Titan Cement Company S.A. and its Subsidiaries
Condensed Financial Statements
for the period ended 31 March 2008

Titan Cement Company S.A.
Company's No 6013/06/B/86/90 in the
register of Societes Anonymes
22A Halkidos Str. - 111 43 Athens

Titan Cement Company S.A.

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The Interim Condensed Financial Statements presented through pages 1 to 20, both for the Group and the Parent Company, have been approved by the Board of Directors on 06.05.2008.

Chairman of the Board of Directors	Managing Director
ANDREAS L. CANELLOPOULOS I.D. No AB500997	DIMITRIOS TH. PAPALEXOPOULOS I.D. No Ξ163588
Chief Accountant	Financial Consolidation Senior Manager
EMM. CH. MAVRODIMITRAKIS I.D.No N237613	ATHANASIOS S. DANAS I.D.No AB006812

Interim Financial Statements

Interim Income Statement for the First Quarter

(Amounts in € thousand)	Group		Company	
	1/1 -31/3/2008	**1/1-31/3/2007**	**1/1 -31/3/2008**	**1/1-31/3/2007**
Turnover	340.152	342.144	125.135	127.468
Cost of sales	-230.168	-223.702	-80.584	-79.357
Gross profit before depreciation & amortization	**109.984**	**118.442**	**44.551**	**48.111**
Other income	3.680	3.040	2.228	2.332
Share in profit of associates	525	466	-	-
Administrative expenses	-26.405	-23.636	-10.408	-8.746
Selling and marketing expenses	-5.776	-5.559	-1.026	-814
Other expenses	-5.818	-3.844	-2.743	-2.044
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation & amortization	**76.190**	**88.909**	**32.602**	**38.839**
Depreciation and amortization related to cost of sales	-22.832	-20.106	-2.427	-2.333
Depreciation and amortization related to administrative and selling expenses	-830	-926	-273	-258
Earnings before interest and taxes	**52.528**	**67.877**	**29.902**	**36.248**
Income from participations and investments	5	12	-	-
Finance income	1.841	1.574	3	26
Finance expense	-9.180	-7.239	-744	-625
(Losses)/gains from financial instruments	389	-54	-564	-8
Exchange differences gains	291	515	670	200
Profit before taxes	**45.874**	**62.685**	**29.267**	**35.841**
Current income tax	-1.114	-10.923	-5.484	-7.931
Deferred income tax	-1.432	-498	-1.253	70
Profit after taxes	**43.328**	**51.264**	**22.530**	**27.980**
Net profit is allocated to:				
Equity holders of the parent Company	42.693	50.734	22.530	27.980
Minority interests	635	530	-	-
	43.328	**51.264**	**22.530**	**27.980**
Earnings per share - basic (in €)	**0,51**	**0,60**	**0,27**	**0,33**
Earnings per share - diluted (in €)	**0,51**	**0,60**	**0,27**	**0,33**

Interim Balance Sheet

(Amounts in € thousand)	**Group**		**Company**	
	31/3/2008	**31/12/2007**	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**
ASSETS				
Property, plant & equipment	1.263.290	1.303.924	262.734	262.214
Investment properties	-	-	6.996	6.996
Intangible assets	290.859	301.189	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	516.122	515.777
Investment in associates	4.660	4.136	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	2.683	2.497	107	107
Other non-current receivables	12.119	12.158	3.384	3.386
Deferred income tax asset	229	203	-	-
Non-current assets	**1.573.840**	**1.624.107**	**789.343**	**788.480**
Inventories	217.751	226.253	82.454	85.250
Trade receivables	257.222	232.362	125.397	116.526
Other receivables and prepayments	86.056	72.646	12.775	13.687
Derivative financial instruments	953	657	-	15
Available-for-sale financial assets	2.253	2.361	61	61
Cash and cash equivalents	163.973	167.478	19	13
Current assets	**728.208**	**701.757**	**220.706**	**215.552**
TOTAL ASSETS	**2.302.048**	**2.325.864**	**1.010.049**	**1.004.032**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES				
Share capital (84,532,574 shares of €2.00)	169.065	169.065	169.065	169.065
Share Premium	22.826	22.826	22.826	22.826
Share options	7.883	7.016	7.883	7.016
Treasury shares	-57.648	-35.945	-57.648	-35.945
Other Reserves	355.615	396.997	558.753	558.753
Retained earnings	653.497	612.868	106.374	83.844
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	**1.151.238**	**1.172.827**	**807.253**	**805.559**
Minority interests	24.681	22.112	-	-
Total equity	**1.175.919**	**1.194.939**	**807.253**	**805.559**
Long-term borrowings	563.216	589.833	1.976	3.609
Deferred income tax liability	119.267	124.063	30.331	29.079
Retirement benefit obligations	35.941	39.332	21.632	21.102
Provisions	20.546	20.934	2.887	2.887
Other non-current liabilities	15.982	16.510	6.662	6.747
Non-current liabilities	**754.952**	**790.672**	**63.488**	**63.424**
Short-term borrowings	166.182	146.405	45.672	49.987
Trade and other payables	175.859	168.018	69.536	63.996
Derivative financial instruments	637	87	637	87
Income tax payable	15.190	12.911	12.836	7.442
Provisions	13.309	12.832	10.627	13.537
Current liabilities	**371.177**	**340.253**	**139.308**	**135.049**
Total liabilities	**1.126.129**	**1.130.925**	**202.796**	**198.473**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	**2.302.048**	**2.325.864**	**1.010.049**	**1.004.032**

Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

(all amounts in € thousands)

Group	Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
	Ordinary shares	**Share premium**	**Preference shares**	**Share options**	**Ordinary treasury shares**	**Preference treasury shares**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Minority interests**	**Total equity**
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**
Exchange losses on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.590	-	-6.590	-	-6.590
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	-	-786	-	-	-	-786	-	-786
Net profit per income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.734	50.734	530	51.264
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	-	629	-	629
Balance at 31 March 2007	**153.832**	**22.724**	**15.138**	**4.148**	**-1.288**	**-**	**367.333**	**562.289**	**1.124.176**	**20.700**	**1.144.876**
Balance at 1 January 2008	**153.927**	**22.826**	**15.138**	**7.016**	**-35.936**	**-9**	**396.997**	**612.868**	**1.172.827**	**22.112**	**1.194.939**
Exchange losses on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-41.818	-1.628	-43.446	-570	-44.016
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	-	-21.691	-12	-	-	-21.703	-	-21.703
Net profit per income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.693	42.693	635	43.328
Minority interest due to share capital increase on Group's subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.504	2.504
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	-	-	-	867	-	-	-	-	867	-	867
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	-436	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2008	**153.927**	**22.826**	**15.138**	**7.883**	**-57.627**	**-21**	**355.615**	**653.497**	**1.151.238**	**24.681**	**1.175.919**

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent								
Company	**Ordinary shares**	**Share premium**	**Preference shares**	**Share options**	**Ordinary treasury shares**	**Preference treasury shares**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2007	**153.832**	**22.724**	**15.138**	**3.519**	**-502**	**-**	**503.366**	**83.798**	**781.875**
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	-	-786	-	-	-	-786
Net profit per income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.980	27.980
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	-	629
Balance at 31 March 2007	**153.832**	**22.724**	**15.138**	**4.148**	**-1.288**	**-**	**503.366**	**111.778**	**809.698**
Balance at 1 January 2008	**153.927**	**22.826**	**15.138**	**7.016**	**-35.936**	**-9**	**558.753**	**83.844**	**805.559**
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	-	-21.691	-12	-	-	-21.703
Net profit per income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.530	22.530
Share Capital increase due to share options exercised	-	-	-	867	-	-	-	-	867
Balance at 31 March 2008	**153.927**	**22.826**	**15.138**	**7.883**	**-57.627**	**-21**	**558.753**	**106.374**	**807.253**

Titan Cement Company S.A.

Interim Financial Statements

Interim Cash Flow Statement

(Amounts in € thousand)	Group		Company	
	1/1 -31/3/2008	1/1-31/3/2007	1/1 -31/3/2008	1/1-31/3/2007
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profits before taxes	45.874	62.685	29.267	35.841
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation/amortization	23.662	21.032	2.700	2.591
Provisions	744	1.794	-1.003	723
Exchange differences	-291	-515	-670	-200
Income from participations & investments	-5	-12	-	-
Interest expense	7.186	5.665	696	599
Other non cash flow items	-229	429	941	460
Operating profit before changes in working capital	76.941	91.078	31.931	40.014
Decrease in inventories	3.446	462	2.484	3.405
Increase in trade and other receivables	-16.967	-6.914	-9.875	-21.533
Decrease/(increase) in operating long-term receivables	423	2.411	2	-8
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables (excluding banks)	7.545	-3.165	8.895	484
Cash generated from operations	71.388	83.872	33.437	22.362
Taxation paid	-8.474	-5.715	-4.047	-90
Net cash flows from operating activities	62.914	78.157	29.390	22.272
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash (note 17)	-9.501	-218.340	-50	-
Proceeds from minority interests' increase in subsidiaries	2.504	-	-	-
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	-36.770	-51.287	-3.303	-3.157
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	585	486	549	50
Proceeds from dividends	5	5	789	84
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets	-	78	-	-
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	-227	-	-46	-
Interest received	1.841	1.574	3	26
Net cash flows from investing activities	-41.563	-267.484	-2.058	-2.997
Net cash flows after investing activities	**21.351**	**-189.327**	**27.332**	**19.275**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Interest paid	-9.205	-7.379	-698	-625
Purchase of treasury shares	-21.685	-786	-21.685	-786
Proceeds from government grants	-	26	-	26
Dividends paid	-34	-5	-33	-3
Proceeds from borrowings	73.481	314.035	15.554	885
Payments of borrowings	-65.611	-103.616	-20.464	-11.442
Net cash flows from financing activities	-23.054	202.275	-27.326	-11.945
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	-1.703	12.948	6	7.330
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	167.478	138.027	13	28
Effects of exchange rate changes	-1.802	-283	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	163.973	150.692	19	7.358

Contents

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 interim financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 6, 2008.

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 interim condensed financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

The interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2007.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007, except for the adoption of the amendments mandatory, mentioned below, for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008.

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.

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 asse 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 Grou
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" 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" 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 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 years
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

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

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, and 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.

3. Segment information

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Greece and Western Europe		North America		South Eastern Europe		Eastern Mediterranean		Adjustments and eliminations		Total	
For the period 1/1-31/3	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**	**2007**
Gross revenue	161.911	161.127	121.098	135.198	51.412	38.264	16.463	15.368	-	-	350.884	349.957
Inter-segment revenue	-10.681	-7.299	-51	-51	-	-463	-	-	-	-	-10.732	-7.813
Revenue	**151.230**	**153.828**	**121.047**	**135.147**	**51.412**	**37.801**	**16.463**	**15.368**	**-**	**-**	**340.152**	**342.144**
Gross profit before depreciation & amortization	58.262	60.653	26.324	31.582	19.899	18.078	8.972	8.518	-3.473	-389	109.984	118.442
Earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation	38.700	47.492	13.071	18.293	17.642	15.925	7.414	7.556	-637	-357	76.190	88.909
Earnings/losses before interest and taxes	34.545	43.815	-1.251	5.487	14.260	13.417	5.559	5.464	-585	-306	52.528	67.877

	Greece and Western Europe		North America		South Eastern Europe		Eastern Mediterranean		Adjustments and eliminations		Total	
	31/3/08	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**
Capital expenditure (1)	5.381	43.983	13.095	126.266	13.572	36.666	4.722	21.704	-	-	36.770	228.619
Total assets	1.458.304	1.443.525	1.035.028	1.104.397	454.941	439.576	174.783	161.276	-821.008	-822.910	2.302.048	2.325.864
Total liabilities	613.524	596.970	713.260	752.884	55.498	54.628	88.558	74.559	-344.711	-348.116	1.126.129	1.130.925

(1) Capital expenditure for the 3 months to 31.3.08 compared to expenditure for the financial year ended of 2007.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Group		Company	
	31/3/08	**31/12/07**	**31/3/08**	**31/12/07**
Cash at bank and in hand	13.194	9.363	14	5
Short-term bank deposits	150.779	158.115	5	8
	163.973	**167.478**	**19**	**13**

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.

5. Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	31/3/2008 % of investment [1] Direct	31/3/2008 % of investment [1] Indirect	31/12/2007 % of investment [1] Direct	31/12/2007 % of investment [1] Indirect
Full consolidation method						
Titan Cement Company S.A	Greece	Cement Producer	Parent company		Parent company	
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix	-	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
Achaiki Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100,000	-	100,000	-
Domiki Beton S.A. [2]	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	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.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	51,000	-	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
Quarries Corinthias S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Leros Quarries S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Leecem S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	3,193	96,807	3,193	96,807
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
Ecobeton S.A.	Greece	Ready Mix & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Polikos Maritime Company	Greece	Shipping	100,000	-	100,000	-
Porfirion S.A. [3]	Greece	Production and Trade of Electricity	-	100,000	-	-
Sigma Beton S.A.	Greece	Quarries & Aggregates	-	100,000	-	100,000
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	Greece	Trading Company	99,800	0,200	99,800	0,200
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	Greece	Investment Holding Company	99,817	0,183	99,817	0,183
Double W & Co OOD	Bulgaria	Port	-	99,989	-	99,989
Granitoid AD	Bulgaria	Trading Company	-	99,668	-	99,668
Gravel & Sand PIT AD	Bulgaria	Quarries & Aggregates	-	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	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Iapetos Ltd	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	100,000	-	100,000	-
KOCEM Limited	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	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	Cyprus	Investment Holding Company	-	100,000	-	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	U.K	Financial Services	100,000	-	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	-	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.	U.S.A.	Ready Mix	-	100,000	-	100,000
Separation Technologies LLC	U.S.A.	Converter of waste material into fly ash	-	100,000	-	100,000

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

			31/3/2008		31/12/2007	
			% of investment [1]		% of investment [1]	
Subsidiary, associate and joint venture name	**Country of incorporation**	**Nature of business**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Direct**	**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	Montenegro	Trading Company	-	74,280	-	74,280
Cement Plus LTD	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	61,643	-	61,643
Rudmark DOOEL	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	94,835	-	99,990
Usje Cementarnica AD	F.Y.R.O.M	Cement Producer	-	94,835	-	94,835
Vesa DOOL	F.Y.R.O.M	Trading Company	-	100,000	-	100,000
Antea Cement SHA	Albania	Cement Producer	-	100,000	-	100,000
Salentijn Properties1 B.V.	Holland	Investment Holding Company	100,000	-	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	-	48,411
Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	Egypt	Cement Producer	-	49,921	-	49,921
Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	49,205	-	49,205
Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution	Egypt	Cement Silo Operations	-	49,460	-	49,460
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 1/1-31/3/2008

[3] Formed Subsidiaries for the period 1/1-31/3/2008

6. Fiscal years unaudited by the tax authorities

Titan Cement Company S.A	2006-2007	Titan Cement U.K. Ltd	(1)
Achaiki Maritime Company	2001-2007	Separation Technologies U.K. Ltd	(1)
Aeolian Maritime Company	2001-2007	Titan Global Finance PLC	(1)
Albacem S.A.	2003-2007	Central Concrete Supermix Inc.	2006-2007
AVES AFOI Polikandrioti S.A.	2007	Essex Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
Dodekanesos Quarries S.A.	2007	Markfield America LLC	2004-2007
Ecobeton S.A.	2005-2007	Mechanicsville Concrete INC.	2006-2007
Interbeton Construction Materials S.A.	2002-2007	Metro Redi-Mix LLC	2006-2007
Intercement S.A.	2003-2007	Miami Valley Ready Mix of Florida LLC	2006-2007
Intertitan Trading International S.A.	2000-2007	Pennsuco Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
Ionia S.A.	2006-2007	Roanoke Cement Co. LLC	2004-2007
Lakmos S.A.	2003-2007	S&W Ready Mix Concrete Co. Inc.	2007
Lateem S.A.	2007	Separation Technologies LLC	2004-2007
Leecem S.A.	2003-2007	Standard Concrete LLC	2004-2007
Leros Quarries S.A.	2007	Summit Ready-Mix LLC	2006-2007
Loukas Tsogas Beta S.A.	2003-2007	Tarmac America LLC	2004-2007
Naftitan S.A.	2003-2007	Titan America LLC	2004-2007
Domiki Beton S.A. (2)	2007	Titan Virginia Ready Mix LLC	2004-2007
Porfirion S.A. (3)	-	Separation Technologies Canada Ltd	2004-2007
Polikos Maritime Company	2001-2007	Cementara Kosjeric AD	2003-2007
Quarries Corinthias S.A.	2005-2007	TCK Montenegro DOO	2007
Quarries Gournon S.A.	2003-2007	Double W & Co OOD	2007
Quarries of Tagaradon Community S.A.	2007	Granitoid AD	2005-2007
Sigma Beton S.A.	2003-2007	Gravel & Sand PIT AD	2002-2007
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	2006-2007	Zlatna Panega Beton EOOD	2002-2007
Titan Cement International Trading S.A.	2001-2007	Zlatna Panega Cement AD	2005-2007
Aemos Cement Ltd	2003-2007	Cement Plus LTD	2006-2007
Alvacim Ltd	2006-2007	Rudmark DOOEL	2006-2007
Balkcem Ltd	2002-2007	Usje Cementarnica AD	2006-2007
Iapetos Ltd	2003-2007	Titan Cement Netherlands BV	2006-2007
Rea Cement Ltd	2004-2007	Antea Cement SHA	2006-2007
Themis Holdings Ltd	2004-2007	Alexandria Development Co.Ltd	(1)
Tithys Ltd	2003-2007	Alexandria Portland Cement Co. S.A.E	2005-2007
Feronia Holding Ltd	2007	Balkan Cement Enterprises Ltd	2003-2007
Vesa DOOL	2007	Beni Suef Cement Co.S.A.E.	2005-2007
Salentijn Properties1 B.V.	2007	East Cement Trade Ltd	2003-2007
Titan Cement Cyprus Limited	2006-2007	Four M Titan Silo Co. LLC	2001-2007
KOCEM Limited	2007	Lafarge Titan Egyptian Inv. Ltd	(1)
Fintitan SRL	(1)	Misrieen Titan Trade & Distribution	2005-2007

(1) Under special tax status
(2) Aquired Subsidiaries for the period 1/1-31/03/2008
(3) Formed Subsidiaries for the period 1/1-31/03/2008

7. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in preparing these Financial Statements are the same as those applied for the Financial Statements at 31.12.2007.

8. Pledge of assets

The assets of the Group and the Company have not been pledged.

9. Number of employees

Number of employees at the end of the reporting period : Group 6,001 (31.3.2007 6,275), Parent Company 1,095 (31.3.2007 1,098).

10. Capital expenditure and disposals

Capital expenditure for the first three months 2008, not including fixed assets acquired through a business combination, amounted to: Group € 36.8 m (31.3.2007 € 51.3 m), Parent Company € 3.3 m (31.3.2007 € 3.2 m). Assets with a net book value of € 0.2 m have been disposed of by the Group during the three months ended 31 March 2008 (31.3.2007: € 0.7 m), resulting in a net gain € 0.4 m (31.3.2007: loss € 0.2 m).

11. Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated on the total weighted average number of common and preference shares, excluding the average number of treasury shares.

12. Related party transactions

Intercompany transactions for the first three months of 2008 and intercompany balances as of 31 March 2008, according to I.A.S. 24 are as follows:

Amounts in € thousand	Group	Company
a) Income	-	33.180
b) Expenses	316	8.533
c) Receivables	-	37.940
d) Payables	209	9.952
e) Key management compensations	1.249	1.201
f) Receivables from key management	18	18
g) Payables to key management included in above	628	628

13. Treasury shares purchased

According to the resolution approved by the General Meeting of May 10, 2007 the Company acquired during the period 1.1-31.3.2008 734,470 of its own common shares at a value of € 21,691 thousand and 500 of its own preference shares at a value of € 12 thousand. The total number of its own shares that the Company holds on 31st of March 2008 is 1,821,157 of a value of € 57,648 thousand and they have been deducted from the Shareholders Equity of the Group and the Company.

14. Provisions

The Group's litigation provision balance as of 31.3.2008 amounts to € 2.2m..

The Group's tax provision balance for fiscal years unaudited by tax authorities as of 31.3.2008 amounts to € 0.8m..

Other provisions' balance as of 31.3.2008 amount to € 30.4m. for the Group, and € 13.5m. for the Company.

15. Significant movements in consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss items

The following are significant movements between the periods presented in these financial statements:

-The fixed assets decreased by € 40.6 m due to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro that more than offset capital expenditures.

-The increase in trade receivables of € 24.9 m is due to the accounted for year end rebates that are paid to the customers at the end of each year as well as the change in the mixture of the clientele during the first quarter of 2008.

-The increase of other receivables and prepayments by € 13.4 m is mainly due to prepayments to suppliers of fixed assets.

-The decrease of the gross profit before depreciation and amortization by €8.5 m is mainly due to the energy cost increase used in the production of cement and clinker, in addition with the increase in shipping costs.

-The decrease of the charge for income taxes, is due to the tax incentives to the Group's subsidiary in Bulgaria and a credit against losses before taxes in the Group's North America segment.

16. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	Group		Company	
(all amounts in Euro thousands)	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**
Guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries	78.066	84.799	612.822	642.650
Bank guarantee letters	17.695	16.032	15.078	14.301
Other	6.289	7.075	4.430	3.989
	102.050	**107.906**	**632.330**	**660.940**

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 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The Army Corps of Engineers has announced that the SEIS is expected to be completed at 31.7.2008 .

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 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.

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.

There are no other litigation matters which have a material impact on the financial position of the Company and the Group.

The Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works announced on February 25th, 2008 the allocation of CO2 emissions allowances for the period 2008-2012. It is estimated that this allocation plan could lead to potential constraints on the Group's production in Greece, during the period.

The financial years, referred to in note 6, 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.

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)	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**
Bank guarantee letters	17.283	15.938	17.283	15.938
	17.283	**15.938**	**17.283**	**15.938**

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 € 26 m has been paid as of 31.03.2008.

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)	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**	**31/3/2008**	**31/12/2007**
Property, plant and equipment	186.253	180.671	21.910	19.710
Total	**186.253**	**180.671**	**21.910**	**19.710**

17. Acquisitions of subsidiaries

At 21.12.2007 the Group signed an acquisition agreement for 100% of the shares of Domiki Beton S.A., which was incorporated in the Group's financial statements at 15.1.2008 with the full consolidation method. The assets and liabilities of the above mentioned company, as they were preliminary recorded at the date of acquisition, are as follows:

(Amount in € 000s)	Fair value recognized on acquisition	Previous carrying value
Assets		
Non current assets	3.391	3.391
Inventory	651	651
Receivables and prepayments	4.789	4.789
Cash & cash equivalents	26	26
Total assets	**8.857**	**8.857**
Liabilities		
Long term liabilities	286	286
Other liabilities and taxes payable	7.492	7.492
Total liabilities	**7.778**	**7.778**
Net assets	**1.079**	**1.079**
Goodwill arising on acquisition	8.448	
Consideration, satisfied by cash	**9.527**	
Cash flow on acquisition:		
Purchase consideration settled in cash	9.527	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	-26	
Net cash outflow on acquisition	**9.501**	

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

18. Events after the Balance Sheet date

During the period of 1.4.2008 up to 5.5.2008, Titan Cement Company S.A. has proceeded to the purchase of 261,503 common treasury shares with an average purchase price€ 27.76 per share.

At 17.4.2008 the Group acquired a 50% equity stake in Adocim Cimento Beton Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. in Turkey, for the amount of € 85.1 m., after obtaining regulatory approvals and completing the due diligence process. The above company will be incorporated proportionally to the Group's financial statements starting at the date of its acquisition.

On 6.5.2008 the Group announced the acquisition of Lafarge's 50% stake in the Lafarge-Titan Egyptian Investments joint venture for €330 million, on an enterprise value basis. The joint venture consists of 2 cement plants in Egypt, Alexandria Cement Company and Beni Suef Cement Co., with combined cement production capacity of 3.25 million tons

19. Principal exchange rates

Balance sheet	31/3/2008	31/12/2007	31/3/2008 vs 31/12/2007
€1 = USD	1,58	1,47	-7,4%
€1 = EGP	8,62	8,12	-6,2%
1USD=EGP	5,45	5,52	1,2%
€1 = RSD	82,31	79,24	-3,9%
1USD = JPY	99,53	112,04	11,2%

Profit and loss	Ave 3M 08	Ave 3M 07	Ave 3M 08 vs 3M 07
€1 = USD	1,53	1,32	-15,8%
€1 = EGP	8,41	7,50	-12,1%
1USD=EGP	5,51	5,70	3,4%
€1 = RSD	82,85	80,19	-3,3%
1USD = JPY	103,31	119,32	13,4%