Company Registration Number: 06210739

DANEION 2007-1 PLC (previously SKIPPERGREEN PLC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Directors

Mr M H Filer

Mr J Traynor

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Company secretary

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Company number

06346937

Registered office

c/o Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Fifth Floor

6 Broad Street Place

London EC2M 7JH

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Hays Galleria 1 Hays Lane London SE1 2RD

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Daneion 2007-1 PLC (the "Company") for the period from incorporation on 20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company is that of a securitisation vehicle for facilitating the securitisation of a portfolio of amortising, auto and revolving loan receivables (the "Receivables") originated by EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. ("the Originator", a bank incorporated in Greece) through the issue of Asset-Backed Floating Rate Loan Notes (the "Notes"), and to enter into all financial arrangements on behalf of the Originator in connection with the issue of the Notes (see also 16). On 26 November 2007, the Company issued the Notes amounting to £2,500,000,000.

The Company used the entire proceeds to purchase the Limited Recourse Loan Notes (the "LRNs" or the "Intra group loan") from Daneion APC Limited ("APC"), a fellow group company, which has purchased an interest in Receivables originated by EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. The Notes start to mature in December 2011 and are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The Company only retains 0.01% of available revenue receipts from the Receivables with the resulting difference being considered in arriving at the deferred purchase consideration payable to the Originator from APC.

The results for the period and the Company's financial position at the end of the period are shown in the attached financial statements. The profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the period was ϵ 830. At the period end, the Company had net assets of ϵ 18,551. The directors have not recommended a dividend.

STRATEGY AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Due to repayments decreasing the principal value of the mortgage loans each year, the deemed loan, the Notes, interest income and interest expense are expected to decrease in future years. The rate of decrease is dependent on mortgage loans future redemptions and further advances, if any. The Company's responsibility to make cash payments is limited to the funds available from the Receivables and accordingly, the Company is insulated from liquidity risk as experienced in the financial markets during the period.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Directors have reviewed data and information relating to the credit quality of the loans underlying the deemed loan up to the date of approval of the financial statements and are satisfied that the level of impairment does not exceed the amount of credit enhancement supplied by the Originator to APC. As a result, the Directors confirm that the approximate fair values of the Notes in issue as at 30 June 2008 (calculated as set out in Note to the financial statements) is within +/-15% of the year end fair values.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key performance indicator of the business is considered by the directors to be the net interest margin. During 2007, the Company achieved a net interest margin of 0.016%.

Under the terms of the Notes the Company can repurchase the outstanding Notes of a securitisation issue at par once the outstanding principal amount of the Notes falls below 10% of the amount originally issued. The current Notes outstanding as a percentage of the original principal balance is 100%.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

THE DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The directors who served the Company during the period were as follows:

Mr M H Filer Mr R G Baker

(appointed 20 September 2007) (appointed 20 September 2007 and resigned on 28 February 2008) (appointed 20 September 2007)

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Mr J Traynor was appointed as a director on 28 February 2008

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited holds one share in the Company under a nominee Declaration of Trust for Daneion Holdings Limited. No other director holding office during the period was beneficially interested in the shares of the Company. The directors who served the Company during the period who had a beneficial interest in the shares of the ultimate parent Company, Daneion Holdings Limited, are as follows:

Ordinary shares of £1

No. of shares 31 December 2007

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

The Company's policy concerning the payment of its trade creditors is to pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations. All creditors are paid in accordance with the payment waterfalls set out in the securitisation transaction on the respective quarterly interest payment dates.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the Company and its management are set out in Note 14 to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements are required by law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union ("EU") to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the directors confirms that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed by the directors as the first auditors of the Company. A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

By order of the Board

On behalf of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Director /

Date: 29 July 2008

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DANEION 2007-1 PLC

We have audited the financial statements (the "financial statements") of Daneion 2007-1 PLC (the "Company") for the period from incorporation on 20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007, which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. The other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DANEION 2007-1 PLC (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its profit and cash flows for the period from 20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Picewaterhoselopes LLP

London

Dated: 29 July 2008

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Note	20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007 €
Interest income	3	11,824,827
Interest expense	4	(11,822,923)
Net interest income		1,904
Other operating income		34,998
Administrative expenses	5	(35,716)
Profit before tax for the period		1,186
Taxation	6	(356)
Profit for the period		830
Attributable to: Equity holders		830

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Shares issued	€ 17,721	€ -	€ 17,721
Profit for the period	-	830	830
Balance at 31 December 2007	<u> 17,721</u>	<u>830</u>	<u> 18,551</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Note	20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007 €
Non-current Assets		
Intra-group loan to APC	7	2,500,000,000
Total non-current assets		2,500,000,000
Current Assets		
Other assets	8	2,944,274
Cash and cash equivalents	9	24,272
Total current assets		2,968,546
Total assets		<u>2,502,968,546</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	10	17,721
Retained earnings	10	830
Total equity	10	18,551
Non-current Liabilities		
Liabilities evidenced by paper held at amortised cost	11	2,497,528,922
Total non-current liabilities		2,497,528,922
Current Liabilities		
Other liabilities	13	- 100 min
Tax payable	13	5,420,717 356
Total current liabilities		5,421,073
Total liabilities		2,502,949,995
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,502,968,546</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 29 July 2008 and are signed on their behalf by:

On behalf of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

	20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007 €
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before tax for the period* Adjustments for: Amortisation of issue costs Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,186
Increase in other receivables Increase in other payables Net increase in the intra-group loan Net cash from operating activities	(2,944,274) 5,420,717 (2,500,000,000) (2,497,493,449)
Cash flows from financing activities Issue of loan notes Issue costs Share capital issued Net cash from financing activities	$\begin{array}{c} 2,500,000,000 \\ (2,500,000) \\ \hline \underline{17,721} \\ 2,497,517,721 \end{array}$
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at start of period Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	24,272

^{*}The company has prepared cash flow under the indirect method. The interest received and paid during the period amounted to €8,915,551 and €6,408,281 respectively are included in arriving at the profit before tax for the period ended 31 December 2007.

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Daneion 2007-1 PLC is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom with registered number 06346937.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a securitisation vehicle for facilitating the securitisation of a portfolio of amortising, auto and revolving loan receivables (the "Receivables") originated by EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. ("the Originator", a bank incorporated in Greece) through the issue of Asset-Backed Floating Rate Loan Notes (the "Notes"), and to enter into all financial arrangements on behalf of the Originator in connection with the issue of the Notes. On 26 November 2007, the Company issued the Notes amounting to £2,500,000,000.

The Company used the entire proceeds to purchase the Limited Recourse Loan Notes (the "LRNs" or the "Intra group loan") from Daneion APC Limited ("APC"), a fellow group company, which has purchased an interest in Receivables originated by EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. The Notes start to mature in December 2011 and are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union (EU) and with those parts of the Companies Act, 1985 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of all derivative contracts.

The Company mainly transacts in euros (" ϵ "), therefore, the euro is its functional and presentational currency.

Standards, amendment and interpretations effective in 2007 and relevant to the Company's operations IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', and the complementary amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements – Capital disclosures', introduces new disclosures relating to financial instruments and does not have any impact on the classification and valuation of the Company's financial instruments, or the disclosures relating to taxation and trade and other payables.

IFRIC 9, 'Re-assessment of embedded derivatives'. There was no significant impact on the Company due to IFRIC 9.

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2007 but not relevant

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 but they are not relevant to the Company's operations:

IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts';

IFRIC 7, 'Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyper-inflationary economies';

IFRIC 8, 'Scope of IFRS 2', requires consideration of transactions involving the issuance of equity instruments, where the identifiable consideration received is less than the fair value of the equity instruments issued in order to establish whether or not they fall within the scope of IFRS 2; and

IFRIC 10, 'Interim financial reporting and impairment', prohibits the impairment losses recognised in an interim period on goodwill and investments in equity instruments and in financial assets carried at cost to be reversed at a subsequent balance sheet date.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 or later periods, but the Company has not early adopted them:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' is effective from 1 January 2009. The standard is still subject to endorsement by the European Union. IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 and aligns segment reporting with the requirements of the US standard SFAS 131, 'Disclosures about segments of an enterprise and related information'. The new standard requires a 'management approach', under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. The new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and not relevant for the Company's operations

The following interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 or later periods but are not relevant for the Company's operations:

IAS 23 (Amendment), 'Borrowing costs' (effective from 1 January 2009). The amendment to the standard is still subject to endorsement by the European Union. It requires an entity to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (one that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale) as part of the cost of that asset. The option of immediately expensing those borrowing costs will be removed. The new standard is not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 27 (revised), 'Consolidated and separate financial statements' (effective from 1 July 2009). IAS 27 (revised) requires the effects of all transactions with non-controlling interests to be recorded in equity if there is no change in control. They will no longer result in goodwill or gains and losses. The standard also specifies the accounting when control is lost. Any remaining interest in the entity is re-measured to fair value and a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. IAS 27 revised is not relevant to the Company's operations because the Company does not have controlling or non-controlling interests.

IAS 32 (amended) 'Financial Instruments- Presentation' (effective from 1 January 2009). In February 2008, the IASB amended IAS 32 by requiring some puttable financial instruments and some financial instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation to be classified as equity. This revision is not relevant to the Company as it does not have any such instruments.

IFRS 3 (amended), 'Business combinations' (effective from 1 July 2009). The IASB published a revised IFRS 3, 'Business combinations'. The standard continues to apply the acquisition method to business combinations, with some significant changes. Goodwill may be calculated based on the parent's share of net assets or it may include goodwill related to the minority interest. All transaction costs will be expensed. IFRS 3 is not relevant to the Company's operations because the Company does not have any business combinations.

IFRIC 12, 'Service concession arrangements' (effective from 1 January 2008). IFRIC 12 applies to contractual arrangements whereby a private sector operator participates in the development, financing, operation and maintenance of infrastructure for public sector services. IFRIC 12 is not relevant to the Company's operations because the Company does not provide for public sector services.

IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes' (effective from 1 July 2008). IFRIC 13 clarifies that where goods or services are sold together with a customer loyalty incentive (for example, loyalty points or free products), the arrangement is a multiple-element arrangement and the consideration receivable from the customer is allocated between the components of the arrangement using fair values. IFRIC 13 is not relevant to the Company's operations because the Company does not operate any loyalty programmes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction' (effective from 1 January 2008). IFRIC 14 provides guidance on assessing the limit in IAS 19 on the amount of the surplus that can be recognised as an asset. It also explains how the pension asset or liability may be affected by a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement. IFRIC 14 is not relevant to the Company's operations because the Company has no employees and also does not provide pension.

Amendment to IFRS 2, Share based payments (effective from 1 January 2009). The IASB has published an amendment to IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' dealing with vesting conditions and cancellations. It clarifies that vesting conditions are service conditions and performance conditions only. Other features of a share-based payment are not vesting conditions. As such these features would need to be included in the grant date fair value for transactions with employees and others providing similar services, that is, these features would not impact the number of awards expected to vest or valuation thereof subsequent to grant date. It also specifies that all cancellations, whether by the entity or by other parties, should receive the same accounting treatment. The new standard is not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 11, 'IFRS 2 – Group and treasury share transactions', (effective from 1 periods beginning 1 March 2007). IFRIC 11 provides guidance on whether share-based transactions involving treasury shares or involving group entities (for example, options over a parent's shares) should be accounted for as equity-settled or cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the stand-alone accounts of the parent and group companies. This interpretation does not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

A summary of the more important accounting policies which have been used for the preparation of these financial statements is set out below.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are comprised of deemed loan receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The acquisition of the LRNs from APC is classified as "Intra-group loan" and is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Intra-group loan

The intra-group loan initially represents the consideration paid by the Company in respect of the acquisition of the LRNs from APC and is subsequently adjusted due to repayments made by APC to the Company. The loan is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Directors do not expect the amount of incurred credit losses on the Originator's securitised loans and advances to customers underlying the intra-group loan to exceed the amount of credit enhancement supplied by the Originator to APC and accordingly conclude that there is no objective evidence of impairment of the intra-group loan. Therefore, in accordance with IAS 39, there is no requirement to recognise any impairment loss against the intra-group loan.

Liabilities evidenced by paper

Liabilities evidenced by paper are comprised of loan notes issued by the Company through its offering circular dated 21 November 2007. These loan notes were initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Cashflow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 3 months maturity from the date of acquisition. All withdrawals from the Company's bank accounts are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the offering circular and as such the cash and cash equivalents are not freely available to be used for any other purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes, all fees and commissions paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income statement.

Taxation

The Company has elected to be taxed under the permanent tax regime for securitisation companies under which the Company is taxed by reference to its net cash flows during the period.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Certain estimates in the financial statements are based wholly or in part on estimates or assumptions made by the directors. There is, therefore, a potential risk that they may be subject to change in future periods. The most significant of these are as follows:

Impairment losses on the intra group loan to APC

The collection of the intra group loan to APC is dependant on the collections from underlying Receivables. Receivables are considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the agreement. The key assumptions revolve around estimates of the probability of any account going into default, cash flows from borrowers' accounts and their timing. These key assumptions are based on observed data from historical patterns and are updated regularly as new data becomes available.

In addition, the directors consider how appropriate past trends and patterns could impact the current economic climate and may make any adjustments they believe are necessary to reflect the current conditions.

The accuracy of impairment calculations would therefore be affected by unexpected changes to the economic situation, variances between the models used and the actual results, or assumptions which differ from the actual outcomes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Effective interest rates

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or a group of financial assets or liabilities) and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cashflows to the relevant instrument's initial carrying amount. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows.

In order to determine the effective interest rate applicable to loans an estimate must be made of the expected life of the loans and hence the cash flows relating to them. These estimates are based on historical data from historical patterns and are updated regularly. The accuracy of the effective interest rate would therefore be affected by any differences between the actual borrower behaviour and that predicted.

Fair values

A majority of the fair values of company's financial instruments for disclosure in Note 14 are not quoted in active markets and are arrived at using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques (for example, models) are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the personnel that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data.

3. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income represents the interest income on the deemed loan to the Originator together with interest on bank deposits, as analysed below.

	20 August 2007
Yelevalle and a second second	to 31 December 2007
Interest income on deemed loan to the Originator	ϵ
Interest income on deemed loan to the Originator (note 13)	11,820,335
Bank interest income	4,492
	<u> 11,824,827</u>
The analysis of interest income by geographic location is set out below:	
Geographic	
Greece	11,820,335
United Kingdom	4,492
	11,824,827

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

4. INTEREST EXPENSE

	20 August 2007
	to 31 December 2007
The state of the s	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$
Interest on liabilities evidenced by paper	11,794,001
Amortisation of issue costs	28,922
	<u>_11,822,923</u>

	<u>_11,822,923</u>
5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	
	20 August 2007 to 31 December 2007
Auditors' remuneration – audit of the statutory financial statements of the Company	€
statements of the Company	10,000
Auditors' remuneration - tax services	4,286
- Unrecoverable VAT on fees payable to the auditors	2,500
Other expenses	18,211
Exchange losses recognised	719
	35,716

Apart from the directors, the Company has no employees and, other than the fees paid to Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited as set out in note 13, the directors received no remuneration during the period.

6. TAXATION

(a) Analysis of charge in the period

	20 August 2007
	to 31 December 2007
Current tax:	€
Corporation tax charge for the period	<u>356</u>
Total income tax charge in the income statement	
Total modific that distings in the income statement	<u>356</u>

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is equal to 30%.

1 John the police is equal to 50%.	
	20 August 2007
	to 31 December 2007
Dun fid by Company	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$
Profit before tax	<u>_1,186</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	
in the UK of 30%	<u>356</u>
Total income tax charge	<u> 356</u>

The Finance Act 2005 provided that corporation tax for a 'securitisation company' within the meaning of the Act, would be calculated with reference to UK GAAP as applicable up to 31 December 2004, for accounting periods ending by 1 January 2008.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

6. TAXATION (continued)

Under the powers conferred by the Finance Act 2005, secondary legislation was enacted in November 2006 which ensures that, for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007, corporation tax for a 'securitisation company' will be calculated by reference to the retained profit of the securitisation company required. As a consequence, the taxation treatment of securitisation companies will remain largely unchanged as a result of the introduction of IFRS.

The directors are satisfied that this Company meets the definition of a 'securitisation company' as defined by both The Finance Act 2005 and the subsequent secondary legislation and that no incremental unfunded tax liabilities will arise.

The directors will elect that this Company be taxed by reference to the profit required to be retained in accordance with the applicable capital market arrangement.

As at 31 December 2007 there are no tax-related contingent assets or contingent liabilities in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' (IAS37).

7. INTRA GROUP LOAN TO APC

 At start of the period
 €

 Acquisition of Global Loan Notes
 2,500,000,000

 At 31 December
 2,500,000,000

The intra-group loan consists of the LRNs acquired from APC to fund to fund the purchase of an interest in the Receivables. These Receivables may be redeemed at any time at the option of the borrower.

The LRNs were purchased on 26 November 2007. During the period to November 2014 (the scheduled redemption date), except in situations where certain triggering events occur, there will be no repayments by APC to the Company. In December 2011, the proceeds collected by APC from the Receivables will be applied in a defined priority to repay the LRNs. Thereafter, the LRNs will be repaid on monthly basis as and when cash is collected by APC from the Receivables. If not already repaid, the final maturity date of LRNs will be November 2027.

Intra-group loan is repaid as and when cash is received from APC. Please refer to note 14 for disclosures relating to credit quality of the Receivables.

Maturity

In less than one month

In more than one month but not more than three months

In more than three months but not more than one year

In more than one year but not more than five years

In more than five years

2,500,000,000

2,500,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

8. OTHER ASSETS

	2007
A 11 contract	€
Amounts owed by connected company	34,998
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>2,909,276</u>
	<u>2,944,274</u>

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All withdrawals from the Company's bank accounts are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the securitisation agreements.

	2007
Code 11 1	€
Cash and bank current accounts	7,086
Bank deposit accounts	<u>17,186</u>
	24,272

10. TOTAL EQUITY

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	€	ϵ	€
Issued capital	17,721		17,721
Profit for the period		_ 830	<u>830</u>
Balance at 31 December 2007	<u> 17,721</u>	<u>_830</u>	18,551

There are 50,000 authorised ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital consists of 2 fully paid ordinary share and 49,998 quarter paid ordinary shares. The issued share capital is reflected in the financial statements as ε 17,721 based on the prevailing exchange rate at 12 November 2007 (ε /£ 0.705) being the date the Company changed its functional and presentational currency from sterling to Euros. The holders of ordinary shares as entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

11. LIABILITIES EVIDENCED BY PAPER HELD AT AMORTISED COST

NT	2007
Non-current liabilities	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$
Floating rate loan notes	2,500,000,000
Unamortised issue costs	(2,471,078)
	2,497,528,922

The Notes which are split into two classes (A and B) were issued on 26 November 2007 and are scheduled to mature between November 2014 and November 2027, unless certain triggering events occur which will require early repayment. In December 2011, in a defined priority, cash collected by the Company from the LRNs will be used to repay the Notes. Thereafter, repayment of the Notes will be on a monthly basis subject to collection by the Company from APC against the LRNs. If not repaid earlier, the final maturity date of the Notes will be November 2027. The Notes are secured against LRNs issued by APC which in turn are secured by Receivables originated in Greece.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

11. LIABILITIES EVIDENCED BY PAPER HELD AT AMORTISED COST (continued)

Interest on the Notes is payable on a quarterly basis at one month EURIBOR, plus the following margin: 0.35% for the Class A notes. The Notes are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The Company has not had any defaults on principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to their liabilities during the period.

12. OTHER LIABILITIES

Current liabilities	2007
	ϵ
Interest payable	5,385,720
Other creditors	5,875
Accruals and deferred income	29,122
	5,420,717

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has identified the following transactions which are required to be disclosed under the terms of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

During the period administration and accounting services were provided to Daneion APC Limited, Daneion 2007-1 PLC and Daneion Holdings Limited by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited for which Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited earned £15,500. These fees were borne by Daneion 2007-1 PLC. Mr M H Filer, who is a director of the Company is also a director of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited. Mr J Traynor, who is a director of the Company, is an employee of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited.

During the period, the Company acquired €2,500,000,000 LRNs from APC. At 31 December 2007, €2,500,000,000 was still outstanding.

The interest income for the period on the LRN's acquired from APC was €11,820,335. At 31 December 2007, €2,909,276 in respect of interest receivable on the loan notes was still outstanding and disclosed within 'Other assets: Prepayments and accrued income'.

All the notes at 31 December 2007 are held by entities related to the Originator.

14. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Originator considers the Company to be its subsidiary. The Originator manages the mortgage portfolio under the servicer agreement with the Company. In managing the mortgage portfolio, the Originator applies its own formal risk management structure for managing risk, including established risk limits, reporting lines, mandates and other control procedures. This structure is reviewed regularly by the Originator's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), which is charged with the responsibility for managing and controlling the balance sheet exposures of the Originator. The minutes of ALCO relating to the operations of the Company are presented to the Board of the Company on a regular basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

14. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to movements in interest rates and manages this exposure using interest rate swaps. More specifically, the Company is exposed to basis risk due to the timing difference in interest payment dates on the Notes and the deemed loan. This is hedged using an interest rate 'basis' swap that is taken out on inception of the securitisation.

After taking into consideration the Company's derivative instruments, the administered interest rate nature of the Company's deemed loan, the regular re-pricing of the Company's floating rate notes, together with the nature of the Company's other assets and liabilities, the directors do not believe that the Company has any significant interest rate re-pricing exposure.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined on the Company's exposure to interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial period and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates and has been based on managements assessment of the possible changes in interest rates.

The sensitivity of the Company to interest rate changes, and the resulting changes in net assets attributable to equity shareholders, is limited as the Company only retains 0.01% of available revenue receipts from the beneficial interest in the intra group loan with the resulting fluctuations being taken up by the deferred purchase consideration due to EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A from APC. If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher and all other variables held constant, net assets attributable to equity shareholders for the period ended 31 December 2007 would have been €625 higher. If interest rates had been 25 basis points lower and all other variables held constant, net assets attributable to equity shareholders for the period ended 31 December 2007 would have been lower by €625.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to Credit risk is considered by the directors to be the carrying value of the intra group loan and bank deposits.

The credit quality of the Receivables underlying the intra group loan is summarised as follows:

	31 December 2007
	€
Neither past due nor impaired	2,527,401,372
Past due but not impaired	882,364,925
Impaired	13,527,615
	3,423,293,912
Less: allowance for impairment	(11,704,155)
	3,411,589,757

Currency risk

All of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in Euros ("€"), and therefore there is no foreign currency risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

14. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements except for the minimum requirement under the Companies Act 1985. The Company has not breached the minimum requirement. The gearing ratio at 31 December 2007 was 99.99%.

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise an intra-group loan, cash and liquid resources, interest-bearing borrowings and various receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments is undertaken.

The table below provides details of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

Fair values

The fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

i	Note	Carrying amount 2007 €	Fair value 2007 €
Intra-group loan	7	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Other assets	8	2,944,274	2,944,274
Cash and cash equivalents	9	24,272	24,272
•		2,502,968,546	2,502,968,546
Liabilities evidenced by paper	` 11	(2,497,528,922)	(2,331,375,000)
Other liabilities	12	(5,420,717)	(5,420,717)
Tax payable		(356)	(356)
* *		(2,502,949,995)	(2,336,796,073)

Please see Note 2 for information on calculation of fair values.

Interest rate risk profile of financial liabilities

All of the company's financial liabilities are floating rate and carry interest rates based on the relevant one-month EURIBOR rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 20 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

14. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Effective interest rates and repricing analysis

The following table details the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by the earlier of contractual maturities or re-pricing:

Total \in 2,944,274 2,500,000,000 $\underline{24,272}$ 2,502,968,546	Non interest bearing € 2,944,274	1 to 3 months € 2,500,000,000 24,272 2,500,024,272	Weighted average effective interest rate % 5.13%	At 31 December 2007 Assets Non-interest bearing Intra-group loan Cash and cash equivalents Total assets
5,421,073 <u>2,497,528,922</u> <u>2,502,949,995</u>	5,421,073 	2,497,528,922 2,497,528,922	5.11%	Liabilities Non-interest bearing Liabilities evidenced by paper Total liabilities

15. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The principal asset of the Company is the deemed loan to the Originator which is originated in Greece, funded by the Notes issued and listed in the Irish Stock Exchange. Cash is held mainly in the UK. The directors do not use any other segments for the purpose of managing the Company.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

One fully paid share in the company is held under nominee Declaration of Trust by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited for Daneion Holdings Limited. All of the remaining shares are held by Daneion Holdings Limited.

All the shares in Daneion Holdings Limited are held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited under a Declaration of Trust for charitable purpose.

EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. has no direct ownership interest in the Company. However, in accordance with IFRS, and particularly SIC 12, the Originator considers the Company to be its subsidiary and the results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., which are available online at www.eurobank.gr.