

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

All amounts are in thousand Bulgarian Levs, except otherwise stated

1. Organisation and scope of activity

Enemona AD (the "Parent company") was initially registered as a partnership company in 1990 and in 1994 the Parent-company was registered as a joint-stock company. The address of the Parent-company according to the court registration is at the city of Kozlodui, PanaoitHitov 1A. The Parent-company is a public entity and its shares are registered at the Financial Supervision Commission in order to be traded at the Bulgarian Stock Exchange. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 the major shareholder of Enemona AD is Dichko Prokopiev Dichkov. There have been no changes in the legal status of the Parent company during the current financial year.

The scope of activity of the Parent Company is construction works, which includes all stages from design to assembly and construction.

As of June 30, 2012 the following subsidiaries of the Parent company have been included in the consolidation:

Company	Description of activities	Interest	
		As of 30.06.2012	As of 31.12.2011
Enemona Utilities AD	Trade in electrical power	99,46%	99,46%
FEEI ADSIP	Special investment purpose company – securitization of receivables	88,97%	88,97%
Pirin Power AD	Design and construction of energy projects	100.00%	100.00%
FINI ADSIP	Special investment purpose company – purchase of real estate	69.23%	69.23%
Hemus gas AD	Construction of compressor stations	50.00%	50.00%
Esko engineering AD	Heating and air conditioning projects	99.00%	99.00%
TFETS Nikopol EAD	Construction of electric power station	100.00%	100.00%
EnemonaGalabovo AD	Construction contracts	91.13%	91.13%
Nevrokop gas AD	Trade in gas	90.00%	90.00%
EMKO AD	Construction contracts	77.36%	77.36%
Regionalgas AD	Gasification projects	50.00%	50.00%
PPPMladenovo EOOD	Prospecting, design, construction and assembly, commissioning, reparation, servicing and engineering works	100.00%	100.00%
Artantes Mining Group AD	Exploration of mineral resources	90.00%	100.00%

Regionalgas AD is subsidiary of Enemona Utilities AD, which as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 owns 50% of the shares of Regionalgas AD, or the direct share of the Company in Regionalgas AD is 50%.

The management the Group considers that the investments in Regionalgas AD and Hemusgas AD do not represent jointly control activity, as the Company controls the financial and operating policy of these companies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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On May 31, 2012 Enemona AD sold 200,000 ordinary shares, representing 10% of the equity capital of Artanes Mining Group AD. After the sale Enemona AD owns 89.99975% of the shares of Artanes Mining Group AD.

1. Organisation and scope of activity (continued)

On June 19, 2012 PPP Mladenovo EOOD increased its equity capital by registering 300 new shares each with nominal value of BGN 100.

2. General financial reporting framework

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in all material respects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations, issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as approved by the European Union (the "EU") and applicable in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The following amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the EU are effective for the current period:

- Amendments to IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures - Simplifying the disclosure requirements for government-related entities and clarifying the definition of a related party, adopted by the EU on July 19, 2010 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011),
- Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Accounting for rights issues, adopted by the EU on December 23, 2009 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after February 1, 2010),
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS- Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters, adopted by the EU on June 30, 2010 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010),
- Amendments to various standards and interpretations Improvements to IFRSs (2010) resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS published on May 6, 2010 (IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 7, IAS 1, IAS 27, IAS 34, IFRIC 13) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording, adopted by the EU on February 18, 2011 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010 or January 1, 2011 depending on standard/interpretation),
- Amendments to IFRIC 14 IAS 19 — The Limit on a defined benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction - Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement, adopted by the EU on July 19, 2010 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011),
- IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments, adopted by the EU on July 23, 2010 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010).

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any changes in the Company's accounting policies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

All amounts are in thousand Bulgarian Levs, except otherwise stated

2. General financial reporting framework (continued)

Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, revisions and interpretations adopted by the EU were in issue but not yet effective:

- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- Transfers of Financial Assets, adopted by the EU on November 22, 2011 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011).

The Company has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates. The Company anticipates that the adoption of these standards, revisions and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except from the following standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations, which were not endorsed for use as at the date of publication of financial statements:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015),
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- IFRS 12 Disclosures of Involvement with Other Entities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- IAS 27 (revised in 2011) Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- IAS 28 (revised in 2011) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS- Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011),
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- Mandatory Effective Date and Transition Disclosures,
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements -Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012),
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012),

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30,2012

All amounts are in thousand Bulgarian Levs, except otherwise stated

- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Improvements to the Accounting for Post-employment Benefits (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013),

2. General financial reporting framework(continued)

Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU(continued)

- Amendments to IAS 32 Financial instruments: presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014),
- IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine(effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).

The Group anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application,except for the noted below which might have material effect on the consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 9 Financial instruments, which uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or at fair value, replacing the variety of rules of IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how the entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the variety of rules of IAS 39.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements, which defines the accounting principles and procedures for preparation of consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 12 Disclosures of Involvement with Other Entities, which requires enhanced disclosures about both consolidated entities and unconsolidated entities in which an entity has involvement.

Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU(continued)

- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, which defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

At the same time, hedge accounting regarding the portfolio of financial assets and liabilities, whose principles have not been adopted by the EU, is still unregulated.

According to the Company's estimates, application of hedge accounting for the portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to IAS 39: Financial Instruments:Recognition and Measurement, would not significantly impact the financial statements, if applied as at the reporting date.

3. Critical accounting estimates and main sources of uncertainty at making accounting assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain accounting estimates and assumptions that affect some of the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial position and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on the available information as of the date of preparation of the separate financial statements as actual results could defer from those estimates.

3. Critical accounting estimates and main sources of uncertainty at making accounting assumptions (continued)

3.1. Revenue and expenses under construction contracts

The Group classifies as construction contract each contract in which it is specifically agreed that the construction of an asset or a number of assets, which are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Contract revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Contract costs include all direct costs, attributable to the contract. Costs that are not attributable to the contract such as administrative expenses and selling costs are recognized during the reporting period regardless of the stage of completion of the contract.

When the result of a construction contract can be reliably measured, contract revenue and expenses are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract as of the date of the statement of financial position, calculated as a ratio between the up-to-date contract expenses and the expected total amount of expenses under the contract. Expected loss under the construction contract is recognized as expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Changes in construction works, payment of claims and incentives are recognized to the amount to which it is probable that they will lead to income realization and they can be reliably measured.

When the outcome of a construction cost cannot be reliably measured, contract revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred, if it is probable that they will be recovered by the customer.

3.2. Impairment of non financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, whereas the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between informed, knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are determined on the budget estimates for the next five years. Recoverable amount depends on the discount factor used in the discounted cash flow model and on the expected future cash flows, as well as on the growth assumption.

3.3. Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is determined based on the expected future cash flows discounted at the initial effective interest rate. When determining the expected future cash flows, the Group analyzes the financial capabilities of its debtors and the expected period for receiving the cash flows.

3.4. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Another key sources of estimation uncertainty include estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. During the period ended at June 30, 2012 there are no circumstances that may trigger a change in the estimated useful lives of these assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30,2012

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3. Critical accounting estimates and main sources of uncertainty at making accounting assumptions (continued)

3.5. Economic environment

In 2012 and during 2011 year as a result of the global financial crisis, a decrease in the economic development of the Bulgarian economy is perceived which affects a wide range of industrial sectors. This leads to noticeable aggravation of cash flows; decline in income and as a result to substantial worsening of the economic environment in which the Group operates. In addition the entity is exposed to significantly higher price, market, credit, liquidity, interest, operating and other risks. As a result, uncertainty for the ability of clients to settle their liabilities in accordance with contracted terms increases.

Therefore, the amount of impairment losses on loans granted, receivables from clients, and the value of other accounting estimates in subsequent periods could substantially differ from those determined and recorded in this separate financial statements. The management of the Group applies all necessary procedures to control these risks.

3.6. Fair value of financial assets

In 2012 the Bulgarian Stock Exchange market was not quite active. In case that the market does not recover, this may cause difficulties in realizing assets at the current active quotations.