



THE

ATHENS EXCHANGE

ATHENS EXCHANGE Profile

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1. ORIGIN AND BRIEF HISTORY

Stock market activities began unofficially in Greece in the latter half of the 19th century. The first people to carry out transactions with foreign currency and securities in the unofficial markets of Ermoupolis and Athens were Greek merchants and ship owners. The Athens Stock Exchange (ASE) was established in 1876 and the first legal framework was printed, based on the French commercial code. The ASE began operating as an independent statutory public body. The ASE becomes a Public Law Entity in 1918 while in 1928 the role and responsibilities of stockbrokers and intermediaries in general were specified.

In December 1997, the Greek government sold, through private placement, 1,983,270 shares of the ASE (39.67% of the share capital) to selected investors. In December 1998, the Greek government sold, through private placement, a further 600,000 shares ASE (12% of its share capital) to selected investors.

In November 1999, the Integrated Automatic Electronic Trading System (OASIS), which allows trading of shares and derivatives, replaced the ASIS system and clearing of trading of blocks through a modern and user-friendly computerised system.

The holding company Hellenic Exchanges S.A. (HELEX) was established and listed on ASE's Main Market on 21.08.2000. ASE and ADEX merged forming ATHEX in the year 2002.

2. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Athens Exchange S.A., is the organization and support of the markets related to securities, derivative products as well as other financial means, both inland and abroad. In order to achieve its goal, the company may exercise any activity concerning:

- The design, development, establishment and operation of markets relevant to securities or derivatives or other financial means.
- The definition of rules and procedures pertinent to the operation of the markets.
- The listing of financial means for trading in the markets.
- The definition of the particulars and conditions required for the listing of financial instruments.
- The monitoring of transactions.
- The implementation of educational activities, which concern issues that are related to the markets, the products and the operational and clearing systems.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The Greek securities market community consists of securities companies' members of the Athens Exchange (ATHEX) (today 87), which must be granted a relevant operating permit by the Capital Market Commission before starting any activity. Apart from their participation to trading of securities (shares and bonds), which is their main activity, they may provide all investment services provided for by the Greek legislation in force, which has been harmonized with the European Union directive 93/22/EEC (related to the provided investment services of the investment organizations). Taking into account the increased qualifications of employed staff on the one hand and the very good technological infrastructure on the other hand, the members of the ATHEX are considered to offer high quality services.

The required capital adequacy differs from company to company and is directly related to the kind of services they may provide. More specifically the following apply:

- The activities of companies whose own capital amounts to € 586.940,57 are limited only to stock market trading on behalf of their clients.
- Companies employing own capital exceeding € 586.940,57 and up to € 1.467.351,43 may trade both on behalf of third parties and on their part.
- Companies whose own capital amounts to at least € 2.934.702,86, apart from the above, may also provide underwriting services.

4 MARKETS OF THE ATHEX

The issue of securities by companies constitutes a primary capital market while securities trading constitute the secondary market, which in essence is represented by ATHEX. A further classification of ATHEX markets is according to the size of the companies issuing the traded securities (main, parallel, new market) and per the specific characteristics of the securities traded on them (EAGAK, the bond market, etc).

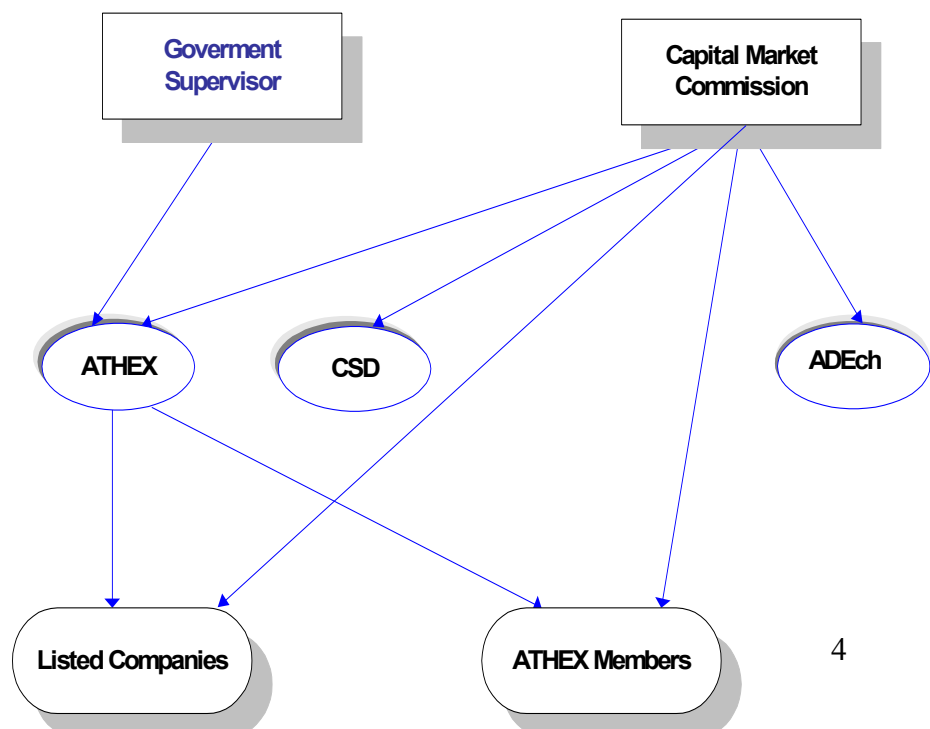
4.1 The primary market

The primary market caters for the issue of securities and their distribution to the investors. This may be the result of the listing of a share for the first time or the result of the corporate action of a listed or unlisted company. Issuing companies (capital users) are mainly in the private sector but in recent years from the public sector as well. The listing of securities on the ATHEX ensures they will be traded within a supervised and effective market framework providing for full transparency and investors protection.

5. REGULATORY INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 The governmental supervisor

The Ministry of National Economy appoints the governmental supervisor. He supervises the conformity of all trading parties to the applying rules and regulations.



5.2. The Capital Market Commission

The Capital Market Commission (CMC) is an independent supervisory authority, which operates in the form of a public law entity and is supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Law 2324/95 determines its organizational structure, while mainly Laws 1969/91, 2166/93, 2324/95, 2396/96, govern its authority and operation.

The general objective of the CMC is the exercise of preventive and regulative supervision aiming at the smooth operation of the capital market and protection of the investing public from unlawful and illicit actions. Towards the achievement of this goal, it can institute regulations for the operation of the market and impose penalties on those who trade on it. The natural and legal persons supervised by the Commission are as follows:

- Securities Companies S.A. (AHE)
- Investment Companies S.A. (EPEY)
- Mutual Funds Managements Companies S.A (AEDAK)
- Portfolio Investment Companies (EEH)
- Companies receiving and forwarding orders (ELDE)
- The Athens Exchange (ATHEX)
- The Athens Derivatives Exchange (ADEX) (the September of 2002 ADEX merged with the ASE forming the ATHEX)
- Athens Derivatives Clearance House (ADECH)
- The Central Securities Depository (CSD)
- Listed companies, on issues of stock market legislation and behavior.

5.3 Method of execution of trading

Trading of listed securities is carried out either on the cash market or through the use of a margin account facility. Orders are executed through OASIS during the hours of trading as defined by the ATHEX Board of Directors. Members may insert orders into the system from terminals in their offices or branches.

OASIS is connected to domestic and international information vendors allowing the dissemination of information to investors in real time.

All orders inserted in the system before the beginning of the main phase of trading participate in the forming of the opening price. If there are no orders with a price limit, then the opening price is the same as the closing price of the previous day, appropriately adjusted for possible corporate actions. The criterion used for the determination of the opening price is the maximization of the trading value, which, in essence, also determines the point of the best equilibrium between supply and demand for each security at a specific moment in time.

During trading, the orders are combined on the basis of the price (the purchase order at the highest price is combined with the selling price at the lowest price) and the time of insertion in OASIS.

The CMC designates the maximum price fluctuation for traded shares. This limit may be changed, according to market conditions, by decision of the CMC following a proposal by the ATHEX Board of Directors. Newly listed shares are exempted from this limit for their first three days of trading as are those which are being traded after having been suspended for a period of three months or more. Similarly, there is no limit on price fluctuations of rights at any time.

The closing price of shares traded using the continuous automatic matching method (market A and NEHA), is determined by the volume-weighted average price of the last 10% of trades executed during a session, to two decimal places.

For shares traded using the call auction method (markets B and C), the closing price is the price of the last call auction.

Block Trades i.e. "Packets of shares" means trades of a value greater than a specified amount, agreed bilaterally and approved, via OASIS, by the competent ATHEX officials (appointed by the president).

In general, share block trades help the counter-parties as they can be sure both of the price at which shares will be traded and of the integrity of the transfer to the other counter-party.

Block trades may be the best method of transferring shares, for example, so as to achieve a satisfactory level of dispersion.

5.4 Clearing And Settlement Of Shares

Before an investor proceeds to trading of securities listed on the stock exchange, he must first acquire an account number and sign an agreement with the member of the ATHEX he has chosen to cooperate with. He must also have an investor account and securities account in the Paperless Clearing System (PCS) of the Central Securities Depository (CSD). The investor's account number with the ATHEX member corresponds with his account in the PCS.

The investor's account includes the personal data of the investor and the PCS account includes his dematerialized shares. Each investor is only allowed one PCS account. Following the opening of the PCS account the investor receives a code number, which is unique and cannot be changed. The opening of the investor's account and PCS account requires the investor to submit an application to the member or bank custodian of his choice, which he usually designates as his account operator.

The operator is the agency authorized by the investor to process his orders and update the PCS account accordingly. The investor may designate more than one operator, each handling a different portfolio of shares. Each operator has access only to the shares for which the investor has designated him responsible. If the investor wishes to dismiss an operator, he can submit the appropriate application either to the operator or the CSD.

A special securities account exists for every investor's account and contains the shares for which the investor has not designated an operator. In this case, the CSD acts as an operator. However, if the investor wishes to sell these shares, he must designate a third operator.

Registrations in the files of the CSD are confidential. Investors may be informed on the registrations and movements of their account either by their operator or by the CSD.

5.5 Market model

Stock markets can be organized in different ways. The method of its organization is the element that characterizes it. This organization concerns both the agencies that process its fundamental operations and their inter-connections. The Greek stock exchange as a market (see figure 1) is characterized by:

- Investors who make their trading on the ATHEX only through the mediation of members, in practice, contribute to the reduction of trading cost for investors, otherwise investors would themselves have to contact the counter contracting party and secure guarantees on the final outcome of their trading.

- ATHEX members, who must have been granted an operating license by the CMC in order to operate in this market, must also have had their membership approved by the ATHEX board of directors.
- The integrated automatic electronic trading system (OASIS) through which trading is made, in contrast to the traditional method of trading. The existence of this system guarantees the efficiency and transparency of trading, as well as its faster processing and clearance.
- The Central Securities Depository, which undertakes the clearance as an agency independent of those participating in the trading procedure, by securing conditions of impartiality through the observance of rules concerning trading clearance.
- Trading at investor level. On entering the investor's order, the member is under the obligation to register the investor's account. This secures the fact that the investor's order will be executed correctly and it will not be combined with another investor's order.
- Clearance of securities at investor level. With this method of clearance, transfer of securities between investors is made promptly by the CSD. Alternatively, the clearance of securities could be done at member level and afterwards the member could undertake the transfer of securities to the investor's account.

5.6 Issues On Investor Protection

Trading Monitoring

Risk Management

- Investor Protection Funds
 - a. The Investor Protection Guarantee Fund
 - b. The supplementary fund

Members' internal audit

The institution of capital market mediator

The smooth operation of the stock market presupposes the accurate and continued observance of its rules of operation and code of conduct by all the parties involved: the member-intermediaries, listed companies and investors included. More specifically, the investor must:

- Know and provide, when required, the correct data relating to his PCS account.
- Deposit cash with the member-intermediary when required to do so and in any case within three days from the date of execution of an order.
- Not participate in the manipulation of conditions relating to public offerings.
- Not participate in price manipulations aimed at artificially changing the marketability of shares, which is illegal. If such manipulations by persons or companies come to the attention of the investor or if he is recipient of exhortation to participate in manipulations, he must report the fact immediately to the Capital Market Commission.

If an investor faces a problem and believes that the terms of his agreement with an ATHEX member are not being followed or that ATHEX regulations are not being observed or he has been denied equal treatment with other investors and he has not received satisfactory explanations from the company he has an agreement with, then he can appeal in writing to the Association of Members of the Athens Exchange or to the Capital Market Commission.

5.7 LISTING IN THE ATHEX

Listed companies are, in practice, classified in separate ATHEX markets according to the level of their capitalization. In this sense, there are the following markets:

1. Main Market: in which shares of companies of large or middle capitalization are traded.
2. Parallel Market: in which shares of companies of small capitalization are traded.
3. New Market: in which shares of companies characterized as dynamic and innovative are traded.

Main market

The following, among others, are required for a company to list its shares on the main market of the stock exchange:

- To employ a minimum amount of own funds of € 11.74 million in the year of its listing application.
- To have complied with legal requirements relating to the publication of annual financial statements as a limited company in the three years prior to the listing application. To have a satisfactory assets structure on the basis of the last balance sheet. A certified auditor must have audited financial statements. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, a certified auditor must, have audited the consolidated statements, and the statements of individual subsidiaries included in the consolidation.
- The Capital Market Commission may decide to allow the listing of a stock without the above requirements being fulfilled (fast-track procedure), subject to the approval of the ATHEX's board of directors, if it is deemed to be in the interests of the company and investors and if sufficient information has been made available for investors to assess the value of the company to be listed and its shares.
- The company to be listed must have been tax-audited for all the years in respect of which financial statements have been published at the time of the listing application. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, the requirement for tax auditing also applies to companies included in the consolidation and the years for which consolidated statements have been prepared.
- To have satisfactory dispersion of its shares, which is considered sufficient when at least 25% of the shares to which the listing application relates are distributed to the broad investing public. Furthermore, these shares must have been distributed to at least 2000 individuals with no one person holding more than 2% of the total number of shares.
- To have appointed an underwriter.
- To have published a prospectus in compliance with decree 348/85.

Additional obligations apply for construction companies, insurance companies, passenger and ocean-going shipping companies and those operating in the automobile import and trading sector.

The public share offering may be undertaken by credit institutions, brokerage companies and investment companies ("EPEY") offering underwriting services.

Parallel market

The parallel market was created with a view to encouraging the development of small and medium-sized companies. Some of the relevant requirements which must be satisfied by a company before it can list on the parallel market (national economy ministry decision 2063/B.69/1000, FEK 79/99, as amended) are as follows:

- To employ a minimum amount of own funds equal to € 2.9 million during the year of the listing application.
 - To have published annual financial statements as a limited company for at least two fiscal years prior to the listing application. To have a satisfactory assets structure on the basis of the last balance sheet. A certified auditor must have audited financial statements. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, a certified auditor must, have audited the consolidated statements, and the statements of individual subsidiaries included in the consolidation.
 - The company to be listed must have been tax-audited for all the years in respect of which financial statements have been published at the time of the listing application. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, the requirement for tax auditing also applies to companies included in the consolidation and the years for which consolidated statements have been prepared.
 - To have satisfactory dispersion of its shares, which is considered sufficient when at least 20% of the shares to which the listing application relates are distributed to the broad investing public. Furthermore, these shares must have been distributed to at least 1000 individuals and no one person holding more than 2% of the total number of shares. At least 80% of the total number of shares being distributed should have originated from a share capital increase.
 - To have appointed an underwriter.
 - To have published a prospectus in accordance with the requirements of decree 348/1985.
- The requirements applying to the fast track procedure on the main market also apply proportionately to the parallel market. However, an important difference is that in the parallel market the underwriter guarantees the take-up of issued shares and buys, at the listing price, all shares not taken up by the public. For the same to apply on the main market, there must be an express agreement to that effect between the underwriter and the company under listing.

Company transfer from the parallel to the main market

In order to transfer from the parallel to the main market a company must satisfy the following requirements:

- to have been listed on the parallel market for two years.
- to satisfy the requirements applying to listing on the main market.
- to have made use of capital raised through previous share capital increases as had been stated in the relevant prospectus(es).
- to have fully complied with stock market legislation while it was listed on the parallel market.

The new market "NEHA"

The following requirements must be satisfied before a company share can be considered for listing on the new market (Law 2733/1999):

- Paid-up capital: minimum amount of company paid-up capital must be equal to € 586,000 for the fiscal year preceding the listing admission on the ATHEX.
- Publication of financial statements: the issuing company must have published its annual financial statements as a limited company for at least two fiscal years prior to the submission of the listing application. A chartered auditor must have audited the financial statements. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, a certified auditor must, have audited the consolidated statements, and the statements of individual subsidiaries included in the consolidation.
- Tax audit: the company under listing must have been tax audited for all fiscal years for which it has published annual financial statements at the time of submission of application. Where consolidated financial statements are prepared, the requirement for tax auditing also applies to

companies included in the consolidation (for the years for which consolidated statements have been prepared).

- **Blocking of shares:**

Any shareholder owning shares of par value equal to or more than 5% of the company's total share capital give an undertaking, prior to the listing, not to transfer

- i) more than 20% of his shareholding for a period of one year from the date of listing on NEHA;
- ii) more than 50% of his shareholding for a period of three years from the date of listing on NEHA.

In any case, before a company is listed on NEHA, 80% of the company shares must have been blocked.

5.8 Obligations of listed companies

The listed companies' code of conduct provides for procedures aimed at ensuring that listed companies about issues that influence their share price promptly inform investors. Listed companies are under an obligation to provide the following information:

- Timely disclosure of any information related to the company's actions, which can significantly affect the course of the share price. Relevant information must be submitted to the ATHEX and disclosed to the public.
- Timely disclosure by main shareholders of any significant acquisition, transfer or sale of shares in another listed company. In particular, investors must be informed, by the day following the relevant transaction, when such an acquisition, transfer or sale of shares leads to a change in holding that exceeds particular limits.
- Additional notification to the ATHEX of any share transaction carried out by a member of the board of directors of a listed company, or by its managing director, "involving that company's shares" irrespective of the extent of their voting rights, and also in the case where the level of trading in a particular stock exceeds € 293,47029.
- Publication in at least one national newspaper of annual, semi-annual and quarterly financial statements within two months of the end of the period to which they refer. The financial statements must be prepared in compliance with the applicable Greek General Accounting Plan. From 01.01.2003, the financial statements of limited companies must be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.
- Investment companies must publish financial statements within one month of the period to which they refer.
- Six-monthly and annual financial statements must be audited by certified accountants. Such published accounts must include a presentation of details of the uses to which proceeds of share capital increases through cash payment have been or are to be used.
- Financial statements must include an analysis of turnover by sector category.
- All listed companies must provide the information to investors through an annual report for which they are solely responsible, which must include the following:
 - consolidated and non-consolidated management reports of the Board of Directors and reports of the company auditors.
 - annual financial statements of companies included in consolidation.
 - financial statements covering the first, second, third and fourth quarters.
 - annual statements of codified and non-codified cash flows), which have been audited by a chartered auditor.
 - the appropriation account showing how capital raised through rights issues by cash payment has been allocated or is to be allocated.

- the course of the company share price in relation to the development of its sector and in relation to the General Index. In particular, the closing price of the last session of each month and the value of total monthly trading volume must be stated.

- construction companies are under an obligation to present the additional data stated with the date of expiry of the last fiscal year as a reference point.

Annual reports must be distributed free of charge to investors after the publication of the annual financial statements and, in any case, at the latest 10 working days prior to the company shareholders ordinary general meeting. A copy must be submitted to the CMC and the ATHEX.

- Notification to the ATHEX and CMC of transactions involving shares of companies "under surveillance", or any other stock that the CMC may specify, where the volume of the transaction exceeds 5% of the total daily volume of trading in that share.

- Inclusion in prospectuses of information about mergers, takeovers, changes of business activity, etc. In the case of change of business activity, the company is obliged to notify the ATHEX of its status after the change.

In the current period, the sectors in the Athens Exchange are as follows:

SECTOR CLASSIFICATIONS OF ATHEX-LISTED COMPANIES

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| BANKS | RETAIL TRADE |
| GAMING | FOOD |
| INSURANCE | TOBACCO |
| LEASING COMPANIES | HOTELS AND RESORTS |
| INVESTMENT COMPANIES | ADVERTISING |
| HOLDING AND CONSULTING COMPANIES | RESTAURANTS |
| TELECOMMUNICATIONS | TEXTILE |
| OIL REFINERIES | CLOTHING |
| ELECTRICITY | REAL ESTATE |
| WATER SUPPLY | CONSTRUCTION |
| PASSENGER SHIPPING | MINING – QUARRIES |
| SHIPYARDS | CHEMICALS |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | RUBBER – PLASTICS |
| PUBLISHING – PRINTING | PAPER AND PACKAGING |
| TELEVISION AND ENTERTAINMENT | WOOD & CORK PRODUCTS |
| HEALTH | FURNITURE |
| METALS | VEHICLE MANUFACTURING |
| METAL PRODUCTS | ROBOTICS |
| MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES | TRANSPORT-RELATED FACILITIES AND SERVICES |
| CABLES | TRANSPORT RENTAL SERVICES |
| ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | FREIGHT FORWARDING |
| NON-METALLIC MINERALS – CEMENT | FISH FARMING |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | AGRICULTURE AND FARMING |
| INFO. TECHNOLOGY | «CHANGE OF ACTIVITY» |
| INDUSTRIAL MINERALS | MOTOR VEHICLE TRADE AND MAINTENANCE |
| IT EQUIPMENT | JEWELLERY |
| TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND APPLICATIONS | MOBILE TELEPHONY RETAIL SERVICES |

ALCOHOLIC AND NON - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Sectors of classification of listed companies on the ATHEX

6. STATISTICS

6.1 Main Indices

The most significant indices calculated on the ASE are as follows:

- Composite index of the main market.
 - Composite index of the parallel market.
 - Sector indices.
 - Index of newly listed companies.
 - Total return composite index of the main market.
 - Total return composite index of the parallel market.
 - All-share index.
6. The composition of the indices is reviewed every six months.

The Main Market Composite Index

The main market general price index comprises the first 60 shares of all the sectors of the main market and records the price trend of shares of companies listed and trading on the Main Market of the ASE. Mean capitalisation and the value of transactions (excluding block trades) are the criteria used to determine which shares will participate in the the Main Market General Index.

The Main Market Total Return Composite Index

This index calculates the total performance of the main market general index presupposing the reinvestment of dividends of participating shares at the date of dividend cut-off.

The Parallel Market Composite Index

The general index of the parallel market includes the first forty shares of that market and records the price trend of shares of listed companies traded on the Parallel Market. Mean capitalization and the value of transactions (excluding block trades) are the criteria used to determine which shares will participate in the General Index of the Main Market.

The Parallel Market Total Return Composite Index

This index calculates the total return of the parallel market general index, assuming that the dividends of shares included in this index are reinvested on the date of dividend cut-off.

Sector indices

For a sector index to be created, the sector must include at least five companies for which the average market value of shares is greater than or equal to 1% of the market value of all ASE-listed shares. The establishment of a sector index may also be decided if there are at least three companies whose market share exceeds 3% of the market value of all ASE-listed shares. The number of shares constituting the sector index must correspond to at least 65% of the sector's average market value.

The Newly Listed Companies Index

The shares of new listed companies are included in the new listed companies index provided they fulfil the criteria set in the relevant ground rules (e.g. a minimum six-month presence on the ASE). It is noted that inclusion in the new listed companies index lasts one year from the date of listing of the company for trading. Subsequently, the company is removed from the index.

The FTSE/ASE 20 Index

The FTSE/ASE 20 index is a large capitalization index which includes the 20 largest companies listed on ASE (blue chips²). The securities are valued by full market capitalization which passed the investibility screens. The index was designed by the ASE in collaboration with the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and FTSE International Limited and was first calculated in September 1997.

The index is controlled by an independent advisory committee, established by the ASE, by the London Stock Exchange and by domestic and foreign representatives of institutional investors. Therefore, ground rules have been adopted for the index. The Committee decides on the index adjustment semi-annually; its daily calculation undertaken by ASYK; it is audited in real time by FTSE International. The method of calculation is the same as that of the General Index, except that the index value of base date is equal to 1000.

The FTSE/ASE Mid 40 Index

The FTSE/ASE Mid 40 Index, as agreed by the committee that also supervises the FTSE/ASE 20 Index, focuses on companies of middle capitalization and comprises 40 such companies, ranked by capitalisation. It is calculated by ASE and is audited by FTSE International. Its method of calculation is the same as that of FTSE/ASE 20. It came into operation in December 1999.

The FTSE/ASE Small Cap 80 Index

The next 80 largest companies by capitalization are included in this index.

Shares that have been rejected from the FTSE/ASE Mid 40 are candidates for participation in the FTSE/ASE Small Cap 80.

Where the number of candidates for inclusion in an index is higher than the number of candidates for rejection, in order to ensure that a fixed number of shares is included, a corresponding number of previously-included shares of lowest ranking according to the relevant criteria are removed from the index. On the other hand, where the number of candidates for rejection is higher than the number for inclusion, a corresponding number of excluded shares with highest ranking according to the relevant criteria are included in the index.

If a company participating in one of the three indices ceases to be listed on the ASE, is taken over by or merged with another company participating in the same or another index, or ceases

to be a viable company according to the Ground Rules, the company will be deleted from the list of companies that can participate in the indices – prior to the predetermined bi-annual review – and will be replaced by another company in accordance with the Ground Rules.

These indices have proved to be a very useful tool in the development of derivatives and other financial products, thus attracting the attention of private and institutional investors to the Greek market.

The FTSE/ASE 120 Index

The Athens Exchange (ATHEX) in cooperation with FTSE Group, launched on January the 2nd a new benchmark index covering the Greek market, the FTSE / ASE 140 Index.

FTSE / ASE 140 index has an index base of 2,000 units and comprises the 140 stocks of the existing FTSE / ASE 20 (blue chips), FTSE / ASE Midcap 40 (medium capitalization) and FTSE / ASE Smallcap 80 (small capitalization) indices. The new index is calculated every trading day in real time, and is reviewed twice a year in April and October, according to the established FTSE Ground Rules

7. 2002 MARKET REVIEW

During 2002, the ATHEX Composite Price Index compared to equivalent indices of the largest international stock exchanges followed a parallel downward trend. In particular, the Composite Price Index presented a high correlation degree with the three indices of the European exchanges (London, Paris and Frankfurt) that were examined. As to the NYSE, NASDAQ and NIKKEI indices, the Composite Price Index indicated a looser correlation.

The value of transactions was limited to 24.77 billion euro during 2002, compared to 42.3 billion euro in 2001.

The market capitalization of the ATHEX (shares only), reached 65.1 billion euro during 2002, recording a decline of –32.7% compared to the corresponding market capitalization of the previous year.

The banking and the telecommunications sectors had the highest percentages of the total capitalization of shares to be traded, with 23.86% and 17.5% respectively.

Eleven (11) sectors had a participation percentage greater than 2% on the total market capitalization and contributed 77.5% of the total market capitalization.

Table below shows the market capitalization of the eleven (11) most active sectors as well as each sector's participation percentage and their accumulated percentage.

| No. | Sector | Market Capitalization by sector (€ bn) | Percentage on total market capitalization | Accumulated Percentage |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | BANKS | 15,5 | 23,86% | 23,86% |
| 2 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 11,4 | 17,50% | 41,36% |
| 3 | GAMING | 3,8 | 5,83% | 47,19% |
| 4 | HOLDING & CONSULTING | 3,5 | 5,33% | 52,53% |
| 5 | BEVERAGES | 3,2 | 4,90% | 57,42% |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 6 | ELECTRICITY | 3,1 | 4,71% | 62,13% |
| 7 | OIL REFINERIES | 2,5 | 3,79% | 65,93% |
| 8 | CONSTRUCTION | 2,4 | 3,65% | 69,58% |
| 9 | NON METALS | 2,1 | 3,28% | 72,86% |
| 10 | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | 1,6 | 2,49% | 75,34% |
| 11 | BASIC METALS | 1,4 | 2,22% | 77,56% |
| 12 | MISCELLANEOUS | 14,6 | 22,44% | 100,00% |
| Total | | 65,1 | | |

companies listed on the ATHEX as well as the percentages on GDP are presented during the past six-year period.

The year 2002 was marked by a decrease in capital inflows deriving from new listings and share capital increases.

Only 101 billion euro were raised from new listings compared to 1,496 euro in 2001 and 2,853 euro in 2003.

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