ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF ELVAL S.A

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015

ELVAL S.A.
GE.MI. No. 121836901000
2-4 Mesogheion Ave, Athens Tower

INDEX

1. Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

2. Independent Auditors Report of Annual Financial Statements.

3. Annual Financial Statements (Company) for the fiscal year 2015.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015

Dear shareholders,

In the context of the provisions of Law 2190/1920 and the Articles of Association of ELVAL S.A (hereinafter the “Company”), we herewith submit this Annual Financial Report of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year 2015, namely from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

1. Development, performance and financial position of the Company

a. General Comments

A major company transformation took place in 2015 when the aluminium rolling sector of ELVAL HOLDINGS was absorbed and our company was renamed into ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY S.A. The financials of the Company were considerably increased when the assets of the above rolling sector were acquired, including holdings. Obviously the respective financials of 2014 are not comparable. Specifically, 2015 results include the results of the rolling sector since the 31st of July 2015, i.e. the date of the transformation balance sheet.

As a result, the sales volume amounted to 126,000 tons including 82,000 tons of products of the rolling sector and accordingly the turnover amounted to €450 million, of which €251 million concern the rolling sector. In detail, the results and the respective last-year’s results are presented in the table below:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RESULTS					
In thousand Euro	2015			2014	2015/2014
	Foil Segment	**Rolling Segment**	**Total**	**Total**	**% Difference**
Sales Volume	62,729	81,636	144,365	57,470	151.20%
Turnover	198,985	250,652	449,637	181,337	147.96%
Ernings before interest. taxes. depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	13,828	25,963	39,791	11,394	249.23%
Operating Profits	9,078	13,234	22,312	6,925	222.19%

The factors that affected year’s results were:

- ✓ the sales volume which, combined with the improved mix, led to an increased profitability;
- ✓ high product conversion prices;
- ✓ lower energy cost in relation to 2014.

In 2015, positive cash flow from operating activities equal to €38.6 million was recorded but outflows of €28 million were made for major investment plans and finally the Company's net borrowing amounted to €214 million.

b. Important events during 2015

i. Completion of the rolling sector's absorption of ELVAL HOLDINGS

On the 30th of September 2015 the absorption of the aluminium rolling sector by ELVAL HOLDINGS S.A. was approved in accordance with the provisions of Articles 69-78 of Codified Law 2190/1920 and articles 1-5 of Law 2166/1993, based on a transformation income statement dated 31/7/2015.

ii. Amendment of articles 1, 3, 5 and 19 of the Articles of Association

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on 15 September 2015, which approved the absorption of the rolling sector, decided the changes of the Company's name to ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY S.A. (article 1 of the Articles of Association), of the Company's purpose (article 3 of the Articles of Association) and of article 19 with respect to the number of the Board members.

c. Course of operations – financial data

Market information – International economic environment

In 2015 the favourable environment in international markets and especially in Europe helped to overcome the problems generated from capital controls and the adverse circumstances in the domestic market. Amid this environment, the conversion prices of our products reached high levels.

Primary aluminium price recorded an upward trend with average price standing at €1,497/ton compared to €1,405 in 2014. In the aluminium market, in addition to the aluminium quoted price in the London Metal Exchange (LME), the premium added to the market price was influential. In early 2015, the premium was extremely high and only in some cases it was possible to pass on to customers a part of such premium.

The average Euro-dollar rate amounted to $1.11/Euro, while the low prices of oil enhanced the Company's results.

Production - Turnover

In 2015 the plants worked to full capacity and the sales volume stood at 126,000 tons (of which 82,000 tons concern the last five months of the absorbed rolling sector).

In detail, the sales of the Company per category are presented in the table below:

SALES BREAKDOWN						
	QUANTITIES IN TONS		AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND EUROS		DIFFERENCE (%) IN VOLUME & IN VALUE	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015/2014	2015/2014
Company						
DOMESTIC	16,919	4,311	46,618	11,481	292%	306%
INTERNATIONAL SALES	127,446	53,159	321,906	111,941	140%	188%
TOTAL	**144,365**	**57,470**	**368,524**	**123,422**	**151%**	**199%**

Geographical Destinations

The Company's sales are conducted through its plants at Oinofyta, Agios Thomas and Mandra – Attica and the branches in Thessaloniki. The destinations of Company's products are presented in the table below:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SALES (in thousand €)		
	2015	
Geographical sector	**Amount**	**%**
Greece	54,009	12.01%
European Union	252,294	56.11%
Other European countries	74,350	16.54%
Asia	29,108	6.47%
America	33,042	7.35%
Africa	5,704	1.27%
Oceania	1,130	0.25%
Total	**449,637**	**100.00%**

In particular, during 2015, the Company was present in more than 80 countries on a worldwide scale. Apart from Greece the main countries are Germany, Italy, the USA, France, Poland, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Turkey and Bulgaria, to which almost 55% of the sales are directed.

Investments - Participations

Following the absorption of the rolling sector, the Company runs three plants. The core rolling plant at Oinofyta (61st km of Athens-Lamia National Highway), the foil plant at Oinofyta (Agios Thomas) and the aluminium and paper-coating plant at Mandra, Attica. In 2015 the investment plan amounted to €28 million to increase the capacity, streamline the plants and improve the quality of the manufactured products. Among the considerable investments underway stand the installation of a pre-treatment line and a thick sheet production line in the Oinofyta plant together with the installation of a new lacquering machine in the Mandra plant.

Moreover, following the absorption of the rolling sector, major holdings are held:

- VEPAL S.A. (100%): Aluminium coils lacquering. It operates a plant in Thiva.
- ELVAL COLOUR S.A. (100%): Etalbond production company with a plant at Agios Thomas, Oinofyta.
- VIOMAL S.A. (50%): The company processes aluminium strips and produces roller shutters for doors, windows, screen and shading systems. The company has its production premises in Nea Artaki, Evia and a branch in Kalochori, Thessaloniki.
- ANOXAL S.A. (100%): Aluminium processing and recycling company with a plant at Agios Thomas, Oinofyta.
- AFSEL S.A. (50%): The company is a joint venture of the parent Elval S.A. and the Japanese comany "UACJ Corp." engaged in the sale of aluminium products to heat exchanger manufacturers for the automotive industry.
- SYMETAL S.A. (former CCS S.A. (100%)): Metal processing company. It operates a plant in Oinofyta.

The acquisition cost of holdings amounts to €46.06 million.

Finally, investment properties were acquired together with the rolling sector (valued at approximately €10 million) in Thiva and Agios Thomas, which are leased to the subsidiaries VEPAL and ELVAL COLOUR respectively.

Notes on the Balance Sheet

The major changes in the Statement of Financial Position of the Company are due to the absorption of the rolling sector. In brief, the table below presents the absorbed items of the sector:

Amounts in Euros	
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	302,094,540
Intangible assets	480,019
Investment properties	10,227,299
Investments in subsidiaries	46,105,728
Investments in equity-accounted investees	1,582,951
Available-for-sale investments	873,455
Other assets	1,241,953
Total non-current assets	**362,605,945**
Current assets	
Inventories	186,645,895
Trade and other receivables	139,444,705
Cash on hand and cash equivalents	4,201,390
Total current assets	**330,291,990**
Total assets	**692,897,935**
LIABILITIES	
Long-term liabilities	130,852,785
Employee benefits	9,169,856
Government grants	12,692,699
Other liabilities	110,000
Deferred tax liability	43,073,099
Total long-term liabilities	**195,898,439**
Short-term liabilities	
Trade and other payables	85,192,663
Loans	84,888,809
Total short-term liabilities	**170,081,472**
Total liabilities	**365,979,911**

Notes on Income Statements

Company Sales amount to €450 million, increased by 148%. As cited above, this item includes the sales of the foil sector for the whole fiscal year, which amounted to €199 million, increased by 9.7% in comparison with 2014, and also the sales of the rolling sector over the last five months of 2015, which amounted to €251 million. The international price of primary aluminium (LME), aluminium premium prices and the conversion prices which stood at high levels shaped the above turnover.

The cost of goods sold amounted to €417 million compared to €171 million in 2014, due to the adverse effect of the aluminium premium and the positive effect of energy cost, and gross profit totalling €32.5 million amounted to 7.23% of sales compared with 5.92% in 2014.

Administrative expenses amounted to €8.1 million from €2.6 million in 2014. Note that expenses totalling €728,000 were incurred due to the absorption of the rolling sector.

Financial expenses were high due to the expensive borrowing cost and the net financial result amounted to €7.2 million compared to €1.4 million in 2014.

Finally, earnings before taxes amounted to €15.1 million, increased by 273% in comparison with the respective figures of 2014.

For the fiscal year 2015, the taxes analysis is the following:

Taxes	
Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**
Current income tax	(2,724,302)
Deferred tax	7,354,672
Total Income Tax	**4,630,370**

Current income tax for 2015 amounts to €2.7 million after tax-free reserves of €26.9 million were raised in accordance with Law 3299/2004, with the respective right having been transferred from the rolling sector.

Finally, earnings after tax amount to €19.7 million. After adding profits of €6.5 million from previous fiscal years, the following distribution of profits is proposed:

Distribution of Profits	
Amounts in Euros	**2015**
Legal Reserves	1,234,311,30
1st Dividend from the profits of the year	3,275,000,00
Dividend from previous years' profits	3,398,000,00
Fees of BoD & profits to executives	591,247,00

The 1st dividend and the dividend from prior year profits do not exceed 35% of profits for distribution.

Ratios

The ratios presenting the financial position of the Company between 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

RATIOS	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Profitability (% of sales)		
Gross profit	7.23%	5.92%
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	8.85%	6.28%
Earnings after taxes and non-controlling interests	4.40%	2.19%
Evolution (%)		
Sales	147.96%	4.64%
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	249.21%	-13.26%
Earnings after taxes and non-controlling interests	397.41%	9.70%
Financial (%)		
Interest expense / Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	18.14%	12.45%
Liquidity (:1)		
General Liquidity (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	2.00	3.77
Debt (:1)		
Total Liabilities / Equity	0.94	0.65
Bank Loans / Equity	0.54	0.22
Equity / Total Liabilities	1.06	1.54
Fixed Assets turnover (:1)		
Equity / Non-current assets	1.01	1.58

2. Subsequent events after the year ending 2015

On 15 March 2016, the Company's Board of Directors decided the spin-off of the commercial and industrial sector of aluminium foil production and its contribution to the wholly-owned subsidiary SYMETAL S.A. The 31st of March 2016 was set as the date of the Transformation balance sheet .

3. Transactions with related parties

Company's related parties have been identified based on requirements of IAS 24 and comprise of its subsidiaries, its associates, VIOHALCO S.A/NV which controls the Company (together with its related parties) and the members of the Board of Directors and the key management personnel.

The Company purchases goods and services from these related parties, sells goods, provides services to them and receives dividends. A summary of Company's transactions with related parties is the following:

Period 1/1-31/12/2015 - amounts in €					
Entities	**Relation**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Receivables**	**Payables**
VIOMAL S.A	Subsidiary	2,024,512	59,809	1,884,470	41,303
SYMETAL S.A (ex CCS S.A.)	Subsidiary	1,195,650	107,324	2,477,775	132,009
ANOXAL S.A.	Subsidiary	534,758	3,193,849	168	4,772,626
ELVAL COLOUR S.A.,	Subsidiary	5,118,334	443,796	5,642,605	802,009
VEPAL S.A.	Subsidiary	535,650	10,001,856	944	5,448,023
Total subsidiaries		**9,408,904**	**13,806,634**	**10,005,962**	**11,195,970**
ELKEME S.A.	Associate	57,750	363,937	11,966	509,954
AFSEL S.A.	Associate	2,150	538,479	-	1,242,512
ANAMET S.A.	Associate	76,736	1,446,081	604,228	1,070,634
DIAPEM COMMERCIAL S.A.	Associate	646	923	6,022	162,016
Total associates		**137,282**	**2,349,420**	**622,216**	**2,985,116**
ETEM BG	Other	15,200,553	2,752,783	19,550,705	4,284,799
ELVAL HOLDINGS S.A.	Other	8,089,866	72,943,046	1,793,318	15,169,480
GENECOS SA	Other	3,742,017	219,686	2,545,269	187,158
TEPRO METAL AG	Other	10,940,526	1,470,973	2,108,913	436,224
BASE METALS	Other	2,025,515	507,258	106,858	245,265
TEKA SYSTEMS S.A.	Other	488	3,318,562	47,970	2,185,691
SIDENOR Steel Industry S.A.	Other	736,227	21,907	4,683,832	25,856
Other entities	Other	15,445,362	4,523,819	11,722,646	1,890,333
Total other		**56,180,554**	**85,758,034**	**42,559,511**	**24,424,806**
GRAND TOTAL		**65,726,740**	**101,914,088**	**53,187,689**	**38,605,892**

Benefits to Key Management Personnel - *Amounts in €*	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Fees - benefits to the members of the Board of Directors and executives	1,717,423	566,215

4. Main risks and uncertainties

The Company's risk management policies are applied in order to identify and analyse the risks facing the Company, set risk-taking limits and apply relevant control systems. The risk management policies and relevant systems are re-examined occasionally so as to take into account any changes in the market and the Company's activities.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of the Company's loss in cases where a customer or a third party in a financial transaction does not fulfil his contractual obligations and is mainly related to trade receivables and securities investments.

(a) Trade and other receivables
Company exposure to credit risk is primarily affected by the features of each customer. The demographic data of the Company's clientele, including payment default risk characterising the specific market and the country in which customers are active, affect the credit risk less since no geographical concentration of credit risk has been noted.

Based on the credit policy adopted by the Board of Directors, each new customer is checked individually for creditworthiness before normal payment terms are proposed. The creditworthiness test implemented by the Company includes the examination of bank sources and other third sources of credit rating, if any. Credit limits are set for each customer, which are reviewed in accordance with current circumstances and the terms of sales and collections are readjusted, if necessary. In principal, the credit limits of customers are set on the basis of the insurance limits received for them from insurance companies and, subsequently, receivables are insured according to such limits.

While monitoring the credit risk of customers, the latter are grouped according to their credit characteristics, the maturity characteristics of their receivables and any past problems of receivability they have demonstrated. Trade and other receivables include mainly wholesale customers of the Company. Any customers characterised as being "high risk" are included in a special list of customers and future payments must be received in advance and approved by the Board of Directors. Depending on the background of the customer and its status, the Company demands real or other security (e.g. letters of guarantee) in order to secure its receivables, if possible.

The Company makes impairment provisions which reflect its assessment of losses from customers, other receivables and investments in securities. This provision mainly consists of impairment losses of specific receivables estimated based on given circumstances that may materialize though have not been finalized yet.

(b) Investments
Investments are classified by the Company according to the purpose for which they were acquired. The Management decides on the appropriate classification of the investment at the time of acquisition and reviews such classification on each presentation date.

The Management estimates that there will be no payment default for such investments.

(c) Guarantees

The Company's policy requires that no financial guarantees are provided. By way of exception, however, such guarantees can be provided only to subsidiaries and affiliates based on a resolution passed by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the Company's inability to honour its financial obligations when they mature. The approach adopted by the Company in order to manage liquidity is to ensure, by adequate fiscal management and sufficient credit limits from cooperating banks, that it will always have satisfactory levels of liquidity to meet its obligations when they mature, under ordinary or more difficult conditions, without there being unacceptable losses or its reputation being jeopardised.

To avoid liquidity risks the Company makes a cash flow provision for one year when preparing the annual budget, as well as a rolling provision covering three months to ensure that it has adequate cash flow to meet its operating needs, including the fulfilment of its financial obligations. This policy does not take into account the impact of extreme conditions which cannot be foreseen.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in raw material prices, exchange rates and interest rates, which affect the Company's results or the value of its financial instruments. The purpose of risk management in respect to market conditions is to control Company exposure to such risks in the context of acceptable parameters while at the same time improving performance.

The Company enters transactions involving derivative financial instruments in order to counterbalance some of the risks arising from market conditions.

(a) Fluctuation risk of metal prices (aluminium)

The Company bases both its purchases and sales on stock market prices / indexes for the price of aluminium used and contained in its products. The risk from metal price fluctuation is covered by hedging instruments (futures on London Metal Exchange-LME). The Company, however, does not use hedging instruments for the entire stock of its operation and, as a result, any drop in metal prices may have a negative effect on its results through inventory impairment.

(b) Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to the sales and purchases carried out and the loans issued in a currency other than the functional currency of Company, which is mainly the Euro. The currencies in which these transactions are held are mainly Euro, USD and GBP.

Over time, the Company counterbalances the greatest part of its estimated exposure to foreign currencies in relation to the anticipated sales and purchases as well as receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. In most of the cases, the Company signs foreign currency forward contracts with its foreign counterparties in order to hedge the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations, which expire normally in less than one year from the balance sheet date. When deemed necessary, these contracts are renewed upon expiry. Per case, the foreign exchange risk may be covered by taking out loans in respective currencies.

Loan interest is denominated in the same currency as cash flow, which arises from the Company's operating activities and is mainly Euro.

The Company's investments in other subsidiaries are not hedged because these exchange positions are considered as long-term.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company finances its investments and its needs for working capital from bank and bond loans resulting in interest charges affecting its results. Rising interest rates will have a negative impact as the Company's borrowing costs will increase.

Interest rate risk is mitigated since part of the Company's borrowing is set at fixed rates either directly or using financial instruments (interest rate swaps).

Macroeconomic environment

In the context of the above analysis, the Company has evaluated any effects that may arise on the management of financial risks due to the current macroeconomic situation and business environment in Greece.

The developments during the first half of 2015 and discussion on a national and international scale regarding the review of the financing programme terms of Greece led to the imposition of capital controls on 28 June 2015. As a result of such controls, during the second half of 2015 the domestic economy recorded again negative growth rates and despite the completion of bank recapitalisation the domestic economic activity remained weak until the year closed. In early 2016, the negotiations with the institutions were underway in order to close the review of the current programme.

Resumption of economic stability depends to a large extent on the actions and decisions of institutions in Greece and other countries. However, taking into account the fact that the Company's activities consist in their majority in exports and having regard to its financial position, any negative developments in the Greek economy are not expected to have a significant effect on its smooth operation. Nevertheless, Management assesses the situation and its eventual effects on an ongoing basis in order to ensure that all necessary and possible steps and actions are taken to minimise any effects on the Company's activities.

Specifically, as regards liquidity, the largest part of borrowing concerns long-term loans the average maturity of which is fixed at approximately three years. In addition, the fact that the Company exports the largest part of its production ensures that the cash flows from operating activities will not be affected considerably from the current situation in Greece.

Moreover, the production capacity of the plants is not expected to encounter any problems given that the exports for which no negative consequences are expected generate adequate cash flows to cover the imports of materials required for production. The availability and prices of core raw materials follow and are determined by the international market and, therefore, are not affected by the domestic situation in Greece. The domestic production cost has not been affected by capital controls while any eventual shortage of ancillary materials may be dealt with through direct imports.

Capital management

The Board of Directors policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure investor, creditor and market trust in the Company and to allow Company's activities to expand in the future. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital which is defined by the Company as net results divided by total equity, save non-controlling interests. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends distributed to holders of common shares.

The Board of Directors tries to maintain equilibrium between higher returns that would be feasible through higher borrowing levels and the advantages and security offered by a strong and robust capital structure.

The Company does not have a specific plan for own shares purchase. There have not been made any changes in Company’s approach according to the Capital management.

5. Outlook and development

Due to the uncertainty prevailing in Greece, further enhancing the export-related financials of the Company is a challenge. Through its international partnerships, the Company seeks to expand to demanding markets such as the market of heat exchanger manufactures for the automotive industry. A company has already been set up in Germany, jointly with UACJ Corp, to promote these particular products.

Meanwhile, by pursuing our investment plan we focus on the continuous improvement of the quality of our products and on further expansion of the production capacity of our plants. Their capacity is expected to be put to full use in 2016, like the previous years too.

Finally, aiming at the Company's better structuring, efforts will still be made in 2016.

Following the aforementioned, dear Shareholders, we kindly request you to approve the Company's Financial Statements and this report for the year from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and deliberate on the other issues set by the General Meeting.

Athens, 8 April 2016

The Chairman of the B.o.D.

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IOANNIS EKONOMOU

Independent Auditor's Report
(Translated from the original in Greek)

To the Shareholders of
ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINUM INDUSTRY SA

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying the financial statements of ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINUM INDUSTRY SA (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015 and the statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINUM INDUSTRY SA as of 31 December 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We verified that the contents of the Board of Directors' Report are consistent and correspond with the accompanying financial statements within the scope set by articles 37, 43a (par 3a), of C.L. 2190/1920.

Athens, 11 April 2016

KPMG Certified Auditors A.E.

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Annual Financial Statements
for the fiscal year 2015
according to International Financial Reporting Standards

The Chairman of the B.o.D.	A Member of the B.o.D.	The General Manager	The Finance Director
IOANNIS EKONOMOU Id.C.No AB 667146	NIKOLAOS KOUDOUNIS Id.C.No AE 012572	LAMBROS VAROUCHAS Id.C.No AB 535203	IOANNIS DALIANIS Id.C.No T 089132 Reg. No 27139 CLASS A’

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION 3

II. INCOME STATEMENTS 4

III. STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 5

IV. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 6

V. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW 7

1. General Information 8
2. Basis of preparation 8
3. Functional and presentation currency 8
4. Use of estimates and judgments 8
5. Basis of measurement 9
6. Significant accounting policies 9
7. Operating segments 20
8. Sales 21
9. Property, plant and equipment 21
10. Intangible assets 22
11. Investment property 22
12. Investment in subsidiaries 22
13. Investment in equity-accounted investees 23
14. Available-for-sale investments 24
15. Derivatives 24
16. Trade and other receivables 25
17. Inventories 25
18. Cash and cash equivalents 25
19. Share capital 26
20. Other Reserves 26
21. Fair value reserves 26
22. Loans 27
23. Employee benefits 28
24. Government grants 28
25. Provisions 29
26. Trade and other payables 29
27. Income tax expense 29
28. Expenses 30
29. Other operating income / (expenses) 31
30. Finance income / (expenses) 31
31. Commitments 31
32. Transactions with related parties 32
33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management 33
34. Subsequent events 39

I. Statements of financial position

Amounts in Euros	*note*	COMPANY 31/12/2015	31/12/2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*9*	363,573,285	51,613,083
Intangible assets	*10*	727,776	258,828
Investment properties	*11*	9,997,464	-
Investments in subsidiaries	*12*	46,062,528	-
Investments in equity-accounted investees	*13*	1,595,201	-
Available-for-sale investments	*14*	1,434,216	563,015
Trade and other receivables	*16*	1,330,438	14,251
Total non-current assets		**424,720,908**	**52,449,176**
Current assets			
Inventories	*17*	218,897,946	39,712,506
Trade and other receivables	*16*	171,198,470	38,608,013
Derivatives	*15*	342,642	214,801
Cash on hand and cash equivalents	*18*	16,941,285	5,276,259
Total current assets		**407,380,343**	**83,811,579**
Total assets		**832,101,251**	**136,260,755**
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	*19*	105,750,180	42,663,773
Fair value reserves	*21*	(1,076,149)	22,587
Other reserves	*20*	180,729,934	16,731,300
Retained earnings		143,432,536	23,252,161
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**428,836,501**	**82,669,821**
LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities			
Loans	*22*	129,015,144	16,369,857
Derivatives	*15*	159,772	610
Employee benefits	*23*	9,692,122	1,269,255
Government grants	*24*	19,750,896	8,133,500
Provisions	*25*	-	150,000
Deferred tax liability	*27*	40,927,336	5,424,406
Total long-term liabilities		**199,545,270**	**31,347,629**
Short-term liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*26*	96,125,325	19,017,214
Income tax payable	*27*	4,066,157	1,322,304
Loans	*22*	101,829,425	1,720,119
Derivatives	*15*	1,698,573	183,668
Total short-term liabilities		**203,719,480**	**22,243,305**
Total liabilities		**403,264,750**	**53,590,934**
Total equity and liabilities		**832,101,251**	**136,260,755**

The notes on pages 8 to 39 constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

II. Income statements

For the year ended 31 December		COMPANY	
Amounts in Euros	***note***	**2015**	**2014**
Sales	***7,8***	**449,636,709**	**181,337,801**
Cost of sales	***28***	(417,137,462)	(170,598,476)
Gross profit		**32,499,247**	**10,739,325**
Other operating income	***29***	3,172,981	2,191,725
Selling and distribution expenses	***28***	(5,014,029)	(2,824,517)
Administrative expenses	***28***	(8,123,619)	(2,548,825)
Other operating expenses	***29***	(222,921)	(631,980)
Operating results		**22,311,659**	**6,925,729**
Finance income	***30***	42,135	26,398
Finance expense	***30***	(7,219,816)	(1,418,081)
Net finance costs		**(7,177,681)**	**(1,391,683)**
Profit before tax		**15,133,978**	**5,534,045**
Income tax expense	***27***	4,630,370	(1,560,555)
Profit for the year		**19,764,348**	**3,973,490**

The notes on pages 8 to 39 constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

III. Statements of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December		COMPANY	
Amounts in Euros	*note*	**2015**	**2014**
Profit for the year		**19,764,348**	**3,973,490**
Items that will not be transferred to profit or loss in future periods:			
Remeasurements of the employee benefit liability	***23***	815,032	(351,539)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	***27***	(231,992)	178,226
Items that are or may reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	***21***	(1,546,226)	186,544
Income tax on other comprehensive income	***27***	447,490	(48,501)
Other comprehensive income after taxes		**(515,696)**	**(35,270)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**19,248,652**	**3,938,220**

The notes on pages 8 to 39 constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

IV. Statements of changes in equity

Amounts in Euros	***note***	**Share capital** *(note 19)*	**Fair value reserves** *(note 21)*	**Other reserves** *(note 20)*	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
COMPANY						
Balance as of 1 January 2014		**42,663,773**	**(115,455)**	**10,731,635**	**25,451,648**	**78,731,602**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	3,973,490	**3,973,490**
Valuation of derivatives for cash flow hedges		-	138,042	-	-	**138,042**
Remeasurements of the employee benefit liability		-	-	-	(173,313)	**(173,313)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**138,042**	**-**	**3,800,177**	**3,938,220**
Transactions with owners						
Transfer of reserves		-	-	5,999,665	(5,999,665)	-
Total transactions with owners		**-**	**-**	**5,999,665**	**(5,999,665)**	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2014		**42,663,773**	**22,587**	**16,731,300**	**23,252,161**	**82,669,821**
Balance as of 1 January 2015		**42,663,773**	**22,587**	**16,731,300**	**23,252,162**	**82,669,822**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	19,764,348	19,764,348
Valuation of derivatives for cash flow hedges		-	(1,098,736)	-	-	(1,098,736)
Remeasurements of the employee benefit liability		-	-	-	583,040	583,040
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**(1,098,736)**	**-**	**20,347,388**	**19,248,652**
Transactions with owners						
Absorption of rolling segment	***12***	63,086,407	-	163,998,634	99,832,986	326,918,027
Total transactions with owners		**63,086,407**	**-**	**163,998,634**	**99,832,986**	**326,918,027**
Balance as of 31 December 2015		**105,750,180**	**(1,076,149)**	**180,729,934**	**143,432,536**	**428,836,501**

The notes on pages 8 to 39 constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

V. Statements of cash flow

For the year ended 31 December		COMPANY	
Amounts in Euros	*note*	2015	2014
Operating activities			
Profit before taxes for the year		15,133,978	5,534,045
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	*9,11*	18,256,772	4,816,779
Amortization of intangible assets	*10*	270,167	189,980
Amortization of government grants	*24*	(1,047,719)	(537,990)
Results from investing activities		130,156	(37,148)
Finance expense and related expenses	*30*	6,993,139	1,418,081
Impairment losses on inventories	*17*	447,579	-
Impairment loss on trade receivables		-	(330,630)
Other provisions		68,043	(92,517)
Change in inventories		7,012,877	(6,102,310)
Change in trade and other receivables		6,780,015	(2,616,341)
Change in trade and other payables (except bank loan liabilities)		(3,323,069)	8,503,288
Interest paid		(10,511,329)	(1,418,081)
Income tax paid		(1,625,745)	(2,641,671)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		**38,584,864**	**6,685,485**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and other investments	*12*	(29,050)	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	*12*	35,000	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	*9,11*	(28,243,699)	(5,015,965)
Purchase of intangible assets	*10*	(17,969)	(40,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	*9*	79,349	10,750
Interest received	*30*	42,134	26,398
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		**(28,134,235)**	**(5,018,817)**
Financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings	*22*	(7,275,536)	(1,714,286)
Net change in short-term loans	*22*	4,288,543	4,075
Proceeds from government grants	*24*	-	282,806
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		**(2,986,993)**	**(1,427,404)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash on hand and cash equivalents		**7,463,636**	**239,265**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	*18*	5,276,259	5,036,994
Absorption of rolling segment	*12*	4,201,390	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**16,941,285**	**5,276,259**

The notes on pages 8 to 39 constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

1. General Information

The financial statements presented here include the corporate financial statement of ELVAL S.A (the "Company").

In 2015 the absorption of the aluminium rolling sector from ELVAL HOLDINGS was completed on the basis of the income statement dated 31 July 2015 and the Company was renamed into ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY S.A., followed by an amendment to its purpose. The absorbed assets and liabilities as well as the performance of rolling and aluminium foil sectors are analysed in notes 7 and 12 in the financial statements.

The Company is active in rolling aluminium products, in Greece, and promotes its products internationaly, primarily to the European Union, the United States of America and the Far East. The Company is seated in Greece, 2-4 Mesogheion Ave, Athens and its main facilities are located at the 61th kilometre of the Athens-Lamia National Road, Oinofyta, Viotia. Company's electronic address is **www.elval.gr.**

The Company is exempted from the compilation of consolidated financial statements because its financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of VIOHALCO SA/NV which is traded on EURONEXT stock exchange in Belgium and on the Athens Stock Exchange.

2. Basis of preparation

Company's annual financial statements included herein (the "Financial statements") concern the fiscal year that ended on 31 December 2015 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union..

The financial Statements have been approved from the Board of Directors of the Company on 8th April 2016.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Euro has been rounded to the nearest unit.

4. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimations and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may eventually differ from these estimates.

The management's estimations and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical figures and expectations of future events, which are deemed fair pursuant to current market prices.

Estimations and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following 12 months concern:

(a) Income tax (note 27)

Upon the normal flow of the business a lot of transactions and estimates take place for which the exact estimation of the tax is uncertain. In the event that the final taxes arising after the tax audits are different than the amounts that were initially recorded, these differences will affect the income tax and the provisions for deferred taxes in the fiscal year that the determination of the tax differences took place.

(b) Inventory (note 17)

The Company makes estimates for calculation of the net realizable value.

(c) Impairment

The Company makes estimates about the valuation of the assets that are not measured at fair value (Investments in subsidiaries and associates; Property, plant and equipment; Intangible assets; Investment property) for indications of impairment. Especially regarding property, plant and equipment, the Company evaluates the recoverability thereof based on the value in use of the cash generating unit under which such assets fall. The calculated value in use is based on a five-year business plan prepared by the Management and, thus, it is sensitive to the verification or not of expectations relating to the attainment of sales objectives, gross margin percentages, operating results, growth rates and discount rates of the estimated cash flows.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

4. Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

(d) Provisions (Notes 23 and 25)

The provisions are estimated in the present value of the expenses which based on the best evaluation of management, they are required to cover the current liabilities on the balance sheet date. The discount rate used for the determination of the current value reflecting the current market estimates for the time value of the money and increases regarding the specific liability.

(e) Measurement of liabilities for employee benefits (note 23)

This obligation is based on principal actuarial assumptions.

(e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level A: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level B: Inputs observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level C: Non-observable data for the asset or liability.

Level B includes inputs other than quoted prices included in Level A that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Over-the-counter derivative financial instruments which are based on broker quotes are classified in this level.

The non-observable prices are classified to Level C. The fair value of shares not traded in an active market is defined based on the provisions of the Company for the future profitability of the issuer after taking into account the expected growth rate of its operations as well as the discounted interest rate. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated based on the present value of the future cash flows that arise from specific contracts using the effective interest rate that is available for the Company for the use of similar financial instruments.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the note 34.

5. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except the derivative financial instruments.

6. Significant accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the adoption of new Standards, amendments on Standards and Interpretations which became effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 which didn't have impact on the Company's financial statements:

IAS 19 (Amendment) "Employee Benefits", This narrow scope amendment applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service.

<u>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 :</u>

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to six IFRSs, following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2010-2012 cycle of the annual improvements project.

IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment": The amendment clarifies the definition of a "vesting condition" and separately defines "performance condition" and "service condition".

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations": The amendment clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation". It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 8 "Operating Segments": The amendment requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in aggregating operating segments.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at invoice amounts in cases where the impact of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets": Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures": The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013:

The amendments set out below describe the key changes to four IFRSs, following the publication of the results of the IASB's 2011-2013 cycle of the annual improvements project.These amendments have been adopted from the E.U.

IFRS 1 "First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards": The amendments to IFRS 1 clarifies that an entity, in the first financial statements drawn up in accordance with IFRS, has the option between the application of an existing and current IFRS or a new or revised IFRS, the application of which still is not mandatory, provided that the new or revised IFRS allows application earlier. An entity is required to apply the same version of IFRS in the periods covered by its first financial statements under IFRS.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations": This amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39/IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation".

IAS 40 "Investment Property": The amendment clarifies that when a particular transaction fulfills the definitions of both the business combination as defined by IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and the investment property, as defined in IAS 40 "Investment Property", the separate application is required for both standards mutually.

6.1 Subsidiaries and Associated Companies

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those companies controlled by the Company. The Company controls a subsidiary when it is exposed or is entitled to benefits from its link with the company, and can have an impact on such benefits through its power within the company. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated by the listed parent Viohalco SA/NV as of the date on which control over them is acquired and cease to be consolidated as of the date on which no such control is exercised.

In its financial statements, the Company assesses holdings in subsidiaries at their acquisition cost, reduced by any impairment of holdings.

(b) Associated companies and investments in joint ventures

Associated are the companies over which the Company exercises substantial influence but not any control or joint control over their financial and operating policies. Investments in joint ventures are agreements over which the Company exercises joint control.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.1 Subsidiaries and Associated Companies (continued)

These companies are consolidated by the listed parent company Viohalco SA/NV.

These investments are initially recognised at their acquisition cost including acquisition expenses, and are tested for impairment.

6.2 Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- Available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss).
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.
- Cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

6.3 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property, plant and equipment at 1 January 2004, the date of transition to IFRS, was determined with reference to its fair value at that date.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

-	Buildings	10-20	years
-	Machinery	2-25	years
-	Motor vehicles	4-6	years
-	Other equipment	5-7	years

The depreciation method, the residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date if this is necessary.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.4 Intangible assets and goodwill

(a) Software

Software licenses are estimated at their acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditures that are required for the maintenance of software programs are recognised as an expense when these programs are developed.

(b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortised.

The estimated useful lives are 3-4 years.

6.5 Investment property

Investment properties related to lands and buildings which are not used from the Company for own use. Lands are measured at their cost less any impairments and buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Based on Management's estimations, the fair value of investment properties as of 31 December 2015 does not differ significantly from the value that is noted in the balance sheet.

6.6 Financial instruments

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "Cash and receivables", "available-for-sale financial assets".

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the "Other financial liabilities" category.

(a) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

The Company initially recognises Cash and receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Non-derivative financial assets – measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables

These assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand and equivalent cash accounts include cash on hand, sight deposits, short-term (up to 3 months) high-liquid and low-risk investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on debt instruments are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the "Fair value" reserve. When these assets are derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

(c) Non-derivative financial liabilities – measurement

Non-derivative financial liabilities include loans and borrowings and are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Expenses that are directly associated with the issuance of shares capital, after the deduction of the relative income tax, appeal as a reduction of equity.

6.7 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedge. Derivatives include futures to hedge the financial risk from the change of the stock exchange price of the aluminum, as well as of the parity of USDollar or the British Pound and interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of future cash flows of the Company from the changes of interest rates.

The results from the liquidated acts of hedging are recognized in profit and loss when effected (difference of interest on interest rate swaps and stock exchange results in aluminum and foreign currency).

Derivatives are recognised at fair value both initially and subsequently. The method by which profits and losses are recognised depends on whether derivatives are designated as a hedging instrument or are held for trading. Derivatives are recognised when the transaction is entered into by the Company as hedges for the fair value of receivables, liabilities or commitments (fair value hedges) or very probable transactions (cash flow hedges).

Cash flow hedge

The effective proportion of change in the fair value of derivatives defined as cash flow change hedges are recorded to "Fair value" reserve. The gain or loss on the non-effective proportion is recorded to the profit or loss.

The amounts accounted to "Fair value" reserve are carried forward to the results of the periods where the hedged items affect profits or losses.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.7 Derivatives and hedge accounting (continued)

When a hedge item matures or is sold or when the hedging proportion no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, the profits and losses accrued to 'Equity' remain as a reserve and are carried forward to the results when the hedged asset affects profits or losses. In the case of a hedge on a forecast future transaction which is no longer expected to be realized, the profits or losses accrued to Equity are carried forward to profit and loss.

The Company in regular basis, examines the effectiveness of the cash flow hedge and in every reporting date records in 'Equity' the result of the valuation of the open positions to the part that valuation is effective.

6.8 Impairment

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount on terms that would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows of financial assets.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the "Fair value" reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through OCI.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.8 Impairment (continued)

(b) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Assets that have indefinite lives are not depreciated but are subject to an impairment test on an annual basis and when certain facts indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recovered.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

6.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the annual average weighted cost method and includes production and conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Financial expenses are not included to the cost of inventories. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

6.10 Income tax

The income tax of the year includes both current and deferred tax. Income tax is calculated according the tax legislation and tax rates applied by the Company and is recorded in profit and loss unless it concerns amounts that are directly recorded in Equity, in which case it is recorded in 'Equity'.

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax is the tax expected to be paid on the taxable income for the year, based on tax rates on the balance sheet date and any adjustment to prior-period payable tax.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax arises from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.10 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

6.11 Employee benefits

(a) Short term fringe benefits

Short-term personnel fringe benefits in the form of cash or in kind are recorded as an expense when these accrue.

(b) Defined contribution plans

The defined contribution plan is a program whereby the Company pays a determined amount to a third party legal entity without any other obligation for the period following the termination of employment of personnel. The duties towards benefits in defined contribution plan are registered as an expense in the profit and loss during their year of realization.

(c) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognised immediately in OCI. The discount rate used concern European bonds of low credit risk "I Boxx AA-rated Euro corporate bond 10+year". Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(d) Employment fringe termination benefits

Employment termination fringe benefits are paid when employees decide to retire prior to their respective date of retirement. The Company records these fringe benefits when it is bound, or when it terminates the employment of existing employees based on a detailed schedule for which there is no possibility of withdrawal or when it offers these fringe benefits as an incentive for voluntary retirement. Employment termination fringe benefits that are due in 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted.

(e) Profit sharing plans

The Company records a liability and a corresponding expense for profit sharing. This amount is included in post-tax profits less any reserves stipulated by law.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value when it is certain that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with all stipulated terms.

Government grants that concern operating expenses are recognised in profit and loss so that these will match the expenses that they will cover.

Government grants regarding the purchase of property, plant and equipment are presented in “Long-term liabilities” as deferred income and are transferred as income to the profit and loss based on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets.

6.13 Provisions

Provisions are calculated at the present value of expenses that, based on the Management’s best possible estimation, are required to cover the present liability on the reporting date. The discount rate that is used in determining the present value reflects the current market estimations for the time value of money and increases that concern the specific liability. Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

6.14 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, in which the Company substantially maintains all the risks and benefits of ownership, are classified as financial leasing. Financial leasing is capitalised from the moment the lease begins at the lower amount between the fixed asset’s fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Financial leases net of financial expenses are classified on “Liabilities”. The part of financial expenses that concerns financial leasing is recorded in profit and loss during the term of the lease. Items of property, plant and equipment that were acquired through financial leasing are depreciated over the shorter period between the useful lives thereof and the term of their lease.

Leases, in which the lessor substantially maintains all the risks and benefits of ownership, are classified as operating leases. Payments that are made with regard to operating leases are recognised in profit and loss proportionately during the term of the lease.

6.15 Revenue recognition

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of consideration is probable and the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably. The returns of money are accounted for at each reporting date as reduction of sales.

(b) Services

Revenue from services is accounted for in the period in which the services are rendered, based on their stage of completion with relation to services provided overall.

(c) Rental income

Rental income is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.16 Finance income and finance costs

The finance income and finance costs include:

- Interest income
- Interest expense
- Foreign currency gain or loss on loans and borrowings
- Dividend income
- The net gain or loss on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets
- The net gain or loss on financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss; and
- Impairment losses recognised on financial assets

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established upon their approval of their distribution.

6.17 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incure expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker which is considered to be the Board of Directors that is responsible for measuring the business performance of the segments.

6.18 New Standards and Interpretations

A number of new Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The Company does not intend to early adopt of these standards. The new Standards and Interpretations that may have an effect to the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

a) IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018): The Standard will replace IAS 39 and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" has not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

b) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017): IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programs". The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15. "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" has not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

c) IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019): IFRS 16 has been issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17. The objective of the standard is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The standard has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

d) IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization" These amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate and they also clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 with future effect and have been adopted by the European Union, permitted early application.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.18 New Standards and Interpretations (continued

e) IAS 27 (Amendment) “Separate Financial Statements”: This amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and clarifies the definition of separate financial statements. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 with future effect and have been adopted by the European Union, permitted early application.

f) IAS 1(Amendment) "Presentation of Financial Statements": The amendment aims at improving disclosures in the financial statements prepared under IFRS (Disclosure initiative). The amendment has been adopted by the European Union and apply after the January 1, 2016.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012 -2014)

The upgrade cycle applies prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union. Permitted early application. The upgrade cycle is a collection of amendments to IFRS below,

IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”: The amendment clarifies that, when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from “held for sale” to “held for distribution”, or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such.

IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”: The amendment adds specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement and clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, “Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities” is not specifically required for all interim periods, unless required by IAS 34.

IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”: The amendment clarifies that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise.

IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”: The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to “information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report”.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

7. Operating segments

Following the absorption of the rolling sector, the Company is structured around centres for business operations and business units based on the production of aluminium products. The Company has two operating segments for reporting, which are as follows:

- **Aluminium rolling sector** which produces and sells aluminium strips, coils and sheets
- **Aluminium foil sector** which produces and sells aluminium foil products

The evaluation of the sector's performance is based on operating results which are not measured like the operating results of consolidated financial statements, as explained in the table below.

The following table present sales, results, assets and liabilities of Company's operating segments for the year ended in 31 December 2015:

31 December 2015 - amounts in €	**Rolling**	**Foil**	**Eliminations and adjustments**	**Total**
Sales to third parties	250,652,168	198,984,541	-	449,636,709
Inter-segment	47,236,579	6,018,035	(53,254,614)	-
Total sales	**297,888,747**	**205,002,576**	**(53,254,614)**	**449,636,709**
Operating results	**13,233,694**	**9,077,967**	**-**	**22,311,661**
Finance income	32,859	9,275	-	42,134
Finance expense	(5,950,830)	(1,268,986)	-	(7,219,816)
Depreciation and amortization	(13,232,716)	(5,294,222)	-	(18,526,938)
Income tax expense	7,427,345	(72,673)	(2,724,303)	4,630,369
Capitalization expenses	18,042,876	10,218,793	-	28,261,668
Segment assets	**674,886,170**	**156,023,226**	**1,191,855**	**832,101,251**
Segment liabilities	**351,912,044**	**47,436,552**	**3,916,154**	**403,264,751**

The following table present sales to third parties and non-current assets based on geographical location for the year ended in 31 December 2015:

Information for geographical sectors- amounts in €	**Sales to third parties**	**Non-current assets**
Greece	54,009,311	424,720,908
European Union	252,293,864	-
Other European countries	74,350,253	-
Asia	29,107,531	-
America	33,042,260	-
Africa	5,703,544	-
Oceania	1,129,947	-
Total	**449,636,709**	**424,720,908**

Non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties and investments in equity-accounted investees.

The following table present sales, results, assets and liabilities of Company's operating segments for the year ended in 31 December 2014:

31 December 2014 - amounts in €	**Rolling**	**Foil**	**Eliminations and adjustments**	**Total**
Sales to third parties	-	181,337,801	-	181,337,801
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Total sales	**-**	**181,337,801**	**-**	**181,337,801**
Operating results	**-**	**6,925,729**	**-**	**6,925,729**
Finance income	-	26,398	-	**26,398**
Finance expense	-	(1,418,081)	-	**(1,418,081)**
Depreciation and amortization	-	(5,006,759)	-	**(5,006,759)**
Income tax expense	-	(1,560,555)	-	**(1,560,555)**
Capitalization expenses	-	5,055,965	-	**5,055,965**
Segment assets	**-**	**136,260,755**	**-**	**136,260,755**
Segment liabilities	**-**	**53,590,934**	**-**	**53,590,934**

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

7. Operating segments (continued)

The following table present sales to third parties and non-current assets based on geographical location for the year ended in 31 December 2014:

Information for geographical sectors- amounts in €	**Sales to third parties**	**Non-current assets**
Greece	23,540,354	52,449,175
European Union	89,240,266	-
Other European countries	46,437,073	-
Asia	16,133,414	-
America	1,440,096	-
Africa	3,793,296	-
Oceania	753,303	-
Total	**181,337,801**	**52,449,175**

Non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties and investments in equity-accounted investees.

8. Sales

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Sale of goods	446,531,694	181,111,637
Sale of services	3,105,015	226,165
	449,636,709	**181,337,802**

9. Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment for the Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 analyzed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Plant and machinery**	**Transportation means**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost							
Balance as of 1 January 2014	**2,161,514**	**5,491,174**	**73,123,904**	**717,363**	**1,770,721**	**2,091,083**	**85,355,759**
Additions	-	82,491	1,083,854	109,920	265,054	3,474,646	**5,015,965**
Sales / deletions	-	-	-	(14,427)	-	-	**(14,427)**
Readjustments	-	-	-	-	(3,823)	-	**(3,823)**
Reclassification	-	6,942	2,696,270	-	-	(2,723,063)	**(19,851)**
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**2,161,514**	**5,580,608**	**76,904,028**	**812,856**	**2,031,952**	**2,842,665**	**90,333,623**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as of 1 January 2014	-	**(2,044,602)**	**(30,151,538)**	**(447,063)**	**(1,278,809)**	-	**(33,922,011)**
Depreciation of the period	-	(328,447)	(4,194,632)	(74,145)	(219,556)	-	**(4,816,779)**
Sales / deletions	-	-	-	14,427	-	-	**14,427**
Readjustments	-	-	-	-	3,823	-	**3,823**
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**-**	**(2,373,048)**	**(34,346,169)**	**(506,781)**	**(1,494,541)**	**-**	**(38,720,540)**
Net book value at 31 December 2014	**2,161,514**	**3,207,559**	**42,557,858**	**306,075**	**537,411**	**2,842,665**	**51,613,083**

Amounts in Euros	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Plant and machinery**	**Transportation means**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost							
Balance as of 1 January 2015	**2,161,514**	**5,580,608**	**76,904,028**	**812,856**	**2,031,952**	**2,842,665**	**90,333,623**
Additions	386,578	935,934	1,687,372	493,836	512,903	24,224,795	**28,241,418**
Sales / deletions	-	-	(175,177)	(146,849)	(14,234)	-	**(336,260)**
Transfers to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	(241,127)	**(241,127)**
Transfers to expenses	-	(782,945)	-	-	-	(18,450)	**(801,395)**
Absorption of rolling segment	40,082,079	86,707,726	441,909,904	10,498,724	9,548,670	26,608,367	**615,355,470**
Reclassification	-	3,333,955	11,726,343	-	-	(15,060,298)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**42,630,171**	**95,775,277**	**532,052,470**	**11,658,567**	**12,079,291**	**38,355,953**	**732,551,729**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as of 1 January 2015	-	**(2,373,049)**	**(34,346,170)**	**(506,781)**	**(1,494,542)**	-	**(38,720,542)**
Depreciation of the period	-	(2,146,579)	(15,234,099)	(246,388)	(397,590)	-	**(18,024,656)**
Absorption of rolling segment	-	(42,204,738)	(252,877,047)	(9,198,888)	(8,836,005)	-	**(313,116,678)**
Transfers to expenses	-	616,986	-	-	-	-	**616,986**
Sales / deletions	-	-	106,954	146,849	12,643	-	**266,446**
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**-**	**(46,107,380)**	**(302,350,362)**	**(9,805,208)**	**(10,715,494)**	**-**	**(368,978,444)**
Net book value at 31 December 2015	**42,630,171**	**49,667,897**	**229,702,108**	**1,853,359**	**1,363,797**	**38,355,953**	**363,573,285**

On property, plant and equipment of €281.3 mill. have been used encumbrances of €190.8 mill.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

10. Intangible assets

Amounts in Euros	**Software**
Cost	
Balance as of 1 January 2014	**1,022,600**
Additions	40,000
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**1,062,600**
Accumulated amortization	
Balance as of 1 January 2014	**(613,792)**
Amortization	(189,980)
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**(803,772)**
Net book value as of 31 December 2014	**258,828**

Amounts in Euros	**Software**
Cost	
Balance as of 1 January 2015	**1,062,600**
Additions	**17,969**
Absorption of rolling segment	**10,870,580**
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	**241,127**
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**12,192,276**
Accumulated amortization	
Balance as of 1 January 2015	**(803,772)**
Amortization	**(270,167)**
Absorption of rolling segment	**(10,390,561)**
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**(11,464,500)**
Net book value as of 31 December 2015	**727,776**

11. Investment property

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Opening balance	**-**	-
Absorption of rolling segment	10,227,299	-
Depreciation	(232,116)	-
Additions	2,281	-
Closing balance	**9,997,464**	-
Cost	**15,388,766**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(5,391,302)**	-

Investment properties consist of land and premises for industrial uses. The expected useful life of premises is fixed at 20-25 years while mortgage liens have been raised for their entire value. Income from property leasing for 2015 amounts to €173.8 thousand and is included in the "Other income" in the Company's Income Statement.

12. Investment in subsidiaries

Company's investments in subsidiaries are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	16,800	-
Sales	(60,000)	-
Absorption of rolling segment	46,105,728	-
Closing balance	**46,062,528**	-

Ownership percentages are analyzed below:

Entity Name	**Field of activity**	**Country**	**Holding percentage 2015**	**Holding percentage 2014**
VIOMAL S.A.	Formation of aluminium products	Greece	50,00%	-
ANOXAL S.A.	Metal processing and recycling	Greece	100,00%	-
VEPAL S.A.	Lacquering of rolled products	Greece	100,00%	-
ELVAL COLOUR S.A,	Aluminium Rolling	Greece	100,00%	-
SYMETAL S.A (former CCS S.A.)	Commercial	Greece	100,00%	-

On December 16, 2015 the extraordinary general meeting of the company CCS S.A. decided the change of the company's name to "SYMETAL S.A.".

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

12. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

a) On 30 September 2015 the spin-off of the aluminium rolling sector of ELVAL HOLDINGS S.A. and its contribution to SYMETAL S.A. was completed in accordance with the provisions of Law 2166/1993. The 31st of July 2015 had been set as the date of the transformation balance sheet.

Following decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of SYMETAL S.A., the name of the company was changed to ELVAL HELLENIC ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY S.A.

The assets and liabilities of the spun-off rolling sector, as reflected in the financial position as of 31 July 2015, are presented below:

Amounts in Euros	
ASSETS	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	302,094,540
Intangible assets	480,019
Investment properties	10,227,299
Investments in subsidiaries	46,105,728
Investments in equity-accounted investees	1,582,951
Available-for-sale investments	873,455
Trade and other receivables	1,241,953
Total non-current assets	**362,605,945**
Current assets	
Inventories	186,645,895
Trade and other receivables	139,444,705
Cash on hand and cash equivalents	4,201,390
Total current assets	**330,291,990**
Total assets	**692,897,935**
LIABILITIES	
Long-term liabilities	
Loans	130,852,785
Employee benefits	9,169,856
Government grants	12,692,699
Other liabilities	110,000
Deferred tax liability	43,073,099
Total long-term liabilities	**195,898,439**
Short-term liabilities	
Trade and other payables	85,192,663
Loans	84,888,809
Total short-term liabilities	**170,081,472**
Total liabilities	**365,979,911**

b) In December the Company acquired 0.56% of SYMETAL S.A. (former CCS S.A.) in exchange for €16,800 in cash and obtained 100% of its shares.

c) In December the Company sold ETEM COMMERCIAL S.A. in exchange for €35,000 in cash. The above sale gave rise to losses of €25,000 which are included in the "Financial expenses" in the 2015 income statement.

13. Investment in equity-accounted investees

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	12,250	-
Absorption of rolling segment	1,582,951	-
Closing balance	**1,595,201**	-

Brief financial information follows:

2015 – *Amounts in €*	Country	Activity	Assets	Liabilities	Sales	Holding percentage
ANAMET S.A.	Greece	Commercial	54,198,060	51,177,990	196,804,377	26,67%
DIAPEM COMMERCIAL S.A.	Greece	Commercial	361,872	6,468	-	33,33%
ELKEME S.A.	Greece	Metal research	1,881,247	250,517	1,592,950	67,50%
AFSEL S.A.	Greece	Services	1,541,186	701,019	1,187,019	50,00%
			57,982,365	**52,135,994**	**199,584,346**	

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

14. Available-for-sale investments

Avaliable for sales investments concern to equity securities non-listed to active markets.

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Open Balance	**563,015**	**563,015**
Sales	(6)	-
Absorption of rolling segment	871,207	-
Closing Balance	**1,434,216**	**563,015**

Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks and fair value measurement, is included in note 33.

15. Derivatives

The fair values of derivatives as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Current assets		
Foreign exchange swaps	223,355	214,801
Future contracts	119,287	-
Total	**342,642**	**214,801**
Long-term liabilities		
Foreign exchange swaps	-	610
Future contracts	159,772	-
Total	**159,772**	**610**
Short-term liabilities		
Foreign exchange swaps	1,056,727	183,668
Future contracts	641,846	-
Total	**1,698,573**	**183,668**

Company's results from the acts of hedging recorded in the profit and loss for the fiscal year 2015 & 2014 are presented for metal future contracts and fx future contracts in the "Sales" and the "Cost of sales" while for interest rate swaps in the "Financial income / (expenses)" are as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Future contracts (metal)	(1,663,054)	-
Forwards	(1,758,625)	24,874

Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks and fair value measurement, is included in note 33.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

16. Trade and other receivables

Current Assets		
Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Customers	92,597,391	24,036,088
Receivables from related parties *(note 32)*	53,187,689	3,017,461
Notes - cheques receivables	2,352,592	2,018,148
Less: Allowance for customers	(3,137,932)	(344,160)
Net receivables from customers	**144,999,740**	**28,727,537**
Plus:		
Other down payments	229,934	-
Current tax claims	17,447,015	3,704,914
Sundry debtors	8,885,240	6,175,562
Less: Allowance for sundry debtors	(363,459)	-
Total trade and other receivables	**171,198,470**	**38,608,013**

Non-current Assets		
Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Other long-term receivables	1,330,438	14,251
Total other long-term receivables	**1,330,438**	**14,251**
Total receivables	**172,528,908**	**38,622,264**

Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks and impairment losses for trade and other receivables, is included in note 33.

17. Inventories

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Merchandise	528,134	5,072
Finished products	54,899,140	8,827,131
Semi-finished	65,203,342	2,719,558
By-products and scrap	14,895,212	550,798
Work in progress	5,396,166	6,415,090
Raw and indirect materials - consumables - spare parts and packaging materials	66,384,011	21,194,856
Down-payments for the purchase of inventory	13,251,015	-
Total	**220,557,020**	**39,712,506**
Impairments:		
Merchandise		-
Finished products	(293,418)	-
Semi-finished	(30,361)	-
Raw materials	(65,551)	-
Indirect materials - consumables - spare parts and packaging materials	(1,269,744)	-
	(1,659,074)	**-**
Total net realizable value	**218,897,946**	**39,712,506**

A provision for inventories devaluation equal to €447,000 was recognised and is included in the "Cost of goods sold" in the Company's Income Statement.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Cash on hand	82,948	3,387
Short-term bank deposits	16,858,337	5,272,872
Total	**16,941,285**	**5,276,259**

The short-term bank deposits, at their largest part, concern time deposits with maturity of less than 3 months.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

19. Share capital

On 31 December 2014, the share capital amounted to €42,663,773 and was divided into 10,911,451 unregistered shares with a nominal value of €3.91 each.

On 15 September 2015 and following the decisions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders regarding the absorption of the rolling sector, the share capital increase was decided by the book value of the above sector, which amounts to €63,086,405 and by €2.28 through payment in cash to round up the number of shares, namely by the total amount of €63,086,408, through the issue of 16,134,631 new shares with a nominal value of €3.91 each.

On 31 December 2015, the share capital of the Company amounted to €105,750,181 and was divided into 27,046,082 unregistered shares with a nominal value of €3.91 each.

20. Other Reserves

Amounts in Euros	**Legal reserve**	**Special reserve**	**Untaxed reserve**	**Other reserves**	**Total other reserves**
Balance as of 1 January 2014	**967,889**	**2,477,982**	**7,285,764**	**-**	**10,731,635**
Distribution	210,000	-	-	-	**210,000**
Reclassification	-	382,468	(382,468)	-	-
Other	-	5,789,665	-	-	**5,789,665**
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**1,177,889**	**8,650,115**	**6,903,295**	**-**	**16,731,300**
Absorbtion of rolling segment	-	14,579,010	142,706,137	6,713,487	**163,998,634**
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**1,177,889**	**23,229,125**	**149,609,433**	**6,713,487**	**180,729,934**

Legal reserve

Pursuant to the Greek Trade legislation, the companies are obliged to form a legal reserve equal to 5% from their fiscal year profits until it reaches one third of their paid share capital. The distribution of the legal reserve is prohibited.

Special and untaxed reserves

The special reserves and the tax-free reserves include:

(a) Blocked reserves to cover equity participation of subsidized investment programs.

(b) Non-distributed tax-exempt earnings based on special provisions of development laws (on the condition that there are sufficient earnings for their creation).

(c) Reserves from tax-exempt income and reserves specially taxed concerning interest income for which tax deduction has occurred in the source.

21. Fair value reserves

Amounts in Euros	**Hedging reserve**
Balance as of 1 January 2014	**(115,455)**
Valuation in equity	138,042
Balance as of 31 December 2014	**22,587**
Valuation in equity	(1,098,736)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	**(1,076,149)**

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve concerns the valuation of the derivatives used by the Company to hedge the risk from the change of their future cash flows.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

22. Loans

Long-term and short-term loans of the company are analysed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Long-term loans		
Long-term secured bank loans	5,428,571	5,142,857
Long-term unsecured bank loans	3,432,703	-
Secured bond issues	115,153,870	11,227,000
Unsecured bond issues	5,000,000	-
Total long-term loans	**129,015,144**	**16,369,857**
Short-term loans		
Short-term secured bank loans	1,714,286	1,714,286
Short-term unsecured bank loans	69,584,259	5,833
Secured bond issues	28,730,880	-
Long-term secured bank loans	1,000,000	-
Long-term unsecured bank loans	800,000	-
Total short-term loans	**101,829,425**	**1,720,119**
Total loans	**230,844,569**	**18,089,976**

Amounts in Euros		
Between 1 to 2 years	41,125,151	7,919,371
Between 2 to 5 years	87,889,993	8,450,486
	129,015,144	**16,369,857**

Fair values of loans are approximately equal with their carrying amounts due to their floating rate interest. The Company has sufficient credit limits to cover future needs.

In Company loans, there are covenants that are fully met, in order to ensure them.

The actual weighed average interest rates at the balance sheet date are the following:

31/12/2015	**€**	**US$**
Bank loans (short-term)	6.26%	6.7%
Bank loans (long-term)	3.06%	-
Bonds	5.08%	-

31/12/2014	**€**	**US$**
Bank loans (short-term)	2.86%	-
Bank loans (long-term)	3.05%	-
Bonds	5.54%	-

Information about the Company’s exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk is included in Note 33.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

23. Employee benefits

Pursuant to the Greek labor law, employees are entitled to an indemnification in the event of their discharge or their retirement, the amount of which is variable depending on the wages, their years of service and the manner by which they withdraw from the company (discharge or retirement). Employees that resign or are discharged justifiably are not entitled to an indemnification. The payable indemnity in the event of retirement is equal to 40% of the indemnification which would be payable in the event of unjustifiable discharge. The Company charges its results for accumulated benefits in each period with a corresponding increase of the retirement liability. Benefits that are paid to pensioners during each period are charged against this liability. The Company's liability for personnel compensation as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 is analysed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Statement of Financial Position liabilities for:		
Present value of obligations	**9,692,122**	**1,269,255**
Changes in net liability recognised:		
Net liability at the beginning of the period	**1,269,255**	**1,010,233**
Benefits paid	(98,073)	(190,469)
Absorption of rolling segment	9,169,856	-
Total expense recognised in profit and loss *(note 28)*	166,116	97,952
Net liability at the end of the period	**10,507,154**	**917,716**
Remeasurements of the employee benefit liability recognised in OCI *(note 27)*	(815,032)	351,539
Present value of liability at the end of the period	**9,692,122**	**1,269,255**
Charges to the Income Statement		
Retirement benefits *(note 28)*	**166,116**	**97,952**
Analysis of expenditures recognised in the Income Statement		
Service cost	168,943	52,752
Interest cost	72,788	35,743
Cost of additional benefits	2,231	9,457
Expenses	(78,642)	-
Cost of past service during the period	796	-
Total expenditure recognised in the Income Statement *(note 28)*	**166,116**	**97,952**
Discount rate	2.0%	1.5%
Future salary increases	2.0%	2.0%

If the discount rate used was lower by 0.5%, then the present value of the Company's obligation would be 7.7% higher at the end of the period. If the discount rate used was higher by 0.5%, then the present value of the Company's obligation at the end of the period would be 6.45% lower.

24. Government grants

The government grants for the fiscal years 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**8,133,500**	**8,388,684**
Government grants received	-	282,806
Transfer to income statement	(27,584)	-
Absorption of rolling segment	12,692,699	-
Amortization of government grants *(note 29)*	(1,047,719)	(537,990)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	**19,750,896**	**8,133,500**

The above grants have been received against investments in property, plant and equipment.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

25. Provisions

Short-term liabilities	
Amounts in Euros	
1 January 2014	**150,000**
31 December 2014	**150,000**
Transfer to income tax provision	(150,000)
December 2015	-

26. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables for the company as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 are analyzed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Suppliers	36,891,065	6,104,365
Customer down-payments	1,701,511	445,290
Liabilities to insurance organisations	1,867,953	508,435
Amounts due to related parties *(note 32)*	38,605,892	10,651,777
Sundry creditors	2,924,221	797,888
Accrued income	3,080,486	-
Accrued expenses	-	320,894
Other transitory credit accounts	9,362,544	-
Sundry taxes	1,691,653	188,565
Total trade and other payables	**96,125,325**	**19,017,214**

Information about the Company's exposure in foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is included in Note 33.

27. Income tax expense

The income tax presented in the Income Statement is analysed as follows:

Amounts in Euros:	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Current tax	(2,724,302)	(1,519,407)
Deferred tax	7,354,672	(41,148)
Total Income Tax	**4,630,370**	**(1,560,555)**

According to Law 4334/2015 the income tax rate applicable to legal entities is set at 29% from 26% and income tax advance is increased to 100% from 80%.

The provision for unaudited fiscal years amounts to €150,000.

Unqualified Tax Compliance Reports were issued during 2015, in accordance with article 82(5) of Law 2238/1994 on the tax audit of 2014 with respect to the Company and the subsidiaries VIOMAL S.A., SYMETAL S.A. (former CCS S.A.) and ANOXAL S.A.

As regards 2015, the Company is subject to the tax audit of chartered accountants which is stipulated in Article 65A of Law 4174/2013. This audit is underway and the relevant tax compliance report is expected to be granted following the publication of the financial statements of the year ended on 31 December 2015. We estimate that the audit findings will not have any significant effect on the financial statements.

The Company has not been audited by tax authorities for the years 2008-2010 and 2015.

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

		2015			**2014**	
Amounts in Euros	*Before tax*	*Tax*	*Net of tax*	*Before tax*	*Tax*	*Net of tax*
Remeasurements of the employee benefit liability	815,032	(231,992)	583,040	(351,539)	91,400	(260,139)
Tax correction directly to equity	-	-	-	-	86,826	86,826
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(1,546,226)	447,490	(1,098,736)	186,544	(48,501)	138,042
	(731,194)	**215,498**	**(515,696)**	**(164,995)**	**129,725**	**(35,271)**

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

27. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation of income tax using Company's effective tax rate

Amounts in Euros		**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Profit before tax		**15,133,978**	**5,534,045**
Tax rate		*29%*	*26%*
		(4,388,854)	**(1,438,852)**
Exempt income	1.8%	277,836	109,393
Untaxed reserves	51.5%	7,787,645	-
Change in tax rate	-4.1%	(627,926)	-
Permanent tax differences	10.5%	1,581,669	(231,096)
	30.6%	**4,630,370**	**(1,560,555)**

Movement in deferred tax balances, assets and (liabilities)

Amounts in Euros	**Balance 1/1/2014**	((Debit) / credit of profit and loss	(Debit) / credit of equity	**Balance 31/12/2014**	((Debit) / credit of profit and loss	(Debit) / credit of equity	Absorption of rolling segment	**Balance 31/12/2015**
Fixed Assets	(5,489,497)	53,704	86,826	**(5,348,967)**	891,463	-	(41,086,745)	**(45,544,249)**
Intangible assets	22,973	7,201	-	**30,174**	(1,164)	-	333,668	**362,678**
Difference in provisions	(87,023)	(102,054)	91,400	**(97,677)**	3,189,395	(231,992)	546,738	**3,406,464**
Hedging	40,565	-	(48,501)	**(7,936)**	-	447,490	-	**439,554**
Investments in participations	-	-	-	-	2,382,734	-	(2,184,417)	**198,317**
Inventories	-	-	-	-	892,244	-	(682,344)	**209,900**
	(5,512,982)	**(41,148)**	**129,725**	**(5,424,406)**	**7,354,672**	**215,498**	**(43,073,100)**	**(40,927,336)**

28. Expenses

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Employee benefits	26,176,124	11,440,482
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	309,693,632	147,289,123
Energy cost	11,377,017	3,640,956
Depreciation-Amortization	18,526,939	5,006,759
Insurance costs	1,816,185	873,723
Rents	1,371,864	1,061,314
Transportation	15,635,921	585,282
Promotional and advertisement expenses	498,623	102,334
Services of third parties	30,819,496	3,220,896
Other expenses	14,359,309	2,750,949
Total cost of sales, selling, distribution and administrative expenses	**430,275,110**	**175,971,818**

"Services of third parties" for year ended 2015, include audit services from auditors of €37,046, audit services from other auditors of €10,390, and other non-audit services of €3,120.

Employee benefits for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 are analysed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Personnel fees and expenses	19,688,627	8,839,078
Social security expenses	4,873,307	2,199,007
Retirement benefits (Defined benefit plan)	166,116	97,952
Other personnel fringe benefits	1,448,074	304,444
Total	**26,176,124**	**11,440,482**

The number of company's employees at the end of the year 2015 was 1,062 persons respectively (year 2014: 295).

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

29. Other operating income / (expenses)

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Other operating income		
Subsidies	1,370	55,267
Income from incidental activities	205,683	375,150
Amortization of government grants received *(note 24)*	1,047,719	537,990
Income from services	14,064	-
Buildings and machinery rents	394,389	-
Profit / (loss) from the sale of property, plant and equipment	9,534	10,750
Foreign exchange differences	-	781,145
Other income	1,500,222	431,425
Total other operating income	**3,172,981**	**2,191,725**
Other operating expenses		
Foreign exchange differences	-	(461,558)
Other expenses	(222,921)	(170,422)
Total other operating expenses	**(222,921)**	**(631,980)**

30. Finance income / (expenses)

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Finance income		
Interest income	13,328	26,398
Other	28,807	-
Total finance income	**42,135**	**26,398**
Finance expenses		
Interest expense and related expenses	(6,993,139)	(1,418,081)
Other	(226,677)	-
Total finance expense	**(7,219,816)**	**(1,418,081)**
Finance income / (expenses) - net	**(7,177,681)**	**(1,391,683)**

31. Commitments

The Company leases cars and buildings by operating leases. The future payable total leases in accordance to the operating leases are as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Up to 1 year	596,066	94,590
From 1-5 years	1,343,130	135,518
	1,939,196	**230,108**

Expenses from operating leases are included in rents *(note 28)*

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

32. Transactions with related parties

Company's main transactions with related parties for the year 2015 and year 2014 and the corresponding receivables and liabilities as of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are analysed as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Sales of goods		
Subsidiaries	9,201,728	-
Associates	75,486	-
Other related parties	55,496,764	27,804,283
	64,773,978	**27,804,283**
Sales of services		
Subsidiaries	207,176	-
Associates	61,796	-
Other related parties	683,790	417,299
	952,762	**417,299**
Purchases of goods		
Subsidiaries	298,746	-
Associates	1,418,181	-
Other related parties	74,830,299	110,122,157
	76,547,226	**110,122,157**
Purchases of services		
Subsidiaries	13,507,888	-
Associates	931,239	-
Other related parties	7,471,863	3,443,276
	21,910,990	**3,443,276**
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		
Other related parties	3,455,872	405,035
Benefits to Management		
Fees – benefits to the members of the B,o,D, and executives	1,717,423	566,215

Year-end balances - *Amounts in Euros*	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Receivables from related parties:		
Subsidiaries	10,005,962	-
Associates	622,216	-
Other related parties	42,559,511	3,017,461
Total receivables from related parties	**53,187,689**	**3,017,461**
Liabilities to related parties:		
Subsidiaries	11,195,970	-
Associates	2,985,116	-
Other related parties	24,424,806	10,651,777
Total liabilities to related parties	**38,605,892**	**10,651,777**

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

31/12/2015 – *Amounts in Euros*	Note	Carrying amount: Hedging instruments	Cash and receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial liabilities	Total	Fair value: Level A	Level B	Level C	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value										
-Foreign exchange swaps	*15*	223,355	-	-	-	223,355	-	223,355	-	223,355
-Future contracts	*15*	119,287	-	-		119,287	119,287	-	-	119,287
-Securities	*14*	-	-	1,434,216	-	1,434,216	-	-	1,434,216	1,434,216
Total		**342,642**	**-**	**1,434,216**	**-**	**1,776,858**	**119,287**	**223,355**	**1,434,216**	**1,776,858**
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
-Trade and other receivables	*16*	-	144,999,740	-	-	144,999,740				
-Cash and cash equivalents	*18*	-	16,941,285	-	-	16,941,285				
Total		**-**	**161,941,025**	**-**	**-**	**161,941,025**				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value										
-Foreign exchange swaps	*15*	1,056,727	-	-	-	1,056,727	-	1,056,727	-	1,056,727
-Future contracts	*15*	801,618	-	-	-	801,618	801,618	-	-	801,618
Total		**1,858,345**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,858,345**	**801,618**	**1,056,727**	**-**	**1,858,345**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair values										
-Loans	*22*	-	-	-	230,844,569	230,844,569				
-Trade and other payables	*26*	-	-	-	96,125,325	96,125,325				
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**326,969,894**	**326,969,894**				

31/12/2014 – *Amounts in Euros*	Note	Carrying amount: Hedging instruments	Cash and receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial liabilities	Total	Fair value: Level A	Level B	Level C	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value										
-Foreign exchange swaps	*15*	214,801	-	-	-	214,801	-	214,801	-	214,801
-Securities	*14*	-	-	563,015	-	-	-	-	563,015	-
Total		**214,801**	**-**	**563,015**	**-**	**777,816**	**-**	**214,801**	**563,015**	**777,816**
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
-Trade and other receivables	*16*	-	28,727,537	-	-	28,727,537				
-Cash and cash equivalents	*18*	-	5,276,259	-	-	5,276,259				
Total		**-**	**34,003,796**	**-**	**-**	**34,003,796**				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value										
-Foreign exchange swaps	*15*	184,278	-	-	-	184,278	-	184,278	-	184,278
Total		**184,278**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**184,278**	**-**	**184,278**	**-**	**184,278**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair values										
-Loans	*22*	-	-	-	18,089,976	18,089,976				
-Trade and other payables	*26*	-	-	-	19,017,214	19,017,214				
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,107,190**	**37,107,190**				

(b) Measurement of fair values

Type	Valuation technique
Derivatives	*Market comparison technique*: The fair values are based on broker quotes. Similar contracts are traded in an active market and the quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments
Equity securities traded in active markets	*Market value*: price as traded in active market.
Equity securities not traded in active markets	*Discounted cash flows*: The fair value of shares not traded in an active market is defined based on the provisions of the Company for the future profitability of the issuer after taking into account the expected growth rate of its operations as well as the discount interest rate.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Level C fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances for Level C fair values:

Available-for-sale investments –*Amounts in Euro*	
Balance at 1/1/2014	**563,015**
Balance at 1/1/2015	**563,015**
Absorption of rolling segment	871,207
Sale	(6)
Balance at 31/12/2015	**1,434,216**

No transfers of financial instruments between the three levels have been made during the year.

(c) Financial risk management

This note provides information regarding the exposure of the Company to each of the above risks, the goals of the Company, its risk assessment and management policies and procedures, as well as the Company's capital management.

The Company's risk management policies are implemented in order to identify and analyse risks faced by the Company as well as set risk-taking limits and implement controls thereon. Risk management policies and related systems are periodically monitored, in order to ensure that they incorporate the changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

The Internal Audit department is responsible for monitoring compliance with risk management policies and procedures. The department carries out regular as well as special audits in order to ascertain compliance with proper procedures and its findings are communicated to the Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss for the Company in case a customer or third party in a financial instrument transaction, does not fulfil his contractual obligations and is mainly related to the receivables from customers and also to investments in securities.

The Financial assets subject to credit risk are as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,434,216	563,015
Customers (less impairment losses)	146,330,178	28,741,788
Cash in hand and cash equivalents	16,941,285	5,276,259
Derivatives	342,642	214,801
	165,048,321	**34,795,863**

i. Customers and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly affected by the characteristics of each customer. The demographic characteristics of the Company's client base, including the risk of default payments that characterizes the specific market and the country where customers operate in, affect credit risk less as there is no geographic concentration of credit risk.

The Board of Directors has established a credit policy, according to which each new customer is examined on an individual basis for his credit ability before the ordinary payment terms are proposed . The examination of credit ability performed by the Company includes the examination of bank resources and other third party resources for credit rating, if available. Credit lines are defined for each customer, and are re-examined according to the current conditions, while the sales and payment terms are readjusted if necessary. The credit lines of customers are mainly defined according to the insurance limit received for them from insurance companies and the receivables are insured according to such limits.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

During the monitoring of customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, the maturity characteristics of their receivables and any possibly prior payment problems occured. Customers and other receivables mainly include wholesale customers of the Company. Customers characterized as “high risk” are placed in a special customer statement and future sales must be pre-collected and approved by the Board of Directors. According to the customer’s history and capacity, in order to secure its receivables, the Company requests real guarantees or collateral (i.e. letters of guarantee), when possible.

The Company registers an impairment provision, which represents its estimation for losses regarding its customers, other receivables and investments in securities. This provision is mainly comprised of impairment losses of specific receivables that it is estimated (based on the given conditions) that they will be realized but have not yet been finalized.

The ageing analysis of customers is presented below:

Customers - *Amounts in Euros*	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Neither past due nor impaired	136,972,612	23,921,967
Due		
Up to 6 months	9,212,810	4,694,458
> 6 months	144,756	125,363
Total	**146,330,178**	**28,727,537**

The above “Neither past due nor impaired” amounts also include receivables from related parties.

The Company have made an adequate provision in order to cover a bad debt risk. The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of receivables from customers is as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Opening balance	344,160	674,791
Deletions	-	(30,630)
Reversal	(308,422)	(300,000)
Absorption of rolling segment	3,102,194	-
Closing balance	**3,137,932**	**344,160**

i. Investments

Investments are classified by the Company according to the purpose for which they were acquired. The Management decides on the proper classification of the investment when such is initiated and re-examines the classification at each balance sheet date.

ii. Guarantees

The Company has a policy not to provide financial guarantees, except for guarantees to subsidiaries or affiliated companies following a decision by the Board of Directors.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company would be unable to fulfill its financial obligations when they fall due. The approach adopted by the Company for the liquidity management is to secure, through holding the minimum necessary cash and sufficient credit limits from cooperating banks, that will always have enough liquidity in order to fulfill its financial liabilities when those become due, under normal as well as difficult conditions, without sustaining non-acceptable losses or risking the Company's reputation.

In order to avoid liquidity risks, the Company realizes a cash flow provision for a period of one year during the preparation of the annual budget, and a rolling three-month provision in order to secure that is has adequate cash equivalents to cover its operating needs, including covering its financial liabilities. This policy does not take into account the relevant effect from extreme conditions that cannot be forecasted.

The analysis of financial liabilities and derivatives (buys are presented with plus and sells are presented with minus) based on their maturity, is as follows:

Amounts in Euros

Financial liabilities	**31/12/2015**	**<1 year**	**1- 2 years**	**2-5 years**
Bank debt	81,959,819	73,098,545	5,228,571	3,632,703
Interest expense of bank debt	-	1,883,544	323,012	170,770
Bond loans	148,884,750	28,730,880	35,896,580	84,257,290
Interest expense of bond loans	-	9,781,389	5,161,661	1,007,694
Trade and other payables	96,125,325	96,125,325	-	-
	326,969,894	**209,619,683**	**46,609,824**	**89,068,457**

Derivatives *(Analysis per category)*	**31/12/2015**	**<1 year**	**1- 2 years**
Nominal value of foreign exchange forward contracts (in $)	19,597,012	19,597,012	-
Nominal value of foreign exchange forward contracts (in £)	8,242,051	8,242,051	-
Nominal value of aluminum derivatives	30,834,254	29,077,889	1,756,365
	58,673,317	**56,916,952**	**1,756,365**

Amounts in Euros

Financial liabilities	**31/12/2014**	**<1 year**	**1- 2 years**	**2-5 years**
Bank debt	6,862,976	1,720,119	3,428,571	1,714,286
Interest expense of bank debt	-	183,729	220,474	36,746
Bond loans	11,227,000	-	4,490,800	6,736,200
Interest expense of bond loans	-	601,531	948,282	285,867
Trade and other payables	19,017,214	19,017,214	-	-
	37,107,190	**21,522,593**	**9,088,127**	**8,773,099**

Derivatives *(Analysis per category)*	**31/12/2014**	**<1 year**	**1- 2 years**
Nominal value of foreign exchange forward contracts (in $)	(2,716,628)	(2,753,694)	37,066
Nominal value of foreign exchange forward contracts (in £)	3,857,035	3,857,035	-
	1,140,407	**1,103,341**	**37,066**

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk corresponds to risk from changes in the prices of raw materials, foreign exchange rates and interest rates that affect the Company's results or the value of its financial instruments. The aim of market condition risk management is to control the Company's exposure to such risks in the context of acceptable parameters, by optimizing performance at the same time.

The Company enters transaction on financial derivatives in order to hedge part of the risk from market conditions.

i. Risk from Fluctuation of Prices of Metal Raw Materials (aluminium)

The Company bases both its purchases and its sales on market prices/indices for the price of aluminium it uses and that are included in its products. The risk from the fluctuation of metal prices is covered with hedging (futures contracts on the London Metal Exchange – LME). However the Company does not cover its entire basic operational stock with hedging and as a result a possible decrease in metal prices may negatively affect its results through the devaluation of stocks.

ii. Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in its sales and purchases and in loans that have been issued in currencies other than the operating currency of the Company, which is principally the Euro. Currencies in which such transactions take place is mainly the Euro and USD.

Throughout time, the Compay hedges the largest part of its estimated exposure to foreign currency in relation to estimated sales and purchases, as well as its receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company mainly takes position into foreign exchange futures contracts with external third parties to face risk from changes in exchange rates. Such contracts mainly expire in less than one year from the balance sheet date. When deemed necessary, the contracts are renewed at their maturity. In some cases foreign exchange risk may be covered also with loans in the respective currencies.

The loan interest is in the same currency as that used in the cash flows, which arise from the Company's operating activities, mainly the Euro.

The risk from changes in foreign exchange fluctuations is as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**			
Foreign exchange risk	**€**	**$**	**£**	**Other**
Trade and other receivables	147,017,329	18,123,916	6,043,637	13,588
Loans	(226,259,552)	(4,585,017)		
Trade and other payables	(91,755,084)	(4,673,560)	375,871	(72,552)
Cash and cash equivalents	13,004,738	3,590,748	345,799	
	(157,992,569)	**12,456,087**	**6,765,307**	**(58,964)**
Derivatives for hedging	-	(16,730,915)	(8,242,051)	-
Total Risk	**-**	**(4,274,828)**	**(1,476,744)**	**(58,964)**

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2014**			
Foreign exchange risk	**€**	**$**	**£**	**Other**
Trade and other receivables	34,889,695	1,842,231	1,844,238	31,850
Loans	(18,089,976)	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(16,681,796)	(2,055,369)	(278,457)	(1,593)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,607,166	1,643,950	2,025,143	-
	1,725,088	**1,430,811**	**3,590,925**	**30,257**
Derivatives for hedging	-	2,716,628	(3,857,035)	-
Total Risk	**-**	**4,147,439**	**(266,110)**	**30,257**

Sensitivity Analysis:

If the foreign currency increased by 10% against the euro, the effect would be:

	Profit and loss		**Equity**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
$	(1,132,372)	(130,074)	-	-
£	(615,028)	(326,448)	-	-

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company finances its investments as well as its needs in working capital through bank debt and corporate bond loans, and as a consequence its results are charged with interest expense. Increasing trends in interest rates will have a negative effect on results as the Company will be charged with additional borrowing costs.

Interest rate risk is mitigated as part of the Company's loans are with fixed interest rates, either directly or through the use of financial instruments (interest rate swaps).

The risk from interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**31/12/2015**	**31/12/2014**
Fixed interest rates		
Financial liability items	7,142,857	-
Floating interest rates		
Financial liability items	223,701,712	18,090,586

If interest rates increased / decreased by 0.25% the effect on profit and loss and equity would be as follows:

	Profit and loss		**Equity**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Floating interest rates	+/-45,080	+/-48,187	-	-
Fixed interest rates	+/-19,199	+/-19,991	-	-

Macroeconomic environment

In the context of the above analysis, the Company has evaluated any effects that may arise on the management of financial risks due to the current macroeconomic situation and business environment in Greece.

The developments during the first half of 2015 and discussion on a national and international scale regarding the review of the financing programme terms of Greece led to the imposition of capital controls on 28 June 2015. As a result of such controls, during the second half of 2015 the domestic economy recorded again negative growth rates and despite the completion of bank recapitalisation the domestic economic activity remained weak until the year closed. In early 2016, the negotiations with the institutions were underway in order to close the review of the current programme.

Resumption of economic stability depends to a large extent on the actions and decisions of institutions in Greece and other countries. However, taking into account the fact that the Company's activities consist in their majority in exports and having regard to its financial position, any negative developments in the Greek economy are not expected to have a significant effect on its smooth operation. Nevertheless, Management assesses the situation and its eventual effects on an ongoing basis in order to ensure that all necessary and possible steps and actions are taken to minimise any effects on the Company's activities.

Specifically, as regards liquidity, the largest part of borrowing concerns long-term loans the average maturity of which is fixed at approximately three years. In addition, the fact that the Company exports the largest part of its production ensures that the cash flows from operating activities will not be affected considerably from the current situation in Greece.

Moreover, the production capacity of the plants is not expected to encounter any problems given that the exports for which no negative consequences are expected generate adequate cash flows to cover the imports of materials required for production. The availability and prices of core raw materials follow and are determined by the international market and, therefore, are not affected by the domestic situation in Greece. The domestic production cost has not been affected by capital controls while any eventual shortage of ancillary materials may be dealt with through direct imports.

Capital management

The policy of the Board of Directors corresponds to maintaining a powerful capital base, in order to maintain trust in the Company from investors, creditors and the market and to allow the future development of the Company's activities. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which is defined by the Company as the net results divided by the total equity, excluding non-controlling interest. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to shareholders of common shares.

VI. Notes to annual financial statements

33. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management (continued)

The Board of Directors tries to maintain a balance between higher returns that would be plausible with higher debt levels and the advantages and the security that would be provided by a powerful and healthy capital position.

The Company does not have a specific plan for purchase of own shares. There were no changes in the approach adopted by the Company as regards to capital management during the period.

The Company monitors and examines its capital adequacy overall based on the ratio: Net debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation & amortization). The ratio was as follows:

Amounts in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Total debt	230,844,569	18,089,976
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(16,941,285)	(5,276,259)
Net debt	**213,903,284**	**12,813,717**
EBITDA	39,790,879	11,394,499
Net debt / EBITDA	**5.38**	**1.12**

34. Subsequent events

On 15 March 2016, the Company's Board of Directors decided the spin-off of the commercial and industrial sector of aluminium foil production and its contribution to the wholly-owned subsidiary SYMETAL S.A. (former CCS S.A.). The 31st of March 2016 was set as the date of the Transformation Income Statement.