (in €)	3.4800
Profit before tax, interest, depreciation, amortization and investing results	**27,010**

CHANGES IN EQUITY STATEMENT INFORMATION
(Amounts in thousands of euro)

	31.12.2014
Balance as 15.06.2013	**0**
Total income after tax	**10,797**
Share capital	31,000
Share premium	161,000
Reserves	447
Balance as of 31.12.2014	**203,244**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT INFORMATION
(Amounts in thousands of euro)

	15.06.2013-31.12.2014
Operating activities	
Profit before tax	15,327
Plus / (minus) adjustments for:	0
Depreciation and amortization	10,613
Net financing result	1,069
Provisions for bad debts	312
Other provisions	0
Foreign exchange differences	1
Employee benefit plans	2
Results from investing activities (income, expense, profit and loss)	0
Plus / (minus) adjustments for changes in working capital or connected to operating activities:	
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	0
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(24,127)
Increase / (decrease) in payables (excluding banks)	49,807
Increase / (decrease) in taxes due	4,462
Minus:	
Interest expenses	(1,582)
Income tax paid	0
Cash flow from operating activities (a)	**55,883**
Investing activities	
Outflow from tangible and intangible assets	(190,480)
Proceeds from sales of tangible and intangible assets	0
Restricted cash	0
Interest collected	503
Dividends	0
Cash flow from investing activities (b)	**(189,977)**
Financing activities	
Proceeds from loan	15,001
Payments of loan installments	(15,000)
Share Capital increase	192,000
Dividends paid	0
Cash flow used in financing activities (c)	**192,001**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)	**57,907**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**57,907**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. The company published financial statements for the extended period from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014.
2. The share capital amounts to 31.000.000,00 €, divided into 3,100,000 ordinary registered shares worth 10 € each. The shareholder structure involves OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED with 67%, INTRALOT LOTTERIES LIMITED with 16.50% and Scientific Games Global Gaming S.á.rl with 16.50%.
3. Changes in the method of consolidation of the company in the financial statements of OPAP INVESTMENT LIMITED, a 100% subsidiary of OPAP S.A., are mentioned in note B3. of the financial report.
4. The uninspected by tax authorities extended financial year is mentioned in note 24.1. of the financial report,.
5. No legal cases have arisen from third parties, companies or individuals, that will require the formation of a relevant provision due to a negative outcome.
6. The company's assets are currently unencumbered.
7. The number of permanent employees on 31.12.2014 was 16.
8. The company's total inflow, outflow, receivables and payables to related companies and related parties for the extended year 2014, according to IAS 24, are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euro)	
Inflow	0
Outflow	15,508
Receivables	0
Payables	4,619
Transactions and salaries of executive and administration members	106
Receivables from executive and administration members	0
Liabilities from executive and administration members	8

9. There have not been any errors or changes in the accounting policies or in the accounting estimates applied in the financial report.
10. The fixed assets purchases concerning the period from 15.06.2013 to 31.12.2014 reached € 190,480 th..
11. There has not been any cease of operations in any of the company's segments.
12. Amounts are presented in thousands of euro as in the financial report.
13. Any chance differences in sums are due to approximations.
14. Share capital increases, as decided by the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders and other significant events during the extended financial year, are mentioned in notes B1. and B3. respectively, of the Board of Directors' Report, as attached to the financial report.
15. The extended financial report of 2014 was approved by the BoD on 31.03.2015 which will propose the approval of a € 3.48 (total amount of € 10,788,000.00) per share dividend distribution at the Annual General Shareholder Meeting (see note B6 of the BoD's Annual Report).

Peristeri, 31 March 2015

Chairman of the Board and CEO	A Member of the BoD	Accounting and Consolidation Director
Kamil Ziegler Passport No. 36356187	Michal Houst Passport No. 39893691	Petros Xarchakos ID. No AK 161998