Annual
Report
and
Annual
Bulletin

TITAN

07

Group Overview

- *€2.2 billion invested in expansion and modernization since 2000*
- *Six-fold Turnover growth since 1992 (from €267 million to €1,497 million)*
- *Fully active in four major regions – 58% of Turnover outside Greece and Western Europe*
- *Successful vertical integration – Non-cement products now 41% of Turnover*
- *Consistent cost reductions in all areas of operation*
- *CSR focus – First Company in Greece to sign the United Nations Global Compact*
- *A growing employer – Nearly fourfold employee growth since 1992 (from 1,554 to 6,034)*

KEY FINANCIALS 2003-2007

	(thousand EUROS)				
	2007	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**
Total assets	2,325,864	1,976,612	1,802,864	1,533,767	1,499,184
Invested capital	1,741,587	1,407,247	1,317,409	1,065,223	1,003,031
Shareholders' equity(1)	1,172,827	1,080,189	922,988	650,519	530,282
Turnover	1,496,915	1,568,109	1,341,727	1,142,474	1,066,531
EBITDA	425,863	480,671	389,173	318,472	301,704
Earnings before tax and minority interest	300,346	380,823	293,068	242,605	196,762
Earnings after tax and minority interest	239,739	259,185	210,128	176,951	122,872
Basic earnings per share(2)	2.85	3.07	2.50	2.11	1.46
Net dividend	63,399	63,338	50,598	43,747	39,868
Dividend per share(2)	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.52	0.47
Number of shares as at December 31st	84,532,574	84,485,204	84,330,124	84,129,224	83,932,824

	2007	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**
Interest coverage ratio	10.05	14.71	11.40	12.66	9.86
Net debt to EBITDA ratio	1.34	0.68	1.01	1.30	1.57
Return on invested capital(3)	15.5%	19.3%	17.9%	17.4%	14.3%

(1): Shareholder's equity has been restated for 2005 due to a change in the accounting treatment of dividends payable to shareholders, as required by IFRS.
(2): 2003 has been adjusted as the number of shares was doubled through capitalization of reserves in 2004.
(3): Net Profit after taxes and before Minority interest divided by Average Invested Capital.

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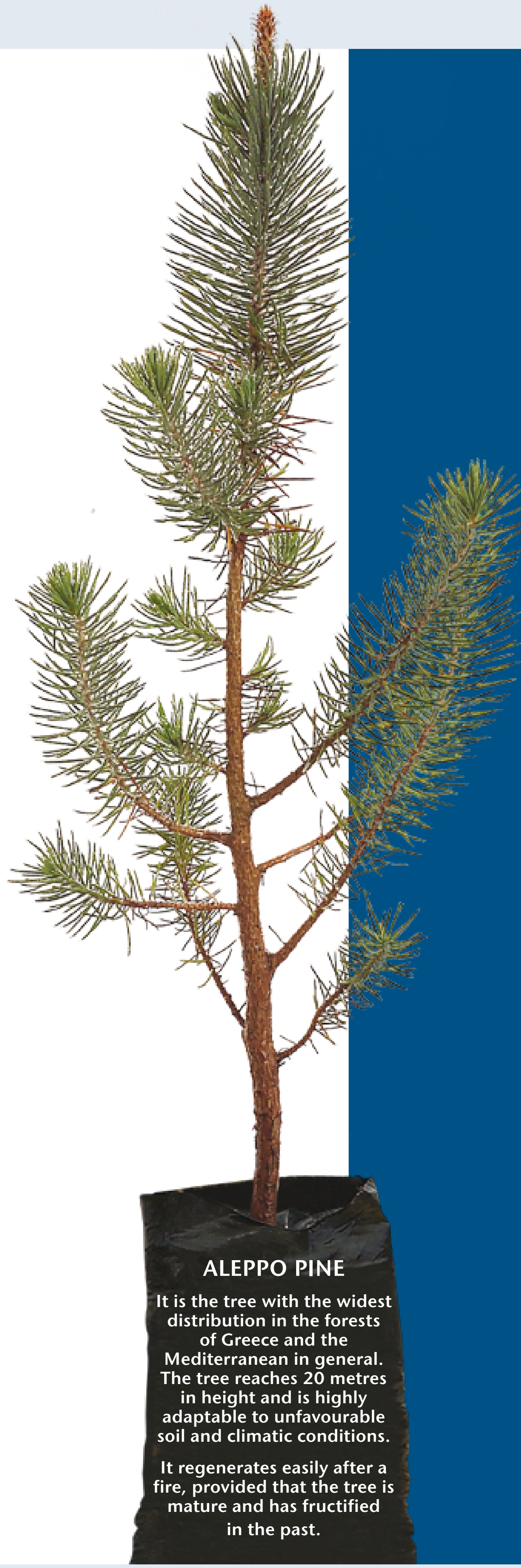
Introduction



ALEPPO PINE

It is the tree with the widest distribution in the forests of Greece and the Mediterranean in general. The tree reaches 20 metres in height and is highly adaptable to unfavourable soil and climatic conditions.

It regenerates easily after a fire, provided that the tree is mature and has fructified in the past.

TITAN today

A multinational business

Founded in Greece in 1902, TITAN was listed on the Athens Stock Exchange in 1912.

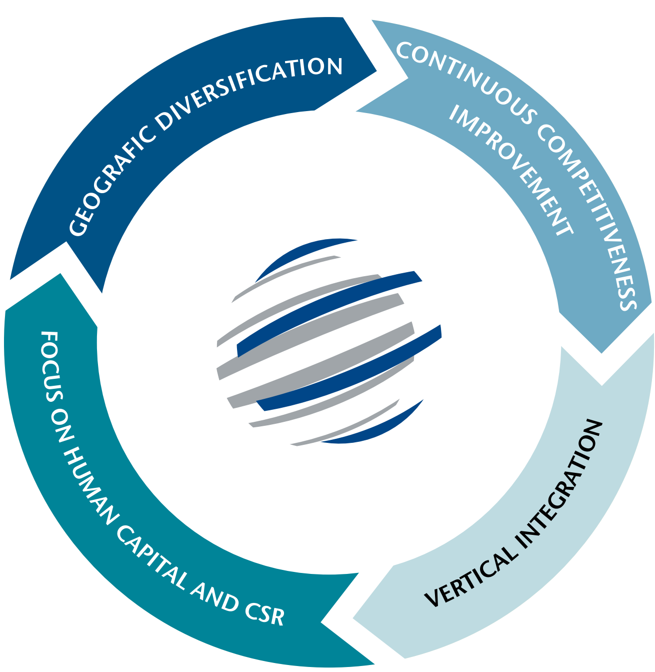
Today it is a multinational business. It has cement plants in the USA (two), in Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Egypt (two). This, in addition to its four Greek plants, gives operational scale allowing total cement production capacity of some 16 million tons-a-year.

TITAN is a vertically integrated group, with operations in several cement-related segments, such as ready-mix concrete, aggregates, dry mortars, building blocks and fly ash. These include 134 ready-mix concrete facilities (with combined annual sales of nearly 6 million cubic metres in 2007), 14 quarries (with 20 million tons of aggregate sales in 2007), 4 mines, 12 concrete block plants, 9 fly-ash processing units and a dry mortar production facility.

For further information please refer to p.14-15

Through this diversified geography and structure, TITAN protects its business, its partners, shareholders and more than 6,000 employees from the cyclical nature of the building materials industry. Just as important, it drives growth and improvement through constant investment in new and existing plants and other facilities.

TITAN's four-pronged Strategy



Enhancing sustainable growth

TITAN defines its values as integrity, continuous improvement, commit to and deliver results, value to the customer, know-how and corporate social responsibility. This report describes how TITAN upholds them actively to drive all its activities and operations across eleven countries, in Europe, the Middle East and North America.

They also provide the cornerstone of its strategy, focused on achieving the overriding objective: to grow as a multi-regional, vertically integrated cement producer, combining an entrepreneurial spirit and operational excellence with respect for people, society and the environment.

For further information please refer to p.22-23

TITAN's strategy has four priorities: Geographic Diversification, Continuous Competitiveness Improvement, Vertical Integration throughout the value chain, Focus on Human Capital and CSR. The company is constantly investing in its physical, technological and human assets in order to achieve and enhance sustainable long term growth.

For further information please refer to p.25-29

This report shows how its strategy in action has enabled the Group to enhance its future prospects through investment-led growth and modernization, despite the current world-wide economic downturn.

For further information please refer to p.20-21, 24

TITAN Group's values' driven approach to business and focused long term strategy, have recently attracted recognition from various sources.

In the 2006 survey conducted by the Hay Group, the Greek business community recognised TITAN as the "Leading Company" in Greece. In the first ever Accountability Rating conducted in Greece and published in Fortune Magazine, TITAN was rated number one industrial company in the country. Furthermore, TITAN was awarded the 1st Prize for Best IR by a Large Cap Company (FTSE – ASE 20), 1st Prize for Corporate Governance and several other distinctions, following a voting among the country's largest security firms, Greek and international institutional investors and media representatives, organized by Capital Link and presented at the Athens Exchange.

Thessaloniki plant, Northern Greece

In 2007, TITAN produced across all its sites:

- Over 15.5 million tons of cement and cementitious materials
- Nearly 6 million m³ of ready mix concrete
- 20 million tons of aggregates

TITAN owns and operates:

- 11 cement plants
- 134 ready mix concrete facilities
- 14 quarries
- 4 mines
- 12 concrete block plants
- 9 fly-ash processing units
- 1 dry mortar plant
- Cement distribution terminals in Greece, USA, Italy, France, UK, Albania and Egypt
- Its own road and sea distribution fleets

TITAN has over 6,000 employees across all its operations

To Our Shareholders

For Titan, 2007 was a difficult year, mostly due to developments in the US market, and Florida in particular.

As the US housing boom of the last few years abruptly turned to bust, demand for building materials declined sharply. According to Portland Cement Association (PCA) figures, 2007 cement volumes in the US were about 10% below the previous year, despite a strong first quarter. Florida, which accounts for over half of Titan's business in the US, was particularly hard hit. Building permits were down by over 50%, and cement consumption is estimated to have declined by about 30%. The challenges caused by the market decline were compounded by a Miami Dade County Court's order in July 2007 that vacated the mining permits of companies operating in the Lakebelt region near Miami, pending a Supplemental Environmental Impact Study (SEIS) by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Titan subsidiary Tarmac has appealed the decision, as have the other impacted companies, in the firm conviction that it did not properly consider all available facts.

Nonetheless, as a result of the court order, Titan had to cease mining at the Pennsuco quarry, which, in addition to selling aggregates to the market, constitutes the main source of raw materials for the 2 million ton Pennsuco cement plant.

The Lakebelt decision, in conjunction with the housing decline, caused operating profitability (EBITDA) in Florida to decline almost 60% (in USD terms) compared to the previous year. Overall, US EBITDA declined by 42% to 106 million in euro-terms, despite a solid performance from the remaining US activities and a positive contribution from newly-acquired activities.

In Greece, demand for building materials receded from the short-term surge caused by changes in legislation and taxation at the end of 2005. Cement consumption in the last 3 quarters of 2007 was estimated down 10% compared to the equivalent period in 2006, which, in turn, had been 13% above 2005.

Operating profitability in Greece was flat at €191m, with cost and efficiency improvements going a long way towards counterbalancing higher input costs, in particular solid fuels and freight rates.

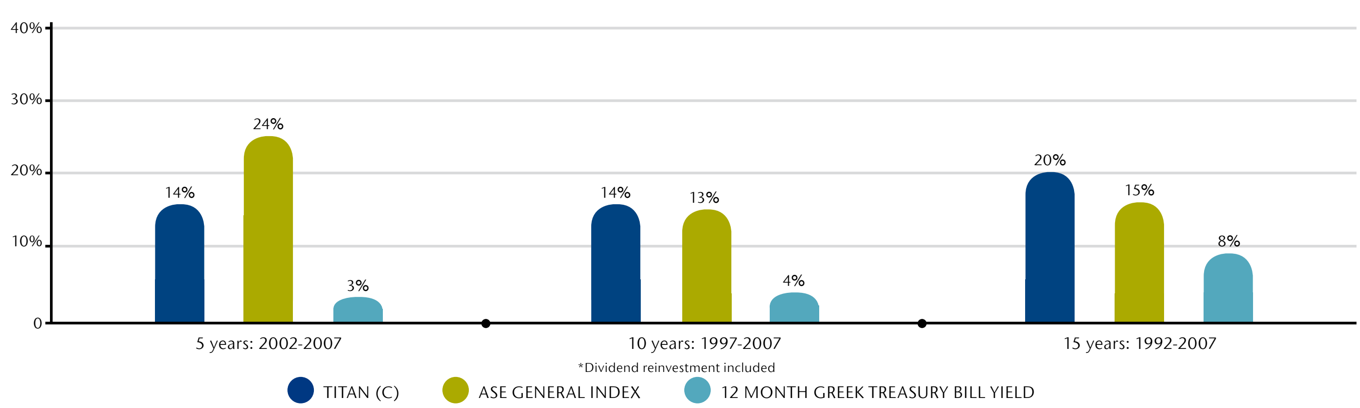
Southeastern Europe benefited from strong demand and the contribution of the newly expanded capacity in Bulgaria to grow operating profitability by 33% to €97m.

In Egypt, profitability declined slightly, as plant production capacity was insufficient to allow the Group's operations to participate in the market's growth.

Overall, Group turnover declined by 5% to €1,497 million, and Group EBITDA was down by 11% to €426 million. Net profit, after taxes and minority interests, was lower by 8% at €240 m. Based on these results, the Board of Directors is recommending the approval of a net dividend of €0.75 per share, equal to last year's. Furthermore, during 2007, Titan activated the share-buyback program approved by the General Assembly. In total, 1,072,187 shares, representing 1.27% of the Share Capital were purchased during 2007.

Despite the inevitable business cycles, Titan remains focused on the implementation of its strategy: expanding the core cement business and diversifying geographically, vertically integrating into related building materials

AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPOUND RETURN ON TITAN COMMON SHARES*

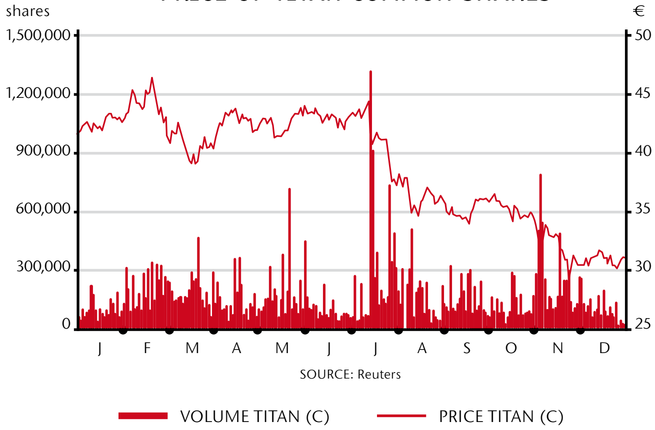


*Dividend reinvestment included

and continuously striving to improve the cost structure and sustainability of its operations. In this context, almost €500 million were invested during 2007. Among the highlights:

- Completing the modernization and expansion of the Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria
- Starting construction of a 1.5 million ton greenfield plant in Albania's Kruje region
- Starting construction of a second 1.5 million ton kiln line in Egypt's Beni Suef plant
- Acquiring the concrete operations of S&W in North & South Carolina in the USA
- Acquiring the Cumberland quarry in Kentucky, USA with over 1 billion tons of reserves
- Completing various smaller concrete and aggregate acquisitions in Greece, SE Europe and the USA
- Expanding Separation Technologies' world-leading flyash beneficiation operations, with the installation of new separators in North America and Europe
- Investing to improve environmental sustainability and reduce carbon footprint, through the use of best available technologies and increased consumption of waste materials and alternative fuels

2007 DAILY VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS AND PRICE OF TITAN COMMON SHARES



2007 DAILY VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS AND PRICE OF TITAN PREFERENCE SHARES

TITAN has always regarded Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability as core elements of its business strategy and principles. A full CSR and Sustainability Report accompanies this 2007 Annual Report. Cement manufacturing in the overall building materials industry, faces two major issues: environmental sustainability and safety at work. The CSR and Sustainability Report provides an update with regard to our efforts in this respect.

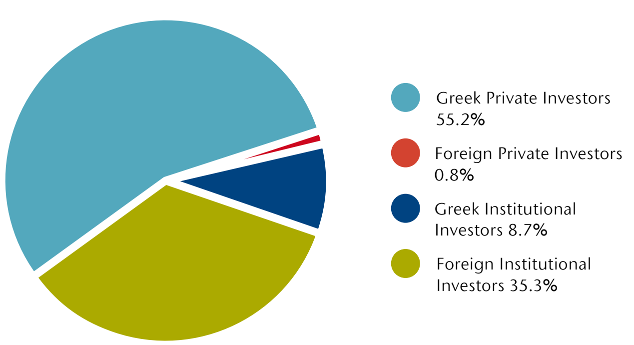
In terms of environmental sustainability, the dominant issue of our times is global warming. As we enter the second phase of the application of the Kyoto agreement (2008-2012) and discussions on what happens after 2013 begin in earnest, two things are becoming abundantly clear: a) the challenge posed by global warming requires a coordinated global response and b) solutions must be pursued on several fronts concurrently and must carefully balance the needs and priorities of many constituents.

Cement production is a significant emitter of carbon dioxide. TITAN has recognized this challenge and has strived to address it with early, voluntary action. Through our participation in the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), we voluntarily committed to curbing our CO_2 specific emissions per ton of cement produced by at least 15% by 2010, compared to 1990 levels. We are currently well on track towards achieving this goal. In order to demonstrate our commitment, we have further taken the initiative of having our emissions verified by an independent auditor.

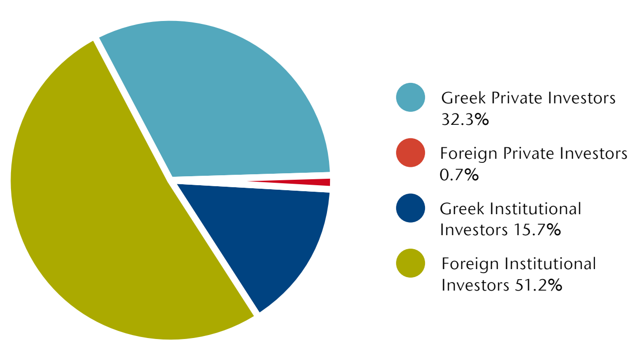
In terms of safety at work, 2007 saw a redoubling of our efforts to further improve our safety culture. Although our overall safety record improved once again in 2007, and compares favorably with industry data, it is clear that there is significant room for further improvement. Our vision is to achieve a healthy work environment, free of incidents, injuries and accidents. We benchmark our safety performance against the leading companies of the global materials sector (based on CSI data) and we aim to be in the top quartile by the end of 2010.

The outlook for 2008 is influenced by the deceleration of global economic growth and the apparent decoupling between developing and mature markets. Although emerging countries are likely to continue growing, the balance of opinion points to the likelihood of a recession in the US and a slowdown in Europe.

TITAN COMMON SHARES AS AT 31.12.2007



TITAN PREFERENCE SHARES AS AT 31.12.2007



Demand for building materials is forecast to continue growing at a steady pace in emerging markets. Globally the cement supply/demand balance remains tight in the short term, lending support to high export prices and allowing increased input costs from record fuel and freight rates to be partially offset.

In the USA, the Portland Cement Association is forecasting a further decline of 2.5 % in cement consumption. The timing of the resolution of the Lakebelt issue will be a key determinant of the performance of Titan's US activities in 2008.

For further information please refer to p.46

In Greece, demand seems likely to decline slightly, with a strong growth in infrastructure spending partially mitigating the softening of the much bigger housing market.

In SE Europe, markets are expected to continue to grow, barring political instability in the western Balkans. The outlook for Egypt is also positive, although Titan will, in the short-term, be capacity-constrained in fully benefiting from the market's growth.

In last year's Annual Report we unwisely pointed out that "net earnings have increased 13 years in a row" and that "operating profitability, net earnings per share and total shareholder returns have grown at a compound annual growth rate of 18%, 20% and 25% respectively over the last 10 years, albeit in the context of supportive economic conditions".

This year has seen both a decline in financial results and negative shareholder returns. It has served as a reminder that ours remains a cyclical business.
However, we firmly believe that it in no way invalidates our focused long-term strategy. We are expanding our solid multiregional presence in growing, if cyclical, markets. We have the vision, the financial resources and, most importantly, the people to continue to deliver value to our shareholders.

On behalf of all our shareholders, the Board of Directors would like to convey to all our employees everywhere our thanks for their tireless efforts and their continuing commitment and to assure them of our full support in their –safe and productive – endeavors.

TITAN

Highlights of 2007

Financial

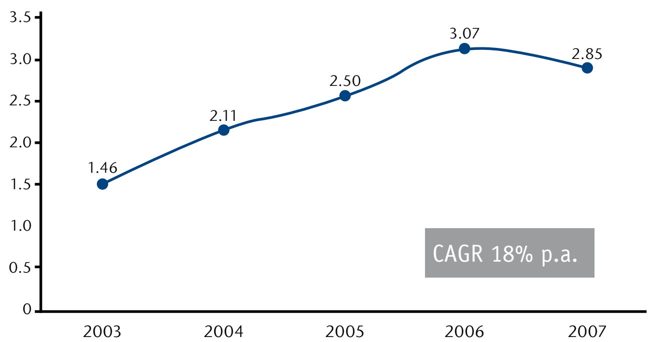
Our financial performance was strong in 2007, despite significant challenges in the US, where the housing crisis affected TITAN along with all our competitors. Good results elsewhere in the Group ensured our 56th consecutive year of profitability, enabling us to recommend a dividend per share in line with our record year of 2006.

Acquisitions

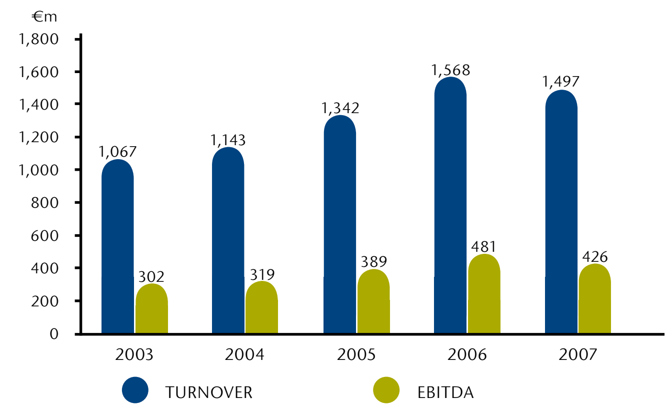
We made a number of acquisitions and related announcements during the year in our core cement business and associated sectors, as well as setting up plans for future activities. Highlights include the purchase of:

- S&W Ready Mix Concrete Company, with 26 facilities across North and South Carolina, USA
- The Cumberland Quarry in Salem, Kentucky, USA which has over 1 billion tons of reserves
- Mechanicsville Concrete in Virginia, USA with five ready mix concrete facilities
- Smaller concrete and aggregate acquisitions in Greece, namely Betotechniki, Ecobeton and Domiki Beton (completed in 2008), expanding our geographical reach and adding 6 new ready-mix concrete facilities and one quarry to our presence.
- We also developed plans in 2008 to take 50% of the equity in Turkey's Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret AS, a manufacturer with a modern integrated cement plant and a grinding plant, totalling 1.5 million tons' annual production capacity.

EARNINGS PER SHARE



TITAN GROUP PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2003-2007



Expansions

The past year has seen the announcement of plans to expand by 1.5 million tons per annum the capacity of the cement plant of Beni Suef in Egypt, an investment amounting to €150 million.

In addition, in July 2007 we announced our forthcoming €170 million investment in a greenfield cement plant in Albania's Boka e Kuqe region.

Modernization

Investment in modernizing and upgrading our assets was strong during 2007, in line with our strategic commitment to continuously improving productivity. A few outstanding features of the year were:

- The first fully operational year of our Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria following a very significant modernization programme
- An extended shutdown planned in order to debottleneck capacity at the Beni Suef plant in Egypt during the second quarter
- An upgrade and modernization investment programme for our concrete block operations in Florida

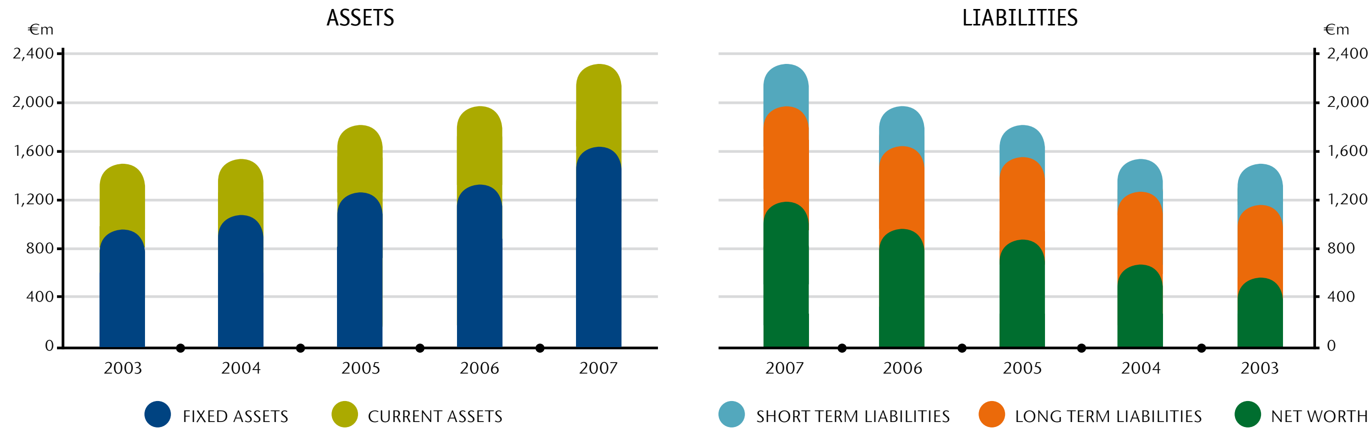
Group:

Turnover € 1,497 m

EBITDA € 426 m

Net profit € 240 m

TITAN GROUP BALANCE SHEET 2003-2007



CSR, environment and our people

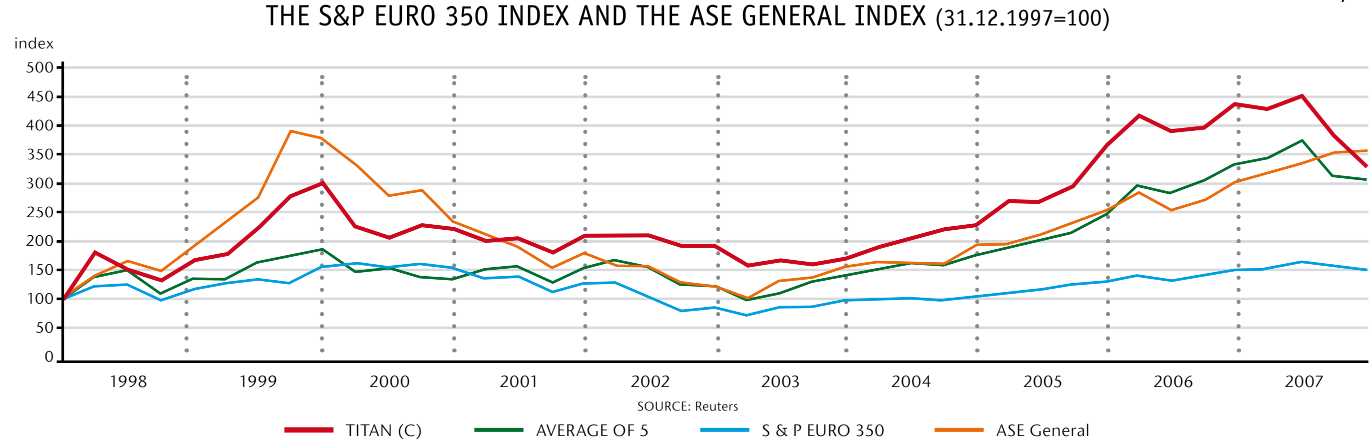
Maintaining positive relations with all our stakeholders is a fundamental aspect of our corporate strategy, and in 2007 we applied significant resources to these areas. Highlights included:

- People: An emphasis on people's overall development and occupational health and safety which contributed to a reduction in lost-time incidents through injury from 71 in 2005 to 38 in 2007.
- Environmental: On target in respesct to our policy of driving down CO_2, SO_x and NO_x emissions from our production processes in 2010.
- Social: Direct response to help communities in Greece to recover from the ravages of the forest fires that plagued the country in the summer of 2007, in terms of cash, product and reforestation wich reached more than €2 million. We also committed to undertake the planting of 1,000,000 trees in areas designated by competent authorities.

- *TITAN is the first company in Greece to have signed the United Nations Global Compact (2002)*
- *TITAN was the first Greek member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), which it joined in 2003*
- *TITAN's reporting is in line with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) principles since 2003*
- *TITAN is a world-leader in fly ash beneficiation technology*
- *TITAN invested over €30 million in environmental initiatives in 2007*
- *TITAN is participating as a leader in cooperation with Volkswagen and Hewlett Packard Europe in the thematic laboratories implemented by EU Business Alliance for CSR together.*

  In 2006 and 2007 the CSR Europe's Stakeholders Committee awarded a distinction to TITAN Group for its efforts in leading the laboratory.

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE OF TITAN COMMON SHARES vs AVERAGE OF 5 LARGEST GLOBAL CEMENT PRODUCERS, THE S&P EURO 350 INDEX AND THE ASE GENERAL INDEX (31.12.1997=100)



TITAN

TITAN - building an international, integrated presence

TITAN is a broad-based international cement group, with its headquarters in Athens, Greece.

Since the 1990s, it has been pursuing a twin expansion strategy of geographical diversification and vertical integration: today, it has operations in Greece, the USA, South Eastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, producing cement, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks, dry-mix mortars, fly-ash and aggregates.

In 2007, 58% of TITAN Group Turnover was generated outside Greece and Western Europe, and 41% by activities other than cement production.

This section provides an overview of the Group's operations across the world, including the financial results achieved in each region in 2007.

	Greece and Western Europe	United States of America
LOCATION		
BUSINESS	■ Four cement plants, generating over 6 million tons ■ 31 ready mix concrete facilities with a total production over 2 million m³ ■ Quarrying over 11 million tons of aggregates	■ Two cement plants, with a total production capacity of 3.1 million tons per year ■ Three import terminals ■ 97 ready mix concrete facilities with a total production output of 3.2 million m³ in 2007 ■ Quarrying over 8 million tons of aggregates in 2007 (pending Lake Belt decision)
FINANCIAL	TURNOVER € 630.9m EBITDA € 191m	TURNOVER € 592.6m EBITDA € 106.4m
MARKET	■ Greek domestic cement volumes slightly down against record 2006 figures ■ Export prices ahead of last year ■ Ready mix and aggregates volumes softening in line with construction market ■ Enhanced vertical integration with ready mix and aggregates acquisitions	■ Deepening housing market crisis affects volumes across all products ■ Impact magnified by Lake Belt ruling and particular problems in Florida ■ Prices holding in $ terms (negative in €), as imports decline sharply ■ Recovery timescale uncertain – no signs of stabilization in key markets

TURNOVER (€)

EBITDA (€)

South Eastern Europe (S.E.E.)

- Operations in Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia
- Three cement plants with combined production capacity over 3.1 million tons per year
- New cement plant to be constructed in Albania
- 5 ready mix concrete facilities in Bulgaria, 1 in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 1 cement import terminal in Albania

TURNOVER € 209.7m
EBITDA € 97m

- Volumes and prices ahead of last year in all markets
- New local capacity drives strong profitability increase in Bulgaria
- Ground-breaking Greenfield plant in Albania announced

Eastern Mediterranean (E.MED.)

- Two cement plants in Egypt (50-50 joint venture with Lafarge)
- Annual production capacity of 3.4 million tons
- Investment in capacity to increase production by 1.5 million tons (late 2009)

TURNOVER € 63.7m
EBITDA € 31.1m

- Demand grows strongly
- Capacity constrained, despite Beni Suef upgrade
- Significant fuel cost increases resulting from reduced subsidies affects margins
- Selling prices improve during the year

An Integrated Cement Company

Investing in Vertical Integration

For over 30 years, TITAN has been building its interests in the entire value chain, including aggregates and quarrying, ready mix concrete, dry mix mortars and fly ash beneficiation.

Over the last 10 years the Group has made significant investments in vertical integration. Today, 41% of TITAN Turnover comes from areas other than its core cement business.

Cement is a "hydraulic binder", a finely ground inorganic material (comprising calcium carbonate, found in limestone and other rocks) that forms a paste when mixed with water and dries to a stable material that binds others strongly together.

In short, on its own, cement does not fulfil a valuable function – it is in combination with other materials that it becomes a critical component of the building materials industry.

For this reason, cement is part of a value chain that begins with quarried aggregate. This is first blasted and ground on site before transfered to a cement plant where it is heated to a temperature of 1,430°C and ground again into a fine powder in an intensive industrial process.

It is then ready for mixing with other materials to form new products – mainly concrete, created when cement is mixed with gravel, sand and water.

In 2007 from our 14 quarries we sold 20 million tons of aggregates

We sold over 15.5 million tons of cement and cementitious materials

Benefits of Vertical Integration

The benefits of this vertical integration are significant, and growing in importance:

Adding value: We can add value to our core product and take advantage of new margins throughout the value chain

Growth and reach: With lower barriers to entry in certain sectors (ready-mix concrete, for example) we can expand cost-effectively

Stronger competitive advantage: We can leverage our expertise to gain access to new markets

Sustainable development: Through shared infrastructure and services such as transport, we can reduce the impact of our operations on society and the environment

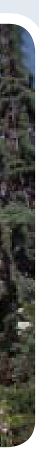
Cost efficiencies: Sharing processes enables us to maximise the efficiency of our resources

These are some of the reasons why vertical integration is an important means of helping us achieve the sustainable, profitable growth on which TITAN is focused.

In 2007 we made significant investments in vertical integration and are commited to pursuing this goal in the future.

Our 134 **ready mix concrete** facilities produced nearly 6 million m^3 of concrete

For our **overall production** we consumed 39,088 TJ thermal energy and 1,509 GWh electricity. In the period 2003-2007 the use of alternative raw materials grew by 50% and the use of alternative fuels nearly tripled.



Strategy

WILD OLIVE TREE

One of the most widely distributed species in Greece's scrublands and throughout the coastal areas of the Mediterranean.
It is closely associated with mythology and the history of Greece (Godess Athena, crown of Olympic Games) and with Greece's nutrition and productive resources.

Market Overview

Cement is a cyclical industry in which long periods of growth are interspersed by shorter periods of decline. Over recent decades, different geographical markets have experienced different cycles, meaning that it is comparatively rare for their periods of decline to coincide.

This also means that as a rule the number of markets in growth at any one time will exceed those in decline. This is a significant factor for the long-term outlook of the cement sector, meaning that growth prospects for the industry are encouraging, despite the 2007 downturn in the US.

The key growth drivers for cement consumption are population growth (increasing demand for housing, commercial building and infrastructure) and economic growth (driving up the consumption of cement per capita).

According to the leading manufacturer of cement production equipment in the world, FLSmidth, world cement consumption is set to rise on average between 3.6% and 4.8% per year in the coming years. At the same time, the Portland Cement Association (the US cement sector's trade body) is expecting world cement consumption to average more than 6% annually in the next two years, reaching 2.9 billion metric tons by 2008 (estimation Oct 2007).

While much of this growth is set to come from emerging growth markets in Central and Eastern Europe (including countries like Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey where TITAN already has or is building a presence) and Asia, growth in mature markets also looks healthy.

Industry consolidation

Cement is a global industry made up of local markets. When a product is both heavy and cheap, transportation costs become a key factor in determining its profitability, so cement plants need to be close to customers.

This is why global cement industry leaders are seeking to be present in as many local markets as they can, resulting in the growing dominance of the industry by its largest businesses.

Our strategic commitment is to continue international diversification in those markets where we see the greatest opportunities for long-term profitable growth.

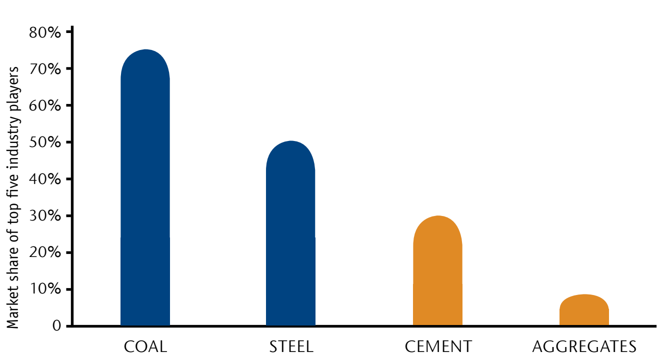
Vertical integration

The major companies in our peer group are also seeking to take control of as many aspects of the cement 'value chain' as they can, moving into related building material sectors including ready mix concrete, concrete blocks, aggregates and fly ash.

In 2007, TITAN sold over 15.5 m. tons of cement and cementitious materials like processed fly-ash, nearly 6 m. m^3 of ready mixed concrete, 20 m. tons of aggregates and various other building materials like concrete blocks, dry mortars etc.

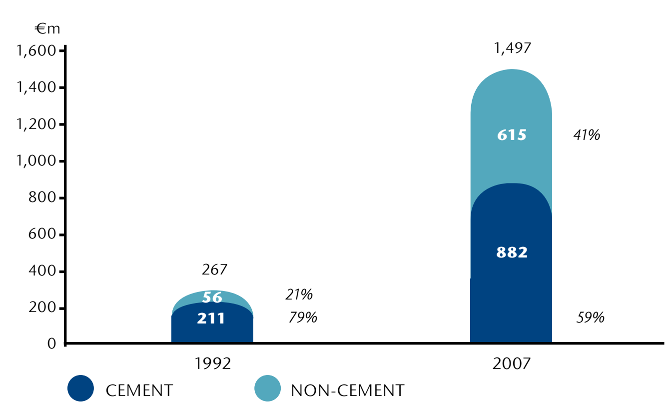
We are actively building vertical integration as a major strand of our corporate strategy, seeking and delivering new sources of profit and leveraging the benefits of greater control over our own markets.

INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION



SOURCE: Deutsche Bank

TITAN GROUP ENHANCES VERTICAL INTEGRATION SINCE 1992



Meeting the industry challenges

Cement plants are very expensive industrial complexes that take years to deliver a return on investment; operational cashflow needs are high, particularly energy costs which are high and increasing; raw materials are increasingly scarce and licences hard to obtain; operators face increasingly stringent environmental requirements from governments and other regulators.

TITAN is well-positioned to address these and other challenges:

- We have the balance sheet strength to pursue growth opportunities, by growing organically, through acquisitions, and through greenfield developments.
- As a means of cutting our operating costs, we have invested in energy-efficient production facilities and are wherever possible using waste materials as an energy source
- Our local structures and vertical integration give us control over our own raw material reserves
- As a key element of CSR, ensuring sustainability is a fundamental aspect of our business strategy – we are world leaders in fly-ash processing and are making progress towards meeting our CO_2 reduction targets (by 15% per ton of product between 1990 and 2010)
- We are widely recognised as an exceptional employer, and are successfully focused on attracting, developing and retaining talent

Different markets, same strategy

These advantages permeate TITAN's business wherever we operate, despite the individual challenges and opportunities that each market presents.

With our twin expansion strategy of geographical diversification and vertical integration, we mitigate the impact of decline in individual regional market places and industry sectors. In 2007, for example, the effects of the sub-prime crisis in the US were partially offset by strong growth in our South Eastern Europe region.

TITAN Group considers cement as its core business, which has a direct impact on its strategy of entering new markets. Introduction of a new market in TITAN's operations is made either through a cement plant acquisition, like the joint-venture for Adocim Cimento in Turkey recently, or the purchase of Roanoke Cement Company in the US in 1992, or through the building of a new cement plant, like the greenfield plant under construction in Albania. Vertical integration follows, after detailed analysis of the market conditions and the prevailing legal framework, which allows for further value creation.

We remain committed to the expansion of our business that has contributed to the Group's growth.

Improved competitiveness

These examples demonstrate our commitment to continually investing in our assets, improving our ability to compete in our local markets and the increasingly consolidated global cement industry.

The underlying financial strength of our business, our market positions and our focused strategy have enabled us to moderate impact on our 2007 results while investing for enhanced sustainable growth and business expansion.

Our Values

INTEGRITY

- Direct and open communication
- Transparency
- Credibility
- Ethical business practices

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

- Learning organization
- Avoiding complacency
- Seeking new ways of doing business
- Taking calculated risks

COMMIT TO AND DELIVER RESULTS

- Setting clear objectives
- Setting high standards
- Delivering on commitments to stakeholders

VALUE TO THE CUSTOMER

- Anticipating and satisfying customer needs
- Providing high quality products and services
- Providing innovative solutions to create competitive advantage

KNOW-HOW

- Investing in knowledge
- Enlarging our reserve of knowledge
- Taking initiatives to acquire knowledge

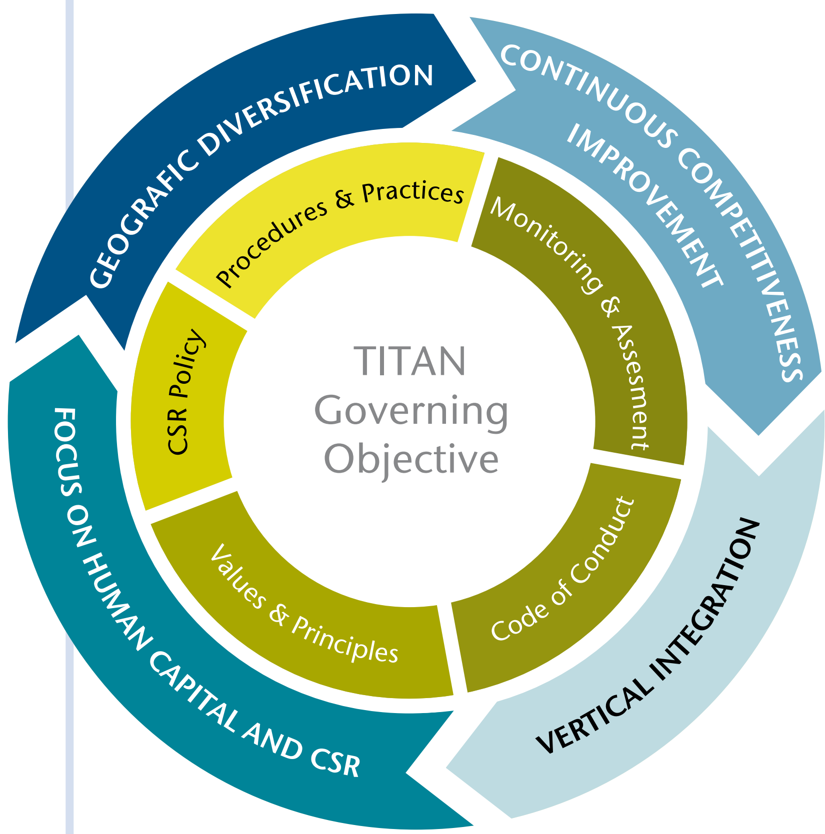
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Putting safety (at work) first
- Caring for our employees
- Respecting and supporting local communities
- Being an active member of society
- Committed to sustainable development

We are proud that we are all driven by the same corporate values

Our values, which underpin our corporate strategy, have served us well throughout 100 years of sometimes turbulent history. They remain as relevant today as they ever were, despite our radical shift over the last 16 years from a Greece-based niche player into a broad- based multiregional business.

Each of our values has a major commercial importance, particularly within the context of the four-tier corporate strategy that focuses us on achieving our governing objective of growing as a multi-regional, vertically integrated cement producer, combining an entrepreneurial spirit and operational excellence with respect for people, society and the environment.



An Insight Into Our Strategy

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSIFICATION

Cement is a global business comprising countless local markets, making geographical diversification important.

Gaining a foothold in an increasing number of markets gives the opportunity for sales growth, mitigates the high transport cost of this heavy, low-value material and spreads the risk of decline across multiple regional markets. For example in 2007, decline in the USA was largely offset by growth in the other regions of operations, enabling TITAN to successfully offset the risks of over-reliance on too few regional markets.

CONTINUOUS COMPETITIVENESS IMPROVEMENT

The most effective route to improved productivity and profitability is the greater efficiency that enables us to produce more at less cost. This in turn enables better price-competitiveness and business growth in our local markets. There are two main ways for us to achieve this. First, we continually invest in modernization and introduce new technologies. That means that we can reduce our consumption of costly and environmentally sensitive resources.
Second, we leverage our expertise to continuously introduce smarter, more efficient working practices across our operations throughout the Group. For example, whenever we acquire or develop new plants, senior TITAN staff with many years' experience shoulder the responsibility to develop and refine processes and procedures in order to ensure the effective sharing of expertise throughout the Group.

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

Cement is at the base of an integrated value-chain of closely related products, in which it is either an ingredient (as in concrete) or a "production-partner" (as with aggregates).
For TITAN, it is important to participate in as many aspects of the cement value-chain as possible. Doing so gives better access to new margins in areas where our financial strength and sector expertise give us an advantage. This enables us to spread the risk inherent in being a single-product business, as well as enabling us to compete successfully with local and global players. Today, some 41% of TITAN's Turnover is in non-cement products sales, such as ready-mix concrete, aggregates, cement blocks, mortars and porcelain.

FOCUS ON HUMAN CAPITAL AND CSR

For TITAN, our reputation as a good employer and corporate citizen are valuable business assets that continue to serve us well, enhancing sustainable growth as part of our Group overall vision and policy.
Developing our people and focusing on CSR are intrinsic elements of our business strategy and we always take into account the needs and concerns of our stakeholders to the greatest extent possible.

Code of Conduct

Our Governing Objective and Corporate Values explicitly define our responsibilities towards all the groups which are affected – directly or indirectly – by our business activities. For example:

1. Shareholders: *We strive to ensure a satisfactory return on their capital, to protect their investment and to be transparent in all our dealings.*

2. Customers: *We do our utmost to provide quality products and services with competitive terms, tailored to their needs and supported with the necessary technological, environmental and commercial expertise.*

3. Employees: *Our workforce is our most valued resource. Respect for their rights and an emphasis on employee development are essential for the TITAN Group to attain its objectives.*

4. Business Associates: *We believe in mutually beneficial relationships with our contractors and suppliers and will use our influence to the best of our abilities to promote the application of similar codes.*

5. Society: *It is our belief that socially responsible businesses contribute to the prosperity and progress of society as a whole. The community policies of the Group focus primarily on initiatives in the fields of education, health and safety and environmental protection.*

Summary of Key Performance Indicators

- ROIC: 15.5% (2006: 19.3%)
  ROIC = Net Profit After Taxes (before minorities) / Average Invested Capital
- Leverage: 1.34 (2006: 0.68)

  Leverage= Net Debt / EBITDA
- Earnings per share: € 2.85 (2006: € 3.07)
- Dividend per share: € 0.75 (2006: € 0.75)
- Stock performance (TITK) : -24.5% yoy
  +11% p.a. (2002 – 2007)
- Beta: 0.781 (Jan 2005 – Dec 2007)
- Interest coverage ratio: 10.05 (2006: 14.71)
  Interest coverage ratio= EBIT /
  Total financial costs

For further information, please see the Financial Review on p.32

Summary of risks

At TITAN, we face a range of business risks, which we strive to manage to the best of our ability.

These are:

- Strategic risks: economic and market changes that are beyond our direct control
- Operational risks: factors that affect our ability to operate effectively, including capacity restrictions and equipment failure
- Financial risks: changes driven by the uncertainties of financial markets, including changes in debt and equity market prices, exchange rates and interest rates.

For further information, please see Principal Risks and Uncertainties on p.36

Looking ahead

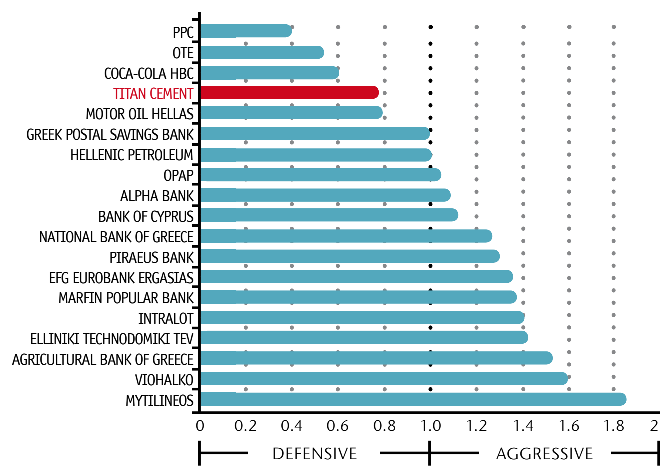
At TITAN, our progress to date and current market trends give us continued confidence in the value of our strategy as the cement sector and building materials industry consolidate further, both vertically and geographically.

We believe our approach will enable us to take advantage of the predicted significant expansion of our markets.

In the shorter term, our presence in a number of emerging growth markets is set to underpin our business performance during the period of uncertainty in the US.

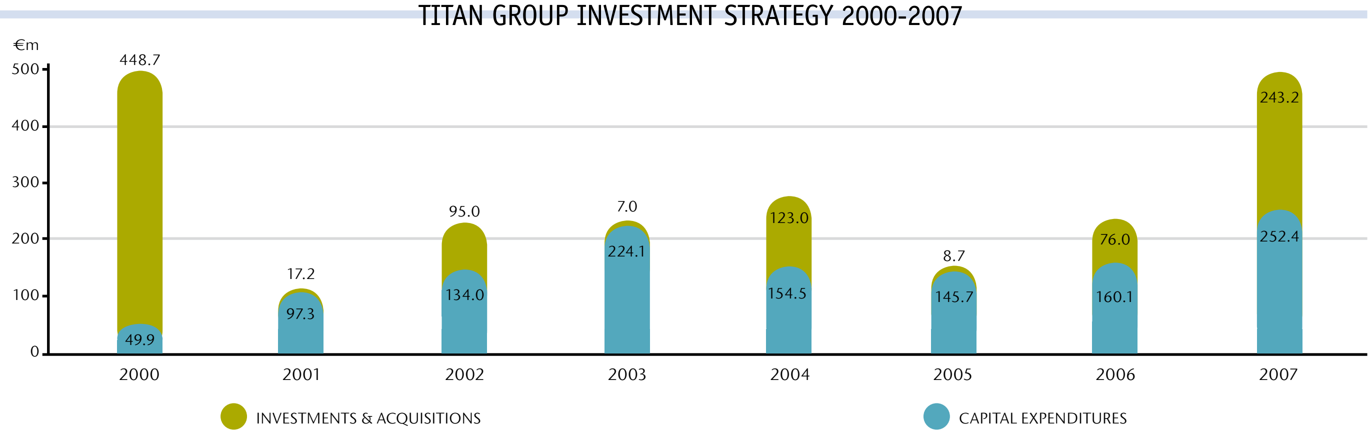
So by continuing to invest in all aspects of our business, we are assuring our future long-term strength, achieved through sustainable, profitable growth.

BETA COEFFICIENTS OF FTSE/ATHEX 20 SHARES
JANUARY 2005 - DECEMBER 2007



SOURCE: University of Piraeus, Greece

TITAN GROUP INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2000-2007



2000 : Tarmac, USA acquisition
2004 : Zlatna, BG acquisition

2007 : USA Ready Mix acquisitions, Announced greenfield plant Albania, Extension Beni Suef, Egypt

2002 – 2005 : Thessaloniki/Pennsuco modernisation

TITAN's four-pronged Strategy

Our Strategy in Action

Geographical Diversification

We extend our business through acquisition and greenfield development into attractive new markets, to build production scale and spread the risk of over-reliance on too few markets.

Continuous Competitiveness Improvement

We implement new efficiencies throughout our business to reduce costs and compete more effectively.

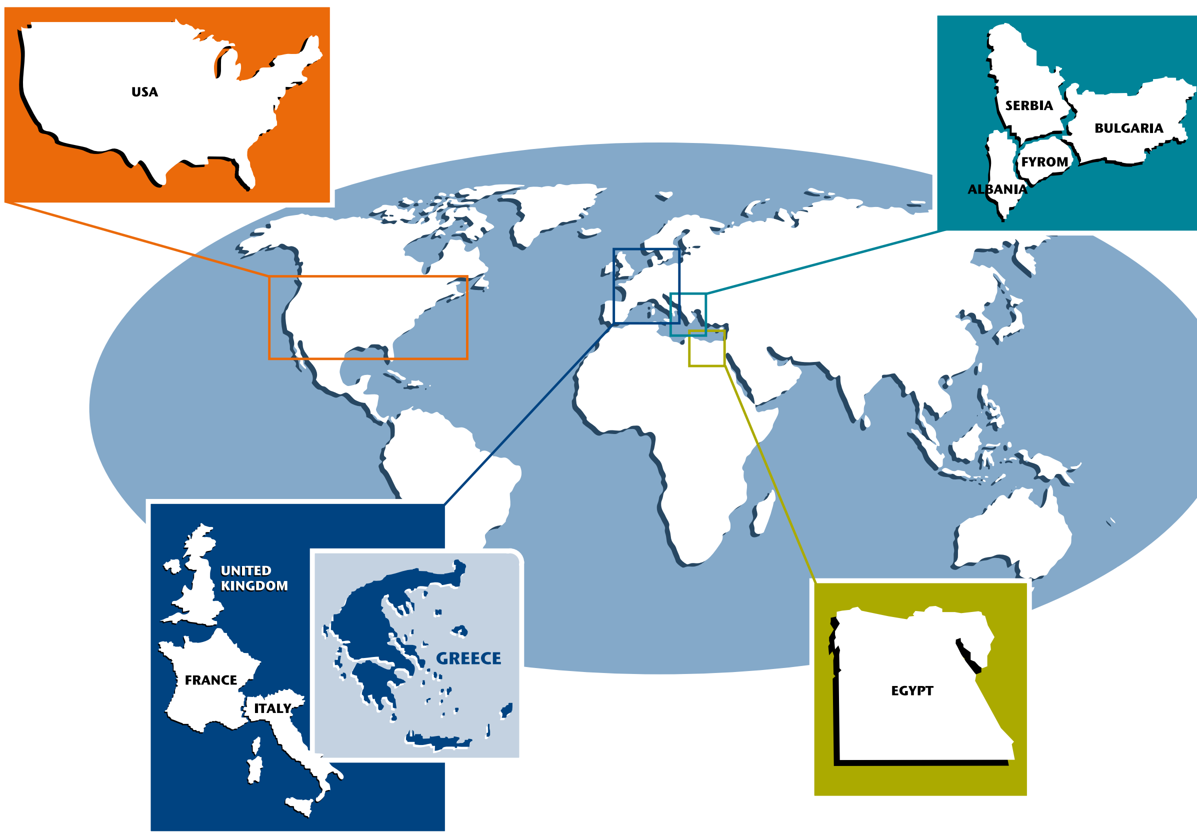
Vertical Integration

We extend our business into other product areas in the cement value chain, gaining greater control over our markets and accessing new profit opportunities.

Focus on Human Capital and CSR

We develop and continuously improve our good relationships with all internal and external stakeholders for mutual respect and understanding.

Diversify geographically
Case Study



Planning a presence in new dynamic markets

TITAN's dedicated business development and strategy planning teams are focused on driving our geographical expansion strategy, identifying, negotiating and establishing business opportunities in new geographical markets that meet our criteria for enhanced corporate value, sustainable shareholder returns and security for our people and our values.

During 2007, we established the foundations of a strong presence in the dynamic market of Albania and in 2008 planned our entry into Turkey.

Emerging from decades of stagnation, today's Albania has vast growth potential that's already being realised through intensive public and private infrastructure development, driving cement demand to unprecedented levels. Building on an existing presence, we are now committed to construct a greenfield cement plant.

Our planned entry into Turkey through the acquisition of 50% interest in Adocim is also consistent with our regional growth strategy. The largest cement market in the region and one of the fastest-growing in the world, Turkey could provide a strategic bridge to the east and major export opportunities via two major maritime corridors.

Today, 58% of our turnover is already generated outside Greece. This figure should continue to rise, in the years ahead.

Continuously improve competitiveness
Case Study

Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria

Upgrade and modernization of the Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria

Constant investment in all our assets across the world is crucial to the improved efficiency and productivity we need to compete at the highest level in cyclical markets.

Investments totalling some €40 million over three years at our Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria enabled important profitability increases in our South Eastern European region during 2007.

By raising the plant's annual cement production capacity to 1.5 million tons, we have been able to meet market demand locally, rather than through imports, significantly reducing our costs. Modernization has also enabled us to decrease the use of energy, helping us to drive a leaner, more efficient operation on a lower cost-base that is sustainable into the future.

Specific projects include the rehabilitation of kiln #5, which became operational in late 2006 to contribute to our improved business performance throughout the whole of 2007. The completion in July 2007 of Bulgaria's only vertical cement mill is giving us important quality and efficiency advantages, while further improvements – such as a new clinker silo, an automated packing plant and a rebuilt electrical substation – are set to deliver further gains as they come on stream.

Integrate vertically
Case Study

Expanding our presence in aggregates and ready mix concrete in Northern Greece

TITAN already had a major presence before 2007 in the ready-mix concrete and aggregates sectors in and around the Chalkidiki district of Greece, close to the Thessaloniki region where we own and operate a state-of-the-art cement production plant.

Our operations in the area have been profitable for us, and we planned to increase our presence there through our vertical integration strategy. So when the assets of Chalkidiki Concrete Ltd became available to buy at public auction, we grasped the opportunity.

In winning the auction, we acquired two ready-mix production units (at Nea Tenedo and Kassandrino) and a significant quantity of specialist mobile equipment. To maximise synergies and our operational gains, we also took out a lease on the nearby Chalkidiki aggregates quarry, further enhancing our position within the local market.

Following the acquisition, our emphasis has shifted to another strategic priority – increasing productivity and enhancing environmental compliance through modernization. This involves investment to ensure that all operations comply with Group standards, primarily in new electro-mechanical equipment and a highly skilled workforce as key steps in gaining ISO quality certification.

Focus on Human Capital and CSR
Case Study

Responding to a national disaster – The fires of 2007 in Greece

At TITAN, we strive to integrate social and environmental concerns into all our operations, enhancing sustainable growth and encouraging respect for the balance between the imperatives of economic growth and safeguarding a clean and safe environment for future generations.

We also recognise the occasional need to implement extraordinary crisis measures in response to an emergency situation.

In 2007, a series of scorching fires throughout the Mediterranean basin caused unprecedented destruction to human life, property and the environment across many thousand hectares of rural and semi-rural land.

We immediately launched a series of short and medium-term assistance measures, including pledges to contribute to the National Disaster Relief Fund, donations of construction materials, and a promise to plant an additional one million trees in areas selected by the relevant authorities.

We are particularly proud of the generosity of employees across the world, who individually and collectively made significant donations. Finally, the Group participated in a series of partnership initiatives with organizations such as the Hellenic Network for CSR and other NGOs.

We sincerely hope and believe that a more reverential, humble and sensitive approach to dealing with our natural habitat will arise from the ashes of this disaster.

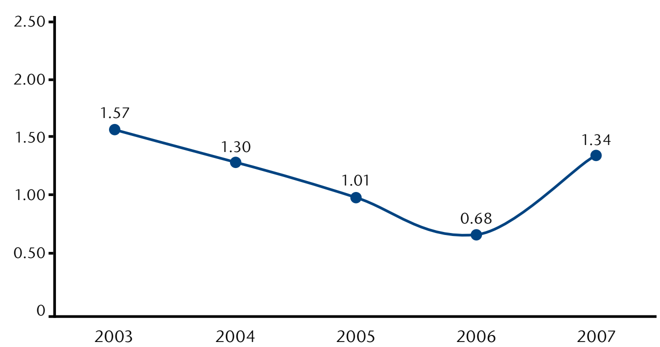
Our Performance

Financial Review

Group financial results

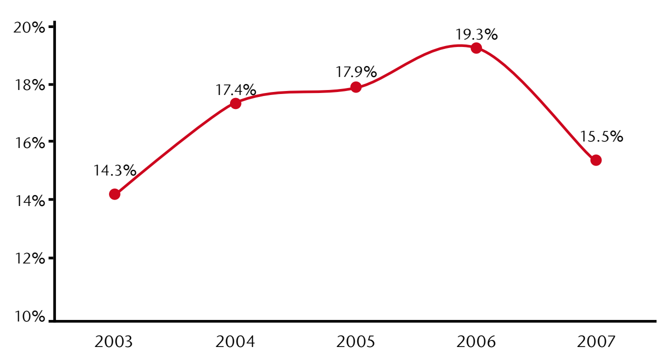
During 2007, Group Turnover decreased by 5%, bringing Full Year Turnover to €1,497 m. At constant exchange rates, Turnover declined marginally for the full year by 1%. EBITDA for the full year reached €426 m which represents a decrease of 11% or of 10% if we exclude the impact of translation. As a result, Group Net Profit after taxes and minorities decreased by 8% in the full year reaching €240 m. It should be noted that Net Profit after Taxes was positively impacted in comparison, by provisions taken in 2006 for untaxed reserves in previous years. Earnings per share were €2.85 compared to €3.07 in 2006.

LEVERAGE



Leverage: Net Debt to EBITDA ratio

RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL



Return on Invested Capital: Net Profit after Taxes and before Minorities divided by Average Invested Capital

Higher depreciation and financing costs were mitigated by an overall lower tax rate in comparison to the previous year, which was further burdened by the one off tax provision of € 16.3 m taken in 2006 against investment incentive reserves granted by the government in 2003 and 2004.

The lower effective tax rate also results from the reduced contribution of the USA, lower tax rates in Greece and better earnings in South Eastern Europe. Average currency rates during the year were marked by the weakening of the US dollar. Comparing year end to year end, the US dollar continued to weaken and closed 12% down versus the Euro. And as the majority of our debt is in dollars, this favorably impacted our borrowings at the balance sheet date.

The most significant impacts on the Group Balance Sheet relate to Acquisitions and Capex that resulted in a Net Debt increase by €242 m since the beginning of 2007. The Group invested nearly € 500 m in 2007 of which over €400 m in developmental Capex and Acquisitions during the year. This given a challenging year in terms of short-term returns reinforces the Group's commitment to continue to deliver along its four strategic priorities, in particular geographical expansion and vertical integration.

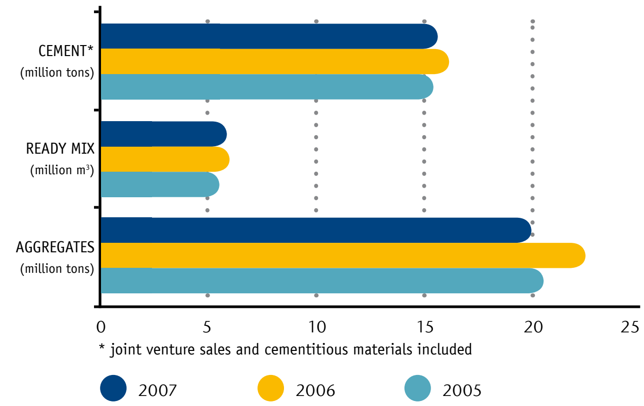
Despite a softening of performance in 2007, the Group continued to deliver strong growth year on year, over the period 2003 through 2007. Average per annum growth for Turnover is 9%, for EBITDA 9%, while Net Profit after Taxes has increased by 18% per annum. The steady year-on year increase in performance in Greece has enabled the Group's international expansion, which is the major driver of growth over the last 8 years. Leverage at year end increased from 0.68 in 2006 to 1.34, as a result of financing an active investment program that the Group followed, despite downturns of the market. Return on invested capital declined compared to the level achieved in 2006, reaching 15.5%.

TITAN's stock after several years of strong performance receded in the second semester, after reaching record levels, and closed the year at €31.20. Despite this decline however, the stock delivered solid growth for long term investors, delivering 11% growth per annum over the last 5 years.

Parent company financial results

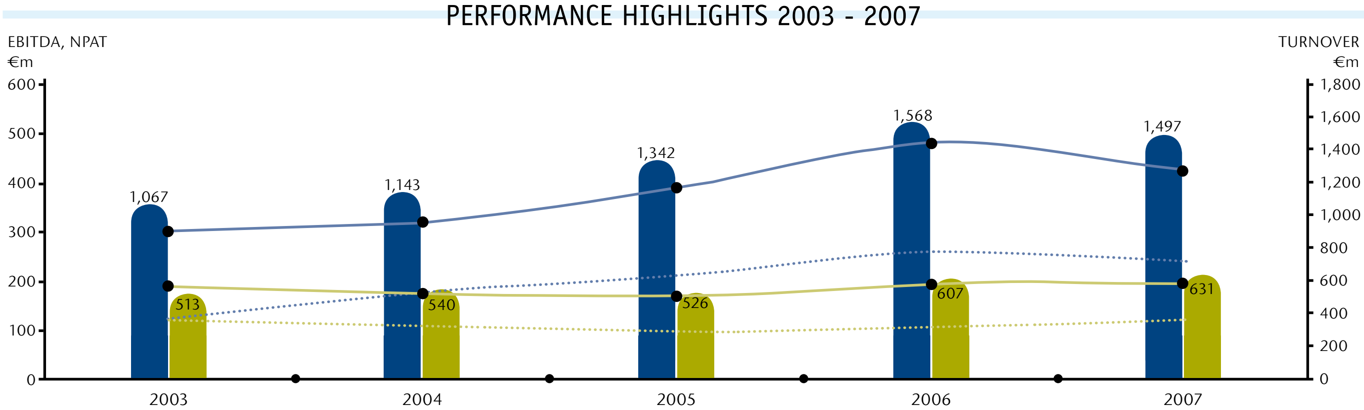
The parent company, TITAN Cement Company S.A. realized Turnover of € 536 m up 3% on the previous year. EBITDA for the year was € 169 m, down 2% versus 2006 – this reflected a changed sales mix, from the domestic market to exports, where high transportation costs result in lower margins. Net Profit after Taxes was up 13% to € 119 m; benefiting from the comparison to the provision made in 2006 for taxes due on untaxed investment incentive reserves established in Greece during 2003-2004.

TITAN GROUP SALES VOLUMES



* joint venture sales and cementitious materials included

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2003 - 2007



Year on Year Growth (2003 - 2007)

Group	Greece and Western Europe
TURNOVER 9%	TURNOVER 5%
EBITDA 9%	EBITDA 1%
NPAT 18%	NPAT 1%

Significant post balance sheet events

On 15 January 2008 TITAN's subsidiary Interbeton S.A. completed the purchase of the entire share capital of Domiki Beton S.A. against € 9.5 million.

On 17 January 2008 TITAN announced that it agreed to purchase a 50% stake in Turkish cement manufacturer Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Tikaret A.S. against € 90.5 million.

On 23 January 2008, Lafarge S.A. acquired the cement operations of Egyptian-based Orascom S.I. In accordance with the articles of our Joint Venture agreement in Egypt, Lafarge and TITAN are currently in negotiations to determine the future of the JV.

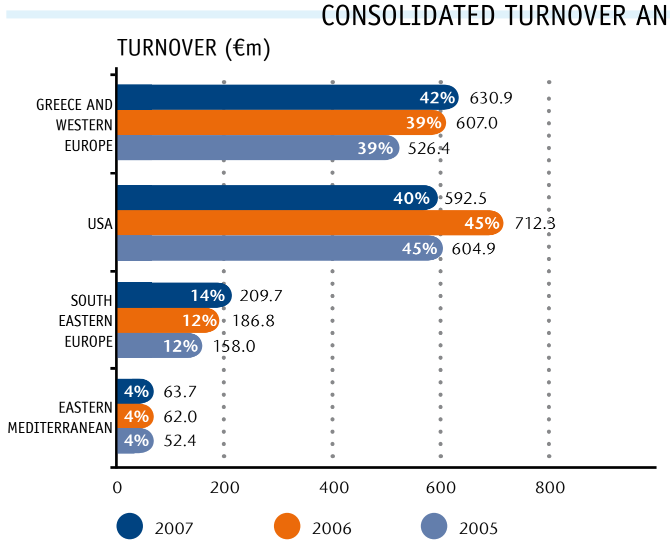
On the basis of its share buy-back program, TITAN has purchased 734,970 shares from 1.1.2008 to 31.3.2008, representing 0.87% of the Share Capital.

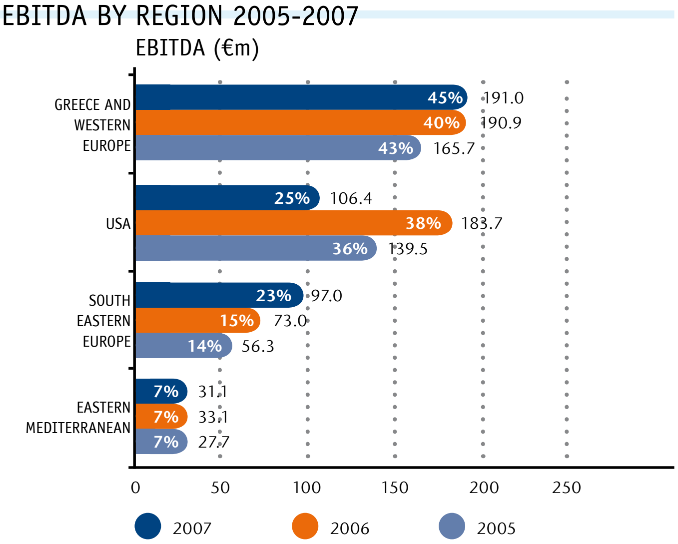
EXCHANGE RATES FOR THE TRANSLATION OF MAIN CURRENCIES

Foreign Currency per Euro	Year end rate			Average rate		
	2007	2006	Movement +/- (%)	2007	2006	Movement +/- (%)
US Dollar (USD)	1.4721	1.3170	-11.8%	1.3797	1.2630	-9.2%
Japanese Yen (JPY)	164.93	156.93	-5.1%	162.11	146.81	-10.4%
British Pound (GBP)	0.7333	0.6715	-9.2%	0.6873	0.6819	-0.8%
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1.4449	1.5281	5.4%	1.4663	1.4267	-2.8%
Egyptian Pound (EGP)	8.1223	7.5217	-8.0%	7.7728	7.2500	-7.2%
Bulgarian Leva (BGN)	1.9558	1.9558	0.0%	1.9558	1.9558	0.0%
Macedonian Dinar (MKD)	61.20	61.17	0.0%	61.19	61.19	0.0%
Serbian Dinar (RSD)	79.24	79.00	-0.3%	80.09	83.96	4.6%

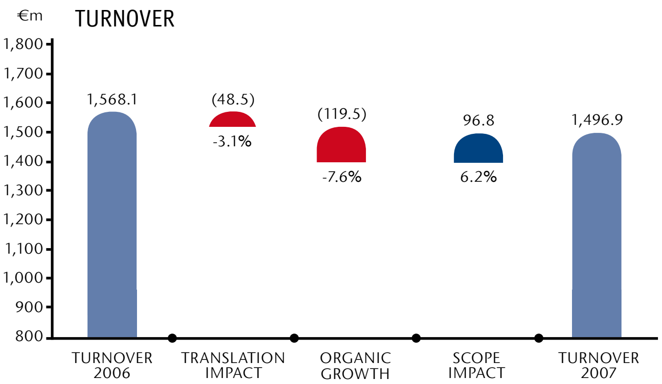
Note : All Balance Sheet accounts are calculated at year end rates.
All Profit and Loss accounts are calculated at average rates.

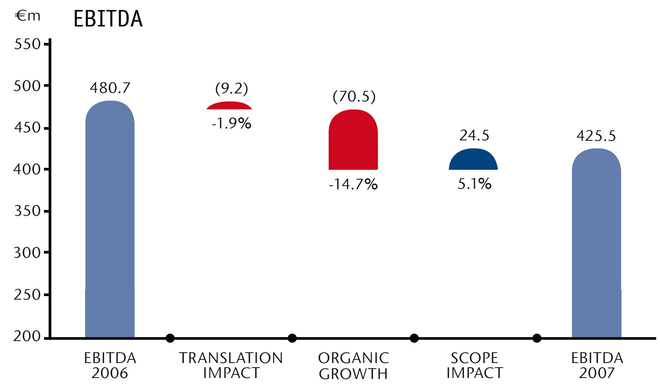
CONSOLIDATED TURNOVER AND EBITDA BY REGION 2005-2007



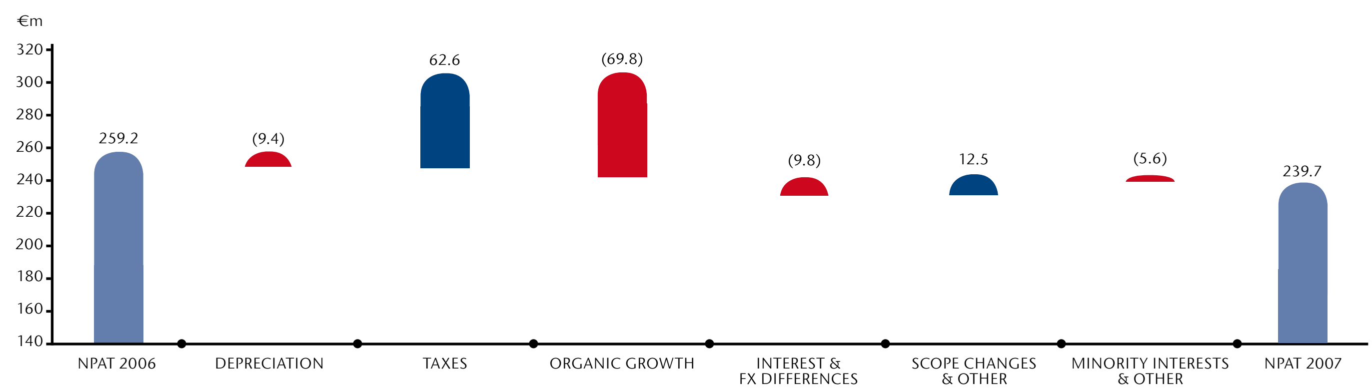


2007 GROUP TURNOVER AND EBITDA





2007 GROUP NET PROFIT AFTER TAX AND MINORITIES



Elefsina plant, Greece

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

TITAN management uses a Group-wide business risk management system to identify and assess the strategic, operational and financial risks we face, at both sector and corporate level.

We use the information we gather to minimise the risks and maximise the opportunities we identify.

Strategic risk

We operate in a cyclical industry, where periods of growth in individual markets are typically interspersed by shorter periods of stagnation or decline. Because these periods affect different geographical and vertical markets at different times, we are strategically committed to spreading the risk over a number of markets through geographical expansion and vertical integration.

This is a strategy that proved its worth in 2007, where market decline in the US was partially mitigated by strong growth in some of our other markets.

Operational risk

Every business faces the potential for operational risk, influenced by factors that include legislative change, capacity limitations and equipment failure.

We have risk management plans in place for rapid implementation designed to mitigate the impact of any such event. During 2007, for example, we implemented a crisis plan at our Pennsuco cement plant in Florida to assure its supply of raw materials following the court-ordered suspension of activities at our nearby quarry.

We also implemented an efficiency plan in Egypt to support our profitability until such time as new production capacity – due in 2009 – enables us to take full advantage of market expansion opportunities.

Financial risk

Our activities expose us to a range of financial risks, driven by the uncertainties of financial markets. These include changes in debt and equity market prices, exchange rates and interest rates.

We therefore have in place a wide-ranging risk management programme, designed to minimise any potential adverse effects of such factors on our financial performance.

This is the responsibility of our Corporate Treasury Department, which provides a range of services to the Group including the management of credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Our Internal Audit Department undertakes independent monitoring of our steering and control systems, and reports its findings to the Audit Committee of the TITAN Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Since our receivable trade accounts are spread across a large customer base, TITAN has no significant concentration of credit risk.

All Group companies monitor the financial position of creditors on an ongoing business, taking credit guarantee insurance where considered appropriate. At year-end, management considered that we faced no material credit risk exposure that was not covered by insurance or a doubtful debt provision.

The Group also has potential credit risk exposure arising from cash and cash equivalents, investments and derivative contracts. To minimize this credit risk, the Group operates within an established counterparty policy approved by the Board of Directors, which limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Also, as regards money market instruments, the Group only deals with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing.

Foreign exchange risk

As an international Group with investments in overseas operations that undertakes import and export transactions in currencies other than the Euro, TITAN is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. We use limited forward exchange contracts and hedges to manage these within approved parameters.

As a natural hedge, we seek where possible to borrow against underlying investments in foreign subsidiaries in the national currency of those countries where our assets reside. Currency exposure to the net assets of our subsidiaries in the USA, for example, is managed primarily through borrowings in US Dollars.

The exception to this is Egypt where the Group has an asset exposure in Egyptian pounds and a financing obligation in Japanese Yen. For an effective management of this exposure, the Yen obligation has been swapped to US Dollars through forward exchange contracts, since the cost of refinancing the Yen obligation to Egyptian pounds is prohibitive.

Interest rate risk

Our income and operating cashflows are mainly unaffected by moderate changes in market interest rates, but we do proactively monitor what risk there is on our liabilities and investments.

To reduce risk, Group financing is structured on a predetermined combination of floating and fixed interest rates.

It is our policy continuously to review interest rate trends and the tenure of our financing needs. Every decision we make on the term or cost of a loan is therefore determined by individual circumstances.

All short-term borrowing is made at floating rates, while medium and long-term loans are usually taken on fixed terms, minimising our exposure to significant interest rate fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

We manage liquidity risk through the proper management of our working capital and cashflows. To achieve this, we monitor forecast cashflows and ensure we have banking and reserve borrowing facilities that are adequate for our needs.

We have in place sufficient unused borrowing facilities that we could call upon if necessary to fund any potential shortfall in our cash resources.

Corporate Treasury Department

This department provides a range of services to all TITAN Group businesses, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets and manages the financial risks that relate to our operations.

It undertakes no transactions that are of a speculative nature or unrelated to our trading activities.

The financial instruments it primarily deals with, are bank deposits and overdrafts, money market instruments, trade accounts (payable and receivable), loans to and from subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, equity investments, dividends payable and lease obligations.

Internal Audit Department

As well as analysing and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of TITAN's steering and control systems, our Internal Audit Department measures and reports on the quality, reliability and completeness of our financial and operational information systems, the security of Group assets and more.

Sustainability review

Governance and commitment to CSR

TITAN has a long history of actively engaging in and reporting on social and environmental activities and performance. The first Social Report of TITAN Cement Co, was published in 1983.
Since then, a separate publication suplementary to this report is published annually. In the 2006 Shareholders' Report a summary of our CSR policies, activities and performance was included receiving favorable response. More information on our CSR activities can be found on our website as well as in this year's CSR and SD report, distributed to our shareholders along with this Financial Report.

At TITAN, CSR refers to policies and programs that correspond to society's expectations, above and beyond legal requirements. As a rule, the effectiveness of such activities does not show up clearly either in short term assesments or in standard business-performance indicators. Despite this apparent difficulty, we are committed to taking into account best practices in reporting our performance and thus we have incorporated international, European and sectoral standards in our relevant Reports. Moreover, we invited two independent auditors to provide assessment and verification of our CSR and SD Reports in terms of balance, comparability, accuracy, timeliness, clarity and reliability.

As noted in the "Letter to Shareholders", TITAN's commitment to CSR is one of our core corporate values. This year we highlight efforts to enhance sustainable growth such as sharing best practice with our suppliers in an effort to encourage responsible corporate citizenship.

Key environmental issues are measured to mitigate the impact of our operations on climate change by reducing our carbon footprint and investing in the best-available technologies.

Our major Group-level CSR policies have been developed to drive TITAN's overall corporate business strategy. Our human resource policy emphasizes that we are committed to being an employer of choice in the regions where we operate, delivering on a distinctive Employee Value Proposition which is firmly based and driven by our corporate values. Our occupational health and safety policy aims to achieve zero fatality and serious accident, thus enhancing, continous improvement in this field and contributing to the well-being of our employees. Finally, our environmental policy focuses on continuously improving our environmental performance and stewardship by reducing the impacts of our operations on the natural environment, as well as by developing initiatives to enhance the natural environment and quality of life in neighboring communities.

TITAN and its people

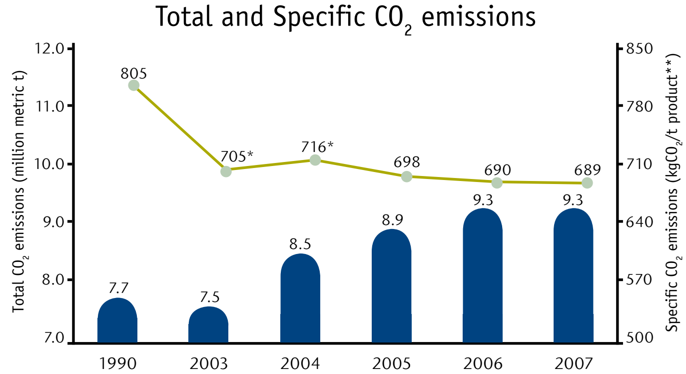
In 2007, as part of our commitment to being an employer of choice and to improving governance, we launched in Greece an Employee Direct Communication Line related to our Corporate Values and Code of Conduct. The strong commitment of our employees (as shown in our 2007 Employee Survey in Greece) led to the design of this initiative to further facilitate their participation in helping us operate as a responsible corporate citizen. Based on positive initial feedback, we will extend it to our other operations in future.

TITAN and Society

In 2007, we continued to engage actively with society, particularly through our internal and external stakeholders, to help develop common solutions to problems which affect us all and to "do less harm and more good." For fuller details of these initiatives, see our CSR and SD report and our website @ .
Highlights include the following:

- We provided immediate and substantial assistance in response to the natural disaster caused by fires in Greece during the summer months.
  For further information please refer to p.29
- We contributed to improving procurement policies and practices. As a supporter of the E.U. Business Al-

TITAN GROUP CEMENT PLANTS
Total and Specific CO_2 emissions



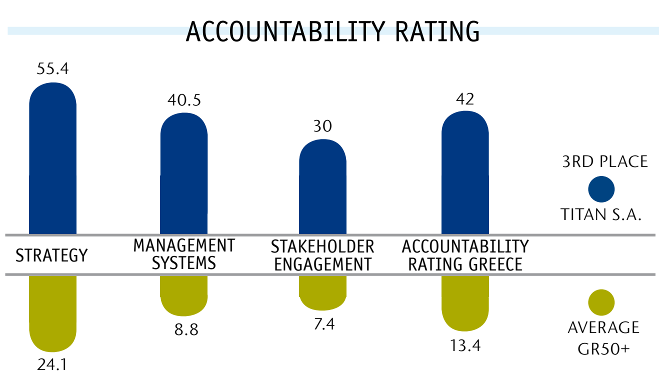
* Recalculated according to WBCSD/CSI
** Product equals cementitious as defined by WBCSD/CSI

liance for CSR since 2006, we committed to working with Hewlett Packard and Volkswagen, as leaders of the CSR Supply Chain Laboratory that is designed to further improve the policies and practices of responsible supply chain management. An award by the Stakeholders' Committee of the 3rd European Marketplace recognized the "beyond compliance" approach of all participants, which featured a particular emphasis on supplier learning and mentoring.

- We promoted Global Compact principles among all our key audiences, particularly our employees, suppliers and local communities through a "We support Global Compact @" campaign, in Greece and plan to translate and disseminate this unique global initiative to South Eastern European operations of TITAN Group within 2008.
- In the first ever Accountability Rating conducted in Greece and published in the Fortune Magazine, TITAN was rated number one industrial company in the country and number three overall.

TITAN and the Environment

As part of our commitment to WBCSD/CSI guidelines and protocols, in 2007 we engaged in our first Group-level verification of CO_2 emissions to assess our performance (see pages 54-62 of CSR and SD Report). We also continued to implement our Group environmental policy and made investments of €30.7 million in environmentally friendly technologies, environmental management, waste management, rehabilitation of quarries and training. Moreover, Separation Technologies has been selected as an innovative case study by the relevant Committee of CSR Europe and presented as a possible solution in the 2nd European Marketplace November, 2007.



Outlook

In 2008, we will continue to improve and refine the internal processes, procedures and management systems as well as focus on dialogue with all relevant groups potentially affected by our operations. As the Group grows, we will continue to make considerable efforts to ensure that our values and principles are embedded in the corporate culture and shared by all our employees. Moreover, emphasis will be given in meeting our standards in our new aquisitions and business partners such as major suppliers and contractors.

Greece and Western Europe

Overview of the market

Domestic demand remained the main driver of economic activity in Greece during 2007, with a growth rate above the EU-27 average. In fact, the Greek economy's annual real GDP growth reached 4% in 2007, compared to the European average of 2.9%.

However, investment in construction increased by just 9.2% in 2007, considerably lower than the 17.8% achieved in 2006. This slowdown was mainly due to the decelerating investment activity in housing, which has had an impact on cement consumption in the country.

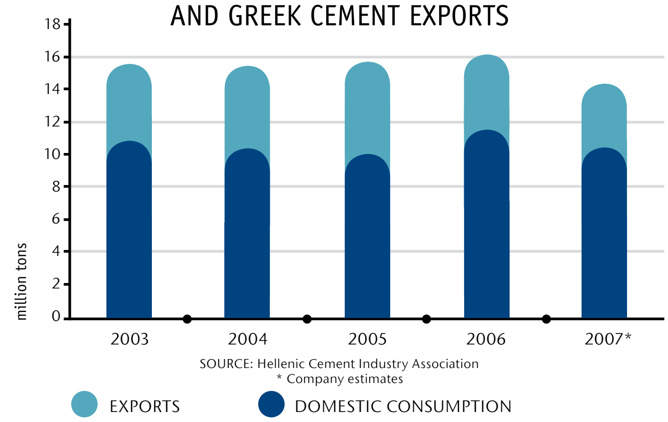
In Greece, demand for building materials receded from the short-term surge that was caused by changes in legislation and taxation at the end of 2005. Cement consumption in the last three quarters of 2007 was estimated to be down by 10% compared to the equivalent period in 2006, which has been 13% above 2005.

Operating profitability in Greece was flat at €191million, with cost and efficiency improvements going a long way towards counterbalancing higher input costs, in particular solid fuels and freight rates.

GREECE	2007 *
GDP (real growth rate)	4.0%
Population (millions)	11.1
Cement Production (million tons)	14.5
Cement Consumption (million tons)	10.5

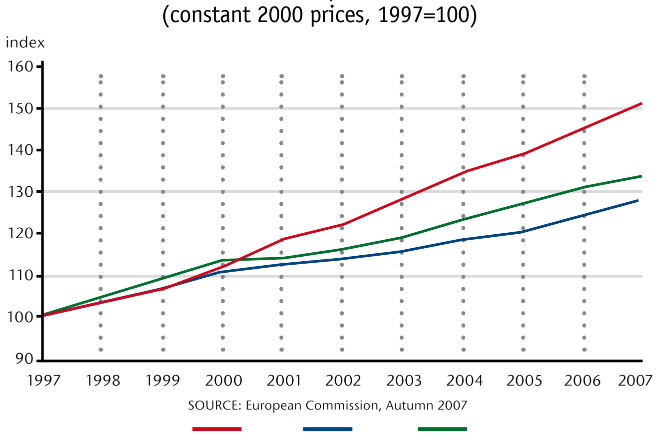
** Estimates*
SOURCES : Company Estimates, National Statistical Service of Greece, Bank of Greece

DOMESTIC CEMENT CONSUMPTION AND GREEK CEMENT EXPORTS



SOURCE: Hellenic Cement Industry Association
* Company estimates

CHANGES IN GDP IN GREECE, THE E.U. AND THE U.S.A.
(constant 2000 prices, 1997=100)



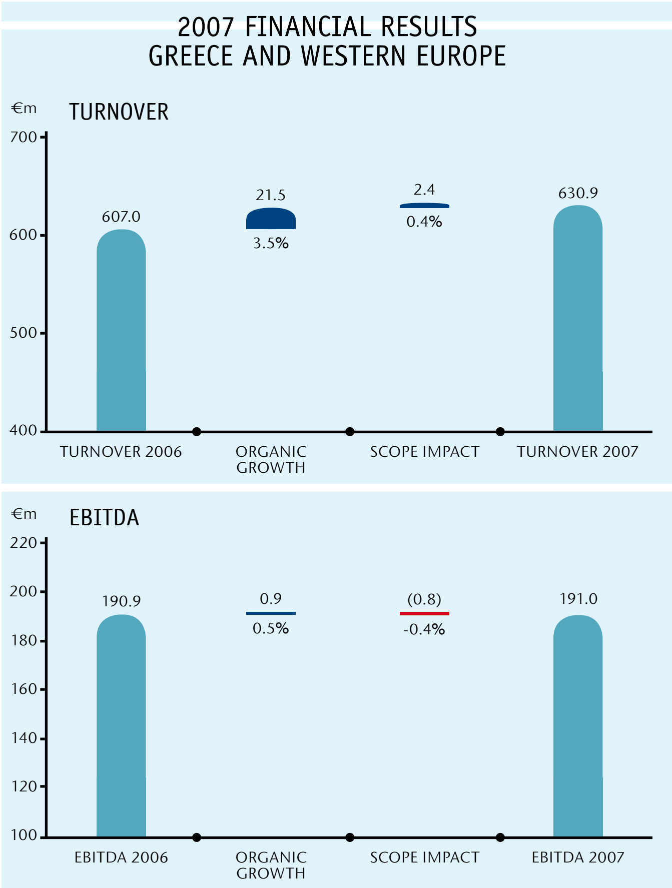
SOURCE: European Commission, Autumn 2007

Cement

Cement consumption is estimated to have decreased by around 5% from last year's record levels. The increase of public works was not enough to offset the decrease in private, mainly residential, construction.

Export volume sales offset the decline in our domestic market. However, this is not fully reflected in EBITDA, as high transportation costs result in export sales margins significantly below domestic margins.

Fuel prices and dry cargo freight rates increased again. Pet-coke and coal prices almost doubled, while electricity tariffs increased two times in the year.



In 2007, the consumption of used tires and other alternative fuels increased, contributing towards lowering costs and simultaneously reducing our environmental impact.

Our investment programme for 2007 focused on the installation of a new cement grinding mill at the Thessaloniki plant, as well as other smaller modernization projects to improve environmental protection and reduce electricity consumption.

Cement Exports

Exports to the USA were reduced significantly due to the slowdown in the US market (28% compared to 2006); however cement exports to Europe and West Africa increased compared to 2006.

With the exception of the Group's cement importation terminals in the USA (New Jersey, Tampa, Norfolk), exports to the Group's terminals in Europe (UK, France, Italy, Albania) were slightly increased and absorbed the majority of the exports.

Ready-mix concrete

In 2007, the softening of the housing market was mainly due to increasing house inventories in the major cities. In addition to declining demand, results were negatively impacted by higher fuel and raw material costs.

During the year we invested both in acquisitions and the modernization of existing facilities. In particular, we expanded facilities at the unit of Koropi Attikis with the installation of a second producing unit. We also acquired four new production units (at Kassandrino in Chalkidiki, in the industrial area of Ioannina, in Genadi of Rhodes and Botanic of Attica).

We focused further significant investments on environmental projects, such as planting trees and installing water recycling systems. At the same time, we began the process of acquiring Environmental Management (ISO 14001) and Insurance Certification (ISO 1801) quality certification for all our ready-mix concrete production units that are not already certified.

Aggregates

The slowdown in construction had an effect on aggregate sales.

During the year, we completed some highly effective investment projects at our Leros quarry (improving aggregate transportation through better loading facilities at the quarry's port) and at the Rethimno quarry (to use the quarry's by-products). The acquisition of a quarry in New Tenedos in Halkidiki further expanded our operations.

Further investment projects focused on improving safety conditions for our employees and rehabilitating depleted quarries with conventional planting and technically advanced hydro-seeding.

Our quarries in Agrinio, Leros and Tagarades-Thessaloniki were all awarded ISO 9001 quality assurance certification by ELOT, and their products received CE quality certification – this means all quarries we own are now fully certified.

In addition, our Xirorema and Drimos quarries also received ISO 18001 and ISO 14001 quality assurance certification. We plan that all our quarries will have both Health and Safety and Enviromental Management certification within two years.

Dry mortars

During 2007, we achieved a satisfactory increase in our mortar sales volumes.

Due to last years' positive development and a healthy growth outlook for dry mortars in our domestic market, we took the decision to establish a new dry mortars' production unit in Thessaloniki. We have already bought the land and have begun the process of obtaining the appropriate licences.

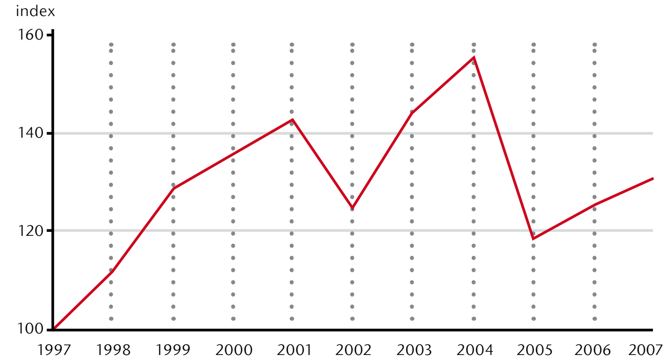
Porcelain / Table top

IONIA, our porcelain business, achieved a 6% sales growth in 2007 over 2006, despite difficult market conditions. This was mainly due to the popularity of new designs.

Our emphasis in 2007 was on cost competitiveness and optimising our business operations, such as warehousing and logistics, through rationalising our product ranges.

Our marketing effort was focused on further developing and leveraging the IONIA porcelain brand into other related product categories, in accordance with our "table-top" concept.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN GREECE
(constant 1996 prices, 1997=100)



SOURCE: Bank of Greece

MORTGAGES IN GREECE AND THE EURO AREA

ANNUAL CHANGES IN OUTSTANDING BALANCES AND LOANS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

SOURCE: European Central Bank, Bank of Greece, European Commission

The year ahead

The growth of Greek economy is expected to decelerate marginally in 2008 compared to current levels. Tighter bank lending standards leading to higher mortgage costs could negatively affect domestic demand, while volatility and uncertainty in the global financial markets could have a further impact.

Overall demand for building materials seems likely to decline slightly, with a strong growth in infrastructure spending partially mitigating the softening of the much bigger housing market.

USA

Overview of the market

2007 saw the US housing boom of the last few years end abruptly, with a commensurate decline in demand for building materials. In Florida, cement consumption is estimated to have declined by about 30% during the year.

This was compounded by a Miami Dade County Court's order in July 2007 that has caused us to suspend mining at our Pennsuco quarry, which sells aggregates to the market and is the main source of raw materials for our nearby cement plant. We have appealed against the order alongside with other affected businesses and are awaiting the decision, pending a Supplemental Environmental Impact Study (SEIS) by the US Army Corps of Engineers expected in mid-2008.

In conjunction with the housing decline, this situation caused our operating profitability in Florida to decline by almost 60% compared to the previous year. Overall, US operating profitability declined by 42% to €106 million, despite a solid performance from our other US activities, including several newly-acquired operations.

The timing of any recovery of the US market remains uncertain, with no signs of stabilisation in our key markets. In the February 2008 report of the Portland Cement Association, forecasts for Florida were revised downwards expecting cement consumption to decline further by nearly 10% in 2008 and another 1.7% in 2009. The good news is that an accelerated recovery is anticipated after 2010, and there is a positive long-term outlook for cement consumption in the US, based largely on strong demographic growth.

Sharing the positive longer term view for the US market, TITAN continued to expand its US operations in the year. We acquired the S&W ready mix concrete company in North and South Carolina (a market significantly less affected by the US slowdown), Mechanicsville Concrete in Virginia and the Cumberland quarry in Kentucky. All aquisitions made a positive contribution for the year.

Cement plant   Distribution terminal

USA	2007 *
GDP (real growth rate)	2.2%
Population (millions)	302.6
Cement Production (million tons)	95.5
Cement Consumption (million tons)	115.0

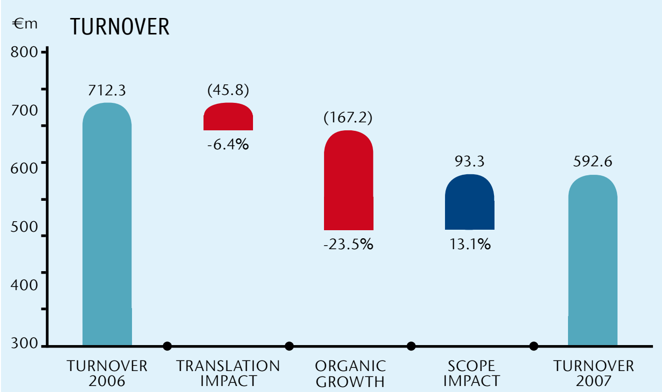
** Estimates*
SOURCES : US Geological Survey, PCA

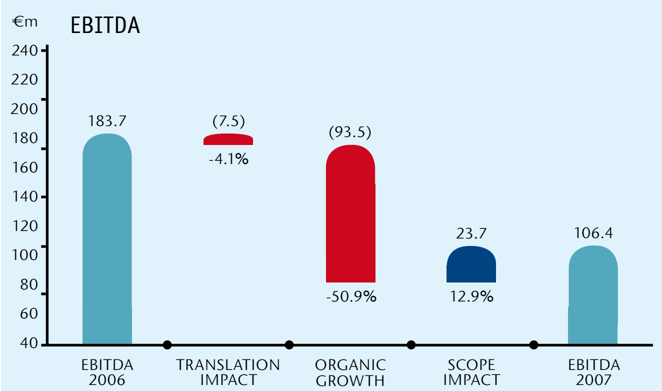
US Economy

The rate of US economic expansion slowed considerably during 2007, affected by a reduced rate of growth in personal consumption spending, which represents more than two-thirds of the US economy. For the full year, the US economy expanded at an estimated rate of 2.2% in 2007 (measured by real GDP growth) versus 2.9% in 2006.

The employment picture also deteriorated in 2007, with the economy adding jobs at an average rate of just 95,000 per month in 2007, compared with 175,000 jobs per month in 2006. By year-end, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had increased to 5% from 4.4%

2007 FINANCIAL RESULTS - USA





at the end of 2006. With inflation contained at 2.8% and the economy slowing, the Federal Reserve Board reduced the federal funds target rate for the first time in more than four years. By year-end, the target rate had declined to 4.25% from 5.25% at the beginning of the year.

As we enter 2008, the outlook for the US national economy continues to depend upon how well the US consumer confronts four major challenges: the housing slump; rising energy costs; a tightening credit environment; and a weakening job market.

US Construction Activity and Cement Industry

US construction spending declined by 2.6% (to $1.16 trillion) in 2007. Residential construction spending declined by an estimated 17.9% year-on-year, with housing starts deteriorating to their lowest level in more than a decade.

Other sectors of the construction industry saw improvement, but these were not able to make up for the significant decline in the housing sector. Looking ahead, housing construction is expected to remain depressed until excess inventories are absorbed, particularly in markets such as Florida, Arizona, and Nevada which benefited from unprecedented residential construction activity earlier in the decade.

Cement consumption in the US declined by almost 10% to an estimated level of 115 million tons in 2007. Imports, although reduced from 2006's cyclical high, continue to represent a significant proportion of overall consumption in the US and totalled an estimated 23 million tons (22% of demand) in 2007. Selling prices of cement across the US were similar or slightly higher than 2006 but some markets, including the Mid-Atlantic region, saw more significant improvements in pricing in $ terms.

In 2007, the value of total cement production in the US was about $9.7 billion and the value of total sales (including imported cement) in the US was about $11.8 billion.

US Operations

TITAN America's results were disappointing in 2007, with Turnover and operating EBITDA slipping respectively by more than 17% and 42% compared to 2006 in Euro terms (-9% and -37% in $ terms). This resulted primarily from the significant deterioration in the US housing market and a court-ordered suspension of our mining activities in south Florida.

On the positive side, the 2007 acquisitions of S&W Ready Mix Concrete Company in the Carolinas and Mechanicsville Concrete in Central Virginia position TITAN America well for continued development in the attractive Mid-Atlantic market. Likewise, the 2007 acquisition of the Cumberland Quarry in Kentucky adds a strong construction aggregates opportunity on the Mississippi river system.

Florida

The rapid deterioration of Florida's residential construction market reduced demand across all product lines in 2007. While demand was down, pricing was generally stable with the exception of construction aggregates which improved by approximately 10% compared to the previous year. The lack of market demand squeezed our operating margins as fixed costs were spread across smaller sales volumes. In addition, the court-ordered suspension of mining at our Pennsuco quarry in Miami, resulted in higher input costs to our ready-mix and concrete block businesses and the suspension of some construction aggregates sales to third parties.

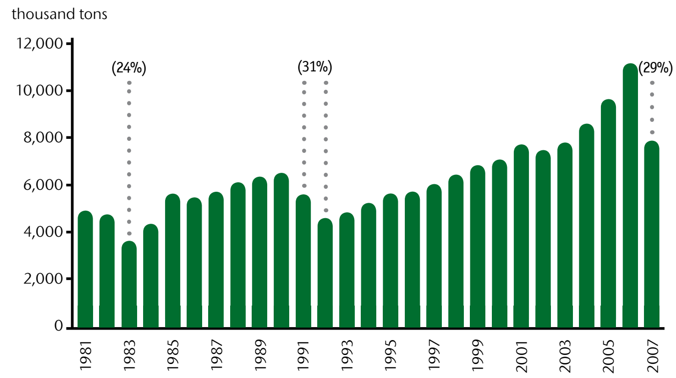
Specifically, in July 13, 2007, a United States District Court judge in Florida vacated all nine mining permits issued under Florida's Lake Belt plan – including the permit issued to our Pennsuco quarry. He stayed the vacatur of six of the permitted facilities (all of which were outside a judicially-created no-mining zone) pending the completion of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) by the US Army Corp of Engineers.

For the three facilities inside the judicially-created no-mining zone, including our Pennsuco quarry, the judge ordered a cessation of all mining activities that became effective 17 July 2007. Following its effective date, this order was appealed to the US Court of Appeals where arguments were held in late 2007. A decision regarding the appeal is expected in 2008.

At the same time, the US Army Corp of Engineers is in the process of completing its SEIS, with an expected publication date of end of May 2008. While it is too early to determine the outcome of either the appeals case or the SEIS process, we have implemented contingency plans to maintain production of cement at the Pennsuco cement plant and to supply required materials to our ready-mix and concrete block businesses.

The breadth and duration of the sub-prime crisis in Florida remain uncertain, as the number of resets on the variable rate loans are not projected to peak at least until the end of the first quarter of 2009. The resultant effects of both foreclosures and the resets on the sub-prime mortgages could speed the timing of expansion or slow it down, possibly pushing the recovery further out than the second half of 2009 (projections on Florida business cycles / Roebuck Consulting, graph p. 47).

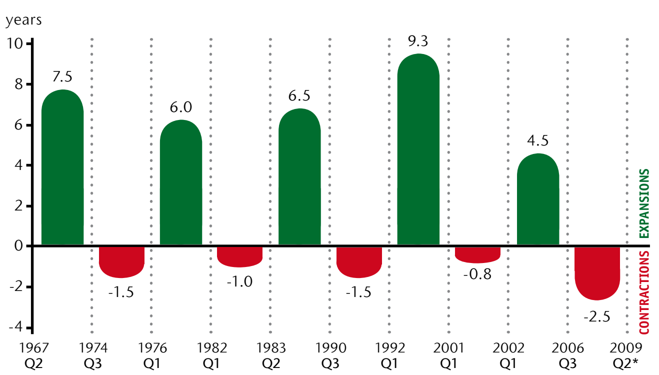
FLORIDA CEMENT CONSUMPTION



SOURCE: PCA 1981 to 2007

Pennsuco plant, Florida, USA

FLORIDA BUSINESS CYCLES 1967Q2 - 2006Q3



* PROJECTED END OF CONTRACTION PERIOD 2009Q2

SOURCE: Roebuck Consulting, USA

Mid-Atlantic

The Mid-Atlantic cement market benefited from continued strong pricing in 2007, in spite of lower demand across the primary market territories of Virginia and North Carolina. Our ready-mix activity improved its market position in 2007 with the acquisitions of S&W Readymix Concrete Company (S&W) in the Carolinas and Mechanicsville Concrete in Central Virginia. Together, these acquisitions added more than 25 additional concrete plants to our Mid-Atlantic portfolio, more than doubling our ready-mix concrete production capacity in the region.

Ready-mix pricing in Virginia improved year-on-year, but profitability was restricted by reduced market demand and higher input costs.

New York/New Jersey

In Metropolitan New York, cement pricing improved slightly but margins were squeezed by high sea-freight rates. For the full year, volumes were down although the building market remained strong.

Separation Technologies

Sales of processed and unprocessed ash increased year-on-year in spite of the slow-down in demand for cement and other building materials. During 2007, our Separation Technologies business successfully commissioned a new separator site in Pennsylvania and began construction of a new facility in Florida.

When fully operational, these additional sites are expected to process more than 0.4 million tons of additional ash.

South Eastern Europe

Overview of the market

South Eastern Europe was our fastest growing region in 2007. Volumes and prices were ahead of last year in all markets, with Turnover showing strong double digit growth for the year. Our operating performance increased by 33% to € 97 million over last year, with strong increases of profitability in Bulgaria due to the expansion of our Zlatna plant which enabled us to substitute imports with locally produced cement. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia also both posted year-on-year increases in profitability.

In July, we announced the grant of a permit to construct a new cement plant in Albania, with a planned capacity of 1.5m tons. The project is progressing according to schedule, with completion expected by the end of 2009. The addition of this plant will increase our capacity and exposure in this emerging region by nearly 50%.

2007*	Bulgaria	Serbia	FYROM
GDP (real growth rate)	6.1%	7.5%	5.1%
Population (millions)	7.7	7.7	2.0
Inflation	12.5%	10.1%	2.3%
Cement Consumption (million tons)	4.3	2.5	0.7

* *Estimates*
SOURCES: Company estimates, The Economist Intelligence Unit

Bulgaria

Bulgaria's steady economic growth and the political stability continued in 2007, the first year of EU membership. Changes in the political and tax systems included the development of a flat tax system for implementation in 2008 that will maintain the current tax rate of 10%.

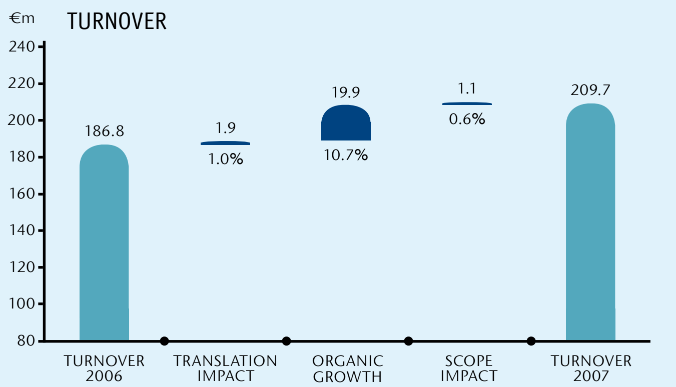
The cement market continued its impressive growth, with an estimated 16% volume increase over 2006 and improving prices. At TITAN, we increased sales of cement through our Zlatna Panega plant over 2006 while our ready-mix concrete sales from our plants in Sofia and Plovdiv rose as well.

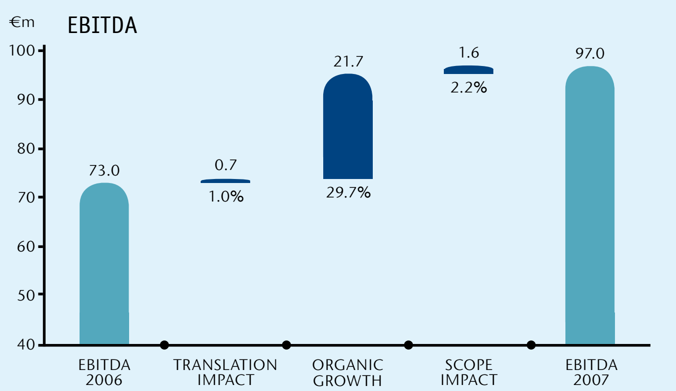
This exceptional improvement in our financial results is mainly due to the rehabilitated second clinker production line at Zlatna Panega plant. In the second half of the year, we also successfully put new a vertical cement mill, a CrVI+ reduction system and a new palletising installation into operation.

Our ready-mix concrete division delivered on its strategy for 2005-2007 by upgrading capacity in the larger Sofia area, while a second production unit was added in the area of Plovdiv.

Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria

2007 FINANCIAL RESULTS - SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE





Kosjeric plant, Serbia

Serbia

Despite the significant political difficulties that troubled Serbia during 2007, the local economy continued its slow but steady improvement. This was in the face of uncertainty and political risk surrounding the status of Kosovo, which clearly had a negative economic influence that is expected to continue in 2008.

Real GDP growth for 2007 is estimated at 7.5%. The two biggest concerns regarding the sustainability of an improved macroeconomic situation, however, remain high inflation and the foreign trade deficit.

Cement consumption grew sharply during first quarter of 2007. This was driven by major infrastructure projects contained in the National Investment Plan that was initiated by the Serbian government in late 2006. Unfortunately, internal political disputes and delays in forming a government after January's elections put many of these projects on hold. Total cement consumption for 2007 was only 4% higher than in 2006.

Within this market context, TITAN Cementara Kosjeric seized the opportunities presented by strongly improving cement consumption in neighboring Montenegro. Supported by increased exports to Montenegro, TITAN Cementara Kosjeric achieved record-high production and sales volumes in 2007, setting new targets to exceed in 2008 and years to come.

It is expected that 2008 will see further improvements in the Serbian economy. Major drivers include the €1.5 billion contract for building a highway between the Hungarian border and central Serbia, the new wave of forthcoming projects from the National Investment Plan (worth €600 million in 2008), and the expected privatisation of several major public companies.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia successfully maintained economic stability during 2007, achieving an improved GDP growth of 5.1%. Despite certain inherent structural weaknesses in the economy, the Government also managed to decrease inflation (to 2.3%) and unemployment (to 30%) while increasing investment in both the public and private sectors.

Cement consumption in the country declined compared to 2006. This was driven mainly by a much colder winter and licensing issues that affected the local construction industry during the summer. USJE's domestic sales declined year on year, as imports from Bulgaria and Albania increased over 2006.

However, our exports of cement and clinker increased significantly. In total, USJE cement sales and clinker production set a new record in 2007.

These overall increased sales volumes, together with better pricing and some operational improvements enhanced our EBITDA, despite substantial increases in fuel and power costs.

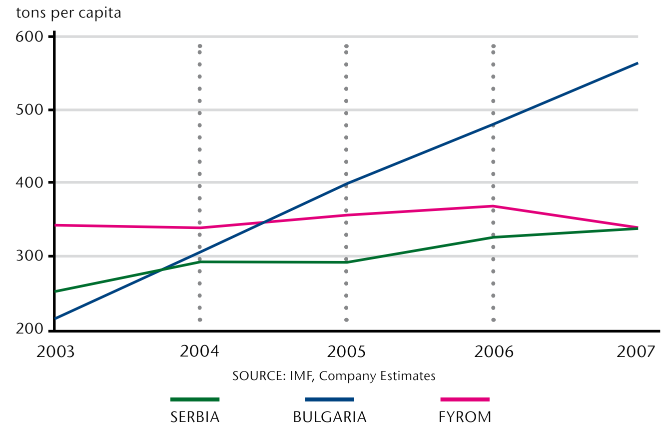
Albania

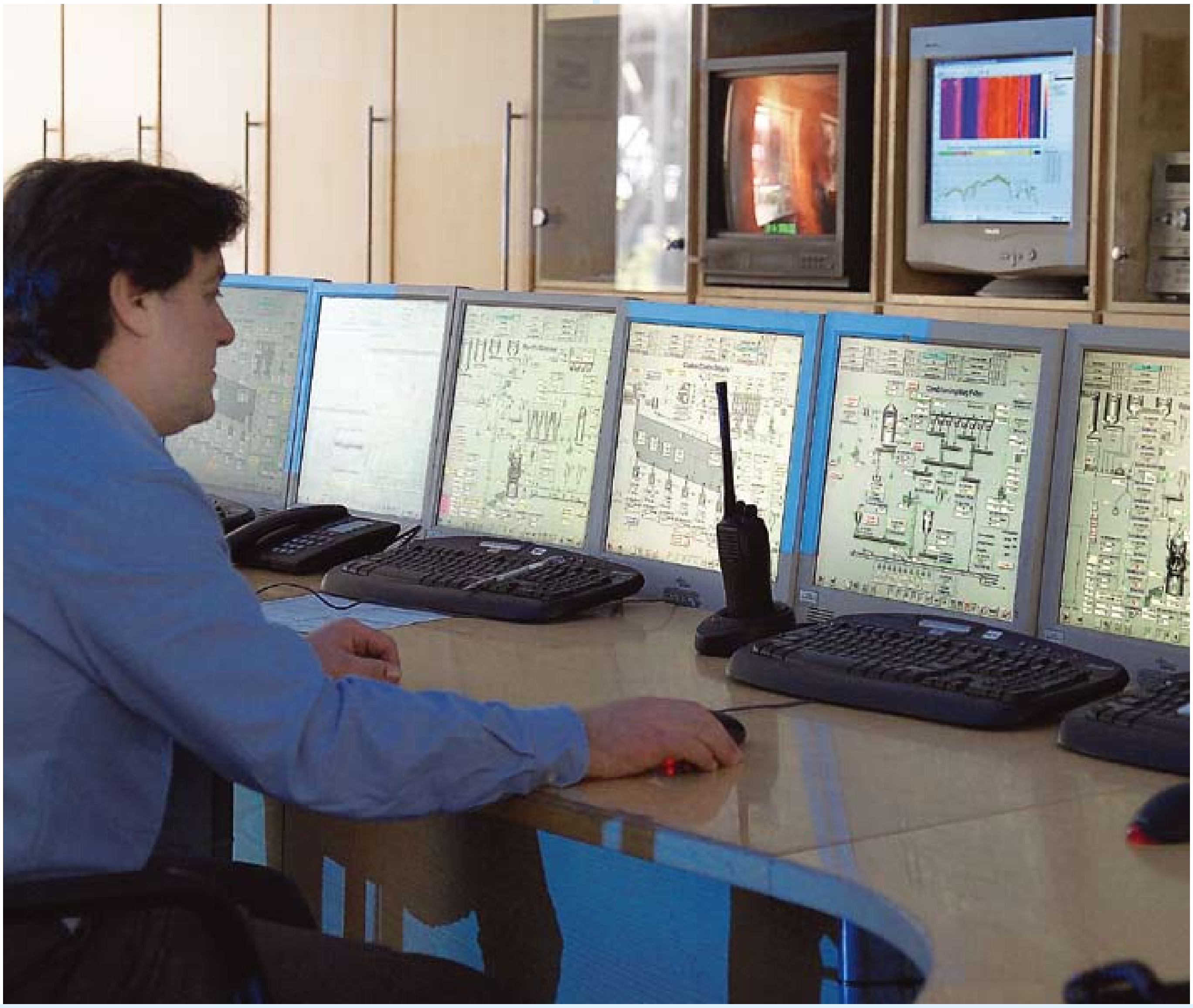
Albania has emerged from decades of stagnation and is turning into a country with strong GDP growth and cement demand driven by public and private infrastructure.

TITAN has had a presence in Albania for a number of years as a major cement importer and more recently through the establishment of its own terminal in the country.

In response to the rapid growth in cement demand in Albania, TITAN took the decision in 2007 to further strengthen its presence in this market by establishing a fully-fledged integrated, €170 million cement plant on a greenfield site in the Boka e Kuqe region.

PER CAPITA CEMENT CONSUMPTION IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES





Eastern Mediterranean

Overview of the market

In 2007 demand for building materials remained buoyant in Egypt. The increase in construction activity led to greater demand for cement, with total domestic cement consumption increasing by 14.5% over 2006 to reach 34.4m tons.

Increase in demand pushed selling prices up by 7% on average compared to 2006, in local currency terms (year-on-year Euro prices remained stable). These partially offset higher operating costs resulting from significant gas and electricity cost increases through a reduction of subsidies, leading to an erosion of margins throughout the year.Furthermore, in an attempt to reign in cement prices, the Ministry of Industry imposed cement and clinker export fee of about $15-per-ton.

In late October, the government carried out an auction to award new licenses (new factories and expansions) to increase production capacity to 57 million tons by 2011. In this process, our joint venture has been granted a license to expand by 1.5 million ton cement per year the capacity of the Beni Suef cement plant. This additional capacity will increase our presence by almost 50% in another growing, emerging market.

We expect construction activity in Egypt to continue its upward trend in 2008, and cement consumption to increase further over 2007.

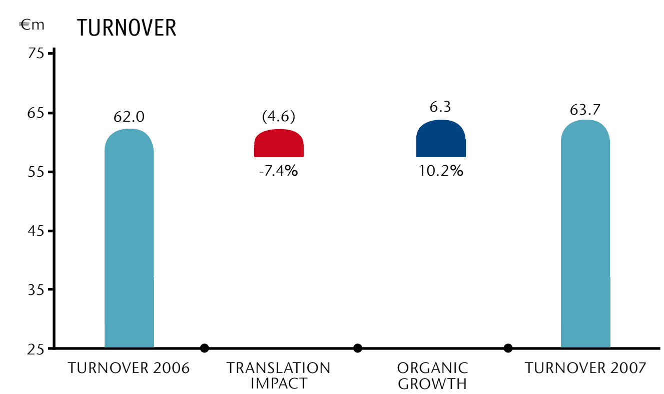
Economic framework

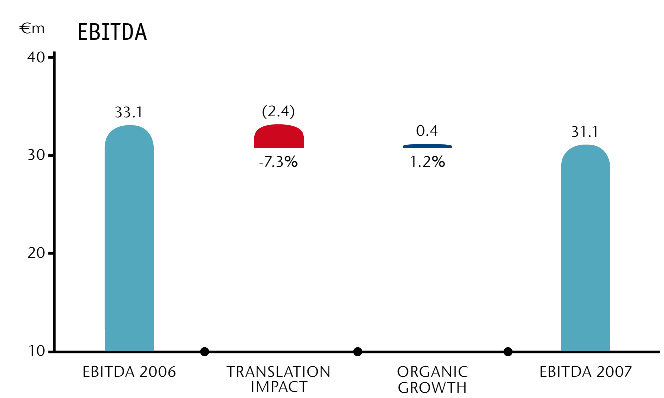
The Egyptian economy is healthy – in terms of economic reform, the World Bank ranked Egypt first in Africa and second in the Arab countries during 2007.

Real GDP growth was strong, estimated at 7%. The annual foreign direct investment into the Arab world's most populous country has grown from less than $1 billion a few years ago to $11 billion last year, and is expected to exceed that figure again in 2008. Investment is coming in from Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain, France and Turkey, while Gulf States accounted for $6 billion last year.

Inflation reached around 9.8% at the end of last year, and the recorded official unemployment rate reached 11% of the labour force

2007 FINANCIAL RESULTS - EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN





Overview of Operations

In 2007 profitability in Egypt declined slightly, as plant production capacity was insufficient to allow the Group's operations to participate in the market growth.

Earnings before tax improved overall by 10%, but margins declined due to high variable and fixed costs. TITAN's 50%-owned operations increased Turnover by 3% to €63.7 million, while EBITDA decreased by 6% to total €31.1 million.

Both the Beni Suef Cement Co and Alexandria Portland Cement achieved a full year free of lost-time incidents (LTIs). We contracted DuPont safety consultants to improve further the safety culture of the operations personnel, launching a new safety roadmap.

Our consolidated sales volumes in 2007 were just over 3 million tons of cement, up from 2.9 million in 2006. The upgrade of our Beni Suef plant contributed to the increase of sales volumes in the second part of the year, although since both plants were working at full capacity throughout the year, we were not able to meet the increase in the local demand.

Looking forward, our main goal is to keep up with consumption growth in the country, maintaining our market position by optimising and upgrading our plants' processes.

By using composite cements and upgrading our plants, we will reduce any erosion of our market share until the second Beni Suef line comes on stream. This will enable us to increase profitability through improved efficiency, and reduced costs.

EGYPT	**2007***
GDP (real growth rate)	7.0%
Population(millions)	75.4
Inflation	9.8%
Cement consumption (million tons)	34.4
Cement production (million tons)	40.5

**Estimates*
SOURCES: Company estimates, The Economist Intelligence Unit

Alexandria plant, Egypt

Corporate Governance

Former Chairman (1988-1996)

ANGELOS CANELLOPOULOS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors was elected by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 10.5.2004 to serve for a three-year term.

Its composition is as follows:

Chairman

ANDREAS CANELLOPOULOS
born 1940

Non-executive member of the Board

Executive member of the Board
from 10.6.1971- 28.2.2006

Member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research

Deputy Chairman

DIMITRIOS KRONTIRAS

born 1936

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 4.6.1998

Managing Director

DIMITRIOS PAPALEXOPOULOS
born 1962

Executive member of the Board since 24.6.1992

Electrical Engineer, graduate of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and Harvard Business School

Member of the Board of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises

Member of the Board of Directors of LAMDA DEVELOPMENT S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research

Member of the Board of ALBA (Athens Laboratory of Business Administration)

Directors

EFTIHIOS VASSILAKIS
born 1967

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 10.5.2007

Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of AUTOHELLAS S.A. (HERTZ)

Deputy Chairman of AEGEAN AIRLINES S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of PIRAEUS BANK

Member of the Board of Directors of FOURLIS HOLDINGS S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of IDEAL GROUP S.A.

EFTHYMIOS VIDALIS
born 1954

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 24.5.2004

Managing Director of S&B INDUSTRIAL MINERALS S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of RAYCAP S.A.

Member of the Board of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises

Chairman of the Federation of Mineral Industries

GEORGE DAVID
born 1937

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 19.6.2001

Chairman of the Board of Directors of COCA COLA Hellenic Bottling Company S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of PETROS PETROPOULOS S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of AXA Insurance

SPYRIDON THEODOROPOULOS
born 1958

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 19.6.2001

Managing Director of VIVARTIA S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of LAMDA DEVELOPMENT S.A.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of EUROHELLENIC INVESTMENTS COMPANY S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION S.A. until 08.01.2007

NELLOS CANELLOPOULOS
born 1964

Executive member of the Board since 24.6.1992

Group External Relations Director

Member of the Board of Directors of the Hellenic Cement Industry Association

Member of the Board of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises

TAKIS-PANAGIOTIS CANELLOPOULOS
born 1968

Executive member of the Board since 10.5.2007

Group Investor Relations Executive Director

Graduate of Brown University and New York University - Stern School of Business

PANAGIOTIS MARINOPOULOS
born 1951

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 24.3.2004

Chairman of the Board of Directors of SEPHORA-MARINOPOULOS S.A.

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of FAMAR S.A.

Member of the Board of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises

Member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research

ELIAS PANIARAS
born 1937

Non-executive member of the Board

Executive member of the Board from 23.6.1995 to 27.9.2007

ALEXANDRA PAPALEXOPOULOU - BENOPOULOU

born 1966

Executive member of the Board since 23.6.1995

Group Strategic Planning Director

Graduate of Swarthmore College and Insead

Member of the Board of Directors of FRIGOGLASS S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of EMPORIKI BANK S.A.

MICHAEL SIGALAS
born 1949

Executive member of the Board since 28.7.1998

Director, S.E. Europe and E. Mediterranean Regions

Mechanical Engineer, graduate of Concordia University, Canada

APOSTOLOS TAMVAKAKIS
born 1957

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 24.5.2004

Executive Chairman and Managing Director of LAMDA DEVELOPMENT S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of VIVARTIA S.A.

Member of the Board of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises

Member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research

Member of the Board of Directors of American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce

VASSILIOS FOURLIS
born 1960

Independent, non-executive member of the Board since 10.5.2007

Chairman of FOURLIS HOLDINGS S.A.

Chairman of HOUSE MARKET S.A. (IKEA)

Member of the Board of Directors of VIVARTIA S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of FRIGOGLASS S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of PIRAEUS BANK

Secretary to the Board

ELENI PAPAPANOU

Senior Counsel

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

DIMITRIOS KRONTIRAS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

EFTHIMIOS VIDALIS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

VASSILIOS FOURLIS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

Remuneration Committee

GEORGE DAVID
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

PANAGIOTIS MARINOPOULOS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

ELIAS PANIARAS
Non-executive member of the Board

Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

SPYRIDON THEODOROPOULOS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

APOSTOLOS TAMVAKAKIS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

EFTIHIOS VASSILAKIS
Independent, non-executive member of the Board

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

THEODOROS PAPALEXOPOULOS
Former member and Deputy Chairman of the Board

NIKOLAOS ANALYTIS
Former member of the Board

NELLOS CANELLOPOULOS
Executive member of the Board

Executive Committee

DIMITRIOS PAPALEXOPOULOS
Managing Director

IOANNIS GEORGAKAKIS
Group General Counsel

NELLOS CANELLOPOULOS
Group External Relations Director

SOCRATES BALTZIS
Director, Greek Region

ARIS PAPADOPOULOS
Director, USA Region

ALEXANDRA PAPALEXOPOULOU-BENOPOULOU
Group Strategic Planning Director

MICHAEL SIGALAS
Director, S.E. Europe and E. Mediterranean Regions

Corporate Governance

Board of Directors

Membership and Procedures

The Board of Directors is elected by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and serves a three-year term.

The majority of members of the current Board are fully independent, in the sense that they do not hold shares in the Company amounting to more than 0.5% of the total share capital and have no relationship of dependence on the Company or any persons associated with it.

The non-executive members of the Board, nominated by the Board for election by the General Meeting of Shareholders, are selected on the basis of their professional and scientific status in areas which may be of value in framing Company policy and expanding its business activities.

The executive members come from the core Shareholders and senior executives of the Company.

The Chairman is a non-executive member of the Board and the Deputy Chairman an independent non-executive member.

The Board of Directors has its own Secretariat, the Head of which does not report to any other department of the Company in this capacity.

The membership and procedures of the Board of Directors, at the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, are governed by the following principles:

A. The majority of the Board must consist of independent non-executive members, who may not serve as members of the Board for more than four terms.

B. The members nominated for election must not be older than 75.

C. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors must be chosen from the non-executive members, and at least one of them must be an independent non-executive member.

In addition to the above, the annual evaluation of the work of the Board and the Board Committees, the separate meeting of the non-executive members of the Board and the right of the Committees to have access to expert technical, financial, legal and other consultants when discussing specialist issues, have all been established.

Net remuneration paid to the 15 Directors for their participation in the Board during financial year 2007 amounted to a total of € 216,000 (€ 14,400 for each member).

Additionally, the net amount of € 21,600 (€ 7,200 for each member) was paid to the 3 independent non-executive Directors who participated in the Audit Committee, the net amount of €19,200 (€ 6,400 for each member) was paid to the 3 non-executive members of the Remuneration Committee and the net amount of € 19,200 (€ 6,400 for each member) was paid to the 3 independent non-executive members of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Salaries and gross remuneration of all kinds paid to the seven members of the Board who provided their services to the Group by virtue of employment or mandate contracts during financial year 2007 , amounted to € 2,000,857. The above Directors also received additional payment as a performance bonus for accomplishing the objectives for 2006, amounting to a total of € 449,294 as well as a total of € 331,478 from their participation in the 2006 profit distribution.

Board Committees

Competencies and Composition

The Board of Directors is assisted in its work by the following committees:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists exclusively of independent members of the Board. It has a wide range of auditing powers, including the exercise of control over the Group Internal Audit Department, which reports directly to it, the auditing of financial statements before their submission for approval to the Board, and the recommendation of external auditors to be proposed by the Board to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is made up of three non-executive Board members, at least two of whom are independent, and is primarily entrusted with studying and submitting proposals on the remuneration of all kinds and the fees of the Board members who provide their services under employment or mandate agreements, as well as of the senior executives of the Company.

Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

The Committee is made up of three non-executive Board members, at least two of whom are independent. It is the responsibility of the Committee to recommend qualified persons to serve as members of the Board and to plan succession and continuity in the Company's senior management. It also makes recommendations on the proper implementation of the Principles of Corporate Governance, in line with the legislation in force and the best international practices.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Committee is made up of three current or former Board members and its main duty is to advise and support the Company's management in respect of strategic planning and coordinating activities in the area of corporate social responsibility.

Executive Committee

The Company's Articles of Association provide for an Executive Committee, currently made up of four executive members of the Board and three senior executives, the duty of which is to oversee the work of the various functions of the Company and to coordinate their activities. Any of the other members of the Board, as well as those who have held office as its Chairpersons, Managing Directors and Executive Directors, may also participate in the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

Internal Audit

Internal audit is carried out by the Group Internal Audit Department, which is an independent function reporting to the Board's Audit Committee.

The work of internal audit is currently conducted by 15 qualified staff members in Greece and abroad, all possessing the necessary training and experience for the due performance of their duties.

Shareholder Information and Services

The provision of information and services to shareholders has been assigned to the following departments:

Investor Relations Department

Responsibility for this Department has been assigned to a senior Company executive, who is also a member of the Board, whose duties include the provision of information to institutional investors and financial analysts in Greece and abroad, and the oversight of the two departments described below, set up and operating in accordance with Decision 5/204/2000 of the Capital Market Commission, as in force.

Shareholder Services Department

The role of this Department is to provide shareholders with immediate and equal access to information, and to assist them in exercising their rights. More specifically, the Department is responsible for payment of dividends, issuing new share certificates and procuring for the time and manner in which related rights are exercised, providing information on General Meetings and their decisions, distributing the Annual Report to Shareholders attending the Meetings, dispatching corporate literature, keeping and updating the Company's register of shares and communicating with the Stock Exchanges S.A. Holdings

Company Announcements Department

The responsibility of this Department is to ensure Company compliance with the obligations set out in article 6 of Decision 5/204/2000 of the Capital Market Commission, as amended by Decision 3/347/12.7.2005, including the publication of privileged information and notification of transactions covered by articles 10 and 13 of Law 3340/2005, as well as submission to the Capital Market Commission and the Athens Stock Exchange of corporate literature (Annual Report, quarterly and annual financial statements, management reports by the Board and certified auditors, etc.)

Responsible for the two above departments is Mrs. Nitsa Kalesi, 22a Halkidos St., 111 43 Athens, tel. 210-2591257, Fax. 210-2591238, e-mail. kalesin@titan.gr.

The Company's website is: www.titan-cement.com, the Reuters code: TTNr.AT, TTNm.AT and the Bloomberg code: TITK GA, TITP GA

2008 FINANCIAL CALENDAR	
Tuesday February 26, 2008	Full Year Results 2007
Tuesday May 6, 2008	3 Months Results 2008
Tuesday May 20, 2008	Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
Thursday May 22, 2008	Ex-dividend date
Friday May 30, 2008	Dividend Payment
Thursday July 31, 2008	Half Year Results 2008
Thursday October 23, 2008	9 Months Results 2008
Tuesday February 24, 2009	Full Year Results 2008

Stock Option Plan for Senior Company and Group Executives

As a way of encouraging senior executives to identify their own long-term personal aspirations with the interests of the Company and its Shareholders, TITAN Cement Company S.A. introduced in the year 2000 a stock option plan

The initial plan (2000 Stock Option Plan) was approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 5.7.2000. During the financial years 2001, 2002 and 2003 options were offered to Company senior executives to purchase up to 400,000 ordinary voting shares at a price of €29.35 per share.

2000 Stock Option Plan included three members of the Board offering their services under employment contract and by decision of the AGM of 19.6.2002, 2000 Stock Option Plan was further extended to senior Group executives.

The options granted by virtue of 2000 Stock Option Plan had a vesting period of three years. The options could be exercised either in instalments of up to one third in the year of issue and the two following years, or in full by the end of the option period, i.e. within 24 months of each vesting period.

During the financial years 2001, 2002 and 2003, options were granted to a total of 55 individuals for 369,900 shares. By 2003, mature rights had been exercised for 119,200 shares, while rights remained unexercised, for 240,000 shares.

Following a decision of the AGM of 24.5.2004, the number of Company shares was doubled, due to an increase in its share capital through capitalization of reserves and reduction in the nominal value of the share (share split). Every Shareholder received one free new share for each share held. Owing to the doubling in the number of shares, the AGM of 8.6.2004 decided to double the number of shares available in the stock option plan from 240,000 to 480,000 and to reduce the price of each share from €29.35 to €14.68.

Out of the above 480,000 stock options granted, 451,900 options were eventually exercised, that is 196,400 in 2004, 200,900 in 2005, 46,600 in 2006 and, finally, 8,000 options in 2007, at which point the non-exercised mature stock options of the 2000 Stock Option Plan expired.

A new three-year plan (2004-2006) was launched in 2004, following a resolution passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 8.6.2004 (2004 Stock Option Plan), which is still in progress, in the sense that the options provided therein have been granted over the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, but these options have not yet been exercised in their entirety, because their three-year maturity period has not lapsed yet.

2004 Stock Option Plan envisaged the distribution over the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 of options in up to 400,000 shares, to be exercised in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, with expiration in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The exercise price was set at the nominal value of the Company share.

At the time of maturity, only 1/3 of the distributed rights can be exercised unconditionally. The ability of the beneficiaries to exercise the other 2/3 of the distributed rights, wholly or partly, is depending – in respect of 1/3 of the rights – on the performance of the Company's ordinary shares in comparison with the average performance of the Athens Exchange FTSE 20, FTSE 40 and Industrial Indices (the latter, having been abolished on 31.12.2005, was replaced on 1.1.2006 by the General Index, pursuant to the Board Decision of 26.7.2006) and in respect of the other 1/3 of the rights, depending on the performance of the Company share in comparison with the average performance of the shares of selected leading companies in the international construction materials sector.

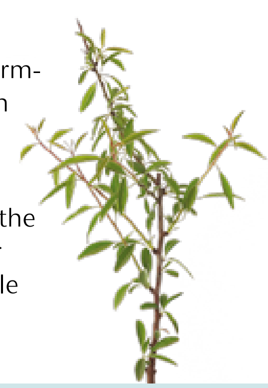
More specifically, 2004 Stock Option Plan envisaged the following levels of performance for the Company stock:

1) Strong over-performance, i.e. a difference in performance of more than 20% over the period in question between the Company share and the corresponding average performances of the above Athens Exchange indices and selected shares, specified above; when performance is at this level, the whole one-third of the shares is available.

2) Simple over-performance, i.e. a difference in performance of more than 5% but less than 20%, in which case 2/3 of the 1/3 of the total share option is available.

3) Performance in line with the general market performance, i.e. a difference of + or -5% from the average, in which case only 1/3 of the 1/3 of the share option is available and finally

4) Under-performance i.e. performance poorer than the general market performance, or more than 5% lower than the average, in which case no rights are available in this 1/3 of the shares.



On the basis of 2004 Stock Option Plan, options in 111,480, 133,110 and 142,440 shares were granted in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively, out of which 108,480 and 39,370 were exercised under the conditions described above on December 2006 and December 2007 respectively. Options in 142,400 shares granted as described above in 2006 will mature on December 2008.

Last year's General Meeting of Shareholders on 29.5.2007 already approved the third consecutive such three-year plan (2007 Stock Option Plan), which provides for the ability to grant up to 1,000,000 options to common shares of the Company over the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, at a selling price equal to the share's par value at the time of exercising the stock option, which currently amounts to two (2) euros.

The beneficiaries of the 2007 Stock Option Plan are the executive Directors of the Company, the Company's management executives included in the categories of tiers E. D. 1 and 2, pursuant to the Corporate Evaluation and Position Ranking System of the Company and the equivalent executives of its affiliated companies, both in Greece and abroad. There is also the possibility to grant one-off stock options to a limited number of tier 3 executives or of a corresponding level of the Company and of its affiliated companies, both in Greece and abroad, who consistently excel in terms of their performance and potential for advancement.

The 2007 Stock Option Plan favours the long-term retention of a substantial number of shares by executives. Specifically, it will be in the executives' interest to retain at least 50% of the shares they receive each time, until, depending on their rank, they accumulate a minimum number of shares. Otherwise, with certain individual exceptions to be approved by the Board of Directors following a related proposal by the Remuneration Committee, the executive shall receive, during the following option granting period, a number of options reduced by half of the difference between their shares and the retention limit. The share retention limits are as follows:

For executive Directors and for any tier E executives serving as department heads	up to 15,000 shares
For all other tier E executives	up to 10,000 shares
For tier D executives	up to 6,000 shares
For tier 1 executives	up to 3,000 shares
For tier 2 executives	up to 2,000 shares

The options granted in 2007 and those to be granted in 2008 and 2009 will become mature in November of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, provided that the executive continues to be under salaried employment with the Company or with any of its affiliated companies.

However, expiry of the maturity period does not, in itself, entail the ability to exercise the options granted, either in full or in part. On the contrary, the definitive number of options that the beneficiaries will eventually be able to exercise shall be determined by the Board of Directors in November of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, as follows:

A. by one-third, in proportion to the arithmetic mean of the percentage change in the Company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) and of its net profits after taxes, during each three-year period, compared to the performance of the three-year Greek State Bonds.

B. by one-third, in proportion to the performance of the Company's common share, in relation to the average performance of the shares of 12 companies in the construction materials sector worldwide, namely companies Lafarge, Holcim, Cemex, Heidelberg, Italcementi, CRH, Heracles, Buzzi – Unicem, Cementos Portland, Cimpor, Vulcan and TXI. Companies Vicat and Cementir have been selected as the first and second substitute.

C. by the remaining one-third, in proportion to the performance of the Company's common share in relation to the average performance of indices FTSE 20 and FTSE 40 of the Athens Stock Exchange and FTSE Eurofirst 300.

The percentage change in the Company's EBITDA and in its net profits after taxes shall be determined by contrasting the audited and published consolidated results of the 12-month period ending on 30 June of the granting year. The performance of the three-year Greek State Bonds will be calculated as the cumulative nominal performance of the three-year Greek State Bond issued during the month of granting the options or, if no three-year bond was issued during that month, of such bond most recently issued prior to the granting month. In order to determine the performance of the Company's common share, the percentage change of the mean Company share price during October of the year previous to the options granting year (starting price) and the mean price during October of the options maturity year (end price) shall be taken into account.

The performance of the shares of the above 12 companies shall be determined in a similar fashion, having clarified that these will be calculated in the currency of the stock market in which most of their trading takes place, irrespective of any exchange rate fluctuations. Equally, in order to determine the performance of each one of the above indices, the percentage change of the mean value of the index during October of the year previous to the options granting year (starting value) will be contrasted with the mean value during October of the options maturity year (end value).

Similarly to the 2004 Stock Option Plan, the 2007 Stock Option Plan includes four performance levels:

a. Strong over-performance (a difference in performance of more than 20%), in which case the ability to exercise the whole of the corresponding one-third of options shall be granted;

b. Simple over-performance (a difference in performance between 5% and 20%), in which case the ability to exercise two-thirds (2/3) of the corresponding one-third of options shall be granted;

c. Performance in line with general market performance (a difference of + or – 5%), in which case the ability to exercise one-third (1/3) of the corresponding one-third of options shall be granted; and

d. Under-performance (a negative difference by more than 5%), in which case exercising the corresponding one-third of options shall be ruled out.

After the Board of Directors will have definitively determined, in November of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the number of mature stock options that each beneficiary may exercise, the beneficiaries may exercise said options, either in full or in part, within December of the same year, i.e. within December of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, in which case they shall pay the corresponding amounts to the Company. If these options have not been exercised by the beneficiaries until the 16th day of December of the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively, they shall be time-barred. As an exception to the above, the options of executives of US-based companies affiliated to the Company must obligatorily be exercised within the month of December of their maturity year, i.e. within December of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, or else they shall be time-barred.

The stock purchase options which have already been granted and are to be granted to the beneficiaries under the 2007 Stock Option Plan shall be entirely non-transferable. These options are granted exclusively and personally to the beneficiaries due to their status and are strictly linked to them personally.

Under the 2007 Stock Option Plan, stock options for the purchase of 142,950 common shares of the Company were granted to 76 senior executives of the Company and of its affiliated companies in 2007, including five executive Directors. These stock options shall reach maturity in November 2009, at which point they may be exercised subject to the above conditions.

Rights of Shareholders

Shares

The Company's share capital is divided among 84,532,574 shares with a nominal value of 2 Euro each, of which 76,963,614 are common shares and 7,568,960 are preference non -voting shares. All the shares are registered and listed for trading in the Securities Market of the Athens Exchange (under "Large Cap" classification).

Each share carries all the rights and obligations set out in law and in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Ownership of a share automatically entails acceptance by the owner of the Articles of Association and of the legal decisions taken by the competent bodies of the Company.

Each common share entitles the owner to one vote. The preference shares provide no voting rights.

The privileges enjoyed by holders of preference non-voting shares are the following:

A. Holders of preference non –voting shares are entitled to receipt of a first dividend on the profits of the financial year, i.e. of the minimum mandatory dividend distributed annually in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company, before the holders of common shares. In the event of non distribution of dividend or of distribution of a dividend lower than the minimum mandatory dividend, in one or more financial years, they are entitled to a preferential payment of this minimum mandatory dividend, cumulatively and for the financial years in question, from the profits of subsequent years. They are also entitled, on equal terms with holders of common shares, to receive any additional dividend which may be distributed in any form.

B. Holders of preference non- voting shares are also entitled to preferential return of the capital paid up by them from the product of the liquidation of Company assets in the event of the Company being wound up. If the product in question is higher than the total paid-up share capital, holders of preference non- voting shares are entitled , on equal terms with holders of common shares, to a further share proportionally in the product of liquidation.

Priority rights

On any occasion of share capital increase, when that increase is not realized by contribution in kind, or of issue of bonds with right of conversion into shares, priority rights in all the new capital or the bonds are granted to Shareholders of the Company at the date of issue, proportionate to their holding in the existing share capital.

Pursuant to article 13 para. 10 of Law 2190/1920, the priority rights may be limited or abolished, by decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders, requiring a special increased quorum and majority, pursuant to the provisions of articles 29 para. 3 and 4 and 31 para. 2 of Law 2190/1920.

Right to participate in the General Meetings of Shareholders

Shareholders may attend the General Meetings either in person or through one or more representatives, Shareholders or not.

To participate in an Annual or Extraordinary General Meeting a Shareholder must lodge his shares with the Hellenic Exchanges S.A at least five (5) days before the date appointed for the General Meeting. By the same deadline the certification stating that the shares have been so lodged must be deposited with the Company, as well as any documentation empowering representatives. Shareholders or their representatives who have failed to comply with these conditions may participate in the General Meeting only after permission of that Meeting.

Right to receive copies of financial statements and reports from the Board of Directors and auditors

Ten (10) days prior to the Annual General Meeting, each shareholder may obtain from the Company the annual financial statements and the relevant reports by the Board of Directors and the Company Auditors.

Minority Rights

In accordance with Law 2190/20, as applicable following its amendment by Law 3604/2007:

Following an application of any shareholder, which is submitted to the Company at least five (5) full days prior to the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors is obligated to provide at the General Meeting the specifically requested information regarding the affairs of the Company to the extent that these are relevant for the proper evaluation of the issues on the agenda.

Following an application of Shareholders who represent 1/20 of the paid up share capital:

- The Board of Directors is obligated to call an Extraordinary General Meeting within forty-five (45) days from the day that the relevant application is delivered to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The application must include the agenda for the requested Meeting.
- The Board of Directors is obligated to record additional matters in the agenda of the General Meeting that has been called, provided the relevant application is made at least fifteen (15) days prior to the General Meeting.
- The Chairman of the General Meeting is obligated to postpone only once the decision making process during the General Meeting, annual or extraordinary, for all or certain matters, by setting a date for continuing the meeting, same as the one stated in their application, which cannot, however, be more than thirty (30) days later than the date of postponement.
- By submitting an application at least five (5) full days prior to an Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors is obligated to announce during the Annual General Meeting the amounts of money paid to each member of the Board of Directors or to the directors of the Company in the last two years or any other benefits paid to these individuals for whatever reason or contract between them and the company.
- Decision on any issue on the General Meeting agenda is taken by with an open call vote.
- The conducting of an audit from the One-member Court of First Instance that has jurisdiction over the Company's registered offices may be required. In each case, the audit application must be submitted within three (3) years of the approval of the financial statements of the financial year during which the alleged actions took place.

Following the application of Shareholders who represent 1/5 of the paid share capital, which is submitted to the Company at least five (5) full days prior to the General Meeting, the Board of Directors is obligated to provide the General Meeting with information regarding Company affairs and the financial standing of the company.

Also, shareholders who represent 1/5 of paid share capital have the right to request an audit of the Company from the One-member Court of First Instance, which has jurisdiction over the area of the Company's registered offices, in case from the entire course of the Company's affairs it is believed that the Company is not managed in a moral and sensible manner.

Dividend rights

The minimum mandatory dividend paid annually in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association is the minimum mandatory dividend payable in accordance with the law (article 45 of law 2190/20), which amounts to at least 35% of the net profits of the Company, after deduction of 5% to 10% of the net profits for the creation of the regular reserve.

The dividend is paid within two months of the date of the Annual General Meeting which has approved the Annual Financial Statements.

The place and manner in which the dividend is paid is announced in the press, the Daily Official List published by the Athens Exchange , the website of the Athens Exchange and the website of the Company.

Dividends not claimed within a period of five years from the date on which they became payable are forfeited to the State.

Rights in product of liquidation

On completion of the liquidation, the liquidators return the contributions of the Shareholders in accordance with the Articles of Association and distribute to them the balance from the liquidation of the Company's assets in proportion to their share in the paid-up capital of the Company.

Shareholders' liability

The liability of Shareholders is limited to the nominal value of the shares they hold.

Exclusive Competence of the courts – Applicable law

Each Shareholder, whatever his or her place of residence, shall – in dealings with the Company – be deemed to have the location of the registered offices of the Company as his or her place of residence, and be subject to Greek legislation. Any dispute between the Company on the one hand and the Shareholders or any third party on the other shall be resolved by recourse to the competent courts; legal actions may be brought against the Company only in the courts of Athens.

Annual Bulletin

The opinion has been translated from the Greek original version
Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of

TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A. (the "Company"), and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, and the income statement, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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 that have been adopted by the European Union. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 the Greek Auditing Standards, which are based on International Standards of 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A. and the Group as of 31 December 2007 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that have been adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Board of Directors' Report is consistent with the aforementioned financial statements.

Athens, 26 February 2008

The Certified Auditor Accountant

Christos Glavanis

S.O.E.L. R.N. 10371

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Certified Auditors Accountants S.A.

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ERNST & YOUNG

Report of the Board of Directors of Titan Cement Company S.A. on the Consolidated and Parent Financial Statements for the Financial Year 1/1 – 31/12/2007

For Titan, 2007 was a difficult year, mostly due to developments in the US market, and Florida in particular.

As the US housing boom of the last few years abruptly turned to bust, demand for building materials declined sharply. According to Portland Cement Association (PCA) figures, 2007 cement volumes in the US were about 10% below the previous year, despite a strong first quarter. Florida, which accounts for over half of Titan's business in the US, was particularly hard hit. Building permits were down by over 50%, and cement consumption is estimated to have declined by about 30%. The challenges caused by the market decline were compounded by a Miami Date County Court's order in July 2007 that vacated the mining permits of companies operating in the Lakebelt region near Miami, pending a Supplemental Environmental Impact Study (SEIS) by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Titan subsidiary Tarmac has appealed the decision, as have the other impacted companies, in the firm conviction that it did not properly consider all available facts.

Nonetheless, as a result of the court order, Titan had to cease mining at the Pennsuco quarry, which, in addition to selling aggregates to the market, constitutes the main source of raw materials for the 2 million ton Pennsuco cement plant.

The Lakebelt decision, in conjunction with the housing decline, caused operating profitability (EBITDA) in Florida to decline almost 60% (in USD terms) compared to the previous year. Overall, US EBITDA declined by 42% to 106 million in euro-terms, despite a solid performance from the remaining US activities and a positive contribution from newly-acquired activities.

In Greece, demand for building materials receded from the short-term surge caused by changes in legislation and taxation at the end of 2005. Cement consumption in the last 3 quarters of 2007 was estimated down 10% compared to the equivalent period in 2006, which, in turn, had been 13% above 2005.

Operating profitability in Greece was flat at € 191 million, with cost and efficiency improvements going a long way towards counterbalancing higher input costs, in particular solid fuels and freight rates.

Southeastern Europe benefited from strong demand and the contribution of the newly expanded capacity in Bulgaria to grow operating profitability by 33% to € 97 million.

In Egypt, profitability declined slightly, as plant production capacity was insufficient to allow the Group's operations to participate in the market's growth.

Overall, Group turnover declined by 5% to € 1,497million, and Group EBITDA was down by 11% to € 426 million. Net profit, after taxes and minority interests, was lower by 8% at € 240 million. Based on these results, the Board of Directors is recommending the approval of a net dividend of € 0,75 per share, equal to last year's. Furthermore, during 2007, Titan activated the share-buyback program approved by the General Assembly. In total, 1,072,187 shares, representing 1.27% of the Share Capital were purchased during 2007 against € 35.4 million. On 31.12.2007, the total number of own shares possessed by Titan was 1,086,187, representing 1.28% of the Share Capital.

Despite the inevitable business cycles, Titan remains focused on the implementation of its strategy: expanding the core cement business and diversifying geographically, vertically integrating into related building materials and continuously striving to improve the cost structure and sustainability of its operations. In this context, almost € 500 million were invested during 2007. Among the highlights:

- Completing the modernization and expansion of the Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria
- Starting construction of a 1.5 million ton greenfield plant in Albania's Kruje region
- Starting construction of a second 1.5 million ton kiln line in Egypt's Beni Suef plant
- Acquiring the concrete operations of S&W in North & South Carolina in the USA
- Acquiring the Cumberland quarry in Kentucky with over 1 billion tons of reserves
- Completing various smaller concrete and aggregate acquisitions in Greece, SE Europe and the USA
- Expanding Separation Technologies' world-leading fly ash beneficiation operations, with the installation of new separators in North America and Europe

- Investing to improve environmental sustainability and reduce carbon footprint, through the use of best available technologies and increased consumption of waste materials and alternative fuels

In pursuing its business goals, Titan has embedded Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability principles into its operations, based on the deep-rooted belief that this constitutes good business practice. This philosophy is translated into a number of initiatives, which are described in more detail in the separate CSR and Sustainability Report of the Group. However, the nature of our business is such that two issues dominate: environmental sustainability and safety at work.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the dominant issue of our times is global warming. As we enter the second phase of the application of the Kyoto agreement (2008-2012) and discussions on what happens after 2013 begin in earnest, two things are becoming abundantly clear: a) the challenge posed by global warming requires a coordinated global response and b) solutions must be pursued on several fronts concurrently and must carefully balance the needs and priorities of many constituents.

As cement manufacturer, and thus a heavy emitter of carbon dioxide, Titan has chosen early action. In 2003, in the context of our participation in the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), we voluntarily committed to curbing our CO_2 specific emissions per ton of cement by at least 15% by 2010, compared to 1990 levels. We are currently well on track towards achieving this goal. In order to demonstrate our commitment, we have further taken the initiative of having our emissions verified by an independent auditor.

In terms of safety at work, 2007 saw a redoubling of our efforts to further improve our safety culture. Although our overall safety record improved once again in 2007, and compares favorably with industry data, it is clear that there is significant room for further improvement. Our vision is to achieve a healthy work environment, free of incidents, injuries and accidents. We benchmark our safety performance against the leading companies of the global materials sector (based on CSI data) and we aim to be in the top quartile by the end of 2010.

The outlook for 2008 is influenced by the deceleration of global economic growth and the apparent decoupling between developing and mature markets. Although emerging countries are likely to continue growing, the balance of opinion points to the likelihood of a recession in the US and a slowdown in Europe.

Demand for building materials is forecast to continue growing at a healthy pace in emerging markets. Globally the cement supply/demand balance remains tight in the short term, lending support to high export prices and allowing increased input costs from record fuel and freight rates to be passed on.

In the USA, the PCA is forecasting a further decline of 2.5 % in cement consumption. The timing of the resolution of the Lakebelt issue will be a key determinant of the performance of Titan's US activities in 2008.

In Greece, demand seems likely to decline slightly, with a strong growth in infrastructure spending partially mitigating the softening of the much bigger housing market.

In SE Europe, markets are expected to continue to grow, barring political instability in the western Balkans. The outlook for Egypt is also positive, although Titan will, in the short-term, be capacity-constrained in fully benefiting from the market's growth.

In last year's Annual Report we unwisely pointed out that "net earnings have increased 13 years in a row" and that "operating profitability, net earnings per share and total shareholder returns have grown at a compound annual growth rate of 18%, 20% and 25% respectively over the last 10 years, albeit in the context of supportive economic conditions.

This year has seen both a decline in financial results and negative shareholder returns. It has served to remind us that ours remains a cyclical business. However, we firmly believe that it in no way invalidates our focused long-term strategy. We are expanding our solid multiregional presence in growing, if cyclical, markets. We have the vision, the financial resources and, most importantly, the people to continue to deliver value to our shareholders. On behalf of all our shareholders, the Board of Directors would like to convey to all our employees everywhere our thanks for their tireless efforts and their continuing commitment and to assure them of our full support in their –safe and productive – endeavors.

Significant post Balance Sheet date events

On January 15th, 2008 Titan' s subsidiary INTERBETON completed the purchase of the entire share capital of DOMIKI BETON S.A., against € 9.5 million.

On January 17th, 2008 Titan announced that it had concluded an agreement, subject to due diligence and regulatory approval, to purchase a 50% stake in Turkish cement manufacturer Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Tikaret A.S. against € 90.5 million.

On January 23th, 2008, Lafarge SA acquired the cement operations of Egyptian-based Orascom S.I. In accordance with the articles of our Joint Venture agreement in Egypt, Lafarge and Titan are currently in negotiations to determine the future of the JV.

On the basis of its share buy- back program, Titan has purchased from 1.1.2008 to 25.2.2008, 469,029 shares, representing 0.55% of the Share Capital.

On February 25th, 2008, the CO_2 allowances per annum for the period 2008-2012 in Greece where announced by the competent Greek Ministry. The allowances for this period represent a shortfall from the previous scheme. This may lead to potential constraints on production.

Group Financial Results

During 2007, Group Turnover decreased by 5%, bringing Full Year Turnover to € 1.497 million. At constant exchange rates, Turnover declined marginally for the full year by 1% at constant exchange rates. EBITDA for the full year reached € 425 million which represents a decrease of 11% or of 10% if we exclude the impact of translation. As a result, Group Net Profit after taxes and minorities decreased by 8% in the full year reaching € 240 million. It should be noted that Net Profit after Taxes was positively impacted in comparison, by provisions taken in 2006 for untaxed reserves in previous years. Earnings per share were € 2.85 compared to € 3.07 in 2006.

Higher depreciation and financing costs were mitigated by an overall lower tax rate in comparison to the previous year, which was further burdened by the one off tax provision of € 16.3 million taken in 2006 against investment incentive reserves granted by the government in 2003 and 2004. The lower effective tax rate also results from the declining contribution of the USA, lower tax rates in Greece and better earnings in South East Europe. The increase in Net Financing Costs represents the increase of borrowings in the year to fund acquisitions. Average currency rates during the year were marked by the weakening of the US dollar. Comparing year end to year end, the US dollar continued to weaken and closed 11% down versus the Euro. And as the majority of our debt is in dollars, this favorably impacted our borrowings at the balance sheet date.

The most significant impacts on the Group Balance Sheet relate to Acquisitions and CAPEX. Net Debt increased by € 242 million since the beginning of 2007 as a result of financing of the acquisitions made through the year. The Group invested € 489 million in 2007 of which over € 400 million in developmental CAPEX and Acquisitions during the year. This given a challenging year in terms of short-term returns reinforces the Group's commitment to continue to deliver along its four strategic axes, in particular geographical expansion and vertical integration.

Despite a softening of performance in 2007, the Group continued to deliver double digit growth year on year, over the period 2000 through 2007. Average per annum growth for Turnover is almost 13%, for EBITDA 12%, while Net Profit after Taxes has increased by over 14% per annum. It should be pointed out that the steady year-on year increase in performance in Greece has enabled the Group's international expansion, which is the major driver of growth over the last 8 years. Gearing at year end reached 0.33 from 0.23 in the previous year and our leverage ratio increased from 0.68 in 2006 to 1.34, as a result of financing an active investment program that the Group followed, despite downturns of the market. Return on invested capital declined compared to the level achieved in 2006, reaching 15.5%.

Titan's stock after several years of strong performance receded in the second semester, after reaching record levels, and closed the year at € 31.20. Despite this decline however, the stock delivered solid growth for long term investors, delivering 11% growth per annum over the last 5 years.

Parent Company Financial Results

The parent company, Titan Cement Company S.A. realized Turnover of € 536 million up 3% versus the previous year. EBITDA for the year was € 169 million down 2% versus 2006, reflecting a change in the mix of sales from the domestic market to exports at lower margins and increased costs, especially in relation to freights. Net Profit after Taxes was up 13% to € 119 million benefiting from the comparison to a provision made in 2006 for taxes due on untaxed investment incentive reserves established in Greece during 2003-4.

Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors Pursuant to article 4 paragraphs 7 and 8 of Law 3335/2007

1. Structure of the Company's share capital

The Company's share capital amounts to 169,065,148 Euro, divided among 84,532,574 shares with a nominal value of € 2 each, of which 76,963,614 are common shares representing 91% of the total share capital and 7,568,960 are preference shares without voting rights, representing 9% of the total share capital.

All the shares are registered and listed for trading in the Securities Market of the Athens Exchange (under "Large Cap" classification).

Each share carries all the rights and obligations set out in law and in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Each common share entitles the owner to one vote. The preference shares provide no voting rights.

The privileges enjoyed by holders of preference non-voting shares are as follows:

A. Receipt of a first dividend on the profits of the financial year, i.e. of the minimum mandatory dividend distributed annually in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company, before any distribution on common shares. In the event of non distribution of dividend or of distribution of a dividend lower than the first dividend, in one or more financial years, holders of preference shares are entitled to a preferential payment of this first dividend, cumulatively and for the financial years in question, from the profits of subsequent years. Holders of preference non-voting shares are entitled, on equal terms with holders of common shares, to receive any additional dividend which may be distributed in any form.

B. They are also entitled to preferential return of the capital paid up by holders of preference non-voting shares from the product of the liquidation of Company assets in the event of the Company being wound up. Holders of preference non-voting shares have equal rights with holders of common shares to a further share, proportionally, in the product of liquidation, if the product in question is higher than the total paid-up share capital.

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the nominal value of the shares they hold.

2. Limits on transfer of Company shares

The Company shares may be transferred as provided by the law and the Articles of Association provide no restrictions as regards the transfer of shares.

3. Significant direct or indirect holdings in the sense of Presidential Decree 51/1992

On 31.12.2007 the following shareholders held more than 5% of the total voting rights of the Company: Andreas L. Canellopoulos, 12.79%; Alexandra P. Canellopoulou, 9.12%; MITICA LTD controlled by Ioannis Tzivelis, 5.025%.

4. Shares conferring special control rights

None of the Company shares carry any special rights of control.

5. Limitations on voting rights

With the exception of the preference non-voting shares, the Articles of Association make no provision for any limitations on voting rights.

6. Agreements among Company shareholders

The Company is not aware of any agreements among shareholders entailing limitations on the transfer of shares or limitations on voting rights, nor is there any provision in the Articles of Association providing the possibility of such agreements.

7. Rules governing the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors and the amendment of the Articles of Association deviating from those provided for in Codified Law 2190/20

The rules set out in the Articles of Association of the Company on the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors and the amendment of the provisions of the Articles of Association do not differ from those envisaged in Codified Law 2190/20 prior to its amendment by law 3604/2007. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held within 2008 is expected to decide the harmonization of the Articles of Association of the Company with the provisions of Codified Law 2190/20, as now in force.

8. Authority of the Board of Directors or certain of its members to issue new shares or to purchase the own shares of the Company, pursuant to article 16 of Codified Law 2190/20

According to the provisions of article 13 par. 13 of Codified Law 2190/20, by virtue of a decision of the General Meeting – taken with an increased quorum and majority in accordance with the provisions of articles 29 par. 3 and 4 and 31 par. 2 of Codified Law 2190/20 – a stock option plan may be introduced in favor of members of the Board and staff of the Company, and of affiliated companies, in the form of the option to purchase shares on the special terms of this decision, a summary of which is subject to the requirements of publication set out in article 7b of Codified Law 2190/20. The decision of the General Meeting especially specifies the maximum number of shares which may be issued, which may not exceed 10% of the existing shares, the price and the terms of distribution of the shares to the beneficiaries. The Board of Directors decides on any other relevant details not otherwise determined by the General Meeting, issues the stock option certificates and, in December of each year, issues the shares to the beneficiaries who have exercised their option, making a corresponding increase in the capital of the Company. Furthermore, the Board certifies the payment of the increase in capital in accordance with article 11 of Codified Law 2190/20.

Pursuant to the above provisions, and following, the exercise of options, in implementation of the relevant decisions of the General Meetings of Shareholders of 5.7.2000, 19.6.2002 and 8.6.2004, and the payment by the beneficiaries of the designated option price, amounting to a total of € 196,180, the Board decided, on 17.12.2007, to increase the share capital of the Company by € 94,740, corresponding to the nominal value of the 47,370 new shares which were issued and granted to the beneficiaries who exercised the option in question and to form a reserve from the issuance of shares over par for the balance paid up of € 101,440. Pursuant to the provision of article 13 par. 13 of Codified Law 2190/20, the above share capital increase does not constitute an amendment of the Articles of Association. The payment of the above share capital increase was certified by the Board at a special meeting on 17.12.2007.

Moreover, pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 5 and following of article 16 of Codified Law 2190/20 prior to its amendment by Law 3604/2007, and in implementation of a relevant resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders dated 10.5.2007, the Company was given the right to acquire own shares through the Athens Stock Exchange in an amount of up to 10% of the total number of its shares, within period from 23.5.2007 until 10.5.2008, at a maximum purchase price of € 50 per share and at a minimum purchase price the nominal value of the share, i.e. € 2 per share. The Board at its meeting of 10.5.2007 decided the implementation of the above resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, insofar as the price of the share is at reasonable levels for the purpose and the Company's cash reserves and the investment and development opportunities allow it.

9. Significant agreements put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company, following a public offer

The Company has no agreements which are put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company following a public offer.

10. Significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or employees of the Company

The Company has no significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or its employees providing for the payment of compensation, especially in the case of resignation or dismissal without good reason or termination of their period of office or employment due to of a public offer.

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)		**Group**		**Company**	
	Notes	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Revenue	3	1,496,915	1,568,109	535,859	519,847
Cost of sales		-936,825	-957,252	-322,779	-300,484
Gross profit before depreciation		**560,090**	**610,857**	**213,080**	**219,363**
Other income	4	19,239	24,551	13,846	13,238
Share in profit of associates	15	3,447	3,400	-	-
Administrative expenses		-108,586	-98,525	-41,352	-38,521
Selling and marketing expenses		-24,199	-22,286	-4,553	-3,852
Other expenses	4	-24,128	-37,326	-12,121	-17,095
Profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization		**425,863**	**480,671**	**168,900**	**173,133**
Depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales	5	-89,279	-75,487	-9,629	-9,623
Depreciation and amortization related to administrative and selling expenses	5	-5,503	-5,244	-1,055	-987
Profit before interest and taxes		**331,081**	**399,940**	**158,216**	**162,523**
Income from investments		74	4,543	2,656	5,598
Finance revenue	6	12,712	12,706	3,560	6,518
Finance costs	6	-43,521	-36,366	-4,644	-7,326
Profit before taxes		**300,346**	**380,823**	**159,788**	**167,313**
Less: income tax expense	8	-56,127	-118,513	-41,017	-62,195
Profit after taxes		**244,219**	**262,310**	**118,771**	**105,118**
Attributable to:					
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders		239,739	259,185	118,771	105,118
Minority interests		4,480	3,125	-	-
		244,219	**262,310**	**118,771**	**105,118**
Basic earnings per issued share (in €)	9	**2.85**	**3.07**	**1.41**	**1.25**
Diluted earnings per issued share (in €)	9	**2.84**	**3.06**	**1.41**	**1.24**

Balance Sheet as at 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)		Group		Company	
ASSETS	Notes	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Property, plant & equipment	11	1,303,924	1,174,541	262,214	256,561
Investment properties	12	-	-	6,996	7,248
Intangible assets and Goodwill	13	301,189	145,181	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	515,777	512,883
Investments in associates	15	4,136	3,880	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	2,497	1,607	107	107
Other non current receivables	17	12,158	14,024	3,386	3,016
Deferred income tax asset	18	203	779	-	-
Non-current assets		**1,624,107**	**1,340,012**	**788,480**	**779,815**
Inventories	19	226,253	203,137	85,250	68,404
Receivables and prepayments	20	305,008	293,425	130,213	131,760
Derivative financial instruments		657	-	15	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	2,361	2,011	61	61
Cash and cash equivalents	21	167,478	138,027	13	28
Current assets		**701,757**	**636,600**	**215,552**	**200,253**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,325,864**	**1,976,612**	**1,004,032**	**980,068**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Share Capital (84,532,574 shares of € 2.00)	22	169,065	168,970	169,065	168,970
Share premium	22	22,826	22,724	22,826	22,724
Share options	22	7,016	3,519	7,016	3,519
Treasury shares	22	-35,945	-502	-35,945	-502
Other Reserves	23	396,997	373,923	558,753	503,366
Retained earnings		612,868	511,555	83,844	83,798
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1,172,827**	**1,080,189**	**805,559**	**781,875**
Minority interests		22,112	20,170	-	-
Total equity (a)		**1,194,939**	**1,100,359**	**805,559**	**781,875**
Long-term borrowings	24	589,833	326,040	3,609	16,320
Deferred income tax liability	18	124,063	133,583	29,079	29,876
Retirement benefit obligations	25	39,332	39,535	21,102	22,748
Provisions	26	20,934	37,977	2,887	17,178
Other non-current liabilities	27	16,510	11,182	6,747	7,063
Non-current liabilities		**790,672**	**548,317**	**63,424**	**93,185**
Short-term borrowings	24	146,405	139,045	49,987	25,340
Trade and other payables	28	168,018	154,188	63,996	54,968
Derivative financial instruments		87	989	87	-
Income tax payable		12,911	29,301	7,442	23,200
Provisions	26	12,832	4,413	13,537	1,500
Current liabilities		**340,253**	**327,936**	**135,049**	**105,008**
Total liabilities (b)		**1,130,925**	**876,253**	**198,473**	**198,193**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b)		**2,325,864**	**1,976,612**	**1,004,032**	**980,068**

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Group *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	Notes	**Ordinary shares**	**Share premium**	**Preference shares**	**Share options**	**Ordinary treasury shares**	**Preference treasury shares**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Minority interests**	**Total equity**
		Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
Year ended 31 December 2006												
Balance at 1 January 2006 as previously reported		**153,522**	**22,133**	**15,138**	**731**	**-**	**-**	**389,923**	**290,943**	**872,390**	**16,380**	**888,770**
Dividend declared for fiscal year 2005		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,598	50,598	-	50,598
Balance at 1 January 2006 - as adjusted according to I.A.S. 10		**153,522**	**22,133**	**15,138**	**731**	**-**	**-**	**389,923**	**341,541**	**922,988**	**16,380**	**939,368**
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-58,851	5,473	-53,378	1,019	-52,359
Gain on hedge of net investment		-	-	-	-	-	-	785	-	785	-	785
Deferred tax on movement on investment hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,243	-	2,243	-	2,243
Dividends paid	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50,598	-50,598	-315	-50,913
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,185	259,185	3,125	262,310
Treasury shares purchased	22	-	-	-	-	-502	-	-	-	-502	-	-502
Net unrealized losses on available for sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,153	-	-3,153	-147	-3,300
Additional consideration for subsidiary acquisition		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,070	-1,070	-	-1,070
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	22	310	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	-	901
Provision for share options (IFRS 2)		-	-	-	2,788	-	-	-	-	2,788	-	2,788
Minority interest from new established companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
Transfer between reserves	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,976	-42,976	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2006		**153,832**	**22,724**	**15,138**	**3,519**	**-502**	**-**	**373,923**	**511,555**	**1,080,189**	**20,170**	**1,100,359**
Year ended 31 December 2007												
Balance at 1 January 2007		**153,832**	**22,724**	**15,138**	**3,519**	**-502**	**-**	**373,923**	**511,555**	**1,080,189**	**20,170**	**1,100,359**
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-43,165	-4,701	-47,866	-83	-47,949
Dividends paid	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-63,353	-63,338	-2,488	-65,826
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,739	239,739	4,480	244,219
Treasury shares purchased	22	-	-	-	-	-35,434	-9	-	-	-35,443	-	-35,443
Net unrealized gains on available for sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	132	-	132
Additional consideration for subsidiary acquisition		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4,280	-4,280	-	-4,280
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	22	95	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197
Provision for share options (IFRS 2)		-	-	-	3,497	-	-	-	-	3,497	-	3,497
Minority interest from new established companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Transfer between reserves	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,092	-66,092	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2007		**153,927**	**22,826**	**15,138**	**7,016**	**-35,936**	**-9**	**396,997**	**612,868**	**1,172,827**	**22,112**	**1,194,939**

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (continued)

Company *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	Notes	Attributable to equity holders of the parent								
		Ordinary shares	**Share premium**	**Preference shares**	**Share options**	**Ordinary treasury shares**	**Prefer-ence treasury shares**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
Year ended 31 December 2006										
Balance at 1 January 2006 as previously reported		**153,522**	**22,133**	**15,138**	**731**	**-**	**-**	**458,573**	**20,445**	**670,542**
Dividend declared for fiscal year 2005		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,598	50,598
Balance at 1 January 2006 - as adjusted according to I.A.S. 10		**153,522**	**22,133**	**15,138**	**731**	**-**	**-**	**458,573**	**71,043**	**721,140**
Gain on hedge of net investment		-	-	-	-	-	-	785	-	785
Deferred tax on movement on investment hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,243	-	2,243
Dividends paid	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50,598	-50,598
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,118	105,118
Treasury shares purchased	22	-	-	-	-	-502	-	-	-	-502
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	22	310	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	901
Provision for share options (IFRS 2)		-	-	-	2,788	-	-	-	-	2,788
Transfer between reserves	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,765	-41,765	-
Balance at 31 December 2006		**153,832**	**22,724**	**15,138**	**3,519**	**-502**	**-**	**503,366**	**83,798**	**781,875**
Year ended 31 December 2007										
Balance at 1 January 2007		**153,832**	**22,724**	**15,138**	**3,519**	**-502**	**-**	**503,366**	**83,798**	**781,875**
Dividends paid	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-63,353	-63,338
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,771	118,771
Treasury shares purchased	22	-	-	-	-	-35,434	-9	-	-	-35,443
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	22	95	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
Provision for share options (IFRS 2)		-	-	-	3,497	-	-	-	-	3,497
Transfer between reserves	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,372	-55,372	-
Balance at 31 December 2007		**153,927**	**22,826**	**15,138**	**7,016**	**-35,936**	**-9**	**558,753**	**83,844**	**805,559**

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December

(all amounts in Euro thousands)		Group		Company	
	Notes	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	29	420,668	458,221	162,120	168,596
Income tax paid		-96,232	-105,036	-58,784	-40,106
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)		324,436	353,185	103,336	128,490
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11, 13	-252,399	-160,135	-18,383	-21,552
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	29	4,386	1,748	661	696
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	-	157	-
Proceeds from dividends		74	153	2,688	11,520
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	30	-243,231	-75,783	-1,724	-143
Acquisition of associates, net of cash acquired		-	-2,025	-	-
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		933	7,279	-	965
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		-2,193	-3,248	-74	-82
Increase in long-term receivables		-	-477	-	-
Interest received		7,589	3,781	130	150
Net cash flows from investing activities (b)		-484,841	-228,707	-16,545	-8,446
Net cash flows after investing activities (a)+(b)		**-160,405**	**124,478**	**86,791**	**120,044**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	22	197	901	197	901
Purchase of treasury shares		-35,085	-502	-35,085	-502
Proceeds from government grants		230	-	25	-
Interest paid		-41,016	-31,828	-3,031	-5,996
Dividends paid		-65,736	-51,041	-63,246	-50,750
Proceeds from borrowings		637,704	350,129	95,493	95,809
Payments of borrowings		-304,500	-347,005	-81,159	-159,495
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities (c)		191,794	-79,346	-86,806	-120,033
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)		**31,389**	**45,132**	**-15**	**11**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21	138,027	95,142	28	17
Effects of exchange rate changes		-1,938	-2,247	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	**167,478**	**138,027**	**13**	**28**

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1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies

General information

TITAN CEMENT S.A. (the Company) and, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (collectively the Group) are engaged in the production, trade and distribution of a wide range of construction materials, from aggregates, cement, concrete, cement blocks, dry mortars and fly ash, as well as porcelain ware. The Group operates primarily in Greece, the Balkans, Egypt and the United States of America.

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Greece and is listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2008 and are expected to be ratified at the Annual General Meeting.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.), including the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and issued Interpretations by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as they have been adopted by the European Union as of December 31, 2007.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain equity investments, investment property, and derivative instruments (comprising forward exchange contracts) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Significant accounting estimates and judgments in note 2.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been published but are not yet effective are as follows:

(a) IAS 23, Borrowing Costs – Revised. A revised IAS 23 Borrowing costs was issued in March 2007 and becomes effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The standard has been revised to require capitalisation of borrowing costs when such costs relate to a qualifying asset. The revisions to the Standard have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(b) IFRS 3, Business Combinations and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – Revised. The revisions to IFRS 3 and IAS 27 were issued in January 2008 and become effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. As regards IFRS 3, this will apply to business combinations occurring in those periods and its scope has been revised to include combinations of mutual entities and combinations without consideration (dual listed shares).

IFRS 3 and IAS 27, inter alia, require greater use of fair value through the income statement and cement the economic entity concept of the reporting entity. Furthermore, these standards also introduce the following requirements (i) to remeasure interests to fair value when control is obtained or lost, (ii) recognising directly in equity the impact of all transactions between controlling and non-controlling shareholders where loss of control is not lost and, (iii) focuses on what is given to the vendor as consideration rather than what is spent to achieve the acquisition. More specifically, items such as acquisition-related costs, changes in the value of the contingent consideration, share-based payments and the settlement of pre-existing contracts will generally be accounted for separately from the business combination and will often affect the income statement. The revisions to the Standards have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(c) IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Revised. A revised IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements was issued in September 2007 and becomes effective for financial years beginning on or after January 2009. The standard was revised to require statement of changes in equity to include only transactions with shareholders.

A new statement of comprehensive income is introduced and dividends to equity holders are shown only in the statement of changes of equity or notes to the financial statements. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact this revised standard will have on its financial statements. This revision to the Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(d) IFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009). This standard requires disclosure of information about the Group's operating segments and replaced the requirement to determine primary and secondary reporting segments of the Group. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact this revised standard will have on its financial statements. This Standard has been endorsed by the EU.

(e) IFRIC 11, IFRS 2, Group and Treasury Share Transactions (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 March 2007). This interpretation requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted rights to an entity's equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity. This Interpretation has been endorsed by the EU.

(f) IFRIC 12, Service Concession Arrangements (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2008). It is not relevant to the Group’s operations. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(g) IFRIC 13, Customer loyalty programs (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2008). It is not relevant to the Group’s operations. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(h) IFRIC 14, The limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their interaction (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2008). It is not relevant to the Group’s operations. This Interpretation has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

(i) Amendment to IFRS 2 ‘Share based payment: “vesting conditions and cancellations” (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The amendment to the Standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations that became effective in the year ended 31 December 2007: The following Standards and Interpretations became effective within the year ended 31 December 2007. None of the Standards and Interpretations had an impact in the consolidated financial statements, other than IFRS 7 and IAS 1 (amended), which did not have any effect on the financial position of the Group but did give rise to additional disclosures.

(a) IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures

(b) IFRIC 7, Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

(c) IFRIC 8, Scope of IFRS 2

(d) IFRIC 9, Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

(e) IFRIC 10, Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

(f) IAS 1, Presentation of Finacial Statements - Amended

1.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries, are entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Group has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Note 1.6(a) outlines the accounting policy on goodwill. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group, in exchange for control of the acquired plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interests.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired is recorded as goodwill. Where the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the Group’s share of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

Minority interest reflects the portion of profit or loss and net assets attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Group. Minority interest is reported separately in the consolidated income statement as well as in the consolidated balance sheet separately from the Share capital and reserves. In case of purchase of minority interest, the difference between the value of acquisition and the book value of the share of net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill.

At the Company's balance sheet, investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less provision for impairment, if any.

(b) Joint ventures (Jointly controlled entities)

A joint venture is an entity jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other ventures in terms of a contractual arrangement. The Group's interest in jointly controlled entities is accounted for by the proportional consolidation method of accounting, taking into consideration the percentage controlled by the Group as at the date of consolidation. The Group combines its share of the joint ventures' individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Group's financial statements. The Group recognises the portion of gains or losses on the sale of assets by the Group to the joint venture that is attributable to the other ventures.

The Group does not recognise its share of profits or losses from the joint venture that result from the purchase of assets by the Group from the joint venture until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, if a loss on the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, the loss is recognised immediately.

Accounting policies of joint ventures have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

(c) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group generally has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, or over which the Group has significant influence, but which it does not control. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill (net of any cumulative impairments losses) identified in acquisition.

Under this method the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates is recognised in the income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in other reserves is recognised in other reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements in balance sheet assets and liabilities are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill on acquisition. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates.

Accounting policies of associates have been changed adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting date with the parent company.

1.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured in the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each Group entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group.

(b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates (i.e. spot rates) prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity investments held at fair value are included as part of the fair value gain or loss in the income statement.

(c) Group companies
The operating results and financial position of all group entities (none of which operate in a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates.
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a "foreign currency translation reserve" (note 23) in shareholders equity
- On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences relating to that particular foreign operation, deferred in "foreign currency translation reserve" (note 23) in shareholders equity, are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of borrowings designated as hedges of investments in foreign entities, are taken to "currency translation differences on derivative hedging position" included in other reserves (note 23) in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment, except for land (excluding quarries), which is shown at cost less impairment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and any environmental rehabilitation costs to the extent that they have been recognised as a provision (refer to note 1.19). Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the net major subsequent cost whichever is the sooner. Depreciation, with the exception of quarries, is calculated on the straight-line method to write off bring the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	up to 50 years
Plant and machinery	up to 40
Motor vehicles	5 to 15 years
Office equipment furniture and fittings*	3 to 10 years
Minor value assets	up to 2 years

** (incl. computer equipment and software)*

Land on which quarries are located is depreciated on a depletion basis. This depletion is recorded as the material extraction process advances based on the unit-of-production method. Other land is not depreciated.

Where an item of plant and machinery comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and machinery.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. (Refer to note 1.8)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Interest costs on borrowings specifically used to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised during the construction period.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are held to earn rental income and appreciate capital value. Owner-occupied properties are held for production and administrative purposes. This distinguishes owner-occupied properties from investment properties.

Investment properties are treated as long-term assets and carried at fair value, representing open market value determined internally on an annual basis based on comparable transactions that take place around the balance sheet date, by management. Changes in fair values are recorded in net income and are included in other operating income.

1.6 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, joint venture and associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries and joint ventures are included in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. A cash generated unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets generating cash inflows indepentantly and represents the level used by the Group to organise and present each activities and results in its internal reporting. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount (typically the value in use) of the cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December.

Negative goodwill is recognised where the fair value of the Group's interest in the net assets of the acquired entity exceeds the cost of acquisition and is taken to income immediately.

(b) Computer software

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as part of office equipment, in property, plant and equipment. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

The cost of a separately acquired software, which comprises its purchase price and any directly associated costs of preparing the software for its intended use is recognized as an intangible asset, when it concerns an identifiable and unique software product which will generate economic benefits beyond one year. Computer software costs recognized as intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives (three years).

(c) Other intangible assets

Patents, trademarks, mining permits and customer relationships are shown at historical cost. These intangible assets have a definite useful life, and their cost is amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding 20 years.

1.7 Deferred stripping costs

Costs associated with removing overburden from mineral deposits are deferred in other non current receivables and amortized on the units-of-production method proportionate to the extraction of the related mineral deposits. Amortization of deferred stripping is included in total depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

1.8 Impairment of long lived assets other than Goodwill

Assets that have an indefinite useful life (land not related to quarries) are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense immediately, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value determined by comparable transactions less costs to sell and value in use as determined by discounted cash flows. Assets are grouped at the lowest possible levels.

1.9 Leases – where a Group entity is the lessee

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

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

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Appropriate allowance is made for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items. Write-downs to net realisable value and inventory losses are expensed in cost of sales in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur.

1.11 Trade receivables

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

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. The components of cash and cash equivalents have a negligible risk of change in value.

1.13 Share capital

(a) Ordinary shares and non-redeemable non-voting preferred shares with minimum statutory non-discretionary dividend features are classified as equity. Share capital represents the value of company's shares in issue. Any excess of the fair value of the consideration received over the par value of the shares issued is recognized as "share premium" in shareholders equity.

(b) Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction in equity, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(c) Where the Company or its subsidiaries purchases the Company's own equity share capital, the consideration paid including any attributable incremental external costs net of income taxes is deducted from total shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

1.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

1.15 Current and deferred income taxes

Current income tax is calculated using the financial statements of every company included in the consolidated financial statements, along with the applicable tax law in the respective countries. The charge from income tax consists in the current income tax calculated upon the results of the Group companies, as they have been reformed in their taxation return applying the applicable tax rate.

Deferred income tax is provided in full using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that taxable profits and reversals of deferred tax liabilities will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income taxation is determined using tax rates that have been enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the related deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1.16 Employee benefits

(a) Pension and other retirement obligations

Certain Group companies have various pension and other retirement schemes in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the countries in which they operate. These schemes are both funded and unfunded. The funded scheme is funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund as determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension or a similar retirement plan that defines an amount of pension or retirement benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

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

The liability in respect of defined benefit pension or retirement plans, including certain unfunded termination indemnity benefit plans, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date minus the fair value of plan assets (where funded) together with adjustments for actuarial gains/ losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at periodic intervals by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates applicable to high quality corporate bonds or government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to pension plans, which exceed 10% of the estimated benefit liability at the beginning of every period, are recognized in other income/expenses in the income statement over the average remaining service lives of the related employees.

For defined contribution plans, the company will pay contributions into a separate fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated, before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. Where the employee's employment is terminated at the normal retirement date, the entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans.

These obligations are valued every two years by independent qualified actuaries. As regards termination before the normal retirement date or voluntary redundancy, the Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Any such benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

(c) Profit sharing and bonus plans

A liability for employee benefits in the form of profit sharing and bonus plans is recognised in other provisions when and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- there is a formal plan and the amounts to be paid are determined before the time of issuing the financial statements; or
- past practice has created a valid expectation by employees that they will receive a bonus/ profit sharing and the amount can be determined before the time of issuing the financial statements.

Liabilities for profit sharing and bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

(d) Equity compensation benefits

Share options are granted to certain members of senior management at a discount to the market price of the shares at the time the scheme was put into force (in respect of the old scheme) and at par value (in respect of the new schemes) on the respective dates of the grants and are exercisable at those prices. Options are exercisable beginning six months from the date of grant, in respect of the old scheme, and as regards the new schemes each option must be exercised within twelve months of its respective vesting period. Both schemes have a contractual option term of three years.

The fair value calculating using statistical models of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable and recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in administrative expenses and cost of goods sold in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium reserve when the options are exercised.

1.17 Government grants relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match the grants to the costs they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in other non-current liabilities and are credited to depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

1.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The Group recognises a provision for onerous contracts when the expected benefits to be derived from a contract are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract.

Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments are recognised in the period in which the Group becomes legally or constructively committed to payment. Costs related to the ongoing activities of the Group are not provided in advance.

Long-term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows and taking the risks specific to the liability into account.

1.19 Environmental restoration costs

Companies within the Group are generally required to restore quarries and processing sites at the end of their producing lives to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities and consistent with the Group's environmental policies. Provisions for environmental restoration are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Estimating the future costs of these obligations is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgments because most of the obligations will be fulfilled in the future and contracts and laws are often not clear regarding what is required. Furthermore, the resulting provisions are further influenced by the changing technologies and, environmental, safety, business, political and statutory considerations.

Costs associated with such rehabilitation activities are measured at the present value of future cash outflows expected to be incurred and are recognized as a separate asset, within property, plant and equipment, and a corresponding liability. The capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the asset and any change in the net present value of the expected liability is included in finance costs, unless they arise from changes in accounting estimates of valuation.

1.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer (usually upon delivery and customer acceptance) and the realization of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue arising from services is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Group.

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

1.21 Dividends paid

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements when the Board of Directors' proposed dividend is ratified at the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting.

1.22 Segment reporting

Geographical primary segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments. Business secondary segments provide products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

1.23 CO_2 Emission rights

Emission rights are accounted under the net liability method, based on which the Company recognizes a liability for emissions when the emissions are made and are in excess of the allowances allocated. Emission rights acquired in excess of those required to cover its shortages are recognized as an asset, at cost.

1.24 Financial Instruments

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently are measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge), or (2) a hedge of a forecast transaction or of a firm commitment (cash flow hedge), or (3) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity on the date a derivative contract is entered into. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IFRS.

Gains and Losses on Subsequent Measurement

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement are recognised as follows:

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial instruments that are not part of a hedging relationship are included in net finance cost in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses from measuring fair value hedging instruments, including fair value hedges for foreign currency denominated transactions, are recognised immediately in net finance cost in the income statement.

Gains and losses from measuring cash flow hedging instruments, including cash flow hedges for forecasted foreign currency denominated transactions and for interest rate swaps, are initially recognised directly in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. Should the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then the cumulative amount recognised in equity is adjusted against the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For other cash flow hedges, the cumulative amount recognised in equity is included in income statement in the period when the commitment or forecasted transaction affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement.

Hedges of net investments in foreign entities are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Where the hedging instrument is a derivative, any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in other income/expenses in the income statement. However, where the hedging instrument is not a derivative (for example, a foreign currency borrowing), all foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of a borrowing that hedges such an investment (including any ineffective portion of the hedge) are recognised in currency translation differences on derivative hedging position in other reserves.

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or to specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Offset

Where a legally enforceable right to offset recognised financial assets and financial liabilities exists, and there is an intention to settle the liability and realise the asset simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis, all related financial effects are offset.

2. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

2.1 Estimated impairment of goodwill

Management tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 1.6. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates which mainly relate to future earnings and discount rates.

2.2 Income taxes

Group entities are subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

2.3 Fair value and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

In addition, management makes estimations in relation to useful lives of amortized assets. Further information is given in paragraph 1.4.

2.4 Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for presentation purposes (note 37).

3. Segment information

Primary Geographical segments

Although the Group's three main business segments are managed on a wordwide basis, they operate in four main geographical areas.
The composition of these geographical areas is as follows: North America includes the United States of America as well as Canada, South East Europe includes the Balkan countries except Greece and Eastern Mediterranean includes Egypt. Eastern Mediterranean area consists exclusively of the Group's joint ventures. Greece is the home country of the parent company which is also the main operating company. The Group's business segments are principally cement, ready mix, aggregates, blocks and porcelain activities.
The Group's investments in joint ventures and associates are analyzed in notes 31 and 15, respectively.

For the year ended 31 December 2007

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Gross revenue	669,661	592,744	210,194	63,732	-26	1,536,305
Inter-segment revenue	-38,725	-203	-462	-	-	-39,390
Revenue	**630,936**	**592,541**	**209,732**	**63,732**	**-26**	**1,496,915**
Share in profit of associates	-	-	3,447	-	-	3,447
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	**194,481**	**106,085**	**97,247**	**30,905**	**-2,855**	**425,863**
Depreciation & amortization	-15,491	-59,038	-12,363	-8,091	201	-94,782
Profit before interest and taxes	**178,990**	**47,047**	**84,884**	**22,814**	**-2,654**	**331,081**
Income from participations	74	-	-	-	-	74
Finance costs - net	-997	-31,894	4,170	-2,075	-13	-30,809
Profit before taxes	**178,067**	**15,153**	**89,054**	**20,739**	**-2,667**	**300,346**
Less: income tax expense	-42,648	-730	-8,816	-3,933	-	-56,127
Profit after taxes	**135,419**	**14,423**	**80,238**	**16,806**	**-2,667**	**244,219**
Attributable to:						
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders	135,415	14,423	75,762	16,806	-2,667	239,739
Minority interests	4	-	4,476	-	-	4,480
	135,419	**14,423**	**80,238**	**16,806**	**-2,667**	**244,219**

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
ASSETS						
Non-current assets	831,634	944,362	208,328	116,287	-476,504	1,624,107
Current assets	611,891	160,035	231,248	44,989	-346,406	701,757
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,443,525**	**1,104,397**	**439,576**	**161,276**	**-822,910**	**2,325,864**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities	408,268	651,747	20,890	34,657	-324,890	790,672
Current liabilities	188,702	101,137	33,738	39,902	-23,226	340,253
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**596,970**	**752,884**	**54,628**	**74,559**	**-348,116**	**1,130,925**

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Total
Capital expenditure	43,983	126,266	36,666	21,704	228,619
Impairment of Goodwill	1,011	-	156	4	1,171
Provision for doubtful debtors	999	618	14	-	1,631

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Secondary business segments

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Cement	Ready mix, aggregates and blocks	Other	Total
Revenue	882,140	596,963	17,812	1,496,915
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	428,750	75,812	-78,699	425,863
Profit before interest and taxes	376,629	34,971	-80,519	331,081
Total assets	1,814,174	488,431	23,259	2,325,864
Capital expenditure	147,219	78,694	2,706	228,619

The cement activity includes cement and cementitious materials.

Other operations of the Group mainly consist of administrative expenses not directly attributable to the Group's main activities. It also includes porcelain, shipping and transportation activities that are not of sufficient size to be reported separately.

Revenue is reported in the country in which the customer is located and comprises of the sale of goods and services. There are sales between geographical segments at arms length. Total assets and capital expenditure are presented at the geographical segment of the company that owns the assets.

3. Segment information (continued)

Primary Geographical segments
For the year ended 31 December 2006

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Gross revenue	644,909	712,500	186,836	61,944	-	1,606,189
Inter-segment revenue	-37,877	-203	-	-	-	-38,080
Revenue	**607,032**	**712,297**	**186,836**	**61,944**	**-**	**1,568,109**
Share in profit of associates	-	-	3,400	-	-	3,400
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	**191,494**	**183,836**	**73,523**	**32,609**	**-791**	**480,671**
Depreciation & amortization	-14,391	-48,215	-9,507	-8,823	205	-80,731
Profit before interest and taxes	**177,103**	**135,621**	**64,016**	**23,786**	**-586**	**399,940**
Income from participations	50	-	4,493	-	-	4,543
Finance costs - net	-275	-20,441	740	-3,684	-	-23,660
Profit before taxes	**176,878**	**115,180**	**69,249**	**20,102**	**-586**	**380,823**
Less: income tax expense	-71,704	-39,812	-7,140	143	-	-118,513
Profit after taxes	**105,174**	**75,368**	**62,109**	**20,245**	**-586**	**262,310**
Attributable to:						
Titan Cement S.A. shareholders	105,158	75,368	59,044	20,201	-586	259,185
Minority interests	16	-	3,065	44	-	3,125
	105,174	**75,368**	**62,109**	**20,245**	**-586**	**262,310**

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
ASSETS						
Non-current assets	792,501	736,360	178,162	105,370	-472,381	1,340,012
Current assets	274,202	170,605	168,593	40,876	-17,676	636,600
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,066,703**	**906,965**	**346,755**	**146,246**	**-490,057**	**1,976,612**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities	111,959	388,613	8,086	41,813	-2,154	548,317
Current liabilities	150,135	141,094	26,674	28,292	-18,259	327,936
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**262,094**	**529,707**	**34,760**	**70,105**	**-20,413**	**876,253**

	Greece and Western Europe	North America	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Total
Capital expenditure	36,061	88,052	32,530	3,070	159,713
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	4,509	-	-	-	4,509
Impairment of Goodwill	2,211	-	-	-	2,211
Provision for doubtful debtors	-2,022	92	-138	-5	-2,073

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Secondary business segments

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Cement	Ready mix, aggregates and blocks	Other	Total
Revenue	897,296	652,152	18,661	1,568,109
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	436,144	117,537	-73,010	480,671
Profit before interest and taxes	384,814	90,254	-75,128	399,940
Total assets	1,553,617	403,229	19,766	1,976,612
Capital expenditure	144,579	14,826	308	159,713

4. Other revenue and expenses

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Scrap sales	1,642	1,228	583	482
Compensation income	527	5,397	175	-
Income from services	1,338	771	5,332	1,138
Rental income	5,842	5,742	5,305	5,285
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	4,317	3,194	79	343
Reversal of provisions	2,242	5,520	851	5,214
Other income	3,331	2,699	1,521	776
Other income total	**19,239**	**24,551**	**13,846**	**13,238**
Provisions	-6,332	-10,771	-3,533	-8,017
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	-2,786	-3,816	-395	-201
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (note 11, 13)	-338	-5,389	-	-1,700
Goodwill impairment (note 13)	-1,171	-2,211	-	-
Inventory impairment (note 19)	-1,946	-525	-996	-564
Staff leaving indemnities (not provided)	-470	-853	-470	-853
Staff leaving indemnities provision (note 25)	-9,151	-6,819	-5,184	-4,659
Other expenses	-1,934	-6,942	-1,543	-1,101
Other expenses total	**-24,128**	**-37,326**	**-12,121**	**-17,095**

5. Profit before interest and taxes

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before interest and taxes:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 11)				
Owned assets	84,670	75,981	11,025	10,997
Leased assets under finance leases	146	333	-	-
	84,816	76,314	11,025	10,997
Amortisation of government grants received	-419	-513	-341	-387
	84,397	**75,801**	**10,684**	**10,610**
Stripping amortisation	1,172	1,370	-	-
Impairment charge for property, plant and equipment (note 11)	-	4,509	-	1,700
Profit / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 29)	1,531	-622	-316	142
Amortisation of intangibles (note 13)	9,213	3,560	-	-
Repairs and maintenance expenditure on property, plant and equipment	63,591	87,046	18,368	16,352
Costs of inventories recognized as an expense in Cost of Sales:				
Raw materials	155,932	142,809	104,057	86,361
Maintenance stores	69,632	67,098	15,257	14,851
Finished goods	213,160	221,419	-2,051	4,222
	438,724	**431,326**	**117,263**	**105,434**
Trade receivables - provision for doubtful receivables (note 20)	-328	-6,040	-339	-2,727
Staff costs (note 7)	261,595	259,741	74,345	71,113

6. Finance revenue/(cost)

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Interest income	7,590	3,782	130	150
Exchange differences gains	4,835	8,246	3,308	5,750
Gains on financial instruments	14	-	14	-
Gains on investments	166	4	-	4
Other	107	674	108	614
Finance revenue	**12,712**	**12,706**	**3,560**	**6,518**
Exchange differences losses	-3,097	-4,588	-1,451	-1,320
Interest expense	-40,787	-31,560	-3,031	-5,996
Losses on financial instruments	-193	-557	-87	-9
Loss on investments	-299	-1	-75	-1
Finance lease interest	-229	-269	-	-
	-44,605	**-36,975**	**-4,644**	**-7,326**
Capitalized interest expense (note 11)	1,084	609	-	-
Finance costs	**-43,521**	**-36,366**	**-4,644**	**-7,326**

During 2007, the Group capitalized interest expense (note 11) of € 1,084 thousand (2006: € 609 thousand) generated from the U.S operations. The amounts capitalized were calculated on an weighted average borrowing rate basis. At the end of 2007 the average weighted interest was 5.77% (2006:6.47%). The capitalization of interest relates to significant capital projects for the Group's operations in United States which requires uses of the borrowing facility, specifically a quarry in Florida and the implementation of an advanced computer system in order to conform to parent company's system.

7. Staff costs

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Wages and salaries	217,153	219,045	52,911	50,994
Social security costs	27,824	26,937	9,952	9,414
Termination benefits	2,284	1,623	470	853
Share options granted to directors and employees	3,497	2,787	2,328	1,893
Profit sharing bonus	3,500	3,300	3,500	3,300
Other post retirement and termination benefits - defined benefit plans (see note 25)	7,337	6,049	5,184	4,659
Total staff costs	**261,595**	**259,741**	**74,345**	**71,113**

The employees in the Group are employed on a full-time basis and analysed as follows:	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Greece and Western Europe	1,841	1,844	1,121	1,121
North America	2,388	2,203	-	-
South Eastern Europe	1,405	1,443	-	-
Eastern Mediterranean	400	401	-	-
	6,034	**5,891**	**1,121**	**1,121**

8. Income tax expense

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007		Group 2006		Company 2007		Company 2006	
Current tax	52,019	17.32%	100,919	26.50%	37,128	23.24%	46,134	27.57%
Deferred tax (note 18)	-717	-0.24%	554	0.15%	-797	-0.50%	1,661	0.99%
Non deductible taxes and differences from tax audit	4,825	1.61%	740	0.19%	4,686	2.93%	-	-
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004	-	-	16,300	4.28%	-	-	14,400	8.61%
	56,127	**18.69%**	**118,513**	**31.12%**	**41,017**	**25.67%**	**62,195**	**37.17%**
	-							

The tax on the Group's profit differs from the amount that would arise had the Group used the tax rate of the home country of the parent Company as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007		Group 2006		Company 2007		Company 2006	
Profit before tax	**300,346**		**380,823**		**159,788**		**167,313**	
Tax calculated at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2006: 29%)	75,087	25.00%	110,439	29.00%	39,947	25.00%	48,521	29.00%
Income not subject to tax	-18,327	-6.10%	-11,546	-3.03%	-7,306	-4.57%	-3,914	-2.34%
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,507	3.17%	3,087	0.81%	4,487	2.81%	1,067	0.64%
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	-1,181	-0.39%	-4,954	-1.30%	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	7,545	2.51%	6,674	1.75%	3,889	2.43%	2,121	1.27%
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004	-	-	16,300	4.28%	-	-	14,400	8.61%
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	-16,364	-5.45%	-2,105	-0.55%	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax on dividends	-	-	1,276	0.34%	-	-	-	-
Under provision prior years	-140	-0.05%	-658	-0.17%	-	-	-	-
Effective tax charge	**56,127**	**18.69%**	**118,513**	**31.12%**	**41,017**	**25.67%**	**62,195**	**37.17%**

9. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary and preference shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares (see note 22).

(all amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Net profit for the year attributable to Titan S.A. shareholders	239,739	259,185	118,771	105,118
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	76,690,722	76,761,209	76,690,722	76,761,209
Weighted average number of preferred shares in issue	7,568,862	7,568,960	7,568,862	7,568,960
Total weighted average number of shares in issue for basic earnings per share	84,259,584	84,330,169	84,259,584	84,330,169
Basic earnings per ordinary and preferred share (in €)	2.85	3.07	1.41	1.25

The diluted earnings per share are calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options. For the share options a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options. The difference is added to the denominator as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration. No adjustment is made to net profit (numerator).

(all amounts in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Net profit for the year attributable to Titan S.A. shareholders for diluted earnings per share	239,739	259,185	118,771	105,118
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	76,690,722	76,761,209	76,690,722	76,761,209
Share options	273,206	267,897	273,206	267,897
Weighted average number of preferred shares in issue	7,568,862	7,568,960	7,568,862	7,568,960
Total weighted average number of shares in issue for diluted earnings per share	84,532,790	84,598,066	84,532,790	84,598,066
Diluted earnings per ordinary and preferred share (in €)	2.84	3.06	1.41	1.24

10. Dividend proposed and distributed

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Company 2007	Company 2006
Declared and distributed during the year:		
Equity dividends on ordinary and preference shares:		
Final dividend for 2006: € 0.75 per share (2005: € 0.60 per share)	63,338	50,598
Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting (not recognised as a liability as at 31 December):	**2007**	**2006**
Equity dividends on ordinary and preference shares:		
Final dividend for 2007: € 0.75 per share (2006: € 0.75 per share)	63,399	63,338

Dividend proposed relates to all issued shares (84,532,574) as of 31.12.2007 and is expected to be ratified at the Annual General Meeting to be held in May 2008. According to article 16 of Greek law 2190/1920, divindend amount relating to treasury shares is distributed to the remaining shareholders.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Group

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Quarries	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture, fixtures and equip-ment	Assets under con-struction	Total
Year ended 31 December 2006								
Opening balance	**102,045**	**97,207**	**156,566**	**587,262**	**74,710**	**10,718**	**112,896**	**1,141,404**
Additions	1,743	4,969	4,802	17,621	5,597	4,293	120,688	159,713
Disposals (NBV)	-	-457	-398	-632	-796	-76	-11	-2,370
Additions due to acquisitions	-	6,909	627	3,696	7,118	243	2,215	20,808
Reclassification of assets to other categories	-	8,373	4,582	61,119	28,853	1,349	-104,276	-
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	8	44	746	114	77	-	989
Revaluations	-	-	181	91	-	14	-	286
Interest capitalized (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	609
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-2,799	-1,327	-8,704	-45,114	-15,409	-2,628	-	-75,981
Impairment of PPE (note 5)	-	-	-	-4,509	-	-	-	-4,509
Exchange differences	-9,684	-8,376	-5,540	-35,939	-5,488	-247	-7,480	-72,754
Ending balance	**91,305**	**107,306**	**152,160**	**584,341**	**94,699**	**13,743**	**124,641**	**1,168,195**
Leased assets under finance leases								
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,441**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,441**
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-762	-	-	-	-762
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-333	-	-	-	-333
Ending balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,346**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,346**
At 31 December 2006								
Cost	107,315	112,194	268,359	958,388	177,700	36,310	124,641	1,784,907
Accumulated depreciation	-16,010	-4,888	-116,199	-362,192	-83,001	-22,567	-	-604,857
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-5,509	-	-	-	-5,509
Net book value	**91,305**	**107,306**	**152,160**	**590,687**	**94,699**	**13,743**	**124,641**	**1,174,541**
Year ended 31 December 2007								
Opening balance	**91,305**	**107,306**	**152,160**	**584,341**	**94,699**	**13,743**	**124,641**	**1,168,195**
Additions	23,098	29,450	11,984	54,310	36,477	3,994	69,306	228,619
Disposals (NBV)	-	-785	-240	-834	-877	-118	-1	-2,855
Additions due to acquisitions	18,598	4,063	1,981	10,703	22,497	175	569	58,586
Reclassification of assets to other categories	342	-312	3,655	46,419	899	300	-51,303	-
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	233	-1,048	-	87	-	-728
Interest capitalized (note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084	1,084
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-2,748	-1,713	-9,074	-48,301	-20,221	-2,613	-	-84,670
Exchange differences	-8,563	-8,951	-5,849	-33,301	-6,758	-204	-6,355	-69,981
Ending balance	**122,032**	**129,058**	**154,850**	**612,289**	**126,716**	**15,364**	**137,941**	**1,298,250**
Leased assets under finance leases								
Opening balance	-	-	-	**6,346**	-	-	-	**6,346**
Additions	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	125
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-651	-	-	-	-651
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-146	-	-	-	-146
Ending balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,674**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,674**
At 31 December 2007								
Cost	139,089	135,032	276,559	1,012,829	218,979	38,652	137,941	1,959,081
Accumulated depreciation	-17,057	-5,974	-121,709	-389,357	-92,263	-23,288	-	-649,648
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-5,509	-	-	-	-5,509
Net book value	**122,032**	**129,058**	**154,850**	**617,963**	**126,716**	**15,364**	**137,941**	**1,303,924**

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Quarries	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture, fixtures and equip-ment	Assets under con-struction	Total
Year ended 31 December 2006								
Opening balance	**815**	**5,572**	**51,373**	**159,801**	**972**	**8,792**	**19,968**	**247,293**
Additions	71	193	3,503	11,384	210	3,620	2,571	21,552
Disposals (NBV)	-	-	-	-165	-51	-338	-	-554
Reclassification of assets to other categories	-	-	-22	-	-	-	-	-22
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	-	989	-	-	-	989
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-49	-	-1,501	-8,100	-188	-1,159	-	-10,997
Impairment of PPE (note 5)	-	-	-	-1,700	-	-	-	-1,700
Ending balance	**837**	**5,765**	**53,353**	**162,209**	**943**	**10,915**	**22,539**	**256,561**
At 31 December 2006								
Cost	1,158	5,765	85,589	264,533	5,391	22,576	22,539	407,551
Accumulated depreciation	-321	-	-32,236	-99,624	-4,448	-11,661	-	-148,290
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-2,700	-	-	-	-2,700
Net book value	**837**	**5,765**	**53,353**	**162,209**	**943**	**10,915**	**22,539**	**256,561**
Year ended 31 December 2007								
Opening balance	837	5,765	53,353	162,209	943	10,915	22,539	256,561
Additions	179	123	1,154	9,855	480	2,368	4,224	18,383
Disposals (NBV)	-	-569	-	-277	-38	-93	-	-977
Transfers from/(to) inventories (note 19)	-	-	-	-728	-	-	-	-728
Depreciation charge (note 5,29)	-57	-	-1,534	-7,953	-171	-1,310	-	-11,025
Ending balance	**959**	**5,319**	**52,973**	**163,106**	**1,214**	**11,880**	**26,763**	**262,214**
At 31 December 2007								
Cost	1,337	5,319	86,743	272,860	5,193	24,564	26,763	422,779
Accumulated depreciation	-378	-	-33,770	-107,054	-3,979	-12,684	-	-157,865
Impairment of PPE	-	-	-	-2,700	-	-	-	-2,700
Net book value	**959**	**5,319**	**52,973**	**163,106**	**1,214**	**11,880**	**26,763**	**262,214**

Impairment of property, plant and equipment:
Assets that have an indefinite useful life (land) are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense immediately in other expenses, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The is no impairment for 2007 (2006: € 4,509 m).

The are no pledges over the Group's and the Company's property plant and equipment.

12. Investment properties

For Group purposes, there are no investment properties as the Company leases out such qualifying assets to certain of its subsidiary companies and therefore such properties are reclassified as property, plant and equipment on consolidation. Investment properties are measured at fair values based on management's estimations.

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	2007	2006
Opening balance	7,248	7,226
Gain/(loss) from measurement at fair value	-102	-
Disposals	-150	-
Reclassification of assets from other categories	-	22
Ending balance	**6,996**	**7,248**

The estimation of the fair value of investment properties that are located in urban areas, was made in accordance with the current market values of similar properties. The estimation of fair value for land located in rural areas as well as quarries, was made taking into consideration local valuations.

13. Intangible assets and Goodwill

Group

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Initial goodwill	Goodwill impair-ment	Total goodwill	Mining permits	Patends	Trade-marks	Customer relation-ships	Other in-tangible assets	Total
Year ended 31 December 2006									
Opening balance	**100,026**	**-12,928**	**87,098**	**109**	**5,413**	**224**	**-**	**2,146**	**94,990**
Additions	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	414	422
Subsidiaries acquired - increase of investment (note 30)	39,314	-	39,314	-	-	-	18,254	630	58,198
Impairment	-	-2,211	-2,211	-	-	-	-	-880	-3,091
Amortization charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-166	-792	-31	-2,157	-414	-3,560
Exchange differences	-1,836	-	-1,836	135	-30	-	-	-47	-1,778
Ending balance	**137,504**	**-15,139**	**122,365**	**86**	**4,591**	**193**	**16,097**	**1,849**	**145,181**
Year ended 31 December 2007									
Opening balance	**137,504**	**-15,139**	**122,365**	**86**	**4,591**	**193**	**16,097**	**1,849**	**145,181**
Additions	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	1,182	5,682
Subsidiaries acquired - increase of investment (note 30)	124,093	-	124,093	1,590	-	9,497	43,340	1,445	179,965
Impairment	-	-1,171	-1,171	-	-	-	-	-338	-1,509
Amortization charge (note 5,29)	-	-	-	-199	-758	-29	-7,090	-1,137	-9,213
Exchange differences	-17,145	-	-17,145	-	-426	-16	-	-1,330	-18,917
Ending balance	**244,452**	**-16,310**	**228,142**	**5,977**	**3,407**	**9,645**	**52,347**	**1,671**	**301,189**

Impairment charges are included in "other expenses".

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the following cash-generating units ("CGU's") per region of operation and business segment:

Carrying amount of goodwill (by geographical segment):

	2007	**2006**
Greece and Western Europe	9,225	6,889
North America	148,461	48,634
South Eastern Europe	54,360	55,242
Eastern Mediterranean	16,096	11,600
	228,142	122,365

Carrying amount of goodwill (by business segment):

Cement	115,334	112,349
Blocks, ready mix and aggregates	111,804	9,012
Porcelain, shipping and transport activities	1,004	1,004
	228,142	122,365

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three-year period.
The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill pertaining to those CGU's to which management expects an impairment to occur.
Budgeted gross profits - the basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross profits is the average gross profits achieved in the year immediately before the budgeted year adjusted to reflect expected changes in operations.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations:

Discount rate:	9%-18%
Sales growth:	6% - 12%
Gross margin:	40% - 50%
Perpetuity growth:	3%

14. Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Shareholding in subsidiaries associates and joint ventures

Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	2007 % of investment [1] Direct	2007 % of investment [1] Indirect	2006 % of investment [1] Direct	2006 % of investment [1] Indirect
Full consolidation method						
Titan Cement Company S.A	Greece	Cement Producer	Parent company		Parent company	
Achaiki Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100.000	-	100.000	-
Aeolian Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100.000	-	100.000	-
Albacem S.A.	Greece	Import & Distribution of Cement	99.996	0.004	99.996	0.004
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A. [2]	Greece	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	-
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100.000	-	100.000
Ecobeton S.A. [2]	Greece	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	-
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	99.679	0.321	99.679	0.321
Intercement S.A.	Greece	Import & Distribution of Cement	99.950	0.050	99.950	0.050
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99.995	0.005	99.995	0.005
Ionia S.A.	Greece	Porcelain	100.000	-	100.000	-
Lakmos S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99.950	0.050	99.950	0.050
Lateem S.A. [3]	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100.000	-	-
Leecem S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	3.193	96.807	3.193	96.807
Leros Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100.000	-	100.000
Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Naftitan S.A.	Greece	Shipping	99.900	0.100	99.900	0.100
Polikos Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100.000	-	100.000	-
Quarries Corinthias S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100.000	-	100.000
Quarries Gournon S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	54.930	45.070	54.930	45.070
Quarries of Tagaradon Community S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	79.928	-	79.928
Sigma Beton S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100.000	-	100.000
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	Greece	Investment Holding Company	99.817	0.183	99.817	0.183
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99.800	0.200	99.800	0.200
Double W & Co OOD [2]	Bulgaria	Port	-	99.989	-	-
Granitoid AD	Bulgaria	Trading Company	-	99.668	-	99.668
Gravel & Sand PIT AD	Bulgaria	Investment Holding Company	-	99.989	-	99.989
Zlatna Panega Beton EOOD	Bulgaria	Ready Mix	-	99.989	-	99.989
Zlatna Panega Cement AD	Bulgaria	Cement Producer	-	99.989	-	99.989
Fintitan SRL	Italy	Import & Distribution of Cement	100.000	-	100.000	-
Separation Technologies Canada Ltd	Canada	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100.000	-	100.000
Aemos Cement Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	100.000	-	100.000	-
Alvacim Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Balkcem Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Feronia Holding Ltd [2]	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	-
Iapetos Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	100.000	-	100.000	-
KOCEM Limited [3]	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	-
Rea Cement Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Themis Holdings Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	51.006	-	51.006
Titan Cement Cyprus Limited [3]	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	-
Tithys Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Separation Technologies U.K. Ltd	U.K.	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100.000	-	100.000
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	U.K.	Import & Distribution of Cement	100.000	-	100.000	-
Titan Global Finance PLC [3]	U.K.	Financial Services	100.000	-	-	-
Central Concrete Supermix Inc.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Essex Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Trading Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Markfield America LLC	U.S.A.	Insurance Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Mechanicsville Concrete INC.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	-
Metro Redi-Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Pennsuco Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100.000	-	100.000
Roanoke Cement Co. LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100.000	-	100.000
S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co. Inc. [2]	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	-
Separation Technologies LLC	U.S.A.	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100.000	-	100.000

14. Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (continued)

Shareholding in subsidiaries associates and joint ventures

Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	2007 % of investment [1] Direct	2007 % of investment [1] Indirect	2006 % of investment [1] Direct	2006 % of investment [1] Indirect
Full consolidation method						
Standard Concrete LLC	U.S.A.	Trading Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Summit Ready-Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Tarmac America LLC	U.S.A.	Cement Producer	-	100.000	-	100.000
Titan Virginia Ready Mix LLC	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100.000	-	100.000
Titan America LLC	U.S.A.	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Cementara Kosjeric AD	Serbia	Cement Producer	-	74.280	-	74.280
TCK Montenegro DOO [3]	Montenegro	Trading Company	-	74.280	-	-
Cement Plus LTD	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	61.643	-	61.643
Rudmark DOOEL [3]	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	99.990	-	-
Usje Cementarnica AD	F.Y.R.O.M	Cement Producer	-	94.835	-	94.835
Vesa DOOL [2]	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	100.000	-	-
Antea Cement SHA	Albania	Cement Producer	-	100.000	-	100.000
Salentijn Properties1 B.V. [2]	Holland	Investment Holding Company	100.000	-	-	-
Titan Cement Netherlands BV	Holland	Investment Holding Company	-	100.000	-	100.000
Proportionate consolidation method						
Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	48.411	-	48.640
Blue Circle Cement Egypt S.A.E. [4]	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	-	-	48.490
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	49.921	-	49.932
Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	49.205	-	49.322
Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	49.460	-	49.470
Balkan Cement Enterprises Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	51.006	-	51.006
East Cement Trade Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	50.000	-	50.000
Alexandria Development Co.Ltd	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	50.000	-	50.000
Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd	U.K. (Ch. Islands)	Investment Holding Company	-	50.000	-	50.000
Equity consolidation method						
Karieri AD	Bulgaria	Quarries & Aggregates	-	48.711	-	48.711
Karierni Materiali AD	Bulgaria	Quarries & Aggregates	-	48.764	-	48.764

[1] Percentage of investment represents both percentage of shareholding and percentage of control
[2] Aquired Subsidiaries for the period 1.1-31.12.2007 (note 30)
[3] Formed Subsidiaries for the period 1.1-31.12.2007
[4] Merged with Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E as of 22.10.2007

15. Investment in associates

At 2006, the Group acquired the 48.8% of Karierni Materiali A.D. as well as the 48.7% of Karieri A.D. (consolidated since 1.8.2006), companies located in Bulgaria, specializing in quarring. Also the Group acquired the 25% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (consolidated since 27.7.2006), a company located in U.S.A., specializing in the production and distribution of ready mix (note 30). The above mentioned companies are not listed.

During 2007 the Group acquired the remaining 75% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc (note 30).

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**Group**	
	2007	**2006**
Property, plant and equipment	4,534	4,930
Intangibles and long-term receivables	107	110
Current assets	1,828	1,363
Total assets	**6,469**	**6,403**
Non-current interest bearing borrowings	597	1,066
Other long-term liabilities	1,736	1,457
Total liabilities	**2,333**	**2,523**
Net assets	**4,136**	**3,880**
Revenue	**7,989**	**3,304**
Cost of sales	-3,693	-1,337
Gross profit before depreciation	**4,296**	**1,967**
Other income/expense	433	44
Administrative expenses	-596	-324
Selling expenses	-60	-24
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	**4,073**	**1,663**
Depreciation	-299	-99
Profit before interest, taxes	**3,774**	**1,564**
Finance costs	4	49
Profit before income tax	**3,778**	**1,613**
Income tax expense	-331	-216
Profit after tax	**3,447**	**1,397**

16. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Group		**Company**	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Opening balance	**3,618**	**6,623**	**168**	**1,049**
Additions	2,097	3,248	-	81
Disposals	-921	-7,280	-	-962
Revaluations	84	1,396	-	-
Exchange differences	-20	-369	-	-
Ending balance	**4,858**	**3,618**	**168**	**168**

Analysis of available-for-sale financial assets:

Non-current portion	2,497	1,607	107	107
Current portion	2,361	2,011	61	61
	4,858	**3,618**	**168**	**168**

Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:

Listed securities	2,299	1,701	-	-
Non listed securities	2,559	1,917	168	168
	4,858	**3,618**	**168**	**168**

Trading and other investments, comprising marketable equity securities, are fair valued annually at the close of business on 31 December. For investments traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted bid prices. For other investments, fair value is estimated by reference to the current market value of similar instruments or by reference to the discounted cash flows of the underlying net assets.

17. Other non-current receivables

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Utility deposits	3,662	3,494	3,386	3,016
Deferred stripping expense	4,321	4,783	-	-
Other non-current assets	4,175	5,747	-	-
	12,158	**14,024**	**3,386**	**3,016**

18. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the principal tax rates that apply to the countries where the companies of the group operate.
The movement on the deferred income tax account after set-offs is as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Opening balance, net deferred liability	**132,804**	**142,763**	**29,876**	**30,458**
Income statement charge (note 8)	-717	554	-797	1,661
Exchange differences	-9,600	-12,002	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	1,373	3,732	-	-
Tax charged to equity	-	-2,243	-	-2,243
Ending balance, net deferred liability	**123,860**	**132,804**	**29,079**	**29,876**

The deferred tax charged to equity during the year refers to the hedging of investments.

Analysis of deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Property, plant and equipment	147,649	149,778	31,628	27,902
Provisions	4,882	5,950	2,745	4,743
Receivables and prepayments	985	1,421	4	-
Long term borrowings	47	-	-	-
	153,563	**157,149**	**34,377**	**32,645**

Analysis of deferred tax assets (before set - offs)

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Intangible assets	-7,129	-2,206	-	-
Tax losses	-946	-2,659	-	-
Inventories	-964	-799	-	-
Post-employment and termination benefits	-2,105	-1,380	-1,261	-
Receivables and prepayments	-2,077	-2,214	-1,116	-867
Other	-15	-15	-	-
Government grants	-1,407	-2,708	-1,383	-1,331
Provisions	-15,029	-7,321	-1,516	-571
Trade and other payables	-31	-5,043	-22	-
	-29,703	**-24,345**	**-5,298**	**-2,769**
Net deferred tax liability	**123,860**	**132,804**	**29,079**	**29,876**

18. Deferred income taxes (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the year is as follows:

Group *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	**January 1, 2007**	**Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit**	**Exchange differences**	**Additions due to acquisitions**	**December 31, 2007**
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)					
Property, plant and equipment	149,778	8,289	-11,666	1,248	147,649
Provisions	5,950	-1,068	-	-	4,882
Receivables and prepayments	1,421	-325	-111	-	985
Long term borrowings	-	47	-	-	47
	157,149	**6,943**	**-11,777**	**1,248**	**153,563**
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)					
Intangible assets	-2,206	-5,985	565	497	-7,129
Tax losses	-2,659	1,450	263	-	-946
Inventories	-799	-265	100	-	-964
Post-employment and termination benefits	-1,380	-844	119	-	-2,105
Receivables and prepayments	-2,214	245	65	-173	-2,077
Other	-15	-	-	-	-15
Government grants	-2,708	1,160	141	-	-1,407
Provisions	-7,321	-7,902	393	-199	-15,029
Trade and other payables	-5,043	4,481	531	-	-31
	-24,345	**-7,660**	**2,177**	**125**	**-29,703**
Net deferred tax liability	**132,804**	**-717**	**-9,600**	**1,373**	**123,860**

Company *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	**January 1, 2007**	**Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit**	**Exchange differences**	**December 31, 2007**
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)				
Property, plant and equipment	27,902	3,726	-	31,628
Provisions	4,743	-1,998	-	2,745
Receivables and prepayments	-	4	-	4
	32,645	**1,732**	**-**	**34,377**
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)				
Receivables and prepayments	-867	-249	-	-1,116
Government grants	-1,331	-52	-	-1,383
Provisions	-571	-945	-	-1,516
Post-employment and termination benefits	-	-1,261	-	-1,261
Trade and other payables	-	-22	-	-22
	-2,769	**-2,529**	**-**	**-5,298**
Net deferred tax liability	**29,876**	**-797**	**-**	**29,079**

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

18. Deferred income taxes (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the year is as follows:

Group *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	January 1, 2006	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	Additions due to acquisitions	December 31, 2006
Property, plant and equipment	159,383	449	-	-13,786	3,732	149,778
Provisions	3,253	2,600	-	97	-	5,950
Receivables and prepayments	913	618	-	-110	-	1,421
Currency translation differences on derivative hedged position	2,902	-	-2,902	-	-	-
	166,451	**3,667**	**-2,902**	**-13,799**	**3,732**	**157,149**
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)						
Intangible assets	-1,445	-1,025	-	264	-	-2,206
Tax losses	-2,637	21	-	-43	-	-2,659
Inventories	-812	-71	-	84	-	-799
Post-employment and termination benefits	-1,885	310	-	195	-	-1,380
Receivables and prepayments	-2,919	596	-	109	-	-2,214
Other	-18	-	-	3	-	-15
Government grants	-2,667	-165	-	124	-	-2,708
Provisions	-5,866	-2,018	-	563	-	-7,321
Trade and other payables	-4,780	-761	-	498	-	-5,043
Currency translation differences on derivative hedged position	-659	-	659	-	-	-
	-23,688	**-3,113**	**659**	**1,797**	**-**	**-24,345**
Net deferred tax liability	**142,763**	**554**	**-2,243**	**-12,002**	**3,732**	**132,804**

Company *(all amounts in Euro thousands)*	January 1, 2006	Debit/ (Credited) charged to net profit	Debit/ (Credited) charged to equity	Exchange differences	December 31, 2006
Deferred tax liabilities (before set - offs)					
Property, plant and equipment	27,967	-65	-	-	27,902
Provisions	3,350	1,393	-	-	4,743
Currency translation differences on derivative hedged position	2,902	-	-2,902	-	-
	34,219	**1,328**	**-2,902**	**-**	**32,645**
Deferred tax assets (before set - offs)					
Receivables and prepayments	-1,376	509	-	-	-867
Government grants	-1,422	91	-	-	-1,331
Provisions	-304	-267	-	-	-571
Currency translation differences on derivative hedged position	-659	-	659	-	-
	-3,761	**333**	**659**	**-**	**-2,769**
Net deferred tax liability	**30,458**	**1,661**	**-2,243**	**-**	**29,876**

19. Inventories

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Inventories				
Raw materials	33,324	31,813	27,650	22,243
Maintenance stores	109,655	101,800	36,678	33,262
Finished goods	88,652	79,419	23,886	16,584
	231,631	213,032	88,214	72,089
Provision for obsolete inventory	-6,106	-8,906	-3,692	-2,696
	225,525	204,126	84,522	69,393
Transfer of major spare parts to property, plant and equipment (note 11)	728	-989	728	-989
	226,253	**203,137**	**85,250**	**68,404**

Analysis of provision for inventories	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Balance at 1 January	**8,906**	**9,971**	**2,696**	**2,132**
Charge for the year	3,057	589	996	564
Unused amounts reversed	-1,111	-64	-	-
Utilized	-4,285	-803	-	-
Exchange differences	-461	-787	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**6,106**	**8,906**	**3,692**	**2,696**

The Group has not pledged its inventories as collateral.

20. Receivables and prepayments

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Trade receivables	137,709	141,512	27,528	26,879
Cheques receivables	101,722	119,155	60,403	69,105
Provision for doubtful debtors	-7,069	-7,160	-2,329	-2,849
	232,362	253,507	85,602	93,135
Prepayments and other receivables	74,319	44,024	6,051	4,080
Provision for other doubtful receivables	-1,689	-4,112	-	-
	72,630	39,912	6,051	4,080
Trade receivables from related parties (note 33)	16	6	38,560	34,545
	305,008	**293,425**	**130,213**	**131,760**

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Neither past due nor impaired	158,686	190,708	103,043	108,494
Past due nor impaired:				
< 30 days	42,473	36,296	11,899	9,655
30-60 days	18,887	15,389	5,899	5,427
60-90 days	5,901	5,255	1,763	2,268
90-120 days	3,472	2,785	742	1,027
>120 days	2,959	3,080	816	809
	232,378	**253,513**	**124,162**	**127,680**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on: Group 0-150 day's terms, Company 0-150 day's terms.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

Analysis of provisions for doubtful debtors	Group		Company	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Balance at 1 January	**7,160**	**10,739**	**2,849**	**5,751**
Charge for the year	2,327	974	301	69
Unused amounts reversed	-696	-3,047	-640	-2,796
Utilized	-1,920	-1,589	-181	-175
Additions due to acquisitions	364	245	-	-
Exchange differences	-166	-162	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**7,069**	**7,160**	**2,329**	**2,849**
	-	-	-	-

Analysis of provisions for other doubtful receivables	Group	
	2007	**2006**
Balance at 1 January	**4,112**	**7,643**
Charge for the year	104	113
Unused amounts reversed	-2,063	-4,080
Utilized	-419	-
Exchange differences	-45	436
Balance at 31 December	**1,689**	**4,112**

21. Cash and cash equivalents

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Cash at bank and in hand	9,363	592	5	23
Short-term bank deposits	158,115	137,435	8	5
	167,478	**138,027**	**13**	**28**

Short-term bank deposits comprise primarily of time deposits and repository notes (REPOS). The effective interest rates on these short-term bank deposits are based on Euribor rates, are negotiated on a case by case basis and have an average maturity period of seven days.

22. Share Capital and premium

(all amounts are shown in Euro thousands unless otherwise stated)

The total number of the authorised ordinary shares is:	**2007**	**2006**
Ordinary shares of € 2.00 each	76,963,614	76,916,244
Preference shares of € 2.00 each	7,568,960	7,568,960
	84,532,574	**84,485,204**

Shares issued and fully paid	**Ordinary shares**		**Preference shares**		**Share premium**	**Total**	
	Number of shares	**€'000**	**Number of shares**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**Number of shares**	**€'000**
Balance at 1 January 2006	**76,761,164**	**153,522**	**7,568,960**	**15,138**	**22,133**	**84,330,124**	**190,793**
Issue of shares - share option scheme	155,080	310	-	-	591	155,080	901
Balance at 31 December 2006	**76,916,244**	**153,832**	**7,568,960**	**15,138**	**22,724**	**84,485,204**	**191,694**
Issue of shares - share option scheme	47,370	95	-	-	102	47,370	197
Balance at 31 December 2007	**76,963,614**	**153,927**	**7,568,960**	**15,138**	**22,826**	**84,532,574**	**191,891**

	Ordinary shares		**Preference shares**		**Total**	
Treasury shares	**Number of shares**	**€'000**	**Number of shares**	**€'000**	**Number of shares**	**€'000**
Balance at 1 January 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares purchased	14,000	502	-	-	14,000	502
Balance at 31 December 2006	**14,000**	**502**	**-**	**-**	**14,000**	**502**
Treasury shares purchased	1,071,887	35,434	300	9	1,072,187	35,443
Balance at 31 December 2007	**1,085,887**	**35,936**	**300**	**9**	**1,086,187**	**35,945**

The trading price of the Titan Cement ordinary shares were € 31.20 and € 41.30 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Share options

Share options are granted to members of senior management. Movements in the number of share options outstanding are as follows:

	2000 scheme	**2004 scheme**	**2007 scheme**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2006	**82,700**	**244,590**	**-**	**327,290**
Granted	-	142,440	-	142,440
Exercised	-46,600	-108,480	-	-155,080
Cancelled	-28,100	-3,000	-	-31,100
Balance at 31 December 2006	**8,000**	**275,550**	**-**	**283,550**
Granted	-	-	142,950	142,950
Exercised	-8,000	-39,370	-	-47,370
Cancelled	-	-93,340	-	-93,340
Balance at 31 December 2007	**-**	**142,840**	**142,950**	**285,790**

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following terms:

		2006			
Expiration date	**Exercise price**	**2000 scheme**	**2004 scheme**	**2007 scheme**	**Total**
2007	€ 14.68	8,000	-	-	8,000
2008	€ 2.00	-	133,110	-	133,110
2009	€ 2.00	-	142,440	-	142,440
		8,000	**275,550**	**-**	**283,550**

		2007			
Expiration date	**Exercise price**	**2000 scheme**	**2004 scheme**	**2007 scheme**	**Total**
2008	€ 2.00	-	400	-	400
2009	€ 2.00	-	142,440	-	142,440
2010	€ 2.00	-	-	142,950	142,950
		-	**142,840**	**142,950**	**285,790**

22. Share Capital and premium (continued)

2000 Programme

At the annual general meeting of 5 July 2000, the shareholders approved the distribution of up to 400,000 ordinary voting shares by granting share options at an initial offer price of € 29.35 per share (now € 14.68 after split).

With a decision taken at the general meeting on 19 June 2002 and in accordance with the provisions of Law 2919/2001, the implementation of the program was extended to senior executives of subsidiaries of the Group. The options granted each year have a vesting period of three years and can be exercised either partially by one-third within the year of granting and the next two years or cumulatively at the end of the three-year period.

As a result of the decision taken at the Annual General Meeting on May 24, 2004 to reduce the nominal value per share (share split), it was decided at the Shareholders' General Meeting held on June 8, 2004 to modify this share option scheme by doubling the number of shares to 480,000 new shares instead of 240,000 old ones and to reduce the exercise price from € 29.35 to € 14.68 per share. During the year 3 executives exercised options for 8,000 shares. During the 2007 financial year, no members of the board exercised their rights.

2004 Programme

On June 8, 2004 the Company approved a new share incentive scheme for the distribution of up to 400,000 ordinary voting shares by granting share options for the three year period 2004 to 2006 to certain executives of the Company and its subsidiaries. The exercise price was set at the nominal price of the share. Under this scheme, the options granted each year have a maturity period of three years and can be exercised after the completion of the three year period. Each option must be exercised within twelve months from its respective vesting period. If the deadline is exceeded then those particular options will irrevocably lapse. All vesting is conditional on the employee's continued employment throughout the vesting period. The number of options to be granted each year will depend on a number of market based performance features such as the performance of Titan shares compared to the performance of the Athens Stock Exchange and the share performance of other international cement producing companies. The number of options that vest each year will be determined as follows:

1) One-third of options granted vest based on an individuals performance at the completion of the three year period.
2) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to three Athens Stock Exchange indices during the three year period.
3) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to that of twelve predefined cement producing companies during the three year period.

The options granted under the new scheme have been accounted for in terms of the requirements of IFRS 2 "Share based payments". The options granted under the old scheme are not subject to IFRS 2 as they were granted prior to the effective date of IFRS 2.

The fair value of the options granted in 2006, determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, was € 37.27 per option. The significant inputs into the valuation model were share price at grant date of € 40.74, expected volatility of share price 22.03%, dividend yield of 1.56% and an annual risk free rate of 3.67%.

During 2007, 54 executives and 6 members of the board exercised options for 39,370 shares.The remaining options for 142,840 shares have not yet been exercised.

2007 Programme

On May 29, 2007 the Company approved the introduction of a new, three-year Stock Option Programme (2007 Programme). In the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and senior executives of the Company and its affiliates in Greece and abroad shall be granted options, the exercise of which is subject to the financial results of the Company and the performance of its ordinary share, to acquire up to 500,000 ordinary shares of the Company at a sale price equal to the share's nominal value, that is 2 Euros per share.

Under this Programme, the options granted each year have a maturity period of three years and can be exercised after the completion of the three year period. Each option must be exercised within twelve months from its respective vesting period. If the deadline is exceeded then those particular options will irrevocably lapse. All vesting is conditional on the employee's continued employment throughout the vesting period. The number of options that vest each year will be determined as follows:

1) One-third of options granted vest based on the financial results of the Company.

2) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to three Athens Stock Exchange indices during the three year period.

3) One-third of options granted vest based on the Titan Cement's stock performance relative to that of twelve predefined international cement producing companies during the three year period.

The options granted under the 2007 Programme have been accounted for in terms of the requirements of IFRS 2 "Share based payments".

In July 2007, 142,950 share options were granted, in accordance with the above Stock Option Programme.

The fair value of the options granted under the new Programme, determined using the Monte Carlo valuation model, was € 37.64 per option. The significant inputs into the valuation model were share price at grant date of € 40.50, standard deviation of share price 24%, dividend yield of 2.10% and the rate of the two-year Greek Government Bonds.

23. Other reserves

Group

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Contin-gency reserve	Tax exempt reserves under special laws	Revalu-ation reserve	Currency transla-tion differ-ences on derivative hedging position	Foreign currency trans-lation reserve	Total other reserves
Balance at 1 January 2006	**52,589**	**3,637**	**242,684**	**145,846**	**2,959**	**45,318**	**-103,110**	**389,923**
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-58,851	-58,851
Net unrealized losses on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-3,153	-	-	-3,153
Gain/(loss) on hedge of net investment	-	-	-	-	-	785	-	785
Deferred tax on movement on investment hedge	-	-	-	-	-	2,243	-	2,243
Transfer from/(to) retained earnings	4,960	-	28,105	8,429	3,485	-	-2,003	42,976
Balance at 31 December 2006	**57,549**	**3,637**	**270,789**	**154,275**	**3,291**	**48,346**	**-163,964**	**373,923**
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-			-43,165	-43,165
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132
Non distributed dividends	-	-	15	-	-	-		15
Transfer from/(to) retained earnings	6,596	11,358	60,199	-10,469	-2	-	-1,590	66,092
Balance at 31 December 2007	**64,145**	**14,995**	**331,003**	**143,806**	**3,421**	**48,346**	**-208,719**	**396,997**

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Contin-gency reserve	Tax exempt reserves under special laws	Revalu-ation reserve	Currency transla-tion differ-ences on derivative hedging position	Total other reserves
Balance at 1 January 2006	**45,292**	**1,769**	**232,098**	**134,096**	**-**	**45,318**	**458,573**
Net gain on hedge of net investment	-	-	-	-	-	785	785
Deferred tax on movement on investment hedge	-	-	-	-	-	2,243	2,243
Transfer from/(to) retained earnings	5,226	-	28,136	8,403	-	-	41,765
Balance at 31 December 2006	**50,518**	**1,769**	**260,234**	**142,499**	**-**	**48,346**	**503,366**
Non distributed dividends	-	-	15	-	-	-	15
Transfer from/(to) retained earnings	6,120	-	58,892	-9,640	-	-	55,372
Balance at 31 December 2007	**56,638**	**1,769**	**319,141**	**132,859**	**-**	**48,346**	**558,753**

Certain Group companies are obliged according to the applicable commercial law to form as legal reserve a percentage of their annual net profits. This reserve can not be distributed during the operational life of the company.
Based on existing Greek tax law, tax exempt reserves under special laws are exempt from income tax, provided that they are not distributed to shareholders. The Group does not intend to distribute these reserves and has thus not provided for the tax liability that would arise in the event that these reserves were to be distributed. Any distribution from these reserves can only occur following the approval of shareholders in a general meeting and after the applicable taxation is paid by the Company.
Included in the tax exempt reserves are reserves that have been created by the Company and certain of its Greek subsidiaries following the application of development incentive laws. Law 3614/07 imposed taxation on special untaxed reserves that had been created by companies , among which Titan, on the basis of incentive law 3220/04 , during financial years 2003 and 2004, and were considered as illegal state subsidies by the the European Commission. Titan had formed a relevant account for the income tax corresponding to these reserves. Pursuant to Law 3614/07, the companies have been given the right to exclude from the reserves that were finally submitted to taxation , investment expenses that could fall into the provisions of development incentive laws 2601/98 and 3299/04.

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exhange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.
The currency translation differences on derivative hedging position is used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

24. Borrowings

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Current				
Loans in local currency - (€ denominated)	65,476	28,911	35,948	8,258
Loans in foreign currency	80,213	109,569	14,039	17,082
Finance lease liabilities	716	565	-	-
	146,405	**139,045**	**49,987**	**25,340**
Non-current				
Bank borrowings (Loans in foreign currency)	367,002	54,278	3,609	16,320
Debentures - Notes (in foreign currency)	219,263	267,599	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	3,568	4,163	-	-
	589,833	**326,040**	**3,609**	**16,320**
Total borrowings	**736,238**	**465,085**	**53,596**	**41,660**

The fair values of the borrowings closely approximate their carrying amounts.

Maturity of non-current bank borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities):

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Up to 2 years	62,388	33,935	3,609	4,218
Between 2 and 5 years	409,619	115,928	-	12,102
Over 5 years	114,258	172,014	-	-
	586,265	**321,877**	**3,609**	**16,320**

US Private Placement 2001 Senior Notes mature in 2008 (USD 30,000,000, bearing coupon of 7.01%), in 2011 (USD 105,000,000, bearing coupon of 7.51%) and in 2016 (USD 25,000,000, bearing coupons of 7.89%).
US Private Placement 2004 Senior Notes mature in 2014 (USD 140,000,000, bearing coupon of 5.75%) and in 2019 (USD 25,000,000, bearing coupon of 6.10%).

The effective interest rates that affect the Income Statement are as follows:

	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - USD)	5.84%	6.13%	6.51%	6.11%
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - JPY)	2.70%	2.70%	-	-
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - EGP)	10.13%	10.53%	-	-
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - GBP)	7.70%	6.45%	7.70%	6.45%
Bank borrowings (foreign currency - BGN)	5.60%	5.54%	-	5.67%
Bank borrowings (local currency - €)	4.84%	3.95%	4.84%	3.85%
Finance lease liabilities	5.35%	5.14%	-	-

Bank borrowings in foreign currencies:

(all amounts in Local Currency thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
USD	886,179	502,210	23,474	43,900
JPY	1,998,049	2,250,846	-	-
EGP	195,517	210,980	-	-
GBP	1,249	-	1,249	-
BGN	46,819	10,196	-	-
CAN	4,000	4,600	-	-

The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

(all amounts in Euro thousands) Floating rate:	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
- Expiring within one year	334,918	312,956	199,003	240,216
- Expiring beyond one year	475,939	10,277	-	-

The Group has adequate undrawn committed and uncommitted borrowing facilities to meet future business requirements.

The present value of the finance lease liabilities may be analyzed as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006
Finance lease liabilities - minimum lease payments		
Not later than 1 year	931	795
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,254	3,179
Later than 5 years	795	1,682
	4,980	5,656
Future finance charges on finance leases	-696	-928
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**4,284**	**4,728**
Present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	715	565
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,486	2,260
Later than 5 years	83	1,903
	4,284	**4,728**

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessors in the event of default.

25. Retirement and termination benefit obligations

Greece

Greek labor legislation requires that the payment of retirement and termination indemnities be based on the number of years of service to the Company by the employees and taking into consideration their final remuneration. The Group grants retirement indemnities which exceed the legal requirements. These retirement indemnities are unfunded and the liabilities arising from such obligations are actuarially valued by an independent firm of actuaries. The last actuarial valuation was undertaken in December 2007. The principal actuarial assumptions used were a discount rate of 4.5%, future salary increases of between 5% and 6% and future pension increases of 3% per annum.

USA

The Group's U.S. subsidiaries operate defined benefit plans and other post-retirement benefit plans. The method of accounting for the latter, as well as the valuation assumptions and the frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit plans.

Multi-employer plan.

Certain employees participate in a union sponsored, defined benefit multi-employer pension plan. This plan is not administered by the Group's U.S. subsidiary and contributions are determined in accordance with the provisions of the negotiated labor contract. These contributions are affected by the funded status of the plan.

Excess benefit plan.

This plan is intended to constitute an unfunded plan of deferred compensation for a selected group of highly compensated employees under the Employee Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). For this purpose the Group's U.S. subsidiary created an irrevocable trust to facilitate the payment of deferred compensation to participants under this plan. Under this plan, the participants are eligible to defer a certain percentage of eligible compensation for the applicable plan year. The Company matches 50% of the participants' contributions to the plan. Again, the Company's contributions are affected by the funded status of the plan.

All of the Group's U.S. subsidiary's defined benefit pension plans and all but one of its other post-retirement plans have been frozen as to new participants and credited service. These plans do not materially impact the Group. One post-retirement benefit plan exists (for certain active and former employees) whereby eligible retirees receive benefits consisting primarily of assistance with medical insurance costs between the dates of early retirement and medicare eligibility. The Company operates a defined contibution plan for it's employees.

The amounts relating to defined benefit pension plans and other post retirement and termination benefits (defined benefit plans) recognized in the income statement in the account other expenses (see note 4) are as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**Group**		**Company**	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Current service cost	3,342	3,071	1,705	1,497
Interest cost	2,855	2,502	1,694	1,465
Business combination	44	-	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain)	1,732	1,148	1,785	1,697
	7,973	**6,721**	**5,184**	**4,659**
Expected return on plan assets	-636	-672	-	-
Net periodic cost	**7,337**	**6,049**	**5,184**	**4,659**
Additional provision required	1,814	770	-	-
Additional post retirement and termination benefits paid out, not provided for	470	853	470	853
Amounts recognised in the income statement	**9,621**	**7,672**	**5,654**	**5,512**
Present value of the liability recognised in the balance sheet	**54,392**	**58,798**	**37,766**	**38,137**

Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet:	**Group**		**Company**	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Opening balance	**39,535**	**38,937**	**22,748**	**23,293**
Total expense - as shown above	7,337	6,049	5,184	4,659
Additional provision required	1,814	770	-	-
Additions due to acquisitions	21	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-676	-686	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	-8,699	-5,535	-6,830	-5,204
Ending balance	**39,332**	**39,535**	**21,102**	**22,748**

26. Provisions

Group

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

		January 1, 2007	Charge for the year	Unused amounts reversed	Utilized	Exchange differ-ences	December 31, 2007
Provisions for restoration of quarries	a	11,720	502	-77	-1	-446	11,698
Provisions for other taxes	b	2,884	130	-1,926	-102	-95	891
Litigation provisions	c	2,634	395	-97	-374	-246	2,312
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004 (note 8)	d	16,300	-	-	-5,728	-	10,572
Other provisions	e	8,852	11,202	-7,507	-3,961	-293	8,293
		42,390	**12,229**	**-9,607**	**-10,166**	**-1,080**	**33,766**

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2007	2006
Non current provisions	20,934	37,977
Current provisions	12,832	4,413
	33,766	**42,390**

Company

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

		January 1, 2007	Charge for the year	Unused amounts reversed	Utilized	Exchange differ-ences	December 31, 2007
Provisions for restoration of quarries	a	2,778	186	-77	-	-	2,887
Tax provision for reserve L.3220/2004 (note 8)	d	14,400	-	-	-5,276	-	9,124
Other provisions	e	1,500	3,046	-133	-	-	4,413
		18,678	**3,232**	**-210**	**-5,276**	**-**	**16,424**

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	2007	2006
Non current provisions	2,887	17,178
Current provisions	13,537	1,500
	16,424	**18,678**

a. This provision represents the present value of the estimated costs to reclaim quarry sites and other similar post-closure obligations. It is expected that this amount will be used over the next 1 to 50 years.
b. This provision relates to future obligations that may result from tax audits. It is expected that this amount will be fully utilized in the next five years.
c. This provision has been established with respect to claims made against certain companies in the Group by third parties. It is expected that this amount will be utilized in the next two years.
d. This provision relates to future tax obligation in respect of Tax exempt reserves L3220/2004.
e. Comprises other provisions relating to other risks none of which are individually material to the Group. It is expected that this amount will be used over the next 1 to 50 years.

27. Other-non current liabilities

(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Government grants	7,308	7,328	6,747	7,063
Additional consideration for subsidiaries' acquisition	6,015	-	-	-
Other-non current liabilities	3,187	3,854	-	-
	16,510	**11,182**	**6,747**	**7,063**

Analysis of Government grants:
(all amounts in Euro thousands)

	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Opening balance	**7,328**	**7,841**	**7,063**	**7,450**
Additions due to acquisitions	169	-	-	-
Additions	230	-	25	-
Amortization (note 29)	-419	-513	-341	-387
Ending balance	**7,308**	**7,328**	**6,747**	**7,063**

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is a certainty that the grant will be received and also when the Group complies with the terms and conditions of the grant.
Government grants relating to capital expenses are reflected as long term liabilities and are amortised on a straight line basis that reflects the estimated useful life of the asset for which the grant was received.
Government grants received in respect of expenses are reflected in the income statement when the related expense is incurred so that the expense is matched to the income received.

28. Trade and other payables

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Trade payables	91,214	86,445	27,541	24,637
Amounts due to related parties (note 33)	1,277	504	9,530	5,039
Other payables	27,417	24,212	11,288	11,178
Accrued expenses	26,492	25,181	5,645	7,393
Social security	4,869	4,790	2,908	2,819
Customer down payments/advances	5,622	4,827	1,262	980
Dividends payable	377	286	355	262
Other taxes	10,750	7,943	5,467	2,660
	168,018	**154,188**	**63,996**	**54,968**

Other payables comprise mainly of liabilities relating to transportation for cement and raw materials as well as employee benefit payables.
Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on: Group 0-90 day's terms, Company 10-90 day's terms.
Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of one both for the Group and the Company.

29. Cash generated from operations

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Profit for the year as per income statement	244,219	262,310	118,771	105,118
Adjustments for:				
Tax (note 8)	56,127	118,513	41,017	62,195
Depreciation (note 11)	84,816	76,314	11,025	10,997
Amortization of intangibles (note 13)	9,213	3,560	-	-
Amortization of government grants received (note 27)	-419	-513	-341	-387
Stripping amortization	1,172	1,370	-	-
Impairment of assets	1,509	7,600	-	-
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-1,531	622	316	-142
Profit on sale of investment property	-	-	-7	-
Provision for impairment of debtors charged to income statement (note 20)	-328	-6,040	-339	-2,727
Provision for inventory obsolescence	1,946	525	996	564
Provision for restoration of quaries	425	4,582	109	2,778
Provision for litigation	298	1,655	-	-
Other provisions	3,695	5,054	2,912	1,551
Provision for retirement and termination benefit obligations	9,151	6,819	5,184	4,659
Impairment of investment property	-	-	102	-
Bond issue cost amortization	147	-	-	-
Interest income and net foreign exchange transaction gains	-12,425	-12,028	-3,438	-5,900
Dividend income	-74	-4,543	-2,656	-5,598
Interest expense and net foreign exchange transaction losses	44,113	36,417	4,482	7,316
Loss on financial instruments	179	557	73	9
Loss/(gains) on investments	133	-3	75	-3
Interest capitalized to fixed assets	-1,084	-609	-	-
Tax discount due to one off payment	-107	-674	-108	-614
Share stock options	3,497	2,787	2,328	1,893
Share in profit of associates	-1,204	-2,817	-	-
Changes in working capital:				
Increase in inventories	-29,999	-37,739	-17,115	-5,271
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	21,072	-11,434	1,314	-4,126
Decrease/(increase) in operating long-term receivables	1,844	-3,397	-371	-1,412
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	-15,717	9,333	-2,209	-2,304
Cash generated from operations	**420,668**	**458,221**	**162,120**	**168,596**

In the consolidated cash flow statement, proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

Net book amount (note 11)	2,855	2,370	977	554
Profit/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,531	-622	-316	142
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	**4,386**	**1,748**	**661**	**696**

30. Business combinations

Year ended 31 December 2006

At 30.3.2006 the Group announced the acquisition of the 100% of Metro Ready-Mix LLC and Summit Ready Mix LLC (or Elbrecht Concrete Inc.), which were fully incorporated in the consolidated financial statements as of 1.4.2006. At 28.4.2006, the Group acquired 100% of Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC, which was fully incorporated at the same date in the consolidated financial statements. At 28.6.2006 the Group acquired 100% of Leros Quarries S.A. and 100% of Dodekanesos Quarries S.A., at 28.7.2006 100% of Central Concrete Surermix Inc., at 26.10.2006 100% of Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A. and finally at 15.12.2006 100% of Titan Netherlands BV. The assets and liabilities of the above mentioned companies, as they were preliminary formed at the date of acquisition, are as follows:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**Metro Ready Mix LLC**		**Summit Ready Mix LLC**		**Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC**		**Other**	
Assets	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value
Non current assets	14,741	4,229	5,606	2,898	10,442	4,788	5,099	5,099
Inventory	193	116	96	-	436	501	139	139
Receivables and prepayments	1,766	1,699	662	685	2,577	3,169	3,100	3,100
Cash and cash equivalents	672	672	108	38	1,170	1,173	415	415
Total assets	**17,372**	**6,716**	**6,472**	**3,621**	**14,625**	**9,631**	**8,753**	**8,753**
Liabilities								
Other liabilities and taxes payable	2,390	1,786	1,327	1,040	992	1,351	3,679	3,679
Total liabilities	**2,390**	**1,786**	**1,327**	**1,040**	**992**	**1,351**	**3,679**	**3,679**
Net assets	**14,982**	**4,930**	**5,145**	**2,581**	**13,633**	**8,280**	**5,074**	**5,074**
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 13)	12,938		6,389		17,244		2,743	
Consideration, satisfied by cash	**27,920**		**11,534**		**30,877**		**7,817**	
Cash flow on acquisition:								
Purchase consideration settled in cash	27,920		11,534		30,877		7,817	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	-672		-108		-1,170		-415	
Net cash outflow on acquisitions	**27,248**		**11,426**		**29,707**		**7,402**	

Year ended 31 December 2007

During 2007 the Group announced the acquisition of the 100% of Betotechniki S.A. (consolidated from 12.1.2007 and was merged with Interbeton Constructions Materials S.A. as of 15.11.2007), Double W & Co OOD (consolidated from 27.3.2007), S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co Inc (consolidated from1.4.2007), Ecobeton S.A (consolidated from 19.4.2007), AVES Afoi Polikandrioti S.A. (consolidated from 8.5.2007), Feronia Holding Ltd (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Vesa DOOL (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Salentijn Properties 1 B.V. (consolidated from 17.12.2007). The assets and liabilities of the above mentioned companies, as they were preliminary formed at the date of acquisition, as presented in the table bellow.
During the first quarter, the Group acquired an extra 24% of the equity of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (Powhatan Ready Mix), increasing the Group's participation to 49%. At 10.4.2007 Group acquired the remaining 51% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (Powhatan Ready Mix), which has been fully incorporated in Group's financial statements on the same date (10.4.2007).
On 31.3.2007 the Group's subsidiary Titan America LLC announced the acquisition of Cumberland quarry from the companies Jim Smith Contracting Company LLC and Cumberland River Resources LLC. The above mentioned quarry was incorporated in Titan America's financial statements at 1.4.2007.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co Inc.**		**Mechanicsville Concrete Inc.**		**Cumberland**		**Other**	
Assets	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value	Fair value recognised on acquisition	Previous carrying value
Non current assets	86,411	27,882	5,588	1,828	30,960	12,318	3,250	3,250
Inventory	2,130	2,130	218	245	1,687	1,687	52	52
Receivables and prepayments	14,525	14,436	1,428	1,475	-	-	4,408	4,408
Cash and cash equivalents	13	13	112	136	-	-	408	408
Total assets	**103,079**	**44,461**	**7,346**	**3,684**	**32,647**	**14,005**	**8,118**	**8,118**
Liabilities								
Long term borrowings	-	-	1,439	1,151	150	-	3,287	3,287
Other liabilities and taxes payable	21,635	6,157	2,038	887	-	-	2,970	2,970
Total liabilities	**21,635**	**6,157**	**3,477**	**2,038**	**150**	**-**	**6,257**	**6,257**
Net assets	**81,444**	**38,304**	**3,869**	**1,646**	**32,497**	**14,005**	**1,861**	**1,861**
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 13)	110,012		6,066		-		8,015	
Consideration, satisfied by cash	**191,456**		**9,935**		**32,497**		**9,876**	
Cash flow on acquisition:								
Purchase consideration settled in cash	191,456		9,935		32,497		9,876	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	-13		-112		-		-408	
Net cash outflow on acquisitions	**191,443**		**9,823**		**32,497**		**9,468**	

Purchase price allocation of the acquired companies will be completed within twelve months from acquisition date.

31. Interest in joint ventures

The Group has a 50% interest in a joint venture, Lafarge Titan Egyptian Investments Limited ("LTEIL"), a company incorporated in Jersey and the principal activity of which is investment holding. LTEIL in turn has controlling interests in other entities. The following amounts represent the Group's share of the assets and liabilities and profit after tax of the joint ventures and are included in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**
Property, plant and equipment	95,266	87,284
Intangibles and long-term receivables	14,809	13,696
Current assets	41,762	39,775
Total assets	**151,837**	**140,755**
Non-current interest bearing borrowings	27,046	35,964
Other long-term liabilities	2,786	737
Provisions	4,824	5,206
Minority interests	20	169
Current non-interest bearing borrowings	9,147	5,675
Other short-term liabilities	15,432	22,523
Total liabilities	**59,255**	**70,274**
Net assets	**92,582**	**70,481**
Revenue	**63,732**	**61,944**
Cost of sales	-27,173	-23,744
Gross profit before depreciation	**36,559**	**38,200**
Other income/expense	-1,559	-952
Administrative expenses	-3,322	-3,184
Selling expenses	-299	-279
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation	**31,379**	**33,785**
Depreciation	-7,888	-8,620
Profit before interest, taxes	**23,491**	**25,165**
Finance costs	-2,008	-3,683
Profit before income tax	**21,483**	**21,482**
Income tax expense	-3,880	-85
Profit after tax	**17,603**	**21,397**

The number of employees in the joint venture at the end of the reporting period was 400 (2006: 401).

32. Contingencies and Commitments

Contingent liabilities	**Group**		**Company**	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries	84,799	96,793	642,650	396,443
Bank guarantee letters	16,032	29,058	14,301	18,192
Other	7,075	2,062	3,989	6,226
	107,906	**127,913**	**660,940**	**420,861**

In March 2006, the U.S. district Court Judge Hoeveler, of the Southern district of Florida ruled that the mining permits had been improperly issued and remanded the permits process to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for further review and consideration. The most recent decision, as described below, follows a hearing which ended in January 2007.
On Friday, July 13, 2007, in Miami-Dade County, Florida, U.S. District Judge W. Hoeveler, ruled that Tarmac, a Titan Group subsidiary, amongst other companies, must cease rock mining in some areas of the south-eastern "Lake Belt" region of Florida as of Tuesday, July 17, 2007, until the Army Corps of Engineers completes a requested Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The Army Corps of Engineers has announced that the SEIS is expected to be completed within May 2008.
The ruling impacts all the mining companies operating in the Lake Belt since it vacates the permits of all other mining companies operating in the Lake Belt when the Corps issues the SEIS. At that time, all affected companies, including Titan, will need to reapply for new permits.
For the Group the decision affects a significant part of the Pennsuco quarry, which supplies raw materials to the over-2-million-ton Pennsuco cement plant, in addition to selling over 6 million tons of aggregates per annum to the Florida market.
The Group believes the decision is based on inaccurate data since water supply to Miami-Dade is protected by the current water treatment plants and it has been scientifically demonstrated that mining activities do not damage the quality of the water supply. Tarmac has appealed against this ruling before the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta and has applied for motion to stay which has been rejected. However, by the same decision the hearings of the appeal have been expedited and took place in November 2007. The decision of the Court of Appeals is expected to be issued any time .
At the same time, the Group is working with federal, state and local authorities to reduce, to the extent possible, the impact on Florida's economy and the building materials industry. Titan has developed a two year contingency plan to maintain production at its Pennsuco cement plant. The impact on the Company's Florida aggregates business will depend on the extent to which reduced volumes and higher supply and transportation costs will be offset by higher market prices.

As part of the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union has committed itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Within this context a Community Directive was issued that foresees the commercialisation of CO_2 emission licences. The directive has been transposed to Greek Legislation, impacting amongst other industries the cement industry.
The Company has been made aware of its allocation, from 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2007, in terms of the National Allocation Plan for CO_2 emissions. In the event that the allocated amount would be lower than the Company's present emissions, the Company would incur costs for either having to acquire emission rights or via an investment in equipment that reduces the emission of the gas. The Company did not incur such an obligation.

The financial years, referred to in note 36, have not been audited by the tax authorities and therefore the tax obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries for those years have not yet been finalized. The statutory tax audit for the Company for the years 2002 through 2005 has been completed and the total liability assessed amounts to € 4.2 m. An amount of € 0.9 m. was charged to the Income Statement for the first half of 2007 and the remaining amount was offset against a provision established over those years amounted to € 3.3m.

Other than the items referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is not anticipated that any material contingent liabilities will arise.

Contingent assets	**Group**		**Company**	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Bank guarantee letters	15,938	11,355	15,938	11,355
	15,938	**11,355**	**15,938**	**11,355**

Litigation between our subsidiary Intertitan S.A and the French state is pending before the competent French administrative court of appeal in regard to a claim of our subsidiary against the French state for damages, which at first instance had been accepted for € 2.7 m plus interest. However, such decision was annulled by the Administrative Court of Appeal and the case has been submitted by our affiliate has before the Supreme Administrative Court of France (Conseil d' Etat).

Commitments
Capital commitments
On July 25, 2007 Antea Cement Sh.A.,a Titan Group subsidiary in Albania, entered into a commitment to construct a new cement plant in Kruje, Albania. The total project cost is estimated at € 170 m. The amount of € 20 m has been paid as of 31.12.2007.
Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

	Group		**Company**	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Property, plant and equipment	180,671	19,751	19,710	13,605
Total	**180,671**	**19,751**	**19,710**	**13,605**

Purchase commitments
The Group's US subsidiary has contracted to purchase raw materials and manufacturing supplies as part of its ongoing operations in Florida. This includes a contract to buy construction aggregates through a multi-year agreement at prevailing market prices.
Operating lease commitments - where a Group Company is the lessee
The Group leases motor vehicles, properties and other equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**Group**	
	2007	**2006**
Not later than 1 years	6,313	3,521
Later than 1 years and not later than 5 years	12,282	5,943
Later than 5 years	8,034	3,275
	26,629	**12,739**

33. Related party transactions

The Group is controlled by Titan Cement S.A. ("The Company") which owns 100% of the Group's ordinary shares. Group directors own 18.2% (2006:17.3%) of the Company's shares. The Company owns 1.4%, while the remaining 80.4% (2006: 82.7%) of shares belongs to the public (including institutional investors).
Various transactions are entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries during the year with related parties. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the years ended 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2006, the Group has not raised any provision for doubtful debtors relating to amounts owed by related parties as the payment history has been excellent. Intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Related party transactions exclusively reflect transactions among the companies of the Group.

The following is a summary of transactions that were carried out with related parties during the year:

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
i) Sales of goods and services				
Sale of goods to subsidiaries	-	-	130,324	127,470
Sale of services to subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	5,354	909
Rental income	-	-	105	120
Sales of goods and services to related parties	4	-	4	-
	4	**-**	**135,787**	**128,499**

ii) Purchases of goods and services

	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Purchase of goods from subsidiaries	-	-	8,837	8,212
Purchase of services from subsidiaries	-	-	19,404	18,279
Purchase of goods and services from related parties	1,831	896	1,831	896
	1,831	**896**	**30,072**	**27,387**

iii) Year-end balances arising from purchases of goods and services

	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Payables to related parties	-	-	8,253	4,535
Payables to associates	769	127	769	127
Payables to executives and member of the Board	508	377	508	377
Total (note 28)	**1,277**	**504**	**9,530**	**5,039**
Receivables from related parties	-	-	38,544	34,539
Receivables from executives and members of the Board	16	6	16	6
Total (note 20)	**16**	**6**	**38,560**	**34,545**

iv) Key management compensation

	Group		Company	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	5,001	4,937	4,810	4,560
Post-employment benefits	-	107	-	107
Other long term benefits	309	472	309	472
Termination benefits	1,328	348	1,328	348
Share based payments	811	686	811	686
	7,449	**6,550**	**7,258**	**6,173**

Key management includes executive committee members

v) Directors

Executive members on the Board of Directors	5	6
Non-executive members on the Board of Directors	10	9

vi) Contingencies and commitments (see note 32)

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities give rise to a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange, interest rate, credit and liquidity risks. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group as a whole.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group Treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group Treasury operates as a cost and service centre and provides services to all business units within the Group, co-ordinates access to both domestic and international financial markets and manages the financial risks relating to the Group's operations. This includes identifying, evaluating and if necessary, hedging financial risks in close co-operation with the various business units within the Group. Group Treasury does not undertake any transactions of a speculative nature or transactions that are unrelated to the Group's trading, investment and financing activities.

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, bank overdrafts, FX spot and forwards, trade accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, investments in bonds, dividends payable and lease obligations.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group's foreign exchange exposure arises from actual or anticipated cash flows (exports/ imports) in currencies other than its base currency as well as investments in overseas operations. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

Exposures are managed through the use of natural hedges and forward exchange contracts. It is the policy of the Group to use as natural hedges any material foreign currency loans against underlying investments in foreign subsidiaries whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk, when possible. Hence currency exposure to the net assets of the Group's subsidiaries in the United States of America is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in US Dollars.

In other markets where the Group operates, such as Egypt and certain Balkan countries, the Group assesses the financing needs of the business unit and where possible matches the currency of financing with the underlying asset exposure. The exception to this is Egypt where the Group has an asset exposure in Egyptian pounds and a financing obligation in Japanese Yen. The Group has determined that the cost of refinancing the Yen obligation to Egyptian pounds is prohibitive. To more effectively manage this exposure, part of the Yen obligation has been swapped into US Dollars via the use of forward exchange contracts.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and the Group's equity to reasonable changes in the US Dollar (USD), Serbian Dinar (RSD) and Egyptian Pound (EGP) exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

Sensitivity Analysis in Foreign Exchange Rate Changes

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Foreign Currency	Increase/ Decrease of Foreign Currency vs. €	Effect on Profit Before Tax	Effect on equity
Year ended 31 December 2007	USD	5%	763	18,736
		-5%	-691	-16,952
	RSD	5%	683	3,459
		-5%	-618	-3,130
	EGP	5%	1,242	4,430
		-5%	-1,123	-4,008
Year ended 31 December 2006	USD	5%	6,048	20,125
		-5%	-5,472	-18,208
	RSD	5%	380	2,835
		-5%	-344	-2,565
	EGP	5%	1,201	4,010
		-5%	-1,086	-3,628

Note: Calculation of "Effect on Profit before tax" is based on year average FX rates; calculation of "Effect on Equity" is based on year end FX rate changes.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of fluctuations in the interest rate markets.

Exposure to interest rate risk on liabilities and investments is monitored on a proactive basis. In order to mitigate interest rate risk, the Group's financing is structured at a pre-determined combination of fixed and floating rate debt. Group Treasury steers the Group's fixed- floating rate ratio of net debt according to market conditions, the Group's strategy and its funding needs. Interest rate derivatives may occasionally be used, if deemed necessary, only as a means of mitigating this risk and changing the above mentioned ratio. In 2007, the Group used no interest rate derivatives.

It is the policy of the Group to continuously review interest rate trends and the tenor of financing needs. In this respect, decisions are made on a case by case basis as to the tenor and the fixed versus floating cost of a new loan. Consequently, all short term borrowings are based on floating rates. Medium and long-term facilities consist of either fixed or floating interest rate debt.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact of the outstanding floating rate borrowings at the end of the period on profits) to reasonable changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

Sensitivity Analysis of Group's Borrowings due to Interest Rate Changes

(all amounts in Euro thousands)		Interest Rate Variation	Effect on profit before tax
Year ended 31 December 2007	EUR	1.0%	-683
		-1.0%	683
	USD	1.0%	-3,860
		-1.0%	3,860
	GBP	1.0%	-17
		-1.0%	17
	BGN	1.0%	-244
		-1.0%	244
	EGP	1.0%	-245
		-1.0%	245
Year ended 31 December 2006	EUR	1.0%	-293
		-1.0%	293
	USD	1.0%	-1,318
		-1.0%	1,318
	BGN	1.0%	-103
		-1.0%	103
	EGP	1.0%	-273
		-1.0%	273

Note: Table above excludes the positive impact of interest received from deposits.

Credit Risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Trade accounts receivable consist mainly of a large, widespread customer base. All Group companies monitor the financial position of their debtors on an ongoing basis.

Where considered appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased. The granting of credit is controlled by application and account limits. Appropriate provision for impairment losses is made for specific credit risks and at the year-end management did not consider there to be any material credit risk exposure that was not already covered by credit guarantee insurance or a doubtful debt provision.

The Group also has potential credit risk exposure arising from cash and cash equivalents, investments and derivative contracts. To minimize this credit risk, the Group operates within an established counterparty policy approved by the Board of Directors, which limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Also, as regards money market instruments, the Group only deals with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies the availability of funding through adequate amounts of committed credit facilities, cash and marketable securities and the ability to close out those positions as and when required by the business or project.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecasted cash flows and ensuring that adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities are maintained. The Group has sufficient undrawn call/demand borrowing facilities that can be utilised to fund any potential shortfall in cash resources.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities at 31 December 2007 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Group

Year ended 31 December 2007	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
(all amounts in Euro thousands)						
Borrowings	-	6,236	128,398	545,303	242,346	922,283
Other non current liabilities	-	-	18	8,921	263	9,202
Trade and other payables	5,180	75,965	59,163	310	908	141,526
	5,180	82,201	187,579	554,534	243,517	1,073,011

Year ended 31 December 2006	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
(all amounts in Euro thousands)						
Borrowings	-	50,034	66,198	189,289	310,532	616,053
Other non current liabilities	-	-	-	3,831	23	3,854
Trade and other payables	2,203	75,385	50,459	290	670	129,007
	2,203	125,419	116,657	193,410	311,225	748,914

Company

Year ended 31 December 2007	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
(all amounts in Euro thousands)						
Borrowings	-	3,866	40,733	11,746	-	56,345
Trade and other payables	25,374	28,701	80	9,841	-	63,996
	25,374	32,567	40,813	21,587	-	120,341

Year ended 31 December 2006	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5years	Total
(all amounts in Euro thousands)						
Borrowings	-	-	9,180	37,198	-	46,378
Trade and other payables	25,493	23,716	3	5,756	-	54,968
	25,493	23,716	9,183	42,954	-	101,346

Borrowings include the floating and fixed rate outstanding principal at year end plus accrued interest up to maturity.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong investment grade credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its operations and maximize shareholder value.
The Group manages its capital structure conservatively with net debt having averaged 1,13x earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) over the last four years.
Titan's policy is to maintain leverage targets in line with an investment grade profile.
The Group monitors capital using net debt to EBITDA ratio. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

(all amounts in Euro thousands)	Group 2007	Group 2006	Company 2007	Company 2006
Long term borrowings	589,833	326,040	3,609	16,320
Short term borrowings	146,405	139,045	49,987	25,340
Debt	**736,238**	**465,085**	**53,596**	**41,660**
Less: cash and cash equivalents	167,478	138,027	13	28
Net Debt	**568,760**	**327,058**	**53,583**	**41,632**
EBITDA	**425,863**	**480,671**	**168,900**	**173,133**
Net debt/EBITDA ratio	1.34	0.68	0.32	0.24

35. Financial instruments

Fair value estimation
The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. When interest rate swaps are used, their fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.
In assessing the fair value of non-traded derivatives and other financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the specific or similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as option pricing models and estimated discounted value of future cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.
The face value less any estimated credit adjustment for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year is assumed to approximate its fair value. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Group for similar financial instruments.
Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments, that are carried in the financial statements:

	Group				Company			
	Carrying amount		Fair value		Carrying amount		Fair value	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Financial assets								
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	515,777	512,883	515,777	512,883
Investments in associates	4,136	3,880	4,136	3,880	-	-	-	-
Available for-sale financial assets	4,858	3,618	4,858	3,618	168	168	168	168
Other non current receivables	12,158	14,024	12,158	14,024	3,386	3,016	3,386	3,016
Receivables and prepayments	305,008	293,425	305,008	293,425	130,213	131,760	130,213	131,760
Cash and cash equivalents	167,478	138,027	167,478	138,027	13	28	13	28
Derivative financial instruments	657	-	657	-	15	-	15	-
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings	589,833	326,040	594,700	333,997	3,609	16,320	3,609	16,320
Short term borrowings	146,405	139,045	146,405	139,045	49,987	25,340	49,987	25,340
Other non current liabilities	16,510	11,182	16,510	11,182	6,747	7,063	6,747	7,063
Trade and other payables	168,018	154,188	168,018	154,188	63,996	54,968	63,996	54,968
Derivative financial instruments	87	989	87	989	87	-	87	-

Derivative financial instruments consist of forward exchange contracts.

Commitments to buy and sell foreign currencies:

The amounts below represent the net Yen and Dollar equivalents to purchase and sell foreign currencies. The contracts will be utilized during the next twelve months.

Group		Foreign Amount		Average Rate	
(all amounts in local currency thousands)		2007	2006	2007	2006
Japanese Yen (Bought)	JPY/USD	3,001,128	4,575,386	115.02	113.96
US Dollars (Bought)	USD/EUR	13,164	-	1.4607	-
Japanese Yen (Sold)	JPY/USD	1,500,564	2,324,540	118.17	119.16

Company		Foreign Amount		Average Rate	
(all amounts in local currency thousands)		2007	2006	2007	2006
US Dollars (Bought)	USD/EUR	13,164	-	1.4607	-

36. Fiscal years unaudited by the tax authorities

Titan Cement Company S.A	2006-2007
Achaiki Maritime Company	2001-2007
Aeolian Maritime Company	2001-2007
Albacem S.A.	2003-2007
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A. [2]	2007
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	2007
Ecobeton S.A. [2]	2005-2007
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	2002-2007
Intercement S.A.	2003-2007
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	2000-2007
Ionia S.A.	2006-2007
Lakmos S.A.	2003-2007
Lateem S.A. [3]	2007
Leecem S.A.	2003-2007
Leros Quarries S.A.	2007
Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A.	2003-2007
Naftitan S.A.	2003-2007
Polikos Maritime Company	2001-2007
Quarries Corinthias S.A.	2005-2007
Quarries Gournon S.A.	2003-2007
Quarries of Tagaradon Community S.A.	2007
Sigma Beton S.A.	2003-2007
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	2006-2007
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	2001-2007
Aemos Cement Ltd	2003-2007
Alvacim Ltd	2006-2007
Balkcem Ltd	2002-2007
Iapetos Ltd	2003-2007
Rea Cement Ltd	2004-2007
Themis Holdings Ltd	2004-2007
Tithys Ltd	2003-2007
Feronia Holding Ltd [2]	2007
Vesa DOOL [2]	2007
Salentijn Properties1 B.V. [2]	2007
Titan Cement Cyprus Limited [3]	2006-2007
KOCEM Limited [3]	2007
Fintitan SRL	(a)
Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	(a)
Separation Technologies U.K. Ltd	(a)
Titan Global Finance PLC [3]	(a)
Central Concrete Supermix Inc.	2006-2007
Essex Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
Markfield America LLC	2004-2007
Mechanicsville Concrete INC.	2006-2007
Metro Redi-Mix LLC	2006-2007
Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC	2006-2007
Pennsuco Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
Roanoke Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co. Inc. [2]	2007
Separation Technologies LLC	2004-2007
Standard Concrete LLC	2004-2007
Summit Ready-Mix LLC	2006-2007
Tarmac America LLC	2004-2007
Titan America LLC	2004-2007
Titan Virginia Ready Mix LLC	2004-2007
Separation Technologies Canada Ltd	2004-2007
Cementara Kosjeric AD	2003-2007
TCK Montenegro DOO [3]	2007
Double W & Co OOD [2]	2007
Granitoid AD	2005-2007
Gravel & Sand PIT AD	2002-2007
Zlatna Panega Beton EOOD	2002-2007
Zlatna Panega Cement AD	2005-2007
Cement Plus LTD	2006-2007
Rudmark DOOEL [3]	2006-2007
Usje Cementarnica AD	2006-2007
Titan Cement Netherlands BV	2006-2007
Antea Cement SHA	2006-2007
Alexandria Development Co.Ltd	(a)
Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E	2005-2007
Balkan Cement Enterprises Ltd	2003-2007
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	2005-2007
East Cement Trade Ltd	2003-2007
Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC	2001-2007
Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd	(a)
Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution	2005-2007

(a) Under special tax status
[2] Aquired Subsidiaries for the period 1/1-31/12/2007 (note 30)
[3] Formed Subsidiaries for the period 1/1-31/12/2007

37. Reclassifications

An amount of € 2,900 thousand was transfered from “Provisions” to “Trade and other payables, both in the Group’s and Company’s balance sheet as of 31.12.2006 in order to be comparable with the balance sheet as of 31.12.2007.

38. Events after the balance sheet date

On January 15, 2008 Group's subsidiary, Interbeton Construction Materials S.A., completed the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Domiki Beton S.A. for € 9.5 million.

Titan Group has announced on January 18, 2008 an agreement to create a 50/50 joint venture in Turkey. To this effect, Titan Group has agreed to purchase a 50% equity stake in Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. for € 90.5 million.

Titan Cement Company S.A. has proceeded to the purchase of 468.529 common and 500 preference treasury shares with an average purchase price euro 30.93 and 24.30 per share respectively.

On February 25th, 2008, the CO_2 allowances per annum for the period 2008-2012 in Greece where announced by the competent Greek Ministry. The allowances for this period represent a shortfall from the previous scheme. This may lead to potential constraints on production.

TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS for the year ended 31 December 2007

(in terms of article 135 of Law 2190, for companies publishing annual financial statements in accordance with IAS/IFRS)

The figures illustrated below provide summary information about the financial position of Titan Cement S.A. and its subsidiaries. We advise the reader who seeks a complete picture of the financial position to visit the Company's web site, where the full year financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards together with the auditor's report, are presented.

Company's Statutory Information

Head Office and Registered Address:	22A Halkidos Street - 111 43 Athens
Company's Number in the Register of Societes Anonymes:	6013/06/B/86/90
Supervising Authority:	Ministry of Development (Department for limited companies)
Board of Directors:	Andreas Canellopoulos - Chairman, Dimitrios Krontiras* - Deputy Chairman, Dimitrios Papalexopoulos - Managing Director, Nellos Canellopoulos, Takis-Panagiotis Canellopoulos, George David*, Basilios Fourlis*, Elias Paniaras, Panagiotis Marinopoulos*, Alexandra Papalexopoulou-Benopoulou, Michael Sigalas, Apostolos Tamvakakis*, Spyridon Theodoropoulos*, Eftihios Vasilakis*, Efthimios Vidalis*. *Independent non-executive directors
Date of approval of the Financial Statements:	26 February 2008
Auditing firm:	ERNST & YOUNG
Name of the auditor:	Christos Glavanis
Report of the Auditors:	Without qualification
Company's web address:	**www.titan-cement.com**

Group Stucture

The Group companies that are included in the consolidated financial statements with their respective locations and percentage of ownership are as follows:

Full consolidation method

	Percentage %	F.Y.U.**		Percentage %	F.Y.U.**
TITAN CEMENT COMPANY S.A., Athens	Parent	2006-2007	FINTITAN SRL, Venice Italy	100.00%	(a)
AVES AFOI POLIKANDRIOTI S.A., Athens	100.00% *	2007	TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC, Hull U.K.	100.00%	(a)
AEOLIAN MARITIME COMPANY, Athens	100.00%	2001-2007	TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD, Hull U.K.	100.00%	(a)
ALBACEM S.A., Athens	100.00%	2003-2007	SEPARATION TECHNOLOGIES UK LTD, Hull U.K.	100.00% *	(a)
ACHAIKI MARITIME COMPANY, Athens	100.00%	2001-2007	CENTRAL CONCRETE SUPERMIX Inc, Florida U.S.A.	100.00% *	2006-2007
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTIONS MATERIALS S.A., Athens	100.00%	2002-2007	ESSEX CEMENT CO LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
INTERCEMENT S.A., Athens	100.00%	2003-2007	MARKFIELD AMERICA LLC, Virginia U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
INTERTITAN TRADING INTERNATIONAL S.A., Athens	100.00%	2000-2007	MECHANICSVILLE CONCRETE Inc, Virginia U.S.A.	100.00% *	2006-2007
IONIA S.A., Athens	100.00%	2006-2007	METRO REDI-MIX LLC, Florida U.S.A.	100.00% *	2006-2007
LAKMOS S.A., Athens	100.00%	2003-2007	MIAMI VALLEY READY MIX OF FLORIDA LLC, Florida U.S.A.	100.00% *	2006-2007
QUARRIES OF TAGARADON COMMUNITY, Thessaloniki	79.93% *	2007	PENNSUCO CEMENT CO. LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
LATEEM S.A., Athens	100.00% *	2007	ROANOKE CEMENT CO. LLC, Virginia U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A., Heraklion Crete	100.00% *	2003-2007	S&W READY MIX CONCRETE CO Inc, South Carolina U.S.A.	100.00% *	2007
QUARRIES KORINTHIAS S.A., Korinthos	100.00% *	2005-2007	SEPARATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
DODEKANESOS QUARRIES S.A., Leros	100.00% *	2007	STANDARD CONCRETE LLC, Florida U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
LEROS QUARRIES S.A., Leros	100.00% *	2007	SUMMIT READY-MIX LLC, Florida U.S.A.	100.00% *	2006-2007
LEECEM S.A., Athens	100.00% *	2003-2007	TARMAC AMERICA LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
LOYKAS TSOGKAS BETA S.A., Athens	100.00% *	2003-2007	TITAN AMERICA LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
NAFTITAN S.A., Athens	100.00%	2003-2007	TITAN VIRGINIA READY MIX LLC, Delaware U.S.A.	100.00% *	2004-2007
ECOBETON S.A., Ioanina	100.00% *	2005-2007	SEPARATION TECHNOL. CAN. LTD, Fredericton NB Canada.	100.00% *	2004-2007
POLIKOS MARITIME COMPANY, Athens	100.00%	2001-2007	CEMENTARA KOSJERIC AD, Kosjeric Serbia	74.28% *	2003-2007
SIGMA BETON S.A., Athens	100.00%	2003-2007	TCK MONTENEGRO DOO, Bodgorica Montenegro	74.28% *	2007
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING S.A., Athens	100.00%	2001-2007	DOUBLE W & Co OOD., Rousse Bulgaria	99.99% *	2007
TITAN CEMENT ATLANTIC S.A., Athens	100.00%	2006-2007	GRANITOID AD, Batanovtsi Bulgaria	99.67% *	2005-2007
AEMOS CEMENT LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00%	2003-2007	GRAVEL & SAND PIT AD, Zlatna Bulgaria	99.99% *	2002-2007
ALVACIM LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2006-2007	ZLATNA PANEGA BETON EOOD, Zlatna Bulgaria	99.99% *	2002-2007
BALKCEM LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2002-2007	ZLATNA PANEGA CEMENT AD, Zlatna Bulgaria	99.99% *	2005-2007
IAPETOS LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00%	2003-2007	CEMENT PLUS LTD, Skopje FYROM	61.64% *	2006-2007
REA CEMENT LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2004-2007	RUDMARK DOOEL, Skopje FYROM	99.99% *	2006-2007
THEMIS HOLDINGS LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	51.01% *	2004-2007	USJE CEMENTARNICA AD, Skopje FYROM	94.84% *	2006-2007
TITHYS LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2003-2007	VESA DOOL, Skopje FYROM	100.00% *	2007
FERONIA HOLDING LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2007	TITAN CEMENT NETHERLANDS BV, Amsterdam Netherlands	100.00% *	2006-2007
KOCEM LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2007	SALENIJN PROPERTIES 1 BV, Amsterdam Netherlands	100.00%	2007
TITAN CEMENT CYPRUS LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	100.00% *	2006-2007	ANTEA CEMENT SHA, Tirana Albania	100.00% *	2006-2007

Proportionate consolidation method

	Percentage %	F.Y.U.**		Percentage %	F.Y.U.**
BALKAN CEMENT ENTERPRISES LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	51.01% *	2003-2007	FOUR M TITAN SILO COMPANY LLC, Cairo Egypt	49.21% *	2001-2007
EAST CEMENT TRADE LTD, Nicosia Cyprus	50.00% *	2003-2007	MISRIEEN TITAN TRAD. & DISTR., Cairo Egypt	49.46% *	2005-2007
LAFARGE TITAN EGYPTIAN INV.LTD,Channel Islands U.K.	50.00% *	(a)	BENI SUEF CEMENT CO. SAE, Cairo Egypt	49.92% *	2005-2007
ALEXANDRIA DEVEL.LTD, Channel Islands U.K.	50.00% *	(a)	ALEXANDRIA PORTLAND CEM.CO SAE, Alexandria Egypt	48.41% *	2005-2007

Equity method

	Percentage %	F.Y.U.**		Percentage %	F.Y.U.**
KARIERNI MATERIALI AD, Sofia Bulgaria	48.76% *	-	KARIERI AD, Plovdiv Bulgaria	48.71% *	-

**** Companies held indirectly***
***** F.Y.U.: Fiscal Years Unaudited by the Tax Authorities***
(a) Subject to special tax regime

Condensed Balance Sheet at 31 December 2007

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Group		Company	
ASSETS	**31/12/2007**	**31/12/2006**	**31/12/2007**	**31/12/2006**
Property, plant, and equipment	1,303,924	1,174,541	269,210	263,809
Intangible assets	301,189	145,181	-	-
Investments and long-term receivables	18,994	20,290	519,270	516,006
Total Non-Current Assets	**1,624,107**	**1,340,012**	**788,480**	**779,815**
Inventories	226,253	203,137	85,250	68,404
Trade receivables	232,362	253,507	116,526	122,743
Other assets	75,664	41,929	13,763	9,078
Cash and cash equivalents	167,478	138,027	13	28
Total Current Assets	**701,757**	**636,600**	**215,552**	**200,253**
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,325,864**	**1,976,612**	**1,004,032**	**980,068**
LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings	589,833	326,040	3,609	16,320
Other long-term liabilities	200,839	222,277	59,815	76,865
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**790,672**	**548,317**	**63,424**	**93,185**
Short-term bank liabilities	146,405	139,045	49,987	25,340
Trade payables	91,214	86,572	28,310	24,764
Income taxes payable	12,911	29,301	7,442	23,200
Other short-term liabilities	89,723	73,018	49,310	31,704
Total Current Liabilities	**340,253**	**327,936**	**135,049**	**105,008**
Total Liabilities (a)	**1,130,925**	**876,253**	**198,473**	**198,193**
Share capital (shares 84,532,574 x € 2.00)	169,065	168,970	169,065	168,970
Share premium	22,826	22,724	22,826	22,724
Share stock options	7,016	3,519	7,016	3,519
Treasury shares	-35,945	-502	-35,945	-502
Retained earnings and other reserves	1,009,865	885,478	642,597	587,164
Equity attributable to shareholders (b)	**1,172,827**	**1,080,189**	**805,559**	**781,875**
Minority interests (c)	22,112	20,170	-	-
Total Equity (d)=(b)+(c)	**1,194,939**	**1,100,359**	**805,559**	**781,875**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (e)=(a)+(d)	**2,325,864**	**1,976,612**	**1,004,032**	**980,068**

Condensed Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Group		Company	
	1/1-31/12/2007	**1/1-31/12/2006**	**1/1-31/12/2007**	**1/1-31/12/2006**
Revenue	**1,496,915**	**1,568,109**	**535,859**	**519,847**
Cost of sales	-936,825	-957,252	-322,779	-300,484
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**560,090**	**610,857**	**213,080**	**219,363**
Other operating income/(expense)	-1,442	-9,375	1,725	-3,857
Administrative expenses	-108,586	-98,525	-41,352	-38,521
Selling and marketing expenses	-24,199	-22,286	-4,553	-3,852
Profit before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization	**425,863**	**480,671**	**168,900**	**173,133**
Depreciation & amortization	-94,782	-80,731	-10,684	-10,610
Profit before interest and taxes	**331,081**	**399,940**	**158,216**	**162,523**
Income from participations & investments	74	4,543	2,656	5,598
Finance costs - net	-30,809	-23,660	-1,084	-808
Profit before taxes	**300,346**	**380,823**	**159,788**	**167,313**
Less: Income tax expense	-56,127	-118,513	-41,017	-62,195
Profit after taxes	**244,219**	**262,310**	**118,771**	**105,118**
Attributable to:				
Shareholders	239,739	259,185	118,771	105,118
Minority interests	4,480	3,125	-	-
Basic earnings per issued share (in €)	2.85	3.07	1.41	1.25
Diluted earnings per issued share (in €)	2.84	3.06	1.41	1.24

Condensed Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2007

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2007	**31/12/2006**	**31/12/2007**	**31/12/2006**
Equity balance at beginning of the year as adjusted (1/1/2007 and 1/1/2006 respectively)	**1,100,359**	**939,368**	**781,875**	**721,140**
Profit for the year	239,739	259,185	118,771	105,118
Profit attributable to minority interest	4,480	3,125	-	-
Share Capital increase due to share options	3,694	3,689	3,694	3,689
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets available for sale	132	-3,300	-	-
Additional consideration for subsidiary acquisition	-4,280	-1,070	-	-
Dividends paid	-63,338	-50,598	-63,338	-50,598
Dividends paid to minority	-2,488	-315	-	-
Foreign currency translation	-47,949	-52,359	-	-
Minority interests from newly established companies	33	108	-	-
Treasury shares purchased	-35,443	-502	-35,443	-502
Net gain on hedge of net investment	-	3,028	-	3,028
Equity balance at year end (31/12/2007 and 31/12/2006 respectively)	**1,194,939**	**1,100,359**	**805,559**	**781,875**

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2007

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Group		Company	
	1/1-31/12/2007	**1/1-31/12/2006**	**1/1-31/12/2007**	**1/1-31/12/2006**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profits before taxes	300,346	380,823	159,788	167,313
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	94,782	80,731	10,684	10,610
Provisions	15,187	12,593	8,862	6,825
Exchange differences	-1,738	-3,662	-1,857	-4,430
Income from participations & investments	-74	-4,543	-2,656	-5,598
Interest expense	32,343	27,438	2,901	5,846
Other non cash items	2,622	8,078	2,779	1,143
Operating profit before changes in working capital	443,468	501,458	180,501	181,709
Increase in inventories	-29,999	-37,739	-17,115	-5,271
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	21,072	-11,434	1,314	-4,126
(Decrease)/increase in operating long-term receivables	1,844	-3,397	-371	-1,412
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables (excluding banks)	-15,717	9,333	-2,209	-2,304
Cash generated from operations	420,668	458,221	162,120	168,596
Taxation paid	-96,232	-105,036	-58,784	-40,106
Net cash flows from operating activities (a)	**324,436**	**353,185**	**103,336**	**128,490**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	-252,399	-160,135	-18,383	-21,552
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	4,386	1,748	661	696
Proceeds from the sale of investment property	-	-	157	-
Proceeds from dividends	74	153	2,688	11,520
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash	-243,231	-77,808	-1,724	-143
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets	933	7,279	-	965
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	-2,193	-3,248	-74	-82
Interest received	7,589	3,781	130	150
Increase in long-term assets	-	-477	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities (b)	**-484,841**	**-228,707**	**-16,545**	**-8,446**
Net cash flows after investing activities (a)+(b)	**-160,405**	**124,478**	**86,791**	**120,044**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Share capital increase	197	901	197	901
Treasury shares purchased	-35,085	-502	-35,085	-502
Proceeds from government grants	-230	-	25	-
Interest paid	-41,016	-31,828	-3,031	-5,996
Dividends paid	-65,736	-51,041	-63,246	-50,750
Proceeds from borrowings	637,704	350,129	95,493	95,809
Payments of borrowings	-304,500	-347,005	-81,159	-159,495
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (c)	**191,794**	**-79,346**	**-86,806**	**-120,033**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (a)+(b)+(c)	**31,389**	**45,132**	**-15**	**11**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	138,027	95,142	28	17
Effects of exchange rate changes	-1,938	-2,247	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**167,478**	**138,027**	**13**	**28**

Other important data and information

1. In accordance with the Board of Directors resolution of 17.12.2007, following the exercise by senior executives of the Company and of companies of Titan Group of stock option rights granted to them on the basis of the Stock Option Plans that have been approved by resolutions dated 5.7.2000, 19.6.2002 and 8.6.2004 of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the share capital was increased by € 94,740 with cash payments and issuance of 47,370 new registered voting shares, nominal value of € 2.00 each. Share price was € 2.00 for 39,370 shares and € 14.68 for 8,000 shares, according to the relevant stock option plan. The share premium account includes the difference that arose from 8,600 shares of € 12.68 per share issued or € 101,440 in total.
2. There are no pledges on the Company's assets.
3. Number of employees at the end of the reporting period: Group: 6,034 (2006: 5,891), Parent Company: 1,121 (2006: 1,121).
4. Capital expenditure for the year 2007 amounted to: Group € 252.4 m (2006: € 160.1 m), Parent Company € 18.4m (2005: € 21.6 m).
5. Earnings per share have been calculated based on the average number of shares during the year (i.e. ordinary and preferred).
6. On July 13th 2007 U.S., district Court Judge, in Miami – Dade County, Florida, ruled that Titan Group's subsidiary, Tarmac America LLC (Tarmac) was obliged to cease, as of July 17th 2007, rock mining in some areas of the Lake Belt region of Florida until the Army Corps of Engineers completes its Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The Army Corps of Engineers announced that SEIS is expected to be finalised within May 2008. The above ruling impacts a substantial part of the Pennsuco quarry, which supplies raw materials to the Pennsuco cement plant. Furthermore, this ruling affects the above mentioned quarry's sales of aggregates in the Florida market. A motion to stay before the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta has been denied, but the Court expedited the appeal process, which has been exercised by Tarmac America LLC together with the other affected by the ruling mining enterprises and was discussed in November 2007. The Court decision is expected to be issued within 2008.
7. The Board of Directors will propose annual General Meeting of Shareholders, for the 2007 fiscal year a dividend of € 0.75, per share (2006: € 0.75).
8. Intercompany transactions for the fiscal year 2006 and intercompany balances as of 31 December 2006, according to I.A.S. 24 are as follows:

Amounts in € thousand	**Group**	**Company**
a) Sales of goods and services	4	135,787
b) Purchases of goods and services	1,831	30,072
c) Receivables from related parties	-	38,544
c) Payables to related parties	769	9,022
e) Key management compensations	7,449	7,258
f) Receivables from key management	16	16
g) Payables to key management included in above	508	508

9. The companies Betotechniki S.A. (consolidated from 12.1.2007 and was merged with Interbeton Constructions Materials S.A. as of 15.11.2007), Double W & Co OOD (consolidated from 27.3.2007), S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co Inc (consolidated from1.4.2007), Ecobeton S.A (consolidated from 19.4.2007), AVES Afoi Polikandrioti S.A. (consolidated from 8.5.2007), Feronia Holding Ltd (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Vesa DOOL (consolidated from 4.12.2007), Salentijn properties 1 B.V. (consolidated from 17.12.2007), have been fully consolidated in the Group Financial Statements of 31.12.2007. At 10.4.2007 Group acquired the remaining 51% of Mechanicsville Concrete Inc. (Powhatan Ready Mix), which has been fully incorporated in Group's financial statements of 31.12.2007. During the year the company established the following subsidiaries: LATEEM SA (8.1.2007), Titan Global Finance PLC (2.4.2007), TCK Montenegro DOO (10.4.2007), Rudmak DOOEL (5.6.2007), Titan Cement Cyprus Ltd (1/10/2007), Kocem Ltd (3.10.2007). The company Blue Circle Cement Egypt S.A.E was merged with Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E. as of 22.10.2007.
10. According to the resolutions approved by the Annual General Meetings of May 23, 2006 and May 10, 2007 the Company acquired during the period 1.1-31.12.2007 1,071,887 of its own common shares of a value of € 35,434 thousand and 300 of its own preference shares of a value of € 9 thousand. The total number of its own shares that the Company holds is 1,086,187 of a value of € 35,945 thousand. The shares are held as treasury shares and have been deducted from Shareholders Equity.
11. The statutory tax audit for the Company for the years 2002 through 2005 has been completed and the total liability assessed amounts to € 4.2 m. An amount of € 0.9 million was charged to the Income Statement and the remaining amount of € 3.3m was offset against a provision established over those years.
12. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for presentation purposes (note 37 of annual financial statements).

Athens, 26 February 2008

Chairman of the Board of Directors
ANDREAS L. CANELLOPOULOS
I.D.No AB500997

Managing Director
DIMITRIOS TH. PAPALEXOPOULOS
I.D.No Ξ163588

Chief Financial Officer
HOWARD PRINCE-WRIGHT
PASS No P60090793

Chief Accountant
EMM. CH. MAVRODIMITRAKIS
I.D.No N237613

Financial Consolidation Manager
ATHANASIOS S. DANAS
I.D.No AB006812

Report
Regarding Company transactions with affiliated companies,in accordance to article 2, par.4 of Codified Law 3016/2002, for 2007.

During 2007, Company's transactions with the previously mentioned companies are as listed below:

I. INFLOWS		**1/1 - 31/12/2007**
A. Sales		
1. Cement sales		
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	51,552,426.94
ESSEX CEMENT CO. LLC		21,086,207.86
FINTITAN SRL		13,865,280.00
TARMAC AMERICA LLC		9,136,935.63
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD		7,505,227.92
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.		1,724,281.08
INTERTITAN S.A.		6,216,334.00
ALBACEM S.A.		4,013,848.07
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD		541,373.38
LOUKAS TSOGKAS BETA S.A.		1,073,556.85
OIKOBETON S.A		283,188.99
CEMENTARA KOSJERIC AD		22,610.00
TCK MONTENEGRO		410,400.00
		117,431,670.72
2. Aggregates sales		
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	3,696,306.89
3. Solid Fuels sales		
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	value in Euro	7,521,195.34
4. Fixed assets sales		
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	value in Euro	68,210.00
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		9,346.00
LOUKAS TSOGKAS BETA S.A.		104.00
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		24,679.18
QUARRIES DODEKANISOU S.A.		260.00
QUARRIES LEROU S.A.		478.00
		103,077.18
5. Porcelain products sales		
IONIA S.A.	value in Euro	1,499,332.87
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		129.42
		1,499,462.29
6. Spare parts sales		
ALBACEM S.A.		690.00
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		8,807.66
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD		28,443.79
ZLATNA PANEGA CEMENT A.D.		12,837.47
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		21,357.05
		72,135.97
Total A		**130,323,848.39**
B. 1. Provision of computerization and IT services		
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	182,988.00
NAFTITAN S.A.		20,092.00
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.		4,831.00
TITAN ATLANTIC CEMENT S.A.		427.00
ALBACEM S.A.		1,000.00
LEECEM S.A.		406.00
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		1,000.00
INTERTITAN S.A.		340.00
QUARRIES LEROU S.A.		350.00
		211,434.00
2. Other income from services		
BENI SUEF CEMENT CO.	value in Euro	2,796,069.06
TITAN AMERICA LLC		260,097.05
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD		24,809.29
NAFTITAN S.A.		42,060.35
ACHAIKI M.C.		5,075.00
POLIKOS M.C.		991.50
ANTEA CEMENT		1,970,000.00
ALEXANDRIA PORTLAND CEMENT A.D.		21,742.06
ZLATNA PANEGA CEM. A.D.		21,742.06
		5,142,586.37
Total B		**5,354,020.37**

C. Rents and leases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	60,473.45
IONIA S.A.		45,104.28
Total C		**105,577.73**
Total of inflows		**135,783,446.49**

II. OUTFLOWS

A. Purchases

1. Aggregates purchases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	8,358,510.27

2. Ready-mix concrete purchases

INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	value in Euro	16,054.43

3. Klinker purchases

CEMENTARNICA USJE A.D.	value in Euro	462,691.92
Total A		**8,837,256.62**

B. Services

1. Freight and transportation costs

ACHAIKI M.C.	value in Euro	7,937,786.75
POLIKOS M.C.		3,352,010.26
AEOLIAN M.C.		2,346,950.00
		13,636,747.01

2. Services for the production of porcelain

IONIA S.A.	value in Euro	4,991,770.79

3. Various payments from services

NAFTITAN S.A.	value in Euro	717,076.23
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.		50,890.16
IONIA S.A.		6,756.62
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.		289.33
		775,012.34
Total B		**19,403,530.14**
Total of outflows		**28,240,786.76**

III. BALANCES

The balances at 31.12.2007 are as follows:

	31/12/2007	
	DEBIT BALANCE	**CREDIT BALANCE**
INTERBETON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS S.A.	17,243,338.68	
FINTITAN SRL	7,487,896.00	
TITAN CEMENT U.K. LTD	2,884,044.16	
TITAN ATLANTIC CEMENT S.A.	3,187,647.05	
TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. S.A.	1,679,707.20	
IONIA S.A.	2,386,261.19	
CEMENTARNICA USJE AD	11,456.04	
BENI SUEF CEMENT CO.	21,742.06	
ALEXANDRIA PORTLAND CEMENT A.D.	21,742.06	
LOUKAS TSOGKAS BETA S.A.	333,220.51	
OIKOBETON S.A.	31,038.34	
QUARRIES GOURNON S.A.	98,933.67	
ZLATNA PANEGA CEM. A.D.	30,202.61	
TCK MONTENEGRO	93,600.00	
ANTEA CEMENT	1,773,000.00	
ESSEX CEMENT CO LLC	1,253,895.80	
TITAN AMERICA LLC		9.056,95
AEOLIAN M.C.		1.130.710,10
ACHAIKI M.C.		5.852.713,97
NAFTITAN S.A.		334.521,01
POLIKOS M.C.		919.729,40
	38,537,725.37	8.246.731,43

Note: All the transactions involving sales, purchases and provision of services were made at the current value on the date of their realization.

Information According to Article 10 of Law 3401/2005

The following Announcements/Notifications have been sent to the Daily Official List Announcements and are posted to the Athens Exchange website as well as to our Company's website www.titan-cement.com

5/1/2007	Trading in the Athens Exchange of new shares after share capital increase due to exercise of stock option rights
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
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11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
11/1/2007	Transaction Notification
16/1/2007	Transaction Notification
16/1/2007	Transaction Notification
17/1/2007	Transaction Notification
18/1/2007	Transaction Notification
19/1/2007	Transaction Notification
19/1/2007	Transaction Notification
23/1/2007	Transaction Notification
23/1/2007	Transaction Notification
24/1/2007	Transaction Notification
25/1/2007	Transaction Notification
26/1/2007	Transaction Notification
30/1/2007	Transaction Notification
30/1/2007	Transaction Notification
1/2/2007	Transaction Notification
2/2/2007	Schedule of intended corporate actions
2/2/2007	Transaction Notification
8/2/2007	Transaction Notification
9/2/2007	Transaction Notification
9/2/2007	Transaction Notification
13/2/2007	Transaction Notification
14/2/2007	Transaction Notification
15/2/2007	Transaction Notification
21/2/2007	Press release regarding financial results
21/2/2007	Parent company financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
21/2/2007	Group financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
26/2/2007	Transaction Notification
1/3/2007	Transaction Notification
2/3/2007	Transaction Notification
2/3/2007	Transaction Notification
5/3/2007	Transaction Notification
12/3/2007	Transaction Notification
13/3/2007	Transaction Notification
21/3/2007	Annual presentation to the Association of Greek Institutional Investors
21/3/2007	Annual presentation to the Association of Greek Institutional Investors
22/3/2007	Transaction Notification
22/3/2007	Transaction Notification
22/3/2007	Transaction Notification
23/3/2007	Purchase of own shares
23/3/2007	Transaction Notification
26/3/2007	Acquisition S& W Ready Mix Concrete Company
30/3/2007	Transaction Notification
2/4/2007	Acquisition of Cumberland Quarry, Kentucky USA
11/4/2007	Acquisition of Mechanicsville concrete Inc. Virginia
17/4/2007	Announcement of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
17/4/2007	Transaction Notification
18/4/2007	Transaction Notification
20/4/2007	Transaction Notification
20/4/2007	Annual Bulletin 2006
23/4/2007	Transaction Notification
23/4/2007	Transaction Notification
24/4/2007	Transaction Notification
24/4/2007	Transaction Notification
25/4/2007	Transaction Notification
25/4/2007	Transaction Notification
26/4/2007	Transaction Notification
26/4/2007	Transaction Notification
27/4/2007	Transaction Notification
27/4/2007	Transaction Notification
27/4/2007	Credit facility agreement of TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC
30/4/2007	Transaction Notification

2/5/2007	Transaction Notification
3/5/2007	Transaction Notification
3/5/2007	Press release regarding financial results
3/5/2007	Parent company financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
3/5/2007	Group financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
7/5/2007	Transaction Notification
8/5/2007	Transaction Notification
9/5/2007	Transaction Notification
10/5/2007	Ex-dividend date
10/5/2007	Transaction Notification
11/5/2007	Transaction Notification
11/5/2007	Annual General Meeting of shareholders resolutions
11/5/2007	Invitation of 1st reassembly of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
11/5/2007	Announcement of Share buy-back
11/5/2007	Announcement for the new Board of Directors
14/5/2007	Announcement of Share buy-back
14/5/2007	Annual General Meeting of shareholders resolutions in english
14/5/2007	Announcement of the new Board of Directors
14/5/2007	Announcement of Share buy-back
23/5/2007	Announcement of expiration of the period for the Share buy-back
30/5/2007	1st reassible of the Annual General Meeting resolutions
5/6/2007	Sale of tangible registered shares
18/6/2007	Outcome of the statutory Tax Audit for the fiscal years 2002-2005
20/6/2007	Communication regarding the possible delay of the approval of increase of the share capital by the Ministry of Development
20/6/2007	Sale of tangible registered shares
21/6/2007	Transaction Notification
22/6/2007	Transaction Notification
2/7/2007	Announcement of change of Directors
16/7/2007	Titan ordered to cease mining in Florida's Lake Belt region
17/7/2007	Clarification to the impact of ceasing mining in Florida's Lake Belt region
26/7/2007	Titan group's new greenfield cement plant in Albania
26/7/2007	Press release regarding financial results
26/7/2007	Parent company financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
26/7/2007	Group financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
27/7/2007	Transaction Notification
27/7/2007	Transaction Notification
27/7/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
27/7/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
1/8/2007	Transaction Notification
1/8/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
2/8/2007	Transaction Notification
2/8/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
7/8/2007	Purchase of own shares
13/8/2007	Transaction Notification
13/8/2007	Transaction Notification
13/8/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
13/8/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
21/8/2007	Purchase of own shares
29/8/2007	Transaction Notification
29/8/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
3/9/2007	Purchase of own shares
10/9/2007	Transaction Notification
10/9/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
12/9/2007	Purchase of own shares
12/9/2007	Purchase of own shares
21/9/2007	Purchase of own shares
3/10/2007	Transaction Notification
3/10/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
3/10/2007	Purchase of own shares
3/10/2007	Comments on Press articles
16/10/2007	Purchase of own shares
18/10/2007	Notification of significant transactions
23/10/2007	Notification of significant transactions
25/10/2007	Purchase of own shares
5/11/2007	Announcement pursuant to article 27 par. 3 of Law 3556/2007
5/11/2007	Press release regarding financial results
7/11/2007	Parent company financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
7/11/2007	Group financial and other information in accordance with IFRS
9/11/2007	Purchase of own shares
9/11/2007	Announcement pursuant to Law 3556/2007
9/11/2007	Purchase of own shares
20/11/2007	Purchase of own shares
29/11/2007	Purchase of own shares
4/12/2007	Announcement for the exercise of stock option
10/12/2007	Purchase of own shares
11/12/2007	Clarification to the eventual impact of the Lafarge acquisition of Orascom
17/12/2007	Issuance of new shares from the share capital increase due to the exercise of the stock option plan
20/12/2007	Group Chief Financial Officer leaves TITAN
24/12/2007	Purchase of own shares
24/12/2007	Document providing information under Law 3401/2005 (article 4 par. 2f)

g ***The annual financial statements, the auditors reports and the Board of Directors reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are available on the Company's website titan-cement.com.***